MARK TWAIN was a frequent visitor at the Willard when he served as a Senator's secretary in Washington. Later, as a celebrated author, he resided as a welcome guest at the Willard.

Preserving the traditions of the old Willard, the New Willard adds every convenience and comfort that modern-day hotel service affords. It is the center of Washington's political and social life, near all the important sources of governmental activity. Whether at convention time, or between conventions, the D. A. R. visitor to Washington finds a special welcome awaiting her at the Willard.

D. A. R. members look upon the Willard as an abode to which they are personally attached through sentiment.

The WILLARD HOTEL

"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Managing Director
We believe it will be a great satisfaction as well as a great saving for you to buy quality homefurnishings in our Semi-Annual Selling at Specially Lowered Prices.

Remember this important fact: You can depend on Woodward & Lothrop quality always. We have bought only from our regular manufacturers—every item has had the most careful scrutiny for material, workmanship, and finish—and we invite your most critical inspection and comparison of quality and value. We are confident that the greater care you exercise in selecting and spending, the greater will be the appeal of our merchandise—values—services.

Fifth and Sixth Floors
DISTINCTIVE
OFFICIAL STATIONERY

Letterheads
for personal and business use.

Correspondence Cards
and envelopes, in two sizes.

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

Place Cards
for luncheon or for dinner.
The paper is of a fine quality made to the specifications of the Society. It bears the watermark of the official insigné and is embossed with the insigné in the official shade of blue. Choice of kid finish or bond.

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

Samples will be gladly sent upon request.

J.E.CALDWELL & CO.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

- Famous Paintings Reproduced on Stamps... Frontispiece
- Great Events on United States Postage Stamps... 517
  Stanley King
- The President General's Message... 524
- Major John Whistler: His Sons and Grandsons... 526
  Clara A. Watson
- Revolutionary Figures and Scenes Live Again in New Form... 528
  Thomas M. Johnson
- D. A. R. News Items... 532
  Edited by Mrs. William Louis Dunne
- D. A. R. Tours for Tourists... 534
- Massing of the Colors, Washington Cathedral... 542
  Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman
- Better Films Resumé... 545
  Mildred Lewis Russel, Chairman
- Kansas State Conference... 546
  Bess Murphy Elden
- An Epic in Stained Glass... 548
- Genealogical Department... 550
- Marriage Bonds of Blount County, Tennessee, 1795 to 1803... 555
  Compiled by W. E. Parham
- Revolutionary Claims, Monongalia County, West Virginia... 559
  Copied by Anne Waller Reddy
- Records from “Family Register” West Branch Meeting, Ohio... 560
  Copied by Lindsay M. Brien
- Work of the Chapters... 562
- National Board of Management, Official List of... 572
- National Committee Chairman, 1934-35... 575

---

# Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JEAN J. LABAT
National Chairman, Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDGAR P. PURYEAR
Advertising Director, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGE
Genealogical Editor, 2001 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00, or Two Years for $3.00

Copyright, 1934, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
LANDING OF COLUMBUS
A PAINTING BY VANDERLYN, NOW IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, WHICH APPEARS ON THE TWO-CENT STAMP OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE OF 1893; ALSO ON THE FIFTEEN-CENT VALUE OF THE PICTORIAL ISSUE OF 1869

SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE
TRUMBULL'S FAMOUS PAINTING, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, IS THE CENTRAL DESIGN OF A SPECIAL TWO-CENT STAMP ISSUED IN 1928 COMMEMORATING THE BATTLES OF ORISKANY, FORT STANWIX, BENNINGTON, AND SARATOGA
Great Events on United States Postage Stamps

STANLEY KING

The recent news stories and editorials concerning our latest postage stamp issue, the Mother's Day stamp, and the many and varied requests to the Post Office Department for special issues of stamps to memorialize obscure as well as important events of our national life, both past and present, indicate a widespread popular interest in these such so-called "commemoratives." The sale of these special issues to collectors and others is not an inconsiderable source of revenue to the Government, bringing in an estimated annual return of approximately $2,000,000 to the Post Office Department. Last year the sale of commemorative postal issues from the Philatelic Agency (maintained by the department for the convenience of collectors), amounted to approximately $300,000, while it is estimated that this year will show a large increase, $712,625, having been spent by collectors up until May 1, the latest date for which figures are available. When one considers that most of these stamps never do postal duty at all, but go into stamp albums, some idea of the government's profit may be realized.

In addition to those issued for general postal use, fifty special issues have been authorized by the Post Office Department during the last forty years, and although each one of them has been subject to criticism, all are most interesting from an historical as well as from an artistic point of view.

All of our great fairs and expositions have been officially noticed by special stamps. At the time of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, when the government wished to place an exhibit of all of the stamps issued on display, it was found that many of them were not available, so reprints of all stamps issued prior to the date of the exposition were made, and many of them sold to collectors. Most of these re-issues, however, may be identified only by an expert, and many of them are rare and command large sums of money.

On January 2, 1893, appeared our first commemorative series of stamps, the Columbian Issue, occasioned by the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago. These large and attractive stamps, ranging in denomination from 1¢ to $5, have as their central designs copies of famous paintings depicting incidents from the life and voyages of Columbus. The special issue of 1898 for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, consisted of nine stamps representing western scenes, many of them copies of Frederick Remington's drawings. The Pan-American (Buffalo) Exposition series of 1901, six stamps, representing methods of transportation, were printed with their central designs in black, and borders in various colors. Through error in some of the sheets of the 1¢ and 2¢ values of this issue the central designs were inverted on the presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and despite the rigid inspection at the Bureau,
some of these “inverts” were sent to post offices, and later were sold over the counter at Bessemer, Alabama, and Brooklyn, N. Y., among other cities. About 700 such copies of the one-cent are known, now valued at about $200 apiece, while the 2¢ is much more rare, and one of the 50 known copies of that stamp would probably bring around $2,000. About 200 copies of the 4¢ stamp of this series, which has as its central design the latest model automobile of 1901, also printed with inverted centers, were not errors, but were purposely issued, overprinted “specimen,” and given away by officials of the Post Office Department. Mr. Charles J. Phillips, well known writer on the subject of stamps, relates in one of his articles of visiting Theodore Roosevelt, and being told by the President that one of his tasks was seeing that certain officials did not give away stamps with the automobiles upside down.

In 1904 a series of five stamps was issued in connection with the Exposition at St. Louis on the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. The 1¢ bears the portrait of Livingston, our Minister to France at the time of the purchase; the 2¢, Jefferson, President in 1803; the 3¢, Madison, who conducted the negotiations for the purchase; the 5¢, McKinley, who as President authorized the Exposition; while the 10¢ stamp shows a map of the Louisiana Territory. The Jamestown Exposition of 1907 occasioned the issue of three stamps depicting Captain John Smith, the Landing of the Adventurers at Jamestown, and Pocahontas.
Queen Isabella of Spain on the $5 and Martha Washington on the 8¢ of the 1902 series are the only other women honored by having their portraits on our postage stamps.

Two special two-cent stamps were placed on sale in 1909, one to commemorate the establishment of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Territory, celebrated by an exposition at Seattle, Washington, and bearing the portrait of William H. Seward, the moving spirit in our purchase of Alaska, and the other to commemorate the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centennial of its first navigation by steam, its central design being a view of the Hudson and its Palisades with the “Half-Moon” sailing up the river and the “Clermont” steaming downstream. The Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 called for a special issue of four stamps, picturing Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific, the Panama Canal, the Golden Gate and the Discovery of San Francisco Bay. The design for the Sesquicentennial stamp of 1926 is, of course, the Liberty Bell. The Olympic Games at Los Angeles of several years ago were commemorated by the issue of two stamps portraying a track athlete and discus-thrower, while the Century of Progress Series of 1933 consists of two handsome stamps, the one-cent green, old Fort Dearborn, and three-cent purple, the Federal Building on the Exposition grounds.

Many of our states and sections of our population have been honored by special stamps, most of which commemorate events of American history. In 1920 the 300th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Province-town and Plymouth, Massachusetts, special one, two and five-cent stamps were issued, the central designs consisting of the ship “Mayflower,” the Landing at Plymouth Rock and the Signing of the Compact of self-government among the colonists, each stamp of this issue also picturing in its border hawthorne blossoms, the British mayflower and trailing arbutus, the American mayflower. A series of three stamps was issued in 1924 to commemorate the tercentenary of the settling of the Walloons in New York in 1624, and in 1925 a two and a five-cent value were issued, the occasion being the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the sloop “Restaurationen” with the first group of Norwegian immigrants to this country. At the time the latter stamps were issued, collectors were quick in calling the department’s attention to the Stars and Stripes flying from the Viking ship on the 5¢ denomination. It was explained that the design was copied from a photograph of a Viking Galley which sailed to this country in 1893 for the Columbian Exposition. Due to the rush of work at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the time, a comparatively small quantity of these stamps were issued, resulting in speculation, and it has been said that some speculators put away thousands of dollars’ worth of them, they are consequently the most difficult of the commemoratives issued during the past ten years to obtain, and have had a rapid advance in value. In 1928 the Hawaiians had to be content with our ordinary postage stamps of the 2¢ and 5¢ denominations, overprinted “Hawaii, 1778-1928,” for their sesquicentennial. In April, 1930, two new special 2¢ stamps appeared, one for the 300th anniversary of the founding of
Massachusetts, which bore the great seal of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the other celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Charleston, South Carolina, depicting the colonial governor, Joseph West, and the friendly Indian “Shadoo.” The founding of Pennsylvania and of Georgia was observed in 1933 by two very handsome stamps, one bearing the portrait of William Penn, who arrived in America in 1683, and the other, General Oglethorpe, who landed at Savannah in 1733. In April of this year the Post Office Department approved the issue of the red Maryland Tercentenary stamp, picturing the “Ark” and the “Dove,” the small sailing vessels which brought Lord Baltimore’s settlers to the lower Potomac.

In addition to having his portrait on our regular issues, the likeness of Abraham Lincoln appears on a special stamp issued in 1909, commemorating the 100th anniversary of his birth, and that of Daniel Webster on a stamp authorized in 1932, marking the 150th anniversary of his birth. The bluish paper variety of the Lincoln stamp in a block of four, commands the high price of $20.00. As a tribute to the memory of the late President Harding, a special 2¢ stamp, printed in black, was issued in 1923. The imperforate and rotary press varieties of this issue have advanced in price, blocks of four bringing $3.00 and $2.50. On June 5, 1929, a special 2¢ stamp was first placed on sale at Menlo Park, N. J., in connection with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the invention of the electric lamp by Thomas A. Edison. As the
great inventor was then living, his portrait could not be used as the subject of the stamp, so the original lamp was used as the source of design. In 1928 two other great inventors, the Wright brothers, were honored by the issue of two stamps on the occasion of the World's Civil Aeronautic Conference, and the 25th anniversary of their first flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903. On May 21, 1931, a special commemorative stamp was first placed on sale at Washington and at Dansville, N. Y., the town in which Clara Barton organized the first chapter of the American Red Cross. Miss Barton's portrait was not adopted as the central design, however, a well known poster, "The Greatest Mother," symbolic of the Red Cross, being used.

The American Revolution is very fittingly commemorated by numerous special issues of postage stamps which appeared during the period 1925-1933, and which give a pictorial history of special interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. On April 4, 1925, the first series was issued to mark the 150th anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the

PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST'S MOTHER
ALTHOUGH PARTS OF THIS PICTURE BY JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER WERE OMITTED FROM THE MOTHER'S DAY STAMP OF 1934, STILL THE ISSUE HAS PROVEN POPULAR
opening engagements of our war for independence. The one-cent denomination of the issue pictures Washington taking command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, the two-cents, the Battle of Lexington, and the five-cents, the Minute Man statue with the words from Emerson’s Concord Hymn:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood, 
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, 
Here once the embattled farmers stood 
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

In 1926 a special stamp, its design showing Alexander Hamilton’s battery of artillery, was issued to commemorate the Battle of White Plains. The Vermont Sesquicentennial stamp (1927) commemorates the Battle of Bennington and depicts a “Green Mountain Boy” as its central design. In the same year the department authorized a two-cent stamp to commemorate the Battles of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga, and a large and very beautiful stamp reproducing Trumbull’s painting, “The Surrender of Burgoyne,” now hanging in the Capitol at Washington, resulted. The Stars and Stripes were not used by the army at the time of the surrender, so the Bureau engravers corrected the mistake of the artist, and omitted the flag from the central design of this stamp. The Valley Forge stamp, issued in 1927, is copied from a well known painting showing Washington kneeling in prayer in the snow, a man in the background peeping around a tree, supposed to be Isaac Potts, the owner of the land on which the American Army encamped during the winter 1777-1778. This stamp has been subject to much criticism as not being historically accurate.

In 1928 our current 2¢ stamp appeared with the overprinting “Molly Pitcher,” to commemorate the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778), and as a tribute to Mary Hayes (Molly Pitcher), the popular heroine of that engagement. In 1929 three Revolutionary War commemoratives appeared, one printed in two colors, red and black, to celebrate the surrender of Fort Sackville, near the present site of the city of Vincennes, Indiana, its central design being a copy of a painting by Frederick C. Yohn, showing George Rogers Clark accepting the surrender of the fort from Colonel Hamilton, the British commander; the others to commemorate the Sullivan Expedition into Canada, bearing the portrait of its commander, and the Battle of Fallen Timbers, intended as a memorial to General Anthony Wayne and to mark the 135th anniversary of the battle which culminated his campaign against the hostile Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory. On the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, a special two-cent stamp bearing the portraits of Washington, Rochambeau and DeGrasse, was first placed on sale at Yorktown, Virginia, and Wethersfield, Connecticut, the plan of campaign culminating the war having been decided upon in the latter town. Nearly everyone is familiar with our Washington Bi-Centennial series, twelve stamps bearing various portraits of the Father of His Country, which supplanted our regular issues for the year 1932, and which achieved more publicity than any other stamp issue. In 1933 a special 3¢ purple stamp was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Proclamation of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which
was signed April 19, 1783. The stamp shows a view of the Hasbrouck House, Newburgh, N. Y., Washington’s headquarters at the time of the Proclamation. In addition to Rochambeau and DeGrasse, who appeared on the Yorktown stamp, the other foreigners who helped us achieve independence and who have been honored by stamps bearing their portraits are Von Steuben (1930), the 200th anniversary of his birth, Pulaski in 1931, and Kosciuszko, 1933. Our greatest foreign hero, Lafayette, has not been so honored although the Post Office Department received many requests this year for a special issue on the occasion of the centenary of his death.

The present administration has been very prolific in new issues of commemoratives, for in addition to the Proclamation of Peace, Century of Progress, Maryland and Mother’s Day issues already mentioned, a special N. R. A. three-cent stamp printed in purple ink and Byrd Antarctic Expedition three-center in blue, were issued last year. The N. R. A. stamp bearing four figures, symbolizing Agriculture, Business, Labor and the women of the nation, marching along “In a Common Determination” toward recovery occasioned much comment, as the business man appears out of step with the others. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition issue is larger than the ordinary stamps and bears a map of the western hemisphere, marked with the routes of Admiral Byrd’s explorations. Many of these stamps were used in mailing tons of “covers” from Little America to collectors and non-collectors in the states. President Roosevelt, an ardent stamp collector, has found time to personally approve the designs submitted for new stamps, and to Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department, also a collector, is largely due the credit for our newest and it is believed our most beautiful issue, the National Parks Series of ten stamps, the first of which, the one-cent picturing Yosemite Falls, appeared on July 16. New stamps, marking the Tercentenary of Wisconsin, first visited by Jean Nicolet in 1634, and the 300th anniversary of Connecticut are scheduled for early issue, but their designs have not been selected.

THE National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces with deep regret the death of Mrs. Kate Duncan Smith (Mrs. J. Morgan Smith) at her home in Birmingham, Alabama, July 20, 1934. Mrs. Smith was the State regent of Alabama, 1897-1907; Vice-President General from Alabama, 1907-1911, and was elected Honorary Vice-President General in 1911.

When the Alabama D. A. R. State Conference voted in 1918 to establish a mountain school, a project of which they had long dreamed, they also voted to name it “Kate Duncan Smith School” in honor of this outstanding and tireless worker for the people of her State.
SEPTEMBER'S crisp days urge new life, energy, and ambition. Cool air creates concentration on plans, activities, and faith in accomplishment. School portals are swung open. Eager youth, and adults also, feel the call to action.

To America, September 17 is a day to celebrate—Constitution Day! More and more is it necessary that individuals know for what the Constitution stands, what it contains, and why its immortality is dependent on absolute support.

Fascinating, indeed, is the story of the framing of the Constitution and the Convention at Philadelphia. Far from being dull reading, it holds one's attention with absorbing interest, and I recommend that the story be either read or told at chapter meetings throughout the Society. The personnel of the Convention and the story of their respective characters and lives is American history, which will interest, at once, the lover of history, religion, law, adventure and biography. The various plans submitted were followed by what is known as the great compromise—the check and balance idea. The stories of the completion of the Constitution, its ratification, and its launching make interesting reading. Become familiar with them, and you will agree that the following extracts, from my speeches and radio messages are true—America can only pay the debt she owes the forefathers for the Constitution by knowing it and adhering to it. Its strength is enduring. It has stood the test of time and the challenge of any substitute. Time passes. Truth endures.—The very strength of the Constitution lies in its durability. No plan offered by any country has equalled it. It has stood many tests and survived them all. It is our strongest assurance of American progress and stability. It is America.—Our forefathers gave us the Constitution. None better has ever been found. The study of it, adherence to it, and making its principles better known to the youth of the country will help to stabilize a better America.—The Constitution of the United States calls for the common defense, and as we are dedicated to this, and advocates of it, ours is a rare opportunity, as patriots, to sponsor its practical application in the schools. Patriotic training through definite education is far more effective for the good of the country than countless speeches.—America must look to her coming generations if American ideas, ideals, fundamentals and
our constitutional form of government is to remain intact.—I advocate the study of civics and government in all chapters.

The Society has Constitution Hall named for this great American document. It is a monument to the framers, the signers and its patriotic supporters.

The Constitution is just as right today as it ever was. It needs now, as ever, deep and abiding faith in it, strict adherence to it, and the renewed pledge of allegiance by each and all who live and have their being in America.

Calvin Coolidge wrote concerning it: “While we cannot all be trained in the technicalities of the law, we should all have some idea of our fundamental institutions. We need to know their relationship to our daily life, the reasons for their existence, and the benefits we derive from them, and the necessity to ourselves for their perpetuation. We must know that the court is our court. The Constitution is not self-perpetuating. If it is to survive, it will be because it has public support. Such support is not a passive, but an active, operation. It means making adequate sacrifice to maintain what is of general benefit. The Constitution of the United States is the final refuge of every right that is enjoyed by any American citizen. So long as it is observed, those rights will be secure. Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly organized government, as we have known it for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, will be at hand. The Constitution represents a government of law. There is only one other form of authority, and that is a government of force. Americans must make their choice between these two. One signifies justice and liberty; the other tyranny and oppression. To live under the American Constitution is the greatest political privilege that was ever accorded to the human race.”

In the name of America, and as practical patriots and educators, I urge and request your active interest, study, and concern with not only celebrating September 17 in a fitting manner, but your continued care in its safeguarding and endurance.

Edith Scott Magna.
PARTICULAR interest has been aroused in James Abbott McNeill Whistler, because this year—1934—is the centenary of his birth. Very appropriately, the United States Post Office decided to use the portrait of Whistler’s mother for the 1934 Mother’s Day stamp, and at this same time a valuable discovery was made in connection with it. A number of letters written by Mrs. Whistler to a friend of hers in New York, have recently been found, and they shed an interesting light on the sittings she had for the famous painting by her distinguished son.

Another member of the Whistler family, Major John Whistler, grandfather of the artist, is also being honored this year: the Army Camp at the Century of Progress, Chicago, has been named Camp John Whistler, as a fitting memorial to the man who built the first Fort Dearborn.

John Whistler was born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1756. Early in life he displayed unusual independence, and left the parental home. He enlisted in the British army, and was with General Burgoyne during his ill-fated campaign against the Continental Army. After the surrender of Burgoyne, Whistler was for a time kept prisoner in Boston. In some way he managed to return to England where he again showed his independence by eloping with a daughter of Sir Edward Bishop, who was a friend of Whistler’s father. He brought his bride to America, and settled near Hagerstown, Maryland. Here his first son was born in 1780, three years before the close of the Revolution.

During the next few years John Whistler was becoming imbued with a love for the cause of freedom. He finally enlisted in the American Army. He served in the ranks and was seriously wounded in the campaign against the Indians in 1791. After his recovery he was made a captain in 1797. In 1803 he was sent from Detroit to the head waters of Lake Michigan where, before the end of the year he had completed Fort Dearborn, on the site of the city of Chicago.

Having attained the brevet rank of major, he was appointed in 1815, military store keeper at Newport, Kentucky, but was later transferred to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where he remained until his death in 1827.

Most of his life of seventy-one years was given to the country of his adoption, as a loyal citizen and a faithful soldier. This, in itself, would be considered sufficient reason to merit the devotion of all Americans.

Whistler, however, gave to the nation two noble sons, who, as the country expanded, used their talents for its advancement. Likewise three grandsons achieved fame in various fields.

Major Whistler’s two sons were William, born in Maryland in 1780, and George Washington, born in Fort Wayne in 1800.
William Whistler, early entering the army, was appointed a lieutenant of infantry at the age of twenty-one. His advancement was rapid, serving as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. At the time of his death, at Cincinnati, in 1863, he was the oldest Army officer in the United States with the exception of General Winfield Scott.

George Washington, the second son of Major John Whistler, whose name testifies to the love his parents bore for the Father of Our Country, was born May 10, 1800. He died in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 7, 1849. He graduated from West Point in 1819 as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, and was made a first lieutenant in 1829. During his term of service in the Army he taught in the Military Academy, and did much topographical work for the government. He resigned from the Army in 1833 to study the railroads of England. When the United States was ready to build railroads, he was prepared to take charge of the work. For a number of years he supervised construction of important roads in the New England states. In 1842 he went to Russia to build a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow; for this he received the decoration of the Order of St. Anne from Emperor Nicholas in 1849. His death occurred in 1849, with burial at Stonington, Connecticut.

Of Major John Whistler's three grandsons, one was the son of William. Joseph Nelson Garland Whistler was born in Green Bay, October 19, 1822. He graduated from West Point in 1846, with the appointment of second lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry. Six months later he was transferred to the Third Infantry. He served through the Mexican War, and rose to the rank of Captain in 1861. Until 1863 he was instructor in infantry tactics, and then served through the remainder of the Civil War as an officer of Volunteers. He was wounded and mustered out, in 1865, as brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, but he remained in the regular army, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He retired in 1886 with a total service of forty years from the time of his graduation at West Point.

The other grandsons of Major John Whistler were sons of George Washington Whistler. George William Whistler was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1822. He became a civil engineer, working at his profession with his father in 1840. He was connected with various railways in executive positions, was also in Russia for a time. He was compelled to retire because of impaired health, and died in Brighton, England, in 1869.

The second son of George Washington Whistler was James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the eminent artist. He also entered West Point but, disliking routine work, did not finish the course. Finally, after several months as an employee of the Government, he went to Paris and began his career as an artist. His great painting, "Portrait of My Mother," which he termed "An Arrangement in Gray and Black," is probably the best known of his paintings. He became most famous for his interesting experiments in color.

With such a record of accomplishment, America owes a debt of gratitude to the Whistler family, and is paying it with honor, to grandfather and grandson, this year.
Revolutionary Figures and Scenes Live Again in New Form

THOMAS M. JOHNSON

A NOVEL parade of men and forces that have shaped history passes before New Yorkers today, with step so vigorous, with air so dramatically and artistically alluring, that its fame has spread like a drumbeat, to draw thousands of spectators. And it is remarked that, in all the pageant, what fascinates them most, is one of the American Revolution's most poignant scenes.

A Colonial interior, maps on the walls. To the right, colorful, majestic figures of scarlet-clad British officers, and a handsome woman, gazing with curious interest at the young man whom two tall grenadiers have just brought in. Nathan Hale. Soon the British commander whom he faces, Sir William Howe, will send him to the scaffold.

The suspense, the historic import, of the scene, are there. One almost forgets that the setting is a box-like proscenium a few feet square, the life-like figures but six inches tall, modeled of wax, putty, bits of cloth and metal, by the gifted fingers of Dwight Franklin. This young and talented modeler is master of a new art that blends painting, sculpture and taxidermy, and portrays action, in a warmth of color and background that are also historically accurate. An interesting and important way to depict and preserve historic scenes. The latest and most conspicuous demonstration, is a series of miniature groups in the new Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street. Of all the interesting objects in the museum, this series attracts most attention, and of all the groups in the series, the most popular is that showing the arrest of Nathan Hale.

This does not surprise those who know Dwight Franklin and his work. His chief delight is to model figures and scenes of American history, especially of the Revolution. A visit to Mr. Franklin's studio, high in the New York Life Tower, overlooking Madison Square, shows his historical bent. Here are symbols of great days: crossbelts of a Continental soldier, a flintlock musket, full twenty cutlasses, an old Frontiersman's Colt, a pair of silver-mounted pirate pistols, all authentic. Here is an old gray coat, a Confederate General's, judging by braid and buttons; an ancient sea-chest. No wonder that from this studio have come such creations as the virile figures of "The Buckskin Man," an early American backwoodsman such as made up Morgan's famous riflemen, or his brother-in-arms, the Embattled Farmer, square-jawed, determinedly ramming home a charge as he waits until he can see the whites of the Redcoat's eyes.

Love for the subject, and persistent research, have made Mr. Franklin a recognized authority on heroic scenes and personalities of American history, whose work is exhibited in many of the leading museums and private homes of this country. This was recognized recently, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roose-
Mr. Dwight Franklin at work in his studio modeling from an old Continental coat and hat the figures for his Nathan Hale group.

"The Buckskin Man," a backwoodsman, is one of the single-figure models. An "embattled farmer" of the American Revolution is the subject of another model.
velt accepted his offer to present a figure of John Paul Jones, to be added to the famous collection of naval historical material, ship-models and paintings, belonging to President Roosevelt. It is now in his private study, the Oval Room, in the White House. There Mr. Franklin’s gift will be where it belongs, for it shows the intrepid commander of the Bon Homme Richard at the very moment when, above the roar of guns, he cried across to the Serapis: “We have not yet begun to fight!” He stands upon a shot-torn deck, cutlass in hand.

Before modeling this group, Mr. Franklin studied old prints and descriptions of the Bonhomme Richard, and a bust of Jones from life by a French sculptor.

Using as models famous paintings, Mr. Franklin has also done a striking group showing Washington at Valley Forge, that is not alone a likeness of Washington, but shows through subsidiary figures, and a snow-clad scene, the bitterness of that terrible winter. In the Children’s Museum in Brooklyn, it is one of a series of groups through which children are taught through the mind’s eye and the eye’s mind, to visualize great events of American history. Still another and perhaps even better likeness of Washington is in the Museum of the City of New York, showing him taking the oath as first President of the New United States, in New York City.

Among figures of the early American scene that have sprung from Mr.
Franklin's brain and fingers are some swashbuckling ones of pirates. He has done a sinister group, showing Blackbeard burying his bloodstained treasure, for James Cagney, the moving picture actor. Long John Silver of Treasure Island has tempted him twice, and he has done one figure for Franklin Abbott, the architect, the other for Ambrose Clark's home in Westbury, L. I. One of Mr. Franklin's best pirate figures is in the library of Booth Tarkington, at Ogunquit, Maine.

At the moment, Mr. Franklin is working on two scenes from American history: one aboard the frigate Constitution, the other, a large group showing Custer's Last Stand. For this, he had assistance from the General's widow, army officers, and other authorities. He always tries to get first-hand information; he has to, to produce work to satisfy such institutions as the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the American Red Cross Museum in Washington, the French War Museum in Paris, the Illinois State Museum, the Newark, N. J., Museum, the Cleveland, Ohio, Museum and others, as well as many discriminating individuals the country over, who have bought his groups and placed them in their homes.

Mrs. Albert Wiggin made her husband a present of a group showing Rembrandt at work, which is installed behind a movable panel in his New York library, above Mr. Wiggin's famous collection of the Dutch master's etchings. The late Darwin P. Kingsley had a specially-made bookcase to hold his Shakespeariana, and a Dwight Franklin group showing the Bard directing a rehearsal. Mr. Franklin visited Robert Louis Stevenson's one-time home in the Adirondacks, then modeled a figure of him, standing at the door, so true to life, that authorities thought it must be from some unknown portrait. Such American figures, thus preserved—broncho-busters, Indians, Roosevelt at San Juan Hill—constitute a contribution to the art and history of our country that is distinctly "different."
THE President General, Mrs. Magna, is now at her camp in the Berkshires, where she will be until after the first of October. Mrs. Magna had a busy month in July, during which she was the honor guest and principal speaker at the D. A. R. exercises held during the celebration of the Tercentenary at Mackinac Island, Michigan, leaving shortly for Casper, Wyoming, where she attended the State Conference. On July 26th, D. A. R. Day, she was the principal speaker at Chautauqua, New York, when they celebrated their sixtieth anniversary.

Acting upon the promised cooperation of the State of Alabama and of the county officials of Marshall County, the Daughters of the American Revolution in that state have laid the foundation and expect to have a Vocational Department Building at the Kate Duncan Smith School ready for occupancy by the latter part of the summer. The building will be thoroughly equipped to teach agriculture, husbandry, and home economics. Even a forge-room will be among the fixtures to provide for the horse-shoeing and repairing of farm implements.

Ground was broken on June 23, with appropriate exercises, at which Prof. W. S. Leatherwood, principal of Kate Duncan Smith School presided, and at which Hon. Joseph Starnes, Congressman-elect, spoke on "Rural Education." The exercises were participated in by members of the D. A. R. and county and state officials.

At its recent Commencement exercises, the International College, at Springfield, Massachusetts, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Humanities on Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell, honorary vice president general. Mrs. Buell was presented for the degree by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, former President General; which was conferred by Dr. McGown, president of the college. Mrs. Magna, President General, Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Bissell, as well as Mrs. Buell are members of the Board of Trustees, and were present at the exercises.

Following a long established custom, San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, second oldest chapter in the state of Texas, recently gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. O. M. Farnsworth, retiring regent, at which the nine former regents were toasted in the order of their service. The first of these was Mrs. William Louis Dunne, Historian General, who was elected in 1916, to which Mrs. E. J. Fellowes, 83 years old, curator for life of the chapter, and honorary corresponding secretary of the state, responded. Mrs. Fellowes is the daughter of the founder of the New Orleans Picayune, and the Texas pioneer for whom Kendall County was named. She was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1933, and was received personally at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt, during the week of the Congress, when she recalled her first visit to the White House during President Johnson’s administration.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary General who, returning from a trip to California, attended the Tercentenary exercise at Mackinac Island, is spending the season at her summer home at Wash Hill, R. I.

Miss Nettleton, Treasurer General, who has been visiting the former President General, Mrs. Minor, and Mrs. Bissell, former Recording Secretary General, at their summer home, Riverby, at Waterford, Connecticut, is now at Crater Club in Essex County, New York.

Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Registrar General, joined Mr. Reed on an extended trip to Hawaii during the past month.

Miss Myra Hazard, Curator General, has been spending some time at Crystal Springs, a resort, near Jackson, Mississippi.

The City of Rochester, New York, is celebrating its Centennial with a National Exhibition from August 11th to September 9th. It is called "A Century on Parade," and will feature a reproduction of Rochester Village in 1834, which it is promised
will be authentic to the minutest detail. The famous old Dewitt Clinton will once more steam back and forth, with its quaint coaches carrying swallow-tailed, beaver-hatted gentlemen and wigged, hoop-skirted ladies. On the Executive Committee of Women's Activities is Mrs. Charles Stanton, of Irondequoit Chapter. Mrs. John P. Mosher, regent of the chapter and the following chapter members—Mrs. Harold H. Clapp, Mrs. Howard H. Imray, and Mrs. Charles Stanton are members of the General Centennial Committee.

Mrs. William J. Ward, state regent, and a party of twenty-five state officers and other members from New Jersey visited the Government Hospital at Ellis Island recently and were shown through the buildings by Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, and one of the staff doctors. The work room, to which the Society makes large contribution, was of much interest to the group, as was also the work of D. A. R. nurse, which has been highly commended.

Massachusetts Daughters will hold their annual October State meeting at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, on October 2 to 3, 1934.

Miss Mary Ann Knapp, whose death was announced in the August Magazine, was a member of the Valley Forge Chapter of Pennsylvania from the time of her admission to membership in the National Society, February 1, 1930.

---

NOTE: Please send information relating to interesting D. A. R. events and personal notes to Mrs. William L. Dunne, 2151 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Your cooperation is solicited to make this page of D. A. R. notes of interest to our membership.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, Editor.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death of Clara Burnham Abbott (Mrs. Charles C. Abbott), of Keene, New Hampshire, on July 13, 1934.

Mrs. Abbott was a member of Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire; State Regent of New Hampshire from 1909 to 1911, and Vice-President General from New Hampshire from 1914 to 1916.
IOWA, the state where the tall corn grows, offers many historical places of interest to those who may have the good fortune to be traveling through the Middle West. Iowa, with its broad expanse of rolling prairies, is beautifully located; having the great Missouri River for its western boundary, and the Father of Waters forming its border on the east.

On Routes 9 and 161, near the city of Keokuk, Gate City of Iowa, on a bluff overlooking the Great Father of Waters, stands one of the finest Indian statues in existence. This bronze statue, erected by Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution to the memory of Indian Chief Keokuk, and to the memory of the pioneers who entered Iowa at Keokuk, also marks the beginning of the Mormon Trail in Iowa. This trail continued to be the main highway of travel across the state long after the Mormons had reached Utah.

At Mount Pleasant, on Routes 161 and 34, the oldest college west of the Mississippi River, and birthplace of P. E. O. Sisterhood, is marked by a tablet which was placed by the Iowa Daughters.

In Washington City Park, on Route 2, stands a log cabin, oldest house in the county, which was purchased and moved to the park by a D. A. R. Chapter. This cabin is furnished with valuable Colonial antiques, and is used as the Chapter House.

In court-house square in Sigourney, on Routes 2 and 149, a beautiful red granite boulder with tablet marks the location of the first court-house in the county, and also the place where the first court was held.

At Davenport, on Routes 6, 86, 55, a boulder and tablet mark the site of the western abutment of first bridge across Mississippi River. A similar marker was placed on Credit Island, the site of the old Indian Trading Post, and also the place where the only international battle on Iowa soil was fought.

Iowa Daughters honored former President Hoover, first President of the United States to be born west of the Mississippi River, by erecting a boulder and tablet at his birth place in West Branch, near Route 6.

Not far from Waucoma, near Routes 18 and 55, near the village of Festina, stands the tiny chapel of St. Anthony, said to be the smallest church in the world, which was built by Johann Gaertner, soldier, who fought with Napoleon at Moscow. To fulfill his mother’s vow, “if her son returned safely from war, she would build a chapel to some saint,” Johann built the chapel to St. Anthony, and was later buried in the...
chapel churchyard, where Iowa Daughters have placed a tablet to his memory.

Along the shore of Wall Lake, on Route 71, near the city of Lake View, the tourists will find the State D. A. R. George Washington Memorial Forest of over 100 acres.

At Council Bluffs, on Routes 6 and 30, a large boulder and tablet mark the place that was the rendezvous of the famous John Brown and his militia. Another boulder and tablet, near by, mark the end of the Mormon Trail in Iowa, where thousands of travelers encamped, waiting to be ferried across the Missouri River.

These are only a very few of the many historic spots in Iowa which have been marked by the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

Wisconsin

DORIS KEABLES ALTMAN
Chairman, Historic Spots Committee

WISCONSIN, the “Ouisconsin” of the French-explorers and fur traders, is to many thousands of city dwellers the vacation land supreme.

A short trip through the state taking three days or more, depending on the time spent at different points, but covering much historic ground, might start at Chicago, via U. S. No. 12 through Lake Geneva, Elk-horn, White Water and Fort Atkinson, where the Daughters of the American Revolution have marked the site of the Fort in use during the Black Hawk War. Leaving Fort Atkinson U. S. No. 12 takes us to Madison, the state capital. Madison and its vicinity have many Indian mounds and John Bell Chapter, D. A. R., has fittingly marked a typical one in the Forest Hill Cemetery. The same chapter has placed a covered-wagon trail marker on the Post Office grounds, and has also marked Old Spring Tavern, a resting place on the road to the lead mines. The spot where the first legislature convened in Madison is suitably marked, too West and north of Madison, south of Sauk City on U. S. No. 12, is the spot where Chief Black Hawk surrendered to Wisconsin and Illinois troops in 1832.

Leaving Madison with its beautiful University campus, its lakes, and its state capitol, we take U. S. No. 51 to Portage. All this county was the stage of the Black Hawk War and its many quaint old farm houses could tell tales of the stage coach and tavern days. At Portage we find the marker placed by the Waubun Chapter where Marquette and Joliet portaged from the Fox to the Wisconsin in 1673. The Waubun Chapter has also placed markers to show the route of the old Military Road which was built to connect Fort Howard at Green Bay and Fort Winnebago and Fort
The Old Spring Tavern, Madison, Wisconsin, has been marked by John Bell Chapter Crawford at Prairie du Chien. At Prairie du Chien the Daughters of the American Revolution own the remains of old Fort Crawford once an important military post.

We leave Portage on State Highway No. 33, at Fox Lake we take No. 68 to Waupun, and then U. S. No. 151 to Fond du Lac, where the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a marker on the site of the Toll Gate on the old Military Road, northeast of the city.

From Fond du Lac, the most charming route is County Trunk A, which follows the shore of beautiful Lake Winnebago until it joins U. S. No. 41 into Oshkosh. From Oshkosh, County Trunk A again follows the lake shore into Neenah-Menasha.

In Neenah, the Daughters of the American Revolution have marked and preserved the home of Governor Doty, second territorial Governor of Wisconsin.

From Neenah-Menasha U. S. No. 41 takes us into Appleton. Here has been marked the site of the world's first hydroelectric station. Even Thomas A. Edison's original central station in New York City was still under construction when the Appleton plant was projected.

From Appleton U. S. No. 41 takes us on to De Pere. Crossing the river at De Pere, at the east end of the bridge, stands a large boulder with tablet commemorating Father Claude Allouez' great work among the western Indians. Here in 1671 he erected the mission of St. Francis Xavier.

At the west end of Walnut street bridge, on the building at present occupied by an automobile sales room is a marker erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, pointing to the site of "Old King's Village," an early Menominee Indian village. From here Cha-Ka-Cna-Ka-Ma, the "Old King" sent his grandson Tomah to treat with the first American troops in 1816. Just south, on the property of the Northern Engineering Company, was an Indian burying ground, also marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Leaving Green Bay by way of U. S. No. 141 we soon reach Manitowac. Here is a marker for the old military road, formally connecting Fort Howard with Chicago.

From Manitowac U. S. No. 141 takes us close to the shore of Lake Michigan through

Fort Laurens, First Military Post Erected in Ohio by the American Government, is now a State Park
Sheboygan and Port Washington to Milwaukee which was settled in 1818 by Solomon Juneau.

From Milwaukee State Highway No. 42 takes us along the lake shore to Racine, Kenosha, and back to Chicago, completing a circle covering a very small part of Wisconsin’s beautiful and interesting country.

Some Ohio Scenic Routes

AMANDA MESSENGER
State Regent

No part of Ohio has more historic interest than the eastern. Here from the picturesque hills, with their lights and shadows, one views the beautiful Ohio River as it flows majestically on toward the Mississippi.

On April the 17th, 1788, the first Colonists, under General Putman as leader, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum where it joins the Ohio River. Here they founded their town, which had been named Adelphia before they left Boston. The first building, which surrounded a mound, was erected, and in this the women and children were placed for safety. On July 17, the Government of the North-West Territory was formed. The name was changed to Marietta, after Queen Marie Antoinette. Using the first and last syllables. Here is the Ohio Land Office, oldest building standing in Ohio. It is carefully sheltered by the Land Office Elm, one of the oldest trees in the country.

The only remaining house of the Ft. Campus Martius, the Rufus Putman home, was marked by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution in 1921. For protection, the house is now enclosed in the Campus Martius State Museum which is filled with rare Americana of all kinds.

Marietta has the appearance of an old New England town. Here are located some ancient earth works. Among them is the Mound Cemetery, one of the most interesting in the country. In this plot are buried some of the illustrious men who helped to form Western civilization. Many interesting epitaphs are found on the grave stones. One reads thus,

“How strange O God that rules on high,
That I should come so far to die;
To leave my friends where I was bred,
And lay my bones with stranger dead.”

When George Washington was making a tour of the Ohio country he camped at five different sites. These also have been marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are located on State Route No. 7, going north and south through Marietta.

Ten miles south of Marietta lies the town of Belpre, where Farmers Castle, the home of many colonists, stood. A very old cemetery is also located here. U. S. Route No. 50, leading from Washington, D. C., to Cincinnati, passes through Marietta from East to West.

Taking U. S. Route No. 21, directly north out of Marietta through Cambridge and on to New Philadelphia, in the scenic valley of Tuscarawas River, are found the ancient towns of the Moravian Indians. This settlement was made prior to the permanent one at Marietta. Taking Route No. 36 south out of New Philadelphia, near the city limits is Schoenbrun, a few miles farther is Goshen and then Gnadenhutten where ninety Christian Indians were massacred. The Moravian Missionaries from Pennsylvania settled here in 1772. Gnadenhutten has been restored as far as it has been possible to do so. Log houses, the meeting house, school house and the cemetery are exact replicas. The State owns it and has charge of the park and museum. Here the first white child born in Ohio lived. He was John Lewis Roth, the son of Moravian Missionaries.

Taking U. S. Route No. 21, going north out of New Philadelphia, is located the old Ft. Laurens, the only fort erected in Ohio during the Revolution. The Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a tablet here on September 21, 1928.

General John Strong Mansion

GRACE M. JOHNSON
State Regent of Vermont

Recently the Vermont Daughters have acquired an historic estate known as the Gen. John Strong mansion, on Route
THE GENERAL JOHN STRONG MANSION WAS ONLY RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE VERMONT DAUGHTERS. THE ACREAGE OF THIS ESTATE WILL BE A MEMORIAL FOREST IN HONOR OF MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY

17, not far from Champlain bridge, Fort Frederic, and the end of Crown Point military highway. The main acreage of this estate will be a D. A. R. forest, in memory of Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, which will be dedicated on her birthday, August 24.

John Strong and his wife Agnes McCure were born in Salisbury, Connecticut. In September 1765, John Strong came into the Vermont wilderness to locate a home. About one half-mile north of Fort Frederic on the shore of Lake Champlain was an abandoned French settlement, and on the foundation of one of these cabins Strong built his house, the first built by an English settler north of Massachusetts. In February, 1766, he brought his wife and three children, Asa, Samuel and Polly to the new home where eight others were born in later years.

Many stories are told of the sickness, wild animals and Indians, with which they had to contend. The morning before the taking of Crown Point by Burgoyne, Strong's two oldest sons were hunting in the woods for strayed cattle, and Strong had gone to Rutland to secure food supplies for the American Forces at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, thus leaving Mrs. Strong alone with the younger children. Early that morning, a daughter of Benjamin Kellogg came rushing in with, "the Indians are coming and we are flying. There are bateaux at the Point to take us off, and..."
you must hurry." That night they arrived at Whitehall. After many hardships from nature and war the family by degrees were reunited at Dorset, Vermont.

For sixteen years, Mr. Strong served his state in various legal capacities, such as representative, first judge of Addison County Court, judge of Probate Court, and member of the Council. In 1791 Mr. Strong was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States on the admission of Vermont to the Union. He served in various capacities throughout the entire Revolution, one of which was Captain in Col. Ira Allen's regiment.

In 1796 he built his brick residence, the brick being made on the farm, the same land he acquired in 1765. Five generations were born in this venerable mansion—substantial still—with its spacious halls and secret stairway.

In June, 1816, he died. He was a consistent Christian of the Congregational Church to which he gave most liberally. As a patriot and statesman he had the confidence of those who acted with him, wherever he resided.

Tourists from the north, south, and east leave route 7 at New Haven Junction, taking route 17.

Morristown and Jocky Hollow

Susanne Watson Ward
State Regent

As Pennsylvania has her Valley Forge, so New Jersey has her Morristown, where the Continental Army numbering more than twelve thousand were encamped in a cantonment on the road called "Jocky Hollow." For six months, this bus-

THE TEMPE WICK HOUSE, JOCKEY HOLLOW NATIONAL PARK, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY
ting little city, far larger than the village of Morristown, was the central point in the newly born republic, and in the little body of men shivering and often hungry on the bleak hillsides of Morris County, lay the hope of an entire nation.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived December 1, 1779. On either side of the Jocky Hollow Road, ten brigades of the Continental Army were camped. Nearest to Morristown was situated the second line formed by the New York brigade under General Clinton, and the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades. The first line, which lay to the south of these camps was formed by the First and Second Maryland, First and Second Connecticut, Hand’s and Maxwell’s brigades. To the southwest of Hand’s, lay the New Jersey brigade, which occupied the Maryland camp after those troops left Jocky Hollow in April.

Much of the land on which the camp was located was owned by Henry Wicke, in whose farmhouse (known as Wick Hall), his daughter Tempe hid her horse three days from marauding soldiers.

The winter was one of unparalleled severity, and Washington’s plan for “hutting the army” was interrupted as heavy snows covered the camp again and again. The distress in camp was shared by Washington at his headquarters in the Ford Mansion, where he and Mrs. Washington were the guests of Theodosia Ford, widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr. This mansion, now one of the most famous of Washington’s headquarters, was the most pretentious house in the village. It was during this somber winter that the court-martial of Benedict Arnold took place at the Norris Tavern in Morristown, situated midway on the road which ran from headquarters to the Jocky Hollow camp.
With the arrival of spring, news of help coming from France was circulated through the camp and caused great rejoicing. It was during this spring that the courtship and engagement of Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, took place in Morristown.

By June, Washington and the greater part of the army were on their way toward West Point.

On July 4, 1933, one of New Jersey’s prominent public-minded citizens presented this great camp including the “Tempe Wick” house to the Government of the United States for a national historical park. The Washington Society of Morristown followed suit and included Washington’s headquarters, the Ford Mansion. This with Fort Nonsense, comprises the only national historical park in our country. The government intends building a museum second to none to house the valuable Washingtonia, now resting in the headquarters building. The work on the park is progressing and will no doubt be completed for next year’s tourists.

The government has requested the cooperation of the New Jersey D. A. R. in furnishing correct data pertaining to historic spots in and around this part of the state.

Morristown lies thirty miles west of New York. From Washington one journeys through Baltimore, Maryland, New Castle, Delaware, crossing the Delaware river at this point to Pennsville, New Jersey, thence to Camden, Hightstown, Princeton, Somerville to Morristown.

There is another route: Say we start from Morristown to Flemington to Lumberville, crossing the Delaware river at this point to New Hope, Pa., on to Doylestown, Morristown through King of Prussia, skirting around Valley Forge, through Paoli and taking the Conowingo road to Baltimore.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lectures</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Slides</th>
<th>Rentals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellis Island</td>
<td>Grace H. Brosseau</td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington in Art</td>
<td>Martha W. Keezer</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Forgotten Romances of American History</td>
<td>Elisabeth Poe</td>
<td>(72)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Spots in American Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td>(114)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of the Flag</td>
<td>Eva Towles Holt</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmarks in Old Virginia</td>
<td>Louisa S. Sinclair</td>
<td>(90)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall and its Environ</td>
<td>Lucy Galt Hanger</td>
<td>(111)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Old Trails</td>
<td>Arline B. N. Moss</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims</td>
<td>A. Anderson</td>
<td>(96)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signing of the Declaration of Independence</td>
<td></td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Mountain Schools</td>
<td>Mabel H. Herrick</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constitution</td>
<td>Harry Atwood</td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old West</td>
<td>Ed. M. Milligan</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Country of Ours</td>
<td>Elizabeth M. Bowron</td>
<td>(92)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail of the Flag</td>
<td>Elizabeth M. Bowron</td>
<td>(105)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
<td>Lisette B. Warren</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorktown</td>
<td>Bessie W. Gahn</td>
<td>(73)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth of George Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expressage both ways is paid by the borrower.
Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General.

Flora Myers Gilleentine, National Chairman.
The Massing of the Colors
Washington Cathedral

Sermon by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Bishop of Washington

Hebrews 12: pt. 1st V: "We also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

THIS was the declaration of one who recognized in the invisible and unseen forces that surrounded him, a mighty and compelling influence that shaped and determined his course. He was conscious that the ways of life are made, not alone by the seen but by the unseen, not only by those whose lives impinge upon and touch our own, but by those who in other periods blazed the trails that have become the highways of our present progress. We are more than a part of all that we have met, we are the beneficiaries and legatees of all that have gone before. Someone has well said that, "the past is incomplete unless the present sustains it." It is in recognition of this that we reverently pause today to consider again the rich inheritance that is ours, transmitted to us by those who gave their lives that this nation, under God, should not perish from the earth. In the hurried activities of our over-occupied lives we dare not, except to our hurt, be forgetful of those who have made and preserved us a nation. The flowers we place on the graves of our honored dead are but symbols of a fragrant and grateful memory, a memory that must endure as long as this nation pursues its wisely conceived and consistent course. Our security resides in keeping true to those fine traditions and ideals that represent the accumulated treasures bequeathed to us by the men and women who heroically served their country in other days. To assume that our development, present and future, is wholly conditioned by our skill, our surpassing genius, our wealth and our resources, is a conceit that may ultimately work our ruin. Each generation must face its new tasks and problems, and face them courageously, but in our homes as in the larger and more inclusive concerns of our corporate life, we make sure and substantial progress, by following with fidelity those well-ordered paths that were defined and wisely planned by those who selflessly sacrificed their all.

We shall signal fail in the training of our youth, give to their hands a treasure they will neither understand nor rightly appraise, unless with it we inculcate those disciplines, principles and ideals that constitute the genius of our life as a people; disciplines, principles and ideals that were secured to us at a cost too great to be adequately appraised. There is a kind of modernism abroad in the land today that reckons not with the past, that pays no heed to either traditions or ideals; that would with impulsive and feverish haste change the well-conceived order of our life, efface the old landmarks, make a mockery of the simple, wholesome ways and habits of other days, and radically change the course of our life as a people. It has no respect or reverence for what has gone before, it holds cheaply a history that was made by men who placed principles above policies, who believed that public office was a public trust; men who served the nation as a whole rather than the selfish interests of partisan politics, who esteemed personal honor and integrity above the ephemeral praise of the unthinking mob and with prophetic vision saw the logical destiny of the Republic.

Those whom we affectionately think of today may be in truth "forgotten men" unless we hold to those high principles for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. The experiment entered into by a freedom-loving people has proved its worth and demonstrated its fitness to survive. Loyalty to those principles and ideals of government that constitute the very groundwork of what we have come to designate as American in origin and purpose, must be preserved, and cannot be confused with those that concern the systems and policies of nations, whose ways
and practices are alien to our own. This is not to imply either an excess of nationalism on the one hand, or indifference to those essential and reasonable obligations that in all consistency we owe to other peoples. Again, it does not mean that we are unmindful of the fact that, “New occasions teach new duties.”

America cannot remain static in a world that is undergoing vast and far-reaching changes. We shall respond and respond gladly to the demands of each crisis as it arises and adapt our systems and practices to meet each new need. This we may and will do, but in doing it, we shall not depart from those fundamental principles that constitute our genius as a people, nor will we shape our policies at the behest of those, within or without our gates, whose ways are foreign to our avowed principles and ideals. To say less than this would be to make this memorial of our honored dead an unworthy tribute, and to forfeit our claim to that kind of independence for which they lived and strove and died. At no time, possibly, have we been so pressed to forget our traditions and ideals as in this period of unsettlement and disorder. A universal distemper has seized the minds of men, the world over, and novel and fantastic schemes and policies press their claims and seek for new adherents. To be able to keep our head, to maintain our poise and our stability, to be wary of strange and entangling alliances, to pursue our clearly defined course, independent of what others may say or do, this is our security and the guarantee of our continuing peace and happiness. We shall best serve those who are bewildered and confused by keeping to our American ways and maintaining our own American standards.

What a nation such as ours may contribute to the stabilizing of the world and the assurance of its tranquility and peace, we may not venture to affirm. With what we represent of independence of action, and freedom from acquisition, either of territory or possessions of any sort or kind, we may, under God, serve a purpose of infinite value to our sister nations round the world. This we shall do, not because of our wealth, our broad estate or our rich resources, but because of the virtue and consistency of our people. The present, fraught as it is with many perils, is a time to think deeply of those things that constitute our real and essential worth.

Out of the deep shadows that have enveloped us we are slowly emerging. Our people have been put to severer tests than war imposes. Our morale has sustained an attack we have rarely, if ever, experienced. We are engaged in the laborious task of setting our house in order. Values have been shattered and institutions that we thought impregnable have disclosed threatening and dangerous weaknesses. Loyally, and let us hope selflessly, we are seeking to repair our estate. At such a time we are compelled to reckon with those deep-entrenched principles and spiritual ideals that, recognized and adhered to, constitute our security and our permanence. We shall hardly, through legislation alone, recover our poise or our prosperity. Apart from all material losses, great as they are, we have shown a serious decline in morale, in the recognition of those spiritual values that issue from religious convictions and practices. Irreverence, disrespect for law, and departure from the wholesome ways of our fathers, have been conspicuous in our modern life. Crime, in daring and more insidious and malignant forms, has cast its sinister shadow across our pathway. Emboldened by the failure of constituted authorities to detect and punish their nefarious ways and their indulgence in the basest of crimes, a profession of criminals has grown up among us, and secretly and maliciously they plot against our peace, and brazenly invade the sanctity of the home.

The record of these more recent years is one that gives us a distinction among the nations of the world that is far from enviable. A form and a menacing form of civil war prevails and one of the most tragic aspects of it is the part that youth plays in the most violent and reprehensible of crimes. The connivance of those, frequently in positions of trust, in these invasions of our orderly life, is one of its most direful and threatening manifestations. These and other industrial and social disorders that characterize our age (and they multiply in number) are directly traceable to our
neglect of those religious and spiritual sanctions that constitute the bases of our form of government. Without the restraints which strong moral and religious convictions impose we suffer an orgy of every form of vicious practices. In the prosecution of material things, in our passion for gain and our mad quest for new and novel forms of indulgence, we have forgotten that *real* prosperity and secured happiness are conditioned by strict adherence to moral and religious codes. No matter what else we may do to stabilize our economic and industrial order through legislation and panaceas of one kind and another, we shall ultimately fail of our objective, unless we address ourselves to a nation-wide reformation that has as its supreme end the restoration of the fine things of Christian character. We began as a Christian nation, as a Christian nation we have passed through grave crises, and as a Christian nation we must continue, else we shall forfeit our dearly bought rights and privileges, and fall a prey to those vices that have destroyed the freedom and tranquillity of other peoples. There is a cheap and specious philosophy abroad today, too readily accepted by the unthinking and undiscriminating, that reckons progress solely in terms of material values. There is a tendency on the part of many in our commonwealth, induced largely by wealth and secured social position, to regard themselves as immune to well-conceived laws that are designed for the common good of all our people. In their selfish and wanton willfulness they aid and abet the lawless elements, and contribute nothing of value to the common weal. They seek the protection which the flag and the laws of the land afford, but their patriotism is of that order that was well described as the “last refuge of scoundrels.” It is only a strong and vigorous public sentiment that may measurably change the habits and practices of such unworthy and undesirable citizens.

A rude awakening must come, and it must manifest itself in practices in consonance with our professed loyalties and religious obligations. There are institutions and professions of allegiance that are more important and essential than the tribute we pay to our economic and social order. Unless these are built upon surer foundations than that which increasing wealth and commercial prestige afford, unless they are secured by the practical application of Christian principles, their very security and permanence will be imperilled. Beyond ways we may not define, a reverently observed Sunday has been closely identified with our better days as a people. The neglect of that for which this day stands has contributed increasingly to the spirit if irreverence, and the substitution of a continental Sunday for that which our fathers reverently observed has been a contributing cause to the breakdown of our moral and the abandonment of the moral law. All these things, rightly considered and consistently weighed, have brought us to the perilous situation that now confronts us.

We pause again today, not only to pay affectionate tribute to the honored dead, but to acknowledge that we are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses who, by their deeds and sacrifices have testified their utter consecration to those high and holy things that constitute the secure foundations upon which we have builded, and continue to build, the fabric of our national life. It is from the “voiceless lips of the unresponsive dead” that we take renewed courage, highly resolving to secure to ourselves, our children and our children’s children those traditions, ideals and institutions that are indispensable to our prosperity, our peace and our continuing happiness.

To keep our America true to its proud and destined course; to maintain equity and fair dealing for all our people; to banish from our life every evil that seeks to impair the weak and the strong; to follow with unswerving fidelity those sure paths our fathers trod; “to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with our God”; this we pledge to our beloved dead as we remember again their sacrificial service and their selfless devotion.

**NOTE:** Bishop Freeman graciously consented to the publication of this sermon at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education.
Letters from many deeply interested Daughters express widespread gratification because the women so ably representing the hundreds of chapters of this great Society voted overwhelmingly, at the last Continental Congress, to continue the Better Films Committee. For five years and more our chairmen have worked consistently and energetically for clean films; they richly deserve this recognition of their constructive community efforts.

Recent events emphasize the importance of our continuing this work. The violent reaction of the public against un-American standards of entertainment is the culmination of increasingly mounting indignation over a period of many months. If the producers had maintained the standards established by their code of 1930, there would be no boycott today. The general public has no idea of how very difficult it would be for anyone to hold producers to such an agreement, but the responsibility for unwholesome films was theirs and common sense should have warned producers that right-thinking people would rebel against a standard that permitted sly innuendoes, ugly suggestiveness, and unwholesome underlying themes; they should have settled this difficult matter themselves.

However, if these degrading factors are eliminated, I see no reason why pictures should not deal with a wide range of subject matter, reflecting the problems and interests of the average audience. We need not demand utterly innocuous films. Our D. A. R. reviewing committee takes a broad-minded, liberal attitude, in keeping with the times in which we live. We welcome and urge support for every clean, entertaining film. We do not urge people to attend motion pictures, but we do urge them to select their entertainment carefully. I think wholesome motion pictures offer the most fascinating escape from worldly cares for the general public, today.

New chairmen should read the 1934 film report in the Report of Continental Congress, and any earlier reports they can secure from their regents; these give many suggestions for film work. They should immediately send me twenty-five self-addressed government post cards for the D. A. R. weekly guide. As our Magazine goes to press six weeks before being mailed, I do not expect to run the film reviews regularly. The following ratings are listed for the benefit of new chairmen:

Grades indicate: I-A, excellent; I-B, excellent, vulgarities; II-A, good, clean; II-B, good, vulgarities; III, mediocre; A, adults; M, mature (14-18); F, family.

(7-17-34) Barretts of Wimpole Street (I-A) M; Born To Be Bad (II-B); Ladies Should Listen (II) M; Old Fashioned Way (II) F; One Night of Love (I) F.
Fort Scott was the scene of the Thirty-sixth Annual Conference of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, March 26-28, 1934. Mrs. Edward Poston Pendleton, of Ottawa, Kansas, presided graciously over the Conference which opened with appropriate ceremonies in the Scottish Rite Temple. Mrs. Pendleton is known nationally as Vice Chairman of the National Defense Committee in charge of the western division. She is a speaker of ability and has made many radio addresses on patriotic citizenship and patriotic education in which subject she has been intensely interested for years.

Mrs. William A. Becker, of Montclair, New Jersey, national chairman of National Defense Committee, made the principal address on the opening night of the conference.

About 150 delegates and guests from over the state attended the sessions, with Molly Foster Berry Chapter of Fort Scott as hostess. Reports of the various state committee chairmen and chapter regents took up most of the second day of the conference. These were short, concise and interesting, telling of marking historical spots; work done among the immigrants at Ellis and Angel Islands; loans to students; contributions made for needy school children; beautification of parks and tree planting; welfare work; preservation of books and records of historical value; patriotic radio addresses and other work accomplished during the year.

Mrs. W. W. Patterson, Regent of the hostess chapter, made a clever toastmistress at the closing banquet, and the guest speaker was Mr. B. W. Young, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fort Scott. Mrs. Pendleton also gave an eloquent address.

A feature of the entertainment after the banquet was a display of lovely old wedding gowns worn by a dozen young ladies who walked across the stage and around the tables to the strains of the Wedding March, played by Mrs. L. W. Richardson, assisted on the xylophone by her young son, Bobby Richardson.

Among the wedding gowns was an old...
gold brocade of 1838 worn by Miss Betty Lee Carney, which belonged to her grandmother. She carried a tiny parasol of the period. Mrs. Preston Patterson wore an 1860 model of wine-colored silk with a beautiful lace shawl. Miss Marion Ida Moreland and Miss Louise Buzzard wore the gowns of their grandmothers dating from 1888. Miss Julie Sheppard, Miss Elizabeth Newman, Miss Susan Cole, Miss Marjorie Crume, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, Miss Mary Shearer and Mrs. Kenneth Reeder all modeled gowns varying from drop-shoulder model with a train to a short dress of 1919, and an up-to-date wedding gown of this year.

A memorial service was held for those members in the state who had died during the year. Boy Scouts courteously helped throughout the three days of the conference. Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Honorary President General, and Mrs. W. E. Stanley of Wichita, Honorary State Regent, were honored guests.

The invitation of the Ottawa chapter to meet with them for the 1935 State Conference was accepted. The 1936 Conference will be at Kansas City, Kansas.

BESS MURPHY ELDEN,  
State Chairman of Publicity.

The Idaho State Capitol

The main building of the State Capitol in Boise was erected 1906-1912. East and west wings were added 1919-1920. The dimensions of the completed building, not including approaches, are 398 feet long by 224 feet wide, and 195 feet to the top of the dome. The building and approaches occupy an area of 50,646 square feet.

Boise sandstone was used for the outside walls. The corridor floors, wainscoting and base throughout the building are of Vermont, Italian, and Alaskan marble. It was built at a cost of nearly three million dollars and is one of the finest capitol in the United States.
Located among the pine trees near the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., the "Cathedral of the Air," like Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, is a unique example of patriotic purpose, and to New Jersey war veterans belongs the honor of conceiving and developing the idea of a memorial chapel dedicated to men and women who have lost their lives or contributed outstanding achievement in the cause of aviation.

Paul Philippe Cret, the distinguished Philadelphia architect and winner of the Bok award, designed and supervised the building of this memorial to the heroes and heroines of aviation, which, upon completion of its interior furnishings, will be presented to the United States, thus insuring its perpetual care. The services as well as its furnishings will be non-sectarian in character in accordance with Federal statutes.

Its chief artistic interest, however, will be fifteen stained glass memorial windows designed by the D'Ascenzo Studios, who built the famous historical windows in Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. The entire group of windows will form a comprehensive scheme illustrating the history of aviation from the days of symbolism and fable to our own era of alert and patient scientific research.

Beginning with Elijah's chariot of fire, other scenes are drawn from Persian and Chinese sources, and the Greek classics of Daedalus, Hermes, and Ceres with her winged car.

Following these ancient examples of folklore, we find two medallions that carry us to the brilliant era of human thought, the Renaissance, when Leonardo da Vinci in 1490 gave to the world its first practical idea of a flying machine, a helicopter, as well as the principle of the parachute.

Another flight of the imagination and we come to actual attainment—the dream realized. The brothers Montgolfier have con-
quered, and they and other experimenters in ballooning find a place in the windows.

Aviation in the United States is graphically illustrated in a series of illustrations, among them being the medallion depicting President Washington, members of his Cabinet and of Congress witnessing Pierre Blanchard's first balloon ascension in Philadelphia in 1793.

Lincoln's Civil War balloon, Lilienthal's glider, the Curtis hydroaeroplane, the first flight of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk are all illustrated.

Byrd's flight over the North Pole, Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic, and the ill-fated Shenandoah are included in this roster of progress in the art and science of aviation.

Two windows are reserved as memorials to fliers of the Army and Navy who lost their lives in the World War, and two windows for Gold Star Mothers and War Mothers.

The medallion reserved as a memorial to the dirigible Akron shows the artist's conception of an angel soaring over the spot, strewing flowers of remembrance.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

15263. BRADFORD. — Wanted date and place of birth of Anna Bradford wife of Eleaser Cleveland, and mother of Squire Cleveland, Rev. sol. Name taken from entry in family Bible, printed by Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford, 1814: "Squire Cleveland, born in Canterbury, Conn., son to Eleaser and Anna Bradford Cleveland."—F. P. C. W.


15265. LEWIS.—Wanted all infor. possible and Rev. rec. of Francis Lewis, who was related to Martha Washington.—D. E. I. W.


15267. ANDERSON • JENNINGS. — Wanted Rev. rec. of John Anderson d. in Ky. later than 1783, mar. Abagail and had James and John Archibald. Wanted also Rev. rec. of Israel Jennings b. 1752 lived in Ky. later than 1783, d. in Ind. in 1841 and had one dau. Elizabeth.—L. A. M.

15268. FULLER. — Wanted ances. of Loren (Loring) Fuller of Tioga Co., N. Y., b. abt. 1800, mar. 1823 Mercy Pearl (possibly widow Buffington) disappeared abt. 1830.


15269. WILLIS.—Wanted parentage of Stillman Willis b. 1786 prob. in Mass. who mar. Mahala Wood in Boston 1808 and
lived in or near Boston and d. in Boston 1871.

(a) STEVENS.—Wanted parentage of Richard Stevens b. earlier than 1688 prob. in Mass., who mar. Abigail Treat, dau. of Rev. Samuel Treat, of Eastham, 1708. Residence at Truro, Mass., where several chil. were born.


15271. ADAMS.—Wanted maiden name of 1st wife of John, son of Christopher, Adams 1674-1735 of Kittery, Me. who mar. 1st. Anna — and 2nd. Amy Dennett. Wanted also proof that his dau. Mary mar. at Eliot, Me. Sept. 20, 1722 Joseph Hammond.

(a) SHAW-WEBSTER.—Wanted parentage of Abiah (Abial) Shaw who mar. Sept. 21, 1703 at Hampton, N. H., John Webster son of Thomas and Sarah (Brewer) Webster of Hampton.

(b) COLLINS-FRENCH.—Wanted ances. of Mary Collins b. May 1, 1698 Salisbury, Mass., who mar. at Salisbury, Mass., Nov. 23, 1717, Samuel (4) (Joseph (3), Samuel (2), Edward (1)), French of Salisbury, Mass.

(c) DAVIS-STEVENS.—Wanted ances. and all dates of Mary Davis of Amesbury, who mar. at Amesbury May 12, 1709 Thomas Stevens of Amesbury, son of Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens of Amesbury.

(d) LORD.—Wanted names of wives of Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Patience (Mason) Lord, and gr.-son of Nathan Lord, of Berwick, Me., who mar. 1st. Elizabeth — and 2nd. Love —. Which was mother of Humphrey Lord bapt. at Berwick, Me. Nov. 20, 1748 who mar. Feb. 13, 1772 at Berwick, Me., Olive Hill?—W.J.H.


(b) BAXTER-SAYRES.—Wanted all infor. possible of Mary Sayres wife of — Baxter, mother of Wm. Mortimer Baxter who mar. — Elliott in Va. in Pocahontas Co.

(c) BAXTER-ELLIOTT.—Wanted all infor. possible of Wm. M. Baxter husband of — Elliott and father of Mary Baxter b. June 21, 1784. Wanted also parentage of Reuben Sulleger, husband of Mary Baxter.—E. E.

15273. SCOTT.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of Joseph Scott who mar. Abigail Worden at Norwich, Conn., May 16, 1765.


(a) ROWE-ROE.—Wanted Rev. rec., dates and place of b., mar. and d. and all possible infor. of Ebinezer Rowe or Roe b. at New Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., had 3 bros. Elijah, Timothy and Silas, mar. — Reynolds and had chil: Barlow, Asa, Betsey, Luther, Lydia, Hannah and John Leland.

(b) INGRAM.—Wanted dates and place of b. and d. of Nathan Ingram, Sr., who mar. Mary Pitts April 17, 1744 (from Hebron records) and had a son Nathan, Jr., b. Aug. 23, 1751, d. 1835. Wanted name of his wife and all dates. Please give refer-
ence by Vol. and page to documentary proof for Rev. rec. for either.

(c) **PITTS**.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Mary Pitts.

(d) **ABORNs**.—Wanted date of d. and where recorded of Samuel Aborns who mar. Mary Ingham of Hebron May 7, 1753. Wanted also Rev. rec. of Samuel Aborns and father of Mary Ingham.—**A. P.**

15275. **CHAPPELL**.—Wanted wife of Robert Wooding Chappell. They were of either Halifax Co., Va. or Maury Co., Tenn. abt. 1803.—**W. H. C.**

15276. **LOWRY**.—Wanted date of b. and wife of Michael Lowry d. 1803 who had sons John, Jacob and Michael and lived in Somerset Co., Pa.

(a) **SHOEMAKER**.—Wanted ances. of John Henry Shoemaker 1783-1857 and his wife Elizabeth — 1785-1851 who lived in Somerset Co., Pa.

(b) **ATCHISON**.—Wanted ances. of Thomas Atchison 1756-1836 and his 1st. wife Catherine.— He d. in Westmoreland Co. Pa.—**A. B. C.**

15277. **SHANNON**.—Wanted all infor. possible of husband of Elizabeth Walker (?) Shannon of Allegheny Co. Pa. who was granted a Rev. War pension by Pa. Legislature 1837 and d. in Allegheny City, Pa. 1842 aged 79. Her chil. were: Samuel d. 1836 in Seminole War, Mary Palmer Mullen, (mar. twice), Matilda Johnston, Rachel Strong, Elizabeth Lewis, Martha, John, Henry and Jane.

(a) **LEWIS**.—Wanted parentage and husband of Sarah G. Lewis who came to Uniontown, Pa. 1824 and d. there 1828. One son William S. d. 1833 mar. Elizabeth Walker Shannon. Their chil. were: Samuel who mar. Mary Tucker, Elizabeth Quillen, Hugh Walker, who were b. in Culpeper Co., Va., and William and Sarah L. Stewart who were b. in Uniontown, Pa. A second son Samuel M. who mar. Frances —— lived in Portsmouth, Va. 1829. This Lewis family is Welsh.—**F. S. L.**

15278. **MULLINGTON**.—Wanted all infor. possible of Mullington family who settled in America.—**K. W. H.**

place of mar. of John Huddleston b. Sept.

15279. **HUDDLESTON-TERRY**.—Wanted 3, 1789 in S. C. and Sarah Terry mar. April 9, 1812. Their 1st child was b. May 8, 1814 near Milledgeville, Ga.—**L. K. T.**

15280. **VANCE**.—Wanted parentage of Mary Jane Vance b. abt. 1820 in the north of Ireland and whose father came over to this country about that time and died soon after in N. C.—**S. H. R.**

15281. **ADAMS**.—Wanted all possible infor. of John Adams, of Fairfax Co., Va., prob. Alexandria. (a) **WILLIAMS**.—Wanted maiden name of wife of James Williams of Fairfax Co., Va. who mar. Nancy ——


15282. **ERMERINS-CHAUDLEY**.—Wanted to exchange data with desc. of John Emerin from Holland and his wife Bertha Euphemia Chaudley 1827-1898 from Vrsoul, France. Wanted Chaudley desc. from Fasy family of France.—**A. V. R.**

15283. **FOSTER**.—Wanted dates of b. and d. and date and place of mar. of Josiah Foster who mar. Patience Dyer Howard, widow of William Howard of London, Eng. Their son Stephen was b. 1784 in R. I.—**R. H. R.**

15284. **GETCHELL**.—Wanted parentage of Harlow Getchell of Anson, Me. who mar. Anna Whitcomb of Norridgewock, Me. Nov. 29, 1826 in Norridgewock (Town records), and had son Zerah Getchell.—**I. W. G. B.**

15285. **BEATY**.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec. of William Beaty who is buried on farm of John Shannon near Beaver, with his wife Elizabeth.——**E. S. B.**

Feb. 24, 1679, dau. of Samuel and Susannah Reed Smith. Their son Samuel Baker b. Dec. 10, 1713 mar. Mehitable Lincoln June 15, 1736 and had Nathan b. 1742, d. 1811 who mar. Margaret, dau. of Matthew Hutchinson of W. Stockbridge, Mass.—E. M. S.

15287. HILL.—Wanted ances. and Rev. or civil rec. of Samuel Hill, Madbury, N. H. His chil. were: Isaac, Samuel, Eben, Abigail, Jacob, Lydia and Joseph who was b. in Madbury, N. H. April 10, 1782, d. April 29, 1852 Newfield, Me. and mar. Sally Perkins b. Dover, N. H. April 16, 1790 and d. April 14, 1871 Newfield, Me. Wanted also parentage and Rev. ances. of Sally Perkins.

(a) STEARNS.—Wanted parentage and ances. of Hugh Stearns and his wife Lydia Raymond. Settled in Franconia, N. H., abt. 1800; prob. from Mass. Their chil. were: James, George, Wm., Verne, Edwin Moses, Eliza, Asenath and Jane.—E. A. S.


(b) RICE.—Wanted maiden name of Lydia —— b. May 12, 1770 who mar. Gardner Rice. They lived in Dummerston, Vt. Wanted also her parentage.


15289. BERRY.—Wanted all infor. possible of Benjamin Berry, b. in Frederick Co., Va., son of Joseph Berry and his 1st wife—Fairfax. He mar. Sarah Matthews in Va., later moving to Scottsville, Allen Co., Ky. where he d. 1815. They had 10 chil: Daniel, Franklin, William, Nancy, Jane, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Martin, Matthews and Susan A. who mar. Justus E. Ament. Wanted also any Rev. rec.—E. K. L.


15291. BROOKINS.—Wanted Rev. ances. and parentage of Actemas Brookins b. at Nobleton, N. Y. in 1757.

(a) JOHNSON.—Wanted parentage of Lois Johnson who mar. Actemas Brookins Sept. 24, 1783 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

(b) ALDRICH.—Wanted parentage of Mary Polly Aldrich said to have come line of Baptists of R. I., who was “Widow” Crandall when mar. to Frederick Johnson Brookins. She was b. Nov. 29, — and d. March 27, 1878.—L. M. C.

15292. VILES.—Wanted relationship of Eliza Pierce Viles b. Feb. 4, 1811, d. May 28, 1878, to President Franklin Pierce. She was dau. of Thaddeus and Susanna Smith Pierce.—J. W. H.


(a) KELLER. — Wanted parentage of Dorothy Keller b. Feb. 12, 1812 d. 1883, whose father owned large farm near Kirkville, Madison Co., N. Y., and was sis. to Alvin, John, Elizabeth and Andrew. Family Bible refers to Elizabeth Keller (prob. gr. mother to Dorothy) as having d. Feb. 8, 1842, in the 84th yr. of her age.

(b) WILKINSON. — Wanted parentage of Mary Wilkinson who mar. 1st ——
Horton, and 2nd. John Salem Hyde of Victory, N. Y. abt. 1818 and had Elisha Hyde b. 1820.

(c) Peck. — Wanted Rev. rec. of Ebenezer Peck of Conn., who had son Simon of Norwich, Conn.—H. H. C.


15295. Hackett.—Wanted name and dates of b. and d. of wife of Thos. Hackett b. 1727, d. 1831, Gallia Co., Ohio, who served in 10th Va. Regt. and in Capt. Daniel Smith’s Company, Battle of Point Pleasant, and mar. 1773 in Syracuse, N. Y. His dau. Mary Ann Hackett was mar. in Syracuse, N. Y.—O. O. B.


(a) Hassler-Roemer. — Wanted all possible infor. and chil. of — Roemer (Reomer) dau. of Frederick Von Reomer who emigrated to this country bef. Rev. and settled in York Co., near Little York, Pa., moving to neighborhood of Gettysburg, then Chambersburg, and mar. — Hassler. —M. T. L.

15297. Brewster. — Wanted maiden name of wife of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower.—A. B. C.

15298. Morehouse. — Wanted ances. and all possible infor. with Rev. rec. of Richard Morehouse, who was buried at Taberg, N. Y. His son Charles b. Nov. 1, 1805, d. Feb. 2, 1861 at Cold Brook, N. Y., mar. March 26, 1829 Delia, dau. of Philip and Mehitable Angell of Newport, N. Y. Wanted also ances. and infor. of wife of Richard.—V. M. P.


(a) Smith-Bogardus. — Wanted mar. rec. of Sarah Jane Smith and Abraham Bogardus abt. 1830. Also parentage of Sarah J. Smith, prob. of Orange or Dutchess Co., N. Y.


15300. Vance. — Wanted all infor. possible of Wm. Vance, son of Patrick Vance and Elizabeth McDowell, Middlesex Co., N. J. Patrick d. 1765.—R. G. K.


15302. Hawkins. — Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of John Rockwell Hawkins b. Nov. 3, 1819 at Ridgefield, Conn.—M. H. F.

15303. Grant-Lee. — Wanted parentage with place and dates of b. and d. of Simon Grant b. May 1, 1779 who lived at one time in Township, N. Y. and of his wife Phoebe Lee b. May 12, 1782. Wanted also Rev. rec. of Ance.—H. E. F.
### Old Marriage Bonds Found in Vault of Blount County Court House, Maryville, Tennessee, 1795 to 1803

Compiled by W. E. Parham, Maryville, December 10, 1922

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name—male</th>
<th>Name—woman</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Benjeman</td>
<td>Ruth Wallace</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1799</td>
<td>Robert Hooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Wm.</td>
<td>Ann Bingham</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 1800</td>
<td>Joseph Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allin, Edwin</td>
<td>Sarah Allin</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1801</td>
<td>Wm. Gaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison, Robert</td>
<td>Jenny Thompson</td>
<td>March 22, 1802</td>
<td>Wm. Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andes, John</td>
<td>Selain B. Bailliss</td>
<td>May 27, 1799</td>
<td>Washw. Snider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, William</td>
<td>Christian Bowerman</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1801</td>
<td>William Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, William</td>
<td>Betsey Walker</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1801</td>
<td>Peter Bowerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Jecheland</td>
<td>Nancy Mills</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1796</td>
<td>John Leek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazel, Jonathan</td>
<td>Sally Rider</td>
<td>July 15, 1800</td>
<td>Samuel Huchison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatie, John</td>
<td>Sophia Yancey</td>
<td>Jan. 17, 1797</td>
<td>John Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrell, Bell</td>
<td>Nancy Weir</td>
<td>March 9, 1801</td>
<td>Austin Yancey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, John</td>
<td>Rebecca Regan</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1798</td>
<td>John Carson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair, James</td>
<td>Betsey McKowell</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1799</td>
<td>Hugh S. Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair, William</td>
<td>Elizabeth Arontos</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1800</td>
<td>Henry Beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blevins, Richard</td>
<td>Hannah Caldwell</td>
<td>April 2, 1801</td>
<td>Michael Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogle, Hugh</td>
<td>Polly Williams</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1797</td>
<td>Andrew Bogle, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogle, Samuel</td>
<td>Betsey Huchison</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1800</td>
<td>James Upton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowerman, Michael</td>
<td>Caity Bowers</td>
<td>July 25, 1797</td>
<td>James Sloan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, James</td>
<td>Hannah McMurray</td>
<td>Sept. 3, 1797</td>
<td>John Kee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley, Isom</td>
<td>Susanna Matkocks</td>
<td>May 13, 1798</td>
<td>James Sloan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, James</td>
<td>Anna Miller</td>
<td>July 25, 1797</td>
<td>David Hauten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley, William</td>
<td>Mary Murphy</td>
<td>June 24, 1797</td>
<td>Thomas Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley, William</td>
<td>Polly Clampet</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1802</td>
<td>Elijah Clampet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, David</td>
<td>Betsey Sloan</td>
<td>June 16, 1797</td>
<td>John McAlroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, John</td>
<td>Nancy Allen</td>
<td>July 30, 1801</td>
<td>John Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, William</td>
<td>Polly Ann Moffet</td>
<td>April 12, 1800</td>
<td>Cornelius Bogart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broyles, Geo.</td>
<td>Catherine Vaut</td>
<td>June 16, 1797</td>
<td>Andrew Vaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broyles,</td>
<td>Mary Vaught</td>
<td>April 19, 1802</td>
<td>George Broyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett, Edward</td>
<td>Rachell Cheetwood</td>
<td>July 2, 1801</td>
<td>James Roddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrd, Abram</td>
<td>Betsey Gillispie</td>
<td>March 20, 1799</td>
<td>Joseph Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabe, John</td>
<td>Margaret Cooper</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1798</td>
<td>John Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(McCabe) ?</td>
<td>Nelly Russell</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1799</td>
<td>Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell, David</td>
<td>Elizabeth Giffen</td>
<td>Oct. 25, 1800</td>
<td>John Ewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell, David</td>
<td>Mary Curby</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1790</td>
<td>Robert Rhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childers, John</td>
<td>Letetio Sharp</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1801</td>
<td>James Gillespie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, John</td>
<td>Sarah Rogers</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1796</td>
<td>James Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cates, John</td>
<td>Ellenor Moore</td>
<td>March 1, 1796</td>
<td>John Singleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran, Daniel</td>
<td>Margaret Reagan</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 1797</td>
<td>George Blackburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran, Hugh I.</td>
<td>Polly Kelly</td>
<td>April 10, 1799</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran, Isaac</td>
<td>Martha Smartt</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1802</td>
<td>Gideon Blackburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colville, Joseph</td>
<td>Kity Niamon</td>
<td>March 18, 1802</td>
<td>Abraham Philips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coope, David</td>
<td>Margaret Gould</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1802</td>
<td>James Sloan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooke, James</td>
<td>Susannah Craig</td>
<td>June 25, 1800</td>
<td>James Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeland, David</td>
<td>Ann Cameron</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1800</td>
<td>James Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeland, Joel</td>
<td>Rebecca Hutchison</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1798</td>
<td>John Hutchison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culton, James</td>
<td>Peggy Weir</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1801</td>
<td>Joseph Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulter, Richard</td>
<td>Meina Ketchius</td>
<td>June 19, 1801</td>
<td>John Snider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowan, James</td>
<td>Mary Montgomery</td>
<td>April 23, 1800</td>
<td>Samuel Cowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowan, John</td>
<td>Rosanna Gillispie</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1797</td>
<td>James Gillespie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, Alexander</td>
<td>Susann Logan</td>
<td>May 28, 1800</td>
<td>Hugh Ferguson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name—male</td>
<td>Name—woman</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, William</td>
<td>Esther Montgomery</td>
<td>July 5, 1802</td>
<td>Alexander Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, David</td>
<td>Pressey Montgomery</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1798</td>
<td>William Cunningham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusick, John B.</td>
<td>Hulda Durham</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1799</td>
<td>James Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowan, Robert</td>
<td>Nancy Martin</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1797</td>
<td>David Cunningham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuningham, Miles</td>
<td>Mary Denney</td>
<td>May 22, 1797</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald, Matthew</td>
<td>Agnes Walker</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1802</td>
<td>Terrance Conner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devenport, William</td>
<td>Polly Huchland</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1802</td>
<td>Samuel Hendley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickson, John</td>
<td>Maryan Edmondson</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1802</td>
<td>John McDowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daugherty, George</td>
<td>Nancy McDowell</td>
<td>April 7, 1799</td>
<td>Joseph Weir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donahoo, Charles</td>
<td>Margaret Weir</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1802</td>
<td>Samuel Porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap, Adam</td>
<td>Margery Porter</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1797</td>
<td>Stephen Graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap, James</td>
<td>Margaret Palmer</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 1798</td>
<td>Arch Leady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunolds, James</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hendrick</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1796</td>
<td>(or Lackey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egleton, David</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hooks</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1797</td>
<td>Alex Leger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eakin, Samuel</td>
<td>Polly Walker</td>
<td>April 30, 1801</td>
<td>Humphrey Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmiston, James</td>
<td>Agnis Alexander</td>
<td>April 2, 1797</td>
<td>James Ewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing, James</td>
<td>Mary Thompson</td>
<td>April 30, 1797</td>
<td>James Edmiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing, William</td>
<td>Elizabeth McNutt</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1790</td>
<td>Alex McCollock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fain, Jessie</td>
<td>Jenney Conway</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 1801</td>
<td>Jesse Conoway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, John</td>
<td>Jean Palmer</td>
<td>July 25, 1800</td>
<td>James Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Wm.</td>
<td>Rebecca Miller</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1801</td>
<td>James Danforth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Jason</td>
<td>Rebecca Majors</td>
<td>July 17, 1797</td>
<td>Samuel Majors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Eason</td>
<td>Lucy Forester</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1802</td>
<td>John McDowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, George</td>
<td>Jenney Shaw</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1802</td>
<td>Josiah Payne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraktin, John</td>
<td>Polly Irwin</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1799</td>
<td>Wm. Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkner, Joseph</td>
<td>Martha Franks</td>
<td>July 21, 1800</td>
<td>James Folkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, James N.</td>
<td>Prudence Felker</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1802</td>
<td>James Folkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Hugh</td>
<td>Margaret Craig</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1796</td>
<td>William Gay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble, Andrew</td>
<td>Elizabeth Davidson</td>
<td>April 23, 1799</td>
<td>William Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble, Hugh</td>
<td>Betsey Whitemberger</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1799</td>
<td>John Edmonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble, John</td>
<td>Sarah Williams</td>
<td>Nov. 21, 1798</td>
<td>Henry Whitebarger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble, Wm.</td>
<td>Sarah Gillispie</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1799</td>
<td>Jonathan Trippet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gammell, Wm.</td>
<td>Ann McGaughy</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1797</td>
<td>Wm. Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galahor, Joseph</td>
<td>Margaret Gillispie</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1799</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garner, John</td>
<td>Rachel Henry</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1798</td>
<td>James Garner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore, James</td>
<td>Sarah Glass</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1801</td>
<td>Alexander Tedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore, John</td>
<td>Eleanor McEnney or</td>
<td>March 13, 1797</td>
<td>Andrew Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore, Matthew</td>
<td>Margaret Logan</td>
<td>July 13, 1800</td>
<td>George Davison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, Alex</td>
<td>Margaret Young</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1799</td>
<td>Robert Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, Alex</td>
<td>Sarah Rhodes</td>
<td>Sept. 28, 1802</td>
<td>Robert Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, John</td>
<td>Patsey Houston</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1799</td>
<td>Robert Gillispie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, John</td>
<td>Ann Chamberlin</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1802</td>
<td>William Gillispie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, Robert</td>
<td>Betsey Houston</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1799</td>
<td>John Gillispie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillispie, Zach</td>
<td>Elizabeth Roads</td>
<td>April 16, 1802</td>
<td>George Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodman, Amos</td>
<td>Sarah Conway</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1801</td>
<td>Thomas Conway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold, Samuel</td>
<td>Mary Jackson</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1797</td>
<td>Robert Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greer, Arthur</td>
<td>Jenney Hart</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1799</td>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths, Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Matthias</td>
<td>June 15, 1799</td>
<td>Hugh Hackney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney, Hugh</td>
<td>Ann Lambert</td>
<td>June 15, 1799</td>
<td>Wm. Griffiths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Wm.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Rogers</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1800</td>
<td>David Lovelace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamton, James</td>
<td>Mary Gillispie</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1796</td>
<td>Barclay McGhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond, James</td>
<td>Nancy Holoway</td>
<td>April 30, 1800</td>
<td>John Holloway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail, Thos.</td>
<td>Rosana Denne</td>
<td>April 23, 1801</td>
<td>Luke Hail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hammill</td>
<td>Ann Rowan</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1797</td>
<td>Josiah Danforth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoff, Daniel</td>
<td>Betsey Chisom</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1798</td>
<td>John Chisol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harle, Baldwin</td>
<td>Isabella Miller</td>
<td>July 13, 1800</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Moore</td>
<td>May 1, 1798</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna, John</td>
<td>Jane Trimble</td>
<td>Feb. 13, 1796</td>
<td>William Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna, John</td>
<td>Martha Miller</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1796</td>
<td>William Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna, Joseph</td>
<td>Mary Walker</td>
<td>March 25, 1797</td>
<td>David Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp, McCavah or McCajor</td>
<td>Susanna Roberts</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1797</td>
<td>John Robertis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name—male</td>
<td>Name—woman</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Samuel</td>
<td>Elizabeth Garnor</td>
<td>March 26, 1798</td>
<td>George Colville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, William</td>
<td>Polly Gamble</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1800</td>
<td>Samuel Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook, Robert</td>
<td>Abigail Alexander</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1795</td>
<td>John Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Ephriam</td>
<td>Sarah Vaught</td>
<td>June 23, 1797</td>
<td>Isiah Stephens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussey, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Elizabeth Baker</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 1801</td>
<td>William Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, Moses</td>
<td>Mariam Kelsoe or Marrarae</td>
<td>April 15, 1801</td>
<td>James Mayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutton, Josiah</td>
<td>Isabella McConnal</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1796</td>
<td>James McConnal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Orin</td>
<td>Susannah Rodgers</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1802</td>
<td>John Rodgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Andrew</td>
<td>Jean Sloan</td>
<td>June 8, 1797</td>
<td>Samuel Gould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, Francis</td>
<td>Polly Johnston</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1802</td>
<td>David Oatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Samuel</td>
<td>Joanna Allin</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1800</td>
<td>Thomas Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey, Joseph</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jackson</td>
<td>June 2, 1801</td>
<td>Joseph Doherty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly, Alex</td>
<td>Nancy Mayho</td>
<td>May 27, 1802</td>
<td>David Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly, John</td>
<td>Betsey Long</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1800</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, Felix</td>
<td>Becky Pride</td>
<td>June 11, 1801</td>
<td>John Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, John</td>
<td>Betsey Posey</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1802</td>
<td>Samuel King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyle, Marion</td>
<td>Agness Hannah</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1802</td>
<td>Isaac D. Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Samuel</td>
<td>Esther Johnson</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1800</td>
<td>Samuel Eakin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackey, Andrew</td>
<td>Isabella Trimble</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1800</td>
<td>Woods Lackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackey, Arch</td>
<td>Jenney Majors</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1800</td>
<td>John Trimble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes, Thos.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Vickers clerk Vicars or Vicars</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1802</td>
<td>John Vickers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>signed elk. Vicars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ambrose Legg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Hufley</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1798</td>
<td>David Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isabella Sloan</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1797</td>
<td>William McNabb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Lovel Low</td>
<td>June 30, 1798</td>
<td>Wm. Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Wallace</td>
<td>March 17, 1797</td>
<td>James Willis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elisabeth Willis</td>
<td>March 16, 1799</td>
<td>James Hail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Upton</td>
<td>May 14, 1798</td>
<td>James Upton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Caldwell</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1801</td>
<td>John Kelley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sally Bradley</td>
<td>May 16, 1801</td>
<td>Robert McMurray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letitia Davis</td>
<td>May 13, 1801</td>
<td>Long, Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann McKee</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1800</td>
<td>Andrew Gamill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret Gamble</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1797</td>
<td>Samuel King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Bolton</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1801</td>
<td>James Folkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret McNutt</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1795</td>
<td>Will Ewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peggy Porter</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1800</td>
<td>James McCollod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letitia Cow</td>
<td>May 30, 1801</td>
<td>Samuel Hanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hannah Johnston</td>
<td>March 18, 1802</td>
<td>Robert Pearce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Conner</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1799</td>
<td>James McLanahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phoebe Frankland</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1797</td>
<td>Francis Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret McCain</td>
<td>April 12, 1798</td>
<td>Wm. McGaughey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martha Jackson</td>
<td>July 14, 1796</td>
<td>John Dinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jennie Tippett</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1798</td>
<td>James Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane McReynolds</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1799</td>
<td>Joseph Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martha Ferguson</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1795</td>
<td>Barclay McGhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jenny McTeer</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1798</td>
<td>Wm. Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Sherrall</td>
<td>March 22, 1798</td>
<td>John McTeer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary McTeer</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1802</td>
<td>Jacob Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polly Rosson</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1807</td>
<td>John Rosson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Allin</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1800</td>
<td>Thomas Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Majors</td>
<td>May 22, 1802</td>
<td>John Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Moore</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1802</td>
<td>John Simsmons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Esther Hogg</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1798</td>
<td>John Kee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1801</td>
<td>James Bovd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betty Blevins</td>
<td>Feb. 8, 1802</td>
<td>Thomas Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polly Sloan</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1800</td>
<td>Matthew Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sally Wood</td>
<td>Aug. 5, 1801</td>
<td>Andrew Agnew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret: McGorete</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1799</td>
<td>George Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charity Garrisone</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peggy Alexander</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name—male</td>
<td>Name—woman</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, John</td>
<td>Patsey Machesney</td>
<td>June 9, 1801</td>
<td>Thomas Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Willis</td>
<td>Mary Clapet</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1795</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Wm.</td>
<td>Jenney Montgomery</td>
<td>May 5, 1802</td>
<td>Hugh Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison, Thomas</td>
<td>Francis Beard</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1799</td>
<td>George Beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mickie, John, or</td>
<td>Rebecca Hussey</td>
<td>June 12, 1802</td>
<td>Elijah Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eickle (is signed)</td>
<td>Jane Hogg</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1800</td>
<td>Solomon McC Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neily, Wm.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Harden</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1797</td>
<td>A. Kiammaas Rogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherton, Thomas</td>
<td>Elizabeth Vaun</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1796</td>
<td>John Trimple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickels, Wm.</td>
<td>Sarah Waters</td>
<td>June 26, 1802</td>
<td>Thos. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penter, John</td>
<td>Martha Washam</td>
<td>Aug. 2, 1799</td>
<td>John Trimple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkhill, David</td>
<td>Liddy Casteel</td>
<td>March 5, 1800</td>
<td>Joseph Casteel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinexo, Francisco</td>
<td>Peggy Wier</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1801</td>
<td>Absalom Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(is Spanish, Pinno)</td>
<td>Margaret Blair</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1802</td>
<td>Wm. Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankin, John</td>
<td>Rebecca Miller</td>
<td>March 3, 1800</td>
<td>James Rhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray, Jessy</td>
<td>Jenney Greenawa</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1800</td>
<td>John Trimple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhea or Ray, John,</td>
<td>Rachel Robenett</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1796</td>
<td>Jacob Meeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richey, Thomas</td>
<td>Mary Blevins</td>
<td>March 9, 1801</td>
<td>John Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, John</td>
<td>Anna Blair</td>
<td>March 12, 1800</td>
<td>Isiah Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Peter</td>
<td>Mary McCarter</td>
<td>July 5, 1796</td>
<td>John Hickley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, James</td>
<td>Jean Cowan</td>
<td>August 7, 1798</td>
<td>Samuel Gould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Thomas</td>
<td>Elizabeth McClaanahan</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1795</td>
<td>James Greenaway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roane, Samuel</td>
<td>Mary Hitchcock</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1802</td>
<td>John Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Hance</td>
<td>Jenny McNutt</td>
<td>March 2, 1801</td>
<td>Edward Sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, James</td>
<td>Sarah Reed</td>
<td>March 31, 1798</td>
<td>James Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, John</td>
<td>Peggy Weir</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1800</td>
<td>Jonathan Trippett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson, Howard</td>
<td>Sarah Beatty</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1802</td>
<td>John Beatty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shields, Banner</td>
<td>Margaret Cook</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 1801</td>
<td>David Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson, Wm.</td>
<td>Sarah Caceaer</td>
<td>May 2, 1801</td>
<td>George Townsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan, Robert</td>
<td>Chitty Jones</td>
<td>July 24, 1798</td>
<td>Lewis Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>Patsey Denney</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1802</td>
<td>Joseph Thurman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilman, Thos.</td>
<td>Rebecca Clapet</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 1797</td>
<td>Norton Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigall, Benjamin</td>
<td>Mary Kindreck</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1801</td>
<td>David Lovelace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephens, John</td>
<td>Elizabeth Stevenson</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1800</td>
<td>Elijah Stevenson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton, Marshal</td>
<td>Liddy Hart</td>
<td>June 14, 1796</td>
<td>John Shinklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Robert</td>
<td>Francis Rodgers</td>
<td>Jan. 2, 1798</td>
<td>John Rodgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanklin, John</td>
<td>Jean Henderson</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1799</td>
<td>George Tedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teague, Magnus</td>
<td>Jenney White</td>
<td>July 4, 1800</td>
<td>John Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedford, John</td>
<td>Polly Hannah</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1800</td>
<td>Robert Hannah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedford, Robert</td>
<td>Sarah Hall</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1797</td>
<td>Daniel Hoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedford, Thomas</td>
<td>Sarah Weir</td>
<td>June 30, 1797</td>
<td>John Weir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry, Samuel</td>
<td>Margaret McDonald</td>
<td>May 30, 1799</td>
<td>Samuel Cowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, James</td>
<td>Nancy Hawkins</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1801</td>
<td>Christopher Timmerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, John</td>
<td>Wakins or Hakins</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1800</td>
<td>Jonathan Timmerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timberman, Abraham</td>
<td>Mary Ferguson</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1796</td>
<td>or Timmerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timberman, Christopher</td>
<td>Rebecca Cusic</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1802</td>
<td>Robert Hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipton, Benjamin</td>
<td>Peggy Tipton</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1799</td>
<td>John Tipton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipton, William</td>
<td>Fabitha Ewing</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1799</td>
<td>Andrew Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trias or Trice, John</td>
<td>Mary More</td>
<td>April 7, 1800</td>
<td>Henry Beazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teba, John</td>
<td>Agness Leions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Rodgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upton, James</td>
<td>or Lyons</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Gillispie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaut, Andrew</td>
<td>Susannah Brosi</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1800</td>
<td>Stephen Boutwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Hugh</td>
<td>Nancy Cochran</td>
<td>June 5, 1797</td>
<td>Hugh S. Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Sam</td>
<td>Rebecca Davidson</td>
<td>March 20, 1802</td>
<td>John Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, Abraham</td>
<td>Sarah Justice</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1802</td>
<td>William Lowery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, David</td>
<td>Sarah Runnels</td>
<td>April 23, 1798</td>
<td>Moses Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, James</td>
<td>Margaret Gow</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1801</td>
<td>William Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, Jesse</td>
<td>Jean Blackburn</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1801</td>
<td>Erastus Tippet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, John</td>
<td>Polly Wallace</td>
<td>May 22, 1798</td>
<td>John Cowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Hunter</td>
<td>June 29, 1799</td>
<td>Gideon Blackburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn, Sherod</td>
<td>Nave</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1800</td>
<td>Andrew Richey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson, ——</td>
<td>Jean Weir</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1801</td>
<td>George Nave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weir, Hugh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1801</td>
<td>James Weir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The D. A. R. Magazine printed a list of marriage bonds from Maryville, Blount County, Tenn., compiled by Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, and, as this one supplements hers, we give it for the benefit of our readers.

Editor's Note: Reprinted through the courtesy of the Maryville Enterprise, Maryville, Tenn.

Revolutionary List of Public Claims, Monongalia County, West Virginia

Gift of the Old Dominion Chapter, D. A. R., Richmond, Virginia

Copied by Anne Waller Reddy, Secretary

Benjamin Abbet
John Alexander
William Ball
James Barnes
Joseph Bartholomew
Thomas Batten
Henry Beeson
Jacob Beeson
Cornelius Bogard
Daniel Booth
Captn. James Booth
David Boydstone
George Boydstone
George Breedg Breeding in tax list

Robert Brownfield
Charles Burkham
Booz Burroughs
Eliah Burroughs
John Caldwell
Joseph Cambridge
Daniel Carpenter
Nicholas Carpenter
Anthony Carrell
Michael Case
John Cassity
Peter Cassity, Jr.
Peter Cassity, Sr.
Alexander Clegg
William Clegg

Thomas Close
James Cochran
Michael Core
Robert Craghead
Col. William Crawford
Samuel Creacraft
David Croll
William Cross
John Crouch
Joseph Crouch
John Curviance
John Cutright
Joseph Darratt
John Davis
Thomas Davis
Daniel Davison
Henry Delay
Simon Denny
John Dent
Joseph Dodridge
Joseph Dorrough
James Dunn
Eliah Evans
John Evans
Thomas Evans
Casper Everly
Robert Ferrell
Harvey Fink
Henry Fink
Joseph Frayze
Jonas Friend

Zachariah Gappen
Jonahh Gerrard
Thomas Gindell
James Goff
Salathial Goff
David Hadding
John Hagle
Patrick Hamilton
Mathew Hannon
Samuel Hanway
Martin Hardin
Major John Hardin
John Harness
Richard Harrison
Thomas Harrison
John Haymond
John Hagle
Robert Henderson
George Highly
John Hinton
Thomas Holdar

William John
Michael Johnson
William Joseph
Michael Korns
Phenias Killian
Jacob Kittle
Benjamin Knotts
Thomas Laidley
James Little
John McFarland
John McMahon
William Maclin
Col. Charles Martin
George Martin
Capt. Alexander Maxw

Thomas Mills
David Mineer
Robert Minnis
David Morgan
Morgan Morgan
Zackquill Morgan
Michael Moore
Samuel Morefield
Joseph Morris
Charles Nelson
Jacob Noos
Adam Obryon
William Owens
Edward Parish
J. Pendleton
Col. Dorsey Pentecost
Frederick Yount, b. 5-4 mo.-1778; d. 5-3 mo.-1864, age 86 yrs.
Mary Yount,* his wife, b. 7-11 mo.-1779; d. 8-10 mo.-1859, age 80 yrs.
Michal Yount, b. 8-1 mo.-1799; d. 1872, wife of Noah Hoover.
Mahala Yount, b. 6-11 mo.-1802; d. 1875, 1st wife of Samuel Kelly.
Enos Yount, b. 17-8 mo.-1805; d. 8-12 mo.-1826, age 21 yrs.
Elizabeth Yount, b. 18-2 mo.-1806; d. 9-4 mo.-1889.
Milly Yount, b. 8-4 mo.-1810; d. 9-6 mo.-1835, 1st wife of Seth Kelly.
John Yount, b. 7-4 mo.-1813; d. 1865 in Iowa.
Jacob Yount, b. 28-3 mo.-1816; d. 8 mo.-1895.
Elam Yount, b. 1-4 mo.-1819; d. 8-4 mo.-1889.
Mary Ann Yount, b. 16-8 mo.-1823; d. 22-10 mo.-1847.
Caleb Mendenhall, b. 12 mo.-1769; Guilford Co., N. Car., son of Phineas and Tamer (Kirk) Mendenhall.
Susanna, his wife, b. 1 mo.-1771; dau of Wm. and Susanna Gardner.
Miriam Mendenhall, b. 21-11 mo.-1794.
Griffith Mendenhall, b. 4-10 mo.-1793; d. 13-2 mo.-1878, at Richmond, Ind.
William Mendenhall, b. 1-8 mo.-1795; d. 1855 in Crawfordsville, Ind.
Caleb Mendenhall, b. 29-5 mo.-1797; d. 1849, Richmond, Ind.
Susanna Mendenhall (Anthony), b. 5-3 mo.-1799; d. 1865, Marshall Co., Iowa.
Grace Mendenhall (Thomas), b. 31-1 mo.-1801; d. 6 mo.-1888, Hamilton Co., Ind.
Tamer Mendenhall (Thomas), b. 9-9 mo.-1802; d. 3-10 mo.-1896, age 94 yrs.
Gardner Mendenhall, b. 16-9 mo.-1804; d. 18-2 mo.-1875, Richmond, Ind.
Charity Mendenhall, b. 31-10 mo.-1806; d. 1879, VanWert, Ohio.
*Cau. of John Mast of S. Car., a Rev. sold., this not stated in records.
Rhoda Mendenhall, b. 15-8 mo. 1808; d. 5 mo. 1873, Richmond, Ind.
Kirk Mendenhall, b. 7-11 mo. 1811; d. 1839, Portland, Ind.
Jonathan Mote, b. 22-8 mo. 1758; d. 1839, son of David and Dorcas (Nichols) Mote of Ga.
Ann, his wife, d. on the road coming to Ohio from Georgia, 1802.
Susanna, his 2nd wife, b. 1773; 3-1 mo. 1809.
Timothy Mote, b. 17-3 mo. 1784.
Ann Mote (Jones), b. 22-8 mo. 1785.
David Mote, b. 1-8 mo. 1787.
Sarah Mote, b. 7-11 mo. 1789 (m. Joseph McDonald, May 26, 1806).
Jonathan Mote, b. 1-5 mo. 1791.
William Mote, b. 27-4 mo. 1793.
Elizabeth Mote (Inman), b. 3-12 mo. 1795.
Dorcas Mote (Maddock), b. 7-11 mo. 1798.
Mary Mote (Hickman), b. 2-9 mo. 1800.
Jeremiah Mote, b. 6-12 mo. 1803.
Nathan Mote, b. 12-8 mo. 1808; d. 1809.
Elisha Jones, b. 19-1 mo. 1786; son of John of S. Carolina.
Susanna, his 1st wife, b. 1-9 mo. 1788; d. 1817, dau. of Isaac Hollingsworth.
Rebecca, his 2nd wife, b. 31-8 mo. 1789; d. 11 mo. 1876.
Sarah Jones (Jay), b. 31-5 mo. 1807.
Mary Jones (Jay), b. 18-1 mo. 1809; d. 1873.
Ann Jones (Jay), b. 28-1 mo. 1811; d. 9-1 mo. 1849.
Charity Jones (Mote), b. 13-6 mo. 1813; d. 22-6 mo. 1894, in Warren Co., O.
David Jones, b. 4-10 mo. 1815; d. 19-11 mo. 1896, in Maryland.
Enoch Jones, b. 9-7 mo. 1819.
Susanna Jones, b. 27-8 mo. 1820; m. 1st, Jay; 2nd, Coppock.
Esther Jones (Davis), b. 19-3 mo. 1823; d. 1867.
Zilpah Jones, b. 21-8 mo. 1824; d. 1842.
Martha Jones (Teague), b. 10-2 mo. 1826; d. 26-7 mo. 1851.
Rebecca Jones (Teague), b. 11-3 mo. 1828.
Abraham Tucker, resided in the state of Tenn., thence to Ohio.
Mary, his wife (now Brown), d. 5 mo. 1865, age 89 yrs.
Nicholas Tucker, b. 10-9 mo. 1795.
Jacob Tucker, b. 6-10 mo. 1797; d. 1877, Howard Co., Ind.
Naomi Tucker (Jones), b. 12-2 mo. 1799.
Sarah Tucker (Jones), b. 27-11 mo. 1800; d. 4 mo. 1892.
Mitchener Tucker, b. 27-12 mo. 1802.
Jonathan Tucker, b. 30-11 mo. 1804; d. 2 mo. 1880, in Ind.
Abraham Tucker, b. 6-10 mo. 1806; d. in his fortieth yr.
Mary Tucker, b. 6-10 mo. 1806; d. in infancy.
Joseph Tucker, b. 18-1 mo. 1809.
John Hoover, b. 1760; from Randolph Co., N. Car.
Sarah, his wife, b. 20-9 mo. 1767; dau. of —— Byrket.
Henry Hoover, b. 1785; d. 1861, in Neb.
Catharine Hoover (Curtis), b. 25-9 mo. 1787; d. 1856.
Susanna Hoover (Yount), b. ——.
Elizabeth Hoover (Yount), b. 4-9 mo. 1793; d. 9 mo. 1871.
Solomon Hoover, b. 1795; m. Mary Jones.
Noah Hoover, b. 23-6 mo. 1796; d. 1866.
Abraham Hoover, b. 5 mo. 1798; d. 1846.
Jesse Hoover, b. 1800; d. 1866 in Iowa.
John Hoover, b. 1804; d. 5 mo. 1867.
Joseph Hoover, b. 12-2 mo. 1808; d. 1849.
Joseph Mendenhall, b. 18-4 mo. 1772; Guilford Co., N. Car. (brother of Caleb).
His wife, Rachel, b. 3 mo. 1773; dau. of Wm. and Susanna Gardiner.
Mary Mendenhall, b. 27-9 mo. 1795; m. Isaac Brown 12-26-1815.
Alica Mendenhall, b. 7-2 mo. 1797.
Tamer Mendenhall (Russell), b. 20-11 mo. 1798; d. 28-12 mo. 1871.
Thaddeus Mendenhall, b. 2-10 mo. 1800; d. 1866.
Lydia Mendenhall (McDonald), b. 11-9 mo. 1802; d. 1846.
Anna Mendenhall, b. 10-3 mo. 1805; d. 8-8 mo. 1891, Flat Rock, Ind.
Ruth Mendenhall (Ballinger), b. 15-12 mo. 1806; d. 20-5 mo. 1866.
Eunice Mendenhall (Kendall), b. 3-12 mo. 1808; d. 23-12 mo. 1890.
Rachel Mendenhall (Compton), b. 6-12 mo. 1810.
Joseph Mendenhall, b. 14-2 mo. 1814.

(To be Continued)
Echebuscassa Chapter (Plant City, Florida.) Mrs. Ada M. Clay, the regent, unveiled a D. A. R. marker which the chapter had placed at the grave of Mrs. Emma Latting Hines in Oaklawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Albert Schneider was in charge of the exercises arranged for this ceremony which opened with the singing of "How Firm A Foundation," led by Mrs. A. R. Larrick.

Mrs. Schneider paid a loving tribute to Mrs. Hines, who was a charter member of the chapter and who was most active in other civic organizations of the city and in church work. She said in part:

"She was a woman of broad culture and was loved and treasured because of her beautiful character, her intellect, her loving services, and zeal in everything that was for the betterment of humanity. Her loyalty in every task, loyalty in friendship, her kindness and careful consideration of others and high ideals have ever been the admiration of all who knew her. Her life is a challenge to us."

Mrs. Clay unveiled the marker with appropriate words, and Mrs. Mary Noel Moody closed the exercises with prayer.

ADA MALLORY CLAY,
Regent.

Walter Hines Page Chapter (London England) takes an especial interest in the Woodlarks' Camp for Crippled Children, near Farnham, Surrey, to which it has for several years contributed.

The drive to Farnham leads one through some of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, and it was on a perfect June day last summer that we made this pilgrimage through "England's green and pleasant land" to visit a company of Cripple Girl Guides. "Woodlarks" is a trust enrolled by the Charity Commissioners, which was organized four years ago by Col. and Mrs. Edward Strover, who originated the idea.

The camp is ideally situated, high on a hillside among firwoods, with lovely views over the surrounding country. The sandy soil makes it quite dry, and a group of fine
trees, which form the Chapel, give a pleasant shade.

The Cripple Girl Guides come to the camp from all parts of the country, and have been enabled to join the movement through a special correspondence course, which has brought a new interest and happiness into their lives. To many of them, the fortnight or more spent at the camp gives the only out-of-door life in the year, and with it, the opportunity of intercourse with others whose lives are similarly handicapped. Their happy faces and their evident pleasure in wearing their uniform were very touching. During the first three years of its existence, 447 children have used the camp, and the numbers have steadily increased.

Our whole visit was a most interesting and moving experience. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of the welcome given us by Col. and Mrs. Strover, who showed us the whole place, after which we had tea under the trees with the girls. We came away filled with admiration for all that is being done there by Col. and Mrs. Strover, whose unceasing interest and personal supervision are the inspiration of the whole work of the camp.

Helen Holmes Spicer, Historian.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kan.). October 21, 1932, dedicated a huge granite boulder on Wanamaker School grounds four miles west of Topeka, to perpetuate the memory of the old Baptist Mission building in the valley in which this school is located.

The bronze tablet bears this inscription:

Baptist Mission Established 1848
For the Pottawatomie Indians
This boulder rests on ground once a part of the old mission farm of 320 acres
Northwest of this boulder 113 rods was the group of mission buildings of which the main one of stone 36 x 150 feet still stands.
Erected by Topeka Chapter D. A. R. 1932.

This stone building was one of the first structures in Shawnee County; erected in the fall of 1848 it was a manual training school for the Pottawatomies and replaced a log structure used as a temporary station, some of the remains of which are still standing. This building is in a fair state of preservation.

Appearing on the program arranged by Mrs. P. W. Allen, chairman of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots, was Kirke Mechem, Secretary of Kansas State Historical Society, Dave Wallace, Superintendent of Shawnee County Schools, Thomas Amory Lee, former owner of the old Mission farm and President of Kansas State Historical Society and Dr. W. A. Sharp, pastor of College Avenue Baptist Church, who gave the principal address.
The marker was unveiled by Isaac Baxter, Jr., a grandson of Rev. Robert Simmerwell, founder of this mission.

The members of the Topeka Chapter who have had the responsibility of marking the site of the mission farm are Mrs. Walter Padgett and Mrs. C. F. Adams, both former Regents, and Mrs. P. W. Allen, Chairman of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

ANNA MAUD HULSE, Historian.

Champoeg Chapter (Newberg, Oregon) placed a marker on the grave of Phoebe Fink Mellinger in the old Pike cemetery near Yamhill, Oregon, on March 19, 1934. Mrs. Mellinger, born in 1797, was the youngest child of Daniel Fink, a Revolutionary soldier who saw service with the Pennsylvania troops. Mrs. Dora Elliot of Newberg, a great-great granddaughter of Mrs. Mellinger, was the only descendant able to be present. She read a sketch of her great-great grandmother's life which had been prepared by Mrs. Ella Royal Williams, another great-great grand-

daughter. Mrs. Lucy Wilson Peters, State Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots; Miss Ethel May Handy, Regent of Multnomah Chapter, Portland; and Mrs. F. P. Mays were special guests.

The chapter has been given public recognition both from the platform at the State Conference and in the press as the “ranking small chapter” in the state. With a membership of eighteen, of whom six are absent members, the chapter has done outstanding work. During the past year Constitution Day, Flag Day, Navy Day, Armistice and Memorial Days, and Lincoln’s and Washington’s Birthdays have been observed with programs at their meetings or in the public schools. Six hundred and eighty-five manuals were distributed. Ninety pages of genealogical material were sent in, forty more than any other chapter in the state. Champoeg was one of five chapters in the state to sponsor a radio program; sent four papers to the chairman of Historical and Literary Reciprocity; sponsored three of the five new chapters in the state; Belle Passi at Woodburn, David Hill at Hillsboro, and Rogue River at Grants Pass. The chairmen of Americanism and

MRS. DORA ELLIOT, OF CHAMPOEG CHAPTER, OREGON, AT THE GRAVE OF HER GREAT-GREAT-GRANDMOTHER, PHOEBE ZINK MELLINGER.
National Defense have given talks in local and rural schools and have distributed copies of the Flag Code, the American’s Creed, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

MERCEDES J. PAUL, Historian.

Compo Hill Chapter (Westport, Connecticut) unveiled a marker on the site of an old burying ground near Compo Beach. The names of the five families upon this tablet were copied in 1902, and are all that are known of the twenty-five or more others who were buried there. The corresponding dates are as follows:

- Hendricks, Mrs. Phoebe, wife of John, d. April 21, 1752, age 50 yrs.
- Shaw, Nathaniel, d. Nov. 20, 1708, age 30 yrs.
- Burns, John, d. Nov. 20, 1708, age 30 yrs.
- Church, Richard, son of William, d. Aug. 5, 1681, age 5 yrs. 8 mos.
- Gray, Henry, d. Nov. 21, 1771, in his 87th year.

These names, representative of the pioneers and settlers, whose deaths occurred between 1681-1771, and doubtless extending through the Revolution, could be traced to the early records of the West Parish of Fairfield.

EFFIE ALBIN STONE, Regent.

David City Chapter (David City, Nebraska) was happy to be the first organization to erect a monument in Butler County, Nebraska. The boulder of gray granite, indigenous to Butler County, was found on the homestead of one of our late members, Mrs. Anna Bunting, who gave it to the chapter. They, in turn, presented it to Butler County in honor of its pioneers. It has been placed on the northeast corner of the Court House Square in David City.

On Armistice Day, Saturday, November 11, 1933, a large crowd gathered for the dedication. The service was called to order by our Regent, Mrs. T. J. Hinds, who led those assembled in patriotic devotions.

Mrs. Horace J. Cary, State Regent, gave the dedicatory address, and Mrs. S. B. Manning, Chairman of the Marker Committee, made the presentation speech which was followed by a speech of acceptance from O. M. Wade, Chairman of the Board of Supervision of Butler County. Mrs. L.
S. Hastings, Former Regent, unveiled the monument.

The David City Band played patriotic music for the ceremony.

A bronze marker was placed on the monument, bearing the D. A. R. insignia, the covered-wagon in bas-relief, and the inscription, "To the Pioneers of Butler County, who experienced the hardships, dealing with its early history, this monument is dedicated."

BEATRICE H. McINTOSH,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Manhattan Chapter (New York, N. Y.). On June 23, 1909, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York placed a tablet on the S. S. George Washington, of the North German Lloyd Line, in memory of our First President.

The presentation was made by Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary State Regent, and received on behalf of the steamship company by the Honorable Gustave H. Schwab. Addresses were made by General Stewart Woodford and Justice Charles Whitman.

When it was learned that this noble ship was to be scrapped, a member of Manhattan Chapter, Miss Clara Hampton Thomas, became intensely interested in an attempt to salvage this tablet and preserve it, if possible, by placing it on the new S. S. Washington of the United States Line. Therefore, Miss Thomas was appointed a special chairman for this work. She was able, through the hearty cooperation of the Roosevelt Line and the U. S. Line, to have the tablet on October 24, 1933, placed in a conspicuous place on "B" deck of the American-built Washington, launched in May, 1933.

The rededication took place in the lounge of this beautiful steamship before a large and notable company. The exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, D.D.S., T.D., Chaplain of Manhattan Chapter, followed by the singing of the national hymn by Miss Margaret Crawford.

After the pledge of allegiance to the Flag, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Regent of Manhattan Chapter, presented the tablet.

The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Ph.D., President of New York State Historical Society. His subject, "Washington."

Commander George Fried, hero of many ocean rescues, and host of the day, made a few appropriate remarks and gave his guests the freedom of the beautiful ship.

Miss Thomas, through whose efforts the
tablet was recovered, responded happily at the success of her undertaking when called on by the Regent to say a few words.

There were present several who attended the first dedication. Among them the Regent, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Joseph Butler, and Miss Susan Lyman, who, as a child, unveiled the tablet. The exercises closed with the benediction by Dr. Brooks.

CORA H. ROY, Historian.

Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter (Oxford Ohio) holds its meetings in the Brant Room, which is a part of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial D. A. R. Building, old Oxford College, the Alma Mater of Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the N. S. D. A. R. It covers the first floor of the wing built with the $65,000 Fund when Miami University bought the College and reconditioned it as a Freshmen Women’s Dormitory. The room was dedicated to Mrs. Mary Brodle Brant, national chairman of the Memorial. Exquisite, with a mirrored wall, deep French windows and a huge crystal chandelier, it was furnished by the Ohio Daughters at a cost of $3,000, a unit arrangement being used. At the entrance is a decorative drinking fountain honoring Mrs. Mary K. Peck, a member of the state committee for the Memorial. At the opposite end of the room on the second Monday of each month stands a beautiful American Flag for on those days our chapter meets.

One Monday members brought gifts for Ellis Island and Crossnore School, another Monday Oxford Girl Scouts gave a most instructive demonstration of their work, and were entertained here. The outstanding Monday was guest day when chapter members and Oxford women eligible to become Daughters listened to Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelley, internationally-known composer, and one of America’s outstanding musicians. In his charming manner, Dr. Kelley related the setting of his “New England Symphony” and, with Mrs. Kelley, gave piano illustrations from the work. Mrs. Kelley also told many interesting sidelights of the production of some of Dr. Kelley’s works, especially “Pilgrims’ Progress.”

Future Mondays will ring with “Patri-
Dr. Martin Walton was a pioneer physician and a great student of philosophy and physics. Thomas Kilgore, first white settler of Robertson County, established a station on Red River, near where Cross Plains was developed, years later. He did much for the surrounding country and, those that came and went, were gladly received, helped and instructed. He was made famous by his daring courage and goodwill to his fellowmen.

Ruth Allen Thomas, a descendant, made an interesting and vivid talk of him and unveiled the marker. Judge True closed the service with a great appeal for the youth of today to become acquainted with the pioneers who made possible this wonderful America for us.

FRANCES W. SIMMONS, Ex-Regent.

Columbia Chapter (Columbia, S. C.) On March 12, 1934, unveiled the D. A. R. insignia on the tomb of Mrs. Malvina Sarah Waring, organizing regent of Columbia Chapter, State Regent of South Carolina (1897-1901), and Vice-President General of the National Society (1901-1903), "a
gifted woman with a heart of gold” whose death on December 6, 1930, at the age of 88, marked the close of a beautiful life.

The unveiling ceremonies were presided over by Mrs. Edward W. Parker, Regent, the invocation being made by Mrs. Wm. B. Burney, State Chaplain, and former Vice-President General. The blue and white bunting, gracefully covering the insignia, was drawn aside by little Betty Waring, the great granddaughter of Mrs. Waring.

A eulogy of Mrs. Waring was read by Mrs. John Carroll Coulter, Vice-President General, and “taps” were sounded by E. O. Black, Jr., a grand nephew of Mrs. Waring.

The exercises, impressive in their simplicity, were attended by members of Columbia Chapter, the Malvina Sarah Waring Society, C. A. R., near relatives, and a few close friends of the family.

Della Richards Coulter, Vice-President General.

Elizabeth Marshall Martin Chapter (Trenton, Tenn.). We have a small chapter in a small town, with no historic spots and no foreigners; so our activities are limited, but our members are interested and enthusiastic. Our yearly programs are historical and cultural and much time and thought are given to their preparation. This year we are studying the city of Washington. The D. A. R. Magazine has furnished us much valuable help in preparing these papers. In May, Senator McKellar came down and talked to us on President Roosevelt and his administration.

We always celebrate Flag Day, Constitution Day, and Washington’s Birthday with interesting programs. This year, on February 22, our Regent, Mrs. Annie Russel Wade, complimented the chapter and a number of specially invited guests with a lovely colonial tea. Mrs. Wade is a charter member and is serving us as regent for the second time.

Trenton is the home of old Andrew College, the most important of the early colleges in west Tennessee. We have placed a beautiful marker on the site of the old...
building. Last year we compiled tombstone records from our cemetery and sent them to our state chairman of Vital Records.

We have distributed codes and given flag lessons in our high school and in the colored school, and we endeavor in every way that we can, to promote patriotic education. We have visited the C. C. C. camp near us, and supplied the boys with magazines. We try to contribute something to most of the state and national enterprises. We have only twenty-nine members.

Mary Davidson,
Recording Secretary.

Nequi Siebah Chapter (Antigo, Wis.). Conforming to a general movement in the nation-wide organization, the chapter is giving a public display of antiques, most of them dating to the colonial period of American history, in a show window of a local furniture store. The display is an impressive demonstration of the beauty of design and workmanship developed in the era of handicrafts. The antiques are exhibited in the form of a completely furnished living room.

At one end of the room is an improvised fireplace with mantel. In the fireplace are brass-topped andirons over which hangs an ancient copper kettle. On the floor close by, are a shovel and poker with brass handles, and an old-fashioned tall lantern which sheds light through perforation instead of through mica panes or glass. An old musket leans against one end of the fireplace. On the mantel is an old-fashioned clock, tall candlesticks, framed tin-types, a china figure of a girl seated, a double-barrelled pistol, and vases, from the edge of the mantel hangs a powder-horn.

The center of the room is occupied by a fine old dining table and chairs drawn up to it. The table is decked with an antique linen cloth on which is placed a beautiful set of service china and a silver caster with glass bottles and ornaments. On a small table are pewter candlesticks, a tall red
glass bottle with sandcut design, and an old Bible of large size. In one corner is a tall what-not displaying numerous quaint articles of bric-a-brac. In the background, forming a wall, are two large Paisley shawls and a hand-woven bedspread with a design of blue on white. This is well over a century old, and was dyed with Indigo dye. On the floor near the window are large pewter dishes, a short brass candlestick and brass snuffers.

MABEL FRICK KESTLY, Regent.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER OFFICIALS!

Please Note.—Chapter reports must be typewritten. They must not exceed three hundred words in length and they must be signed by a chapter officer. Do not send newspaper clippings. Please send only shiny prints of photographs. The Magazine cannot print any photographs in which the American Flag is incorrectly used. The flag code says "When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument . . . . the flag itself should never be used as the covering for the monument."
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

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

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1935)

Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall,
1227 East Broadway, Enid, Okla.

Mrs. Nathaniel Beam, Anacostia, D.C.
1315 Westover Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray,
180 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Walter Lawrence Tobey, 401 North C Street, Hamilton, Ohio
(Term of office expires 1936)

Mrs. Joseph Hayes Acklen,
Kensington Place & 24th Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd,
2588 Dexter Street, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall,
1227 East Broadway, Enid, Okla.

Mrs. Nathaniel Beam, Anacostia, D.C.
1315 Westover Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray,
180 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Walter Lawrence Tobey, 401 North C Street, Hamilton, Ohio
(Term of office expires 1937)

Mrs. John Carroll Coulter,
1516 Richland St., Columbia, South Carolina.

Mrs. James F. Trottmann,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Howard Bailey,
4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Helen Harman, 1717 Varnum St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John Carroll Coulter,
1516 Richland St., Columbia, South Carolina.

Mrs. James F. Trottmann,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Howard Bailey,
4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Helen Harman, 1717 Varnum St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Luella R. Spencer,
638 E. Capitol St., Washington D. C. (Nebr.).

Mrs. Victor Leslie Warren,
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick,
516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.

Mrs. Luella R. Spencer,
638 E. Capitol St., Washington D. C. (Nebr.).

Mrs. Victor Leslie Warren,
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick,
516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, 912 Main St., Brookville, Indiana.

Chaplain General
Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, 2035 Arthur Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary General
Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. John M. Beavers,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. Frank Howland Parcell,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Mrs. William Louis Dunne,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Emmett H. Wilson, 2220 Edgemont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Librarian General
Mrs. Frank Madison Dick,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
Miss Myra Hazard,
Memorial Continental Hall.
State Regents and State Vice-Regents for 1934-35

ALABAMA
MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water St., Uniointown.
MRS. EUGENE A. RICHEY, 1170 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.

ALASKA
MRS. CLARENCE OLENS, Anchorage.
MRS. W. H. RAGER, Seward.

ARIZONA
MRS. ROBERT KEMP MINSON, 1034 So. Mill Ave., Tempe.
MRS. CHESTER S. McMAINT, 1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
MRS. RUFUS N. GARRETT, Eight Oaks, El Dorado.
MRS. HOMER FERGUS SOAN, W. H. Plantation, Marked Tree.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. ELMER 11. WHITTAKER, 124 E. Arrellaga St., Santa Barbara.
MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG, 32 Bellevue Ave., Piedmont.

COLORADO
MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL, 307 No. Ninth St., Rocky Ford.
MRS. CLYDE A. BARTELS, RR. No. 2, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT
MISS EMELINE AMELIA STREET, 259 Canner St., New Haven.
MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER, 40 Kenyon St., Hartford.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. GEORGE MADDEN GRIMES, 1934 Columbia Road, Washington.
MRS. JEAN J. LABAT, 1632 Riggs Place, Washington.

FLORIDA
MRS. MILO MURDOCK EBERT, 337 Sessions Ave., Lake Wales.
MRS. GUY VOORHES WILLIAMS, 520 N. W. 12th Ave., Miami.

GEORGIA
MRS. JOHNN W. DANIEL, 24 E. 31st St., Savannah.
MRS. WM. EDMUND MANN, 58 S. Thornton Ave., Dalton.

HAWAII
MRS. JAMES LOUIS ROBERTSON, 2436 Burbank Road, Honolulu.
MRS. WM. EDMUND MANN, 58 S. Thornton Ave., Dalton.

IDAHO
MRS. THOMAS DAVID FARRER, 1402 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell.
MRS. F. B. LANNEY, 803 Kenneth Ave., Moscow.

ILLINOIS
MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE, 2714 Thayer St., Evanston.
MRS. JOHN G. POWELL, P. O. Box 642, Carmi.

INDIANA
MISS BONNIE FARWELL, 1007 S. Center St., Terre Haute.
MRS. WILBUR CLARK JINKSON, 1739 N. Penna. St., Indianapolis.

IOWA
MRS. CLYDE E. BRENTON, Commodore Hotel, Des Moines.
MRS. W. H. RAGER, Seward.

KANSAS
MRS. E. P. PENDLETON, Pendleton Place, Richmond.
MRS. LORNE EDGAR REX, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita.

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

LOUISIANA
MRS. J HARRIS BAUGHMAN, Tallulah.
MRS. WILLIS PAGE WEBER, 623 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

MAINE
MRS. CLINTON CHANDLER STEVENS, 451 Union St., Bangor.
MRS. VICTOR ABOB BINFORD, Roxbury.

MARYLAND
MRS. ARTHUR F. WARE, 1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lanina.
MRS. CHARLES LEW, 3136 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. CARL THAYER, 3136 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.
MRS. THOMAS DAVID FARRER, 1402 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell.

MONTANA
MRS. ROSCOE CLARKE DILLAVOU, 816 N. Broadway, Billings.
MRS. J. FRED WOODSIDE, 415 S. Rife St., Dillon.

NEBRASKA
MRS. HORIZON JACKSON CARY, 2012 S. 27th St., Kearney.
MRS. FRANK BAKER, 4835 Farnam St., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY
MRS. WM. JOHN WARD, 58 Bellevue Ave., Summit.
MRS. WILLIAM CLAPP, Cohocton.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. WM. GUY DONLEY, 815 W. Copper Ave., Albuquerque.
MRS. WILLIAM CLAPP, Cohocton.
NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK, Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte.
MRS. ISAAC HALL MANNING, Chapel Hill.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. HAROLD THEODORE GRAVES, 204 Fourth Ave., So., Jamestown.
MRS. A. M. POWELL, 807 Kelly Ave., Devils Lake.

OHIO
MRS. ASA CLAY MESSENGER, 248 No. King St., Xenia.
MRS. JOHN S. HEAUME, 1601 Woodedge Ave., Springfield.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. LUTHER EUGENE TOMM, 2100 W. Okmulgee Ave., Muskogee.
MRS. JOHN M. HILL, 4500 N. E. 63rd St., Route 1, Oklahoma City.

OREGON
MRS. MARK V. WEATHERFORD, 220 W. 7th St., Albany.
MRS. BOONE GEO. HARDING, 628 Dakota St., Medford.

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

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

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. HALFDAN GOTAAS, Mellette.
MRS. EDGAR PAUL ROTHROCK, 111 Canby St., Vermillion.

TENNESSEE
MRS. ALLEN HARRIS, Orchard Place, Johnson City.
MRS. PENELope JOHNSON ALLEN, 1710 W. 43rd St., Chattanooga.

TEXAS
MRS. MAURICE CLARE TURNER, 1830 Cillion Ave., Dallas.
MRS. PERCY PAMMORROW TURNER, 1519 W. Woodlawn Ave., San Antonio.

UTAH
MRS. JOHN COFFIN EVANS, 1145 24th St., Ogden.
MRS. CHAUNCEY PERCIVAL OVERFIELD, 86 Virginia St., Salt Lake City.

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

VIRGINIA
MRS. CHARLES BLACKWELL KEESEE, "Chaskeeenie", Martinsville.
MRS. HAMPTON FLEMING, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond.

WASHINGTON
MISS ZOE M. BEAL, 310 Miller Bldg., Yakima.
MRS. DAN W. BUSH, 871 Folsom St., Chehalis.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. JOHN COFFIN EVANS, 324 Main St., Wheeling.
MRS. CHAUNCEY PERCIVAL OVERFIELD, 88 Virginia St., Salt Lake City.

WYOMING
MRS. JOHN CORBETT, 21 S. 10th St., Laramie.
MRS. THOMAS COOPER, 833 S. Wolcott, Casper.

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

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

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

CANAL ZONE
MRS. LOUIS TOWNSLEY (Chapter Regent) Balboa.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSEAU,
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.
MRS. ELIZA PERRY LEARY, 1930.
MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, 1931.
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, 1933.
MRS. JAMES SCOTT MOORE, 1935.
MRS. CHARLES BAILEY BRYAN, 1934.
### NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, 1934-35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADVISORY</td>
<td>Mr. George Whitney White,</td>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICANISM</td>
<td>Miss Mary C. Welch,</td>
<td>40 Thomaston St., Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVED SCHOOLS</td>
<td>Mrs. William H. Pouch,</td>
<td>135 Central Park West, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART CRITICS</td>
<td>Miss Aline E. Solomon,</td>
<td>The Connecticut, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETTER FILMS</td>
<td>Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russe,</td>
<td>7110 Hillside Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</td>
<td>Mrs. John M. Beavers,</td>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold S. Dickerson,</td>
<td>2444 Southway Drive, Columbus, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSERVATION AND THRIFT</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy A. Mayse,</td>
<td>1744 W. Mulberry St., Kokomo, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTITUTION HALL</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell William Magna,</td>
<td>Presiding Officer Memorial Continental Hall Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILING AND LENDING HISTORICAL PAPERS,</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank M. Dick,</td>
<td>Glenbourne Ave., Cambridge, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank M. Dick,</td>
<td>Glenbourne Ave., Cambridge, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENEALOGICAL RECORDS</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald K. Moore,</td>
<td>25 S. Broad St., Hillsdale, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRL HOME MAKERS</td>
<td>Miss Eleanor M. Sweeney,</td>
<td>Elmwood, Wheeling, W. Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORICAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>Mrs. William Louis Dunne,</td>
<td>2151 California St., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORIAL CAROLINE S. HARRISON LIAISON</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter L. Tobey,</td>
<td>P. O. Box 65, Hamilton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC</td>
<td>Mrs. William A. Becker,</td>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP</td>
<td>Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed,</td>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTING</td>
<td>Miss Katherine A. Nettleton,</td>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL DAUGHTERS</td>
<td>Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell,</td>
<td>932 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOLUTIONS</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,</td>
<td>Humboldt, Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVOLUTIONARY RELICS FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL</td>
<td>Miss Myra Hazard,</td>
<td>609 4th St., Corinth, Miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORTATION</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles J. Bullock,</td>
<td>6 Channing St., Cambridge, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YORKTOWN TABLETS</td>
<td>Mrs. James T. Morris,</td>
<td>The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Daughters of the American Revolution

D. A. R. Insignia

Official Insignia (Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall) $9.90
(Twenty-four cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
The new official recognition pin adopted by the Thirty-fourth Congress $5.23

Lineage Volumes

Volumes 52 to 138, including postage $3.00 each
There are a few copies of volumes previous to 52 on which the Treasurer General will quote a price upon application.

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

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Proceedings 19th to 28th Continental Congresses. Price per volume 50c, postage additional.
Proceedings 29th Continental Congress $1.50, including postage.
Proceedings 30th Continental Congress 1.25, including postage.
Proceedings 31st Continental Congress 1.25, including postage.
Proceedings 34th Continental Congress 1.25, including postage.
Proceedings 35th Continental Congress 1.25, including postage.
Proceedings 36th Continental Congress 1.25, including postage.
Proceedings 38th Continental Congress 1.50, including postage.
Proceedings 39th Continental Congress 1.50, including postage.
Proceedings 40th Continental Congress 1.50, including postage.
Proceedings 41st Continental Congress 1.50, including postage.
Proceedings 42nd Continental Congress $1.
Proceedings 43rd Continental Congress 1.50, including postage.

Sixth and Seventh Reports, each 50c
Eighth and Tenth Reports, each 25c
Eleventh Report 30c
Twelfth Report 30c
Thirteenth Report 25c

Twenty-second Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-third Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-fourth Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-fifth Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-sixth Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-seventh Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-eighth Report 50c, including postage.
Twenty-ninth Report 50c, including postage.
Thirtieth Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-first Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-second Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-third Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-fourth Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-fifth Report 50c, including postage.
Thirty-sixth Report 50c, including postage.

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

THE TREASURER GENERAL

Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets
Washington, D. C.

Official Stationery bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and by order of the National Board made the official stationery for the use of the members, may be obtained only from the Official Jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
WASHINGTON'S MOTHER GAVE LAFAYETTE GINGERBREAD MADE FROM THIS RECIPE

When LaFayette came to visit Washington's mother after the Peace Ball in 1781, she delighted him with a mint julep and gingerbread made from her own private recipe.

By special permission of the copyright owners, the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fredericksburg, Virginia, the new Dromedary Gingerbread Mix is based on this 200-year-old private recipe of Mary Ball Washington.

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

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

If your own grocer cannot as yet supply you, just send us his name and address with 25c (stamps or coin) and in return we will send you a big, full-sized package of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix, postage prepaid.

DROMEDARY Gingerbread Mix

The Hills Bros. Company, Dept. 15, 110 Washington Street, New York City

My grocer does not yet have Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. Send me one package, postpaid. Enclosed find 25c (stamps) (coin).

My Name.................................................................
My Address............................................................
My Grocer's Name...................................................
My Grocer's Address................................................
THE OFFICIAL LAY MEMBER MARKER

The only marker ever designated as such by the National Board N. S. D. A. R.

This marker, of solid cast bronze, measures 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches in diameter. Marker comes complete with split lugs or long bronze stake.

PRICE REDUCED

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS

Especially priced to D. A. R. Chapters.

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

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

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

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE ................. President
O. H. P. JOHNSON ............ Vice-President
A. A. BOEHLING ....... Vice-President, General Counsel and Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN ............. Cashier
B. P. HOLLINGSWORTH .... Assistant Trust Officer
S. W. BURWELL .......... Assistant Trust Officer
HAROLD A. KERTZ .......... Assistant Trust Officer
C. E. BRIGHT .......... Assistant Cashier
A. H. BIRDSDON .......... Assistant Cashier
C. L. ECKOFF .......... Assistant Cashier
F. E. HILDREBAND ....... Assistant Cashier
F. V. N. COOK ......... Auditor
R. E. BRIGGS .......... Assistant Cashier

SOMETHING NEW

Genuine Bronze Flag Holder
For Chapter Meetings or Home Decoration
Designed by Mrs. Grace Marchant Parker
Makers of the Finest Bronze Memorial Tablets and Grave Markers
Write for Special Circulars
THE BRONZE-CRAFT FOUNDRY
JAMES HIGHTON SHENTON
NASHUA, N. H.

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY" (American and Foreign)
BY
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
Continuing a half century of work in Family Research, Costs of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Under the Direction of M. M. LEWIS
Publishers of the Quarterly "AMERICANA"—Illustrated One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

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

Our Plant
fully appreciates the confidence our clients impose in us when they ask us to produce their printing. Each and every job—from a calling card to a million copies of a large magazine—is given the same attention. It will be to your advantage to get information from us regarding your next order for printing.

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

Family Histories—Coats of Arms
The largest stock in America of genealogies and local histories...Send 10c for new catalogue (No. 230)....Coats of Arms, drawn and colored by hand on vellum, $7.50.

GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, INC.
Dept. G1 7 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.