DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 1935
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MRS. JEAN J. LABAT  MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN  MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR
National Chairman, Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Advertising Director, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS HAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, 2001 15th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

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The Washington Monument

Enclosed in steel scaffolding, incident to its first repairs in fifty years, this superb tribute to George Washington presents a unique sight.
The President General's Message

CONSTITUTION HALL, our own beautiful auditorium in the Nation's Capital, is named for that immortal document which must ever be held revered and intact.

The City of Washington is noted the world over for its beautiful buildings and monuments.

Because it is February, our thoughts turn at once to the immortal Washington and Lincoln.

The Washington Monument, the straight, tall, dignified shaft, pointing heavenward, makes us sensible of the high ideals, purposeful character and the revered memory of a very great man.

Across a deep pool of reflection stands the Lincoln Memorial—a sacred shrine, holding the figure of a man, its portraiture so lifelike that the inspiration of its artistry, coupled with the inspiration which we gain from looking at it, not only stimulates one’s imagination, but kindles the fires of deep idealism in all who gaze upon it.

Sometimes—and at just the right point—the reflections of these two monuments come together in the calm waters of the pool, indicative of truth, right, honor and justice—in other words, patriotism, love of home, country and God.

In upholding the Constitution as they did, we not only do so as a Society, by words and deeds, but we perpetuate the document itself by naming our Auditorium for it.

As members we can pay no finer tribute in this month of February than to decide that we will do our utmost in the few remaining weeks before the Continental Congress to pay in full the debt on this building. No matter how small the amount, it will help to make Constitution Hall in truth our very own.

As a true patriotic gesture in the name of those heroes and patriots whose birthdays we celebrate this month, and in the name of the Constitution, I ask for a ready financial response to take care of the remaining debt at once, to the best of your ability.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA
Indiana State Capitol

BONNIE FARWELL
State Regent

Indiana became a state December 11, 1816. The first political capi-
tal was at Corydon, where the capital of the territory had been since 1813. Corydon was too far toward the edge of the state, so in 1820 a commission of ten men was appointed to select a new location for a capital. These men chose Indianapolis, which was at that time a primeval forest near the center of the state. A town was laid off there in 1821 and the building completed early in 1824. Removal began from Corydon in the autumn of that year. The records and money of the state were loaded into one wagon, the family and household goods of Samuel Merril, the State Treasurer, into another and the family and household goods of the State Auditor into the third. The caravan began its slow movement to the present capital, a journey then requiring ten days. The new capital was indeed a capital in the wilderness—a fine grove of maple trees grew in the government circle under which public gatherings were often held. Few would have predicted that it would one day become the largest state capital in the United States, save Boston.

The present building was begun October 12, 1878, and completed October 2, 1888. It cost $1,980,969 and is reported to be the only public building in the country that was built within the original cost estimate.

The building stone used was taken from Indiana quarries. The basement walls and the footing for the outer walls consist of blue limestone, and the outer walls of the entire building are of oolitic limestone. The dimensions of the building are maximum length from north to south, 496 feet; width on the north to south fronts, 185 feet; width, east and west of central projection, 282 feet. Including the basement there are four floors, with aggregate floor space of more than twelve acres.

On each floor a grand corridor, 68 feet wide, extends the entire length of the building, supported by a double row of marble piers and pilasters, lighted on the three upper floors from a large skylight.

The distinguishing feature of the State House, adding grandeur and dignity to its appearance, is the dome, 72 feet in diameter, rising from the center to a height of 234 feet above the ground. From the foundation to the roof the building is constructed of solid rock, and is a monument of architecture worthy of the state and age.

In the dome there are eight large columns of Jonesboro “Maine” granite and within the rotunda, on a level of the third floor, there are eight solid Carrara Italian marble statues of heroic size representing Law, Oratory, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History, and Art.
Junior Groups

Suggestions for Organization and Activity of Junior Groups Within Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Prepared by Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, ex-Regent Staten Island Chapter, and edited by Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, Organizing Secretary General

1. Age for membership in a Junior Group is from 18–35 years. When 35 years old, the Junior automatically transfers back to membership in the Senior Group.

2. The chapter regent is the guide and counselor for the Junior Group.

3. The Junior Group selects a chairman, a secretary, treasurer and chairman of membership.

4. The officers of the Junior Group change or are re-elected with the election of a new chapter regent.

5. Under the supervision of the regent or 1st vice-regent of the chapter, the Junior Group plans and carries on its own activities.

6. The Junior Group holds a meeting one afternoon or one evening each month with half an hour for business followed by a social time either playing cards or having an informal entertainment. Meetings held in the evening give business women and school teachers an opportunity to attend and have a part in the activities.

7. The chapter regent or some officer of the chapter may attend the business meeting to guide and encourage, if it is thought advisable.

8. The Junior Group may act as Color Bearers or Color Guard and pages at chapter meetings and assist the chapter in every way possible.

9. They may pledge themselves to raise a certain amount of money each year for special work of the chapter, such as scholarships, Christmas boxes and baskets, collecting books for the Marine Library, purchasing an American Flag or D. A. R. flag, or raising money to pay off the debt on Constitution Hall.

10. All money raised by the Junior Group goes to the chapter treasurer, to be kept by her in a special fund and be used at the suggestion of the Junior Group.

Work in the Junior Group is preparatory for the more serious work of the Senior members of the chapter. It is a wonderful experience and training for the Juniors to carry on chapter work when they reach the age limit in the Junior Group.
ADVENTURERS, pioneers, and explorers were the men and the women who gave hope to the world as they evolved a new government on these shores. An asylum, a paradise and a zion it appeared to the oppressed of the nations. “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair,” were the words of Washington as those earnest patriots gathered in Philadelphia to solve the problems about to destroy all that had been won.

The first great crisis in the life of this republic had not been long in coming. Self-interest, divergent views and distrust even then were doing their utmost to destroy. But “the common consent of good men” as Socrates expressed it, prevailed and men of vision and ideals were unafraid to face conditions. Because such leaders had been trained in service and devotion, a new nation came to life.

A state was created to be the servant of the people: duties and responsibilities were divided and accepted, and compromises made, leaving for the future problems which could not be fully met at that time.

From the failure to embrace all men in this new covenant came the second great crisis which threatened to wreck the union, and which might have spelled lost hope to the world through the rise of jealous and conflicting governments. At terrific cost this second crisis was met and safely passed. The young nation continued to live.

With the question of unity settled, the Federal Government set out to develop its vast domain. New wealth and power hitherto undreamt of were created. Still idealistic, though untried and unaware of its own great problems, the new world turned to the old with hands outstretched to succor. Freely she gave of her men and her wealth.

Years of disillusionment and new races for wealth have produced this third great crisis today. Mismanagement of its economics, and failure to use the wisdom acquired, finds modern civilization on trial for its life. Well may we ask whether the world is safe for democracy and whether democracy can survive. That answer rests upon the education of the people.

Way back in the middle of the seventeenth century before the English Free Parliament dissolved itself and called back to the English throne the son of their beheaded king, a man named Thomas Hobbes wrote a book which he called the “Leviathan.” Herein is envisioned the government men would one day create for themselves and which in turn would rise up to crush them, ultimately becoming a far greater tyrant than any individual. We see these prophecies fulfilled in the world today.

According to the theory of cycles in government democracies inevitably are followed by dictatorships when they shall have lost their vision and become corrupt, when rights shall have come to mean much, and duties little, and when great numbers are poor and unemployed.

In all ages there have arisen great men, independent thinkers, who have stemmed the tide of the inevitable. As Luther called a halt to the corrupt practices of the Church of the Middle Ages, and set the individual soul on his quest for God; as Galileo defied the teachings of that church by disclosing scientific truths not acceptable to it, thereby setting science and religion at variance; and as Beethoven revealed new standards of beauty contrary to the teachings of the church and therein sowed the seed of ideals of beauty strange both to goodness and to truth, so was the whole unity of life shattered, and direction lost in the lives of men.

Men will rise to call a halt to ways that are corrupt, untrue and hideous, notwithstanding the theory of inevitable trends. Had only these three been aware of the need of unity, and been great enough to see their contributions in relation to the whole, the good and true and beautiful might have remained a unit and continued to bind men to God.
Since their day diversity of leadership, and the breaking of ties that bind have increased immeasurably. Mr. Peter Oliver in his recent book, “Saints of Chaos,” analyses the need for unity and points the way through a return to God.

The Christmas message of the President of the United States pleads for that unity of the American people that would place purpose above self. America is being told that she must decide whither she is going, must redeclare her purpose and set her goal. Many realize that she is at the cross roads. She can not remain there long. She must either choose her road, or be swept along by those organized minorities who know what they want.

“Let us set a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair,” said our first President. Let us study the scene and be the masters of our fate. “Five Open Roads,” in a discussion by Neil Carothers in the December American. It is a very clear and comprehensive presentation of the ways which lie before us. He believes that an understanding of the import of each of these roads is all that is necessary for the choice which will lead forward and not backward, though the road may be fraught with hardships.

Nor will progress be served by denying the principles of free thought and free speech, so important to our forefathers that they would not accept the new constitution until these guarantees were assured. From that day on liberty has been on the defensive and will be fought for whenever conditions become unbearable to man. Open discussion is the clarifier of much that is not understood.

If too many present radical views may it not be a challenge to others to so equip themselves that they can meet in open and friendly debate? If we would bring others to our way of thinking we must know our subject thoroughly and be prepared to answer reasonable questions.

Education in general is undergoing scrutiny, criticism and reformation in accordance with new objectives. An overabundance of mediocrity and a scarcity of leaders demands more inducement to the gifted few, and more actual accomplishment from the many. Restrictions are fewer, and the demand is for results. A premium is to be offered industry and ability.

When jobs were plentiful and a college degree an open sesame, there was little talk of radicalism or objection to military training. Depressions increase divergent views, and youth without prospects become critical and rebellious. Professors, too, acquire strange thoughts.

Freedom of discussion is one of the first tenets of progress. How then, it is asked, are the Universities to meet the criticism of radical teachings? If not by abridgment of free discussion how then, than by change of material in the colleges or universities—more careful choice of those who may benefit by higher learning and more care in the selection of professors who may guide and develop the thought of youth. Let freedom of discussion continue but require that those permitted to participate be first well grounded in the principles of their own American government and that their instructors be thoroughly American at heart.

A teacher’s oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States is no insult to any American citizen. All who are called to positions of public trust in the federal, as well as the state governments are required to take such an oath. Teachers hold positions of the greatest trust and importance to the nation. Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States does not conflict with private politics, but it does reasonably assure that the overthrow of the government by force and violence will not be advocated in the class room. Academic freedom is not threatened but again unity and definition of purpose become evident.

By resolution of our Continental Congress we are pledged to counteract radical activity in our Colleges by constructive methods. Let us continue to fit ourselves for this task by increasing our knowledge of our Constitution and government, and by a knowledge of the roads which lie before us, typified by the economic terms, Individualism, Liberalism, Fascism, Communism and Socialism. With a knowledge of the faith that is in us and a unity of purpose we will work courageously and unceasingly together to establish “liberty and justice for all.”
PROBABLY every object that one can collect, from cigar bands to Ming porcelain yields rich rewards to its collector and others who study it, in social, historical, geographical or economic information, or all of them together; but there seems to be something particularly felicitous about the collection, by Americans, of articles closely interwoven with the rich past of our own country. Such is the case with regard to a collection of hand-woven coverlets belonging to a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William S. Corby of Chevy Chase, Maryland. The quality and excellent condition of these coverlets may be gauged by the fact that the United States National Museum in Washington has had on view for more than a year, a group of 18 of them, augmenting its permanent collection of textiles. Mrs. Corby’s coverlets are displayed in cases in the Arts and Industries Building, under supervision of Dr. Frederick L. Lewton, Curator of Textiles.

These hand-woven coverlets are closely connected with American home life since a period very soon after the first permanent settlers landed. There is even a tradition that a coverlet weaver was among the passengers on the “Mayflower” although one repeats such a tradition hesitantly, in view of the widespread derision over that famous vessel’s “elastic hold.” At any rate, it seems to be definitely established that the simplest type of coverlet, blue and white (considered the most characteristically American) made with a warp of linen threads woven with blue-dyed wool, on an elementary type of loom in simple designs such as squares and other rectangles and circles, was woven in this country from the 17th century.

The English in New England, the Dutch in New York, Germans in Pennsylvania, Scotch in the Southern Highlands, the French in various places, as well as Scandinavians, all contributed something to the development of hand-weaving. Coverlet patterns passed from neighbor to neighbor, and were handed down from one generation to another, many housewives varying the design as fancy dictated, so that new effects were produced, if not entirely new or original patterns. One can obtain some idea of the confusion that besets the research worker, when one learns that identical patterns found in different sections, have quite different names. New England’s “Catspaw” for instance, is called “Dogwood Blossom” or “Snowball” in the Southern Highlands.

In Mrs. Corby’s collection are several early American coverlets, including one very ancient double face weave, the warp of white cotton, weft of blue wool, with fringe on three sides. It has a simple pattern of small squares set diamond-wise in relation to the border of wave-like lines. Two others are in blue, red and white, both also double woven, one a “Single Snowball” design, the other a “Double and Single Snowball,” with a pine-tree border, illustrated herewith. This beautiful pattern appears in several coverlets reproduced in Mary Meigs Atwater’s “Shuttlecraft Book of American Handweaving.” Some of these early coverlets are in a so-called summer-and-winter weave, a type of double weaving peculiar to America: the colors of the design are reversed on the two sides, a dark side for winter and a light side for summer.

These coverlets were very important work to the early American housewife. In every home, from the small one in which she labored alone, to the great plantation where trained slaves instructed by the mistress spun and wove in a special weaving room, the loom was an indispensable article of furniture. Not only coverlets, but sheets, blankets, and material for clothes, and linen and woolen yarn mixture called “linsey woolsey” came off these household looms. The coverlet, however, was the most pretentious article, and its creation, from the growing of the flax and wool, preparation of dyes and various successive steps,
occupied many months, sometimes nearly a year. This is true also of the coverlets woven by mountain women today, which are, in all essential details, the same as the early work. Modern coverlets differ from the old ones in a few respects, such as that cotton thread has replaced the linen thread which was formerly used for warp.

The American woman of early times was as much attracted by imported articles as her present-day descendant. The Colonial craftsman, if able to purchase them, prepared her coverlet-wool dyes from various materials brought to this country by traders: madder and sometimes cochineal for red, indigo for blue, brazil wood, logwood, tumeric wood, fustic. But the majority of women, some from preference, more from necessity, obtained their wood, leaves and bark from their own yards or woods near them, and so well did they master the making of dyes, that they had many colors available: blue and red (most familiar and frequent colors in old coverlets), green, yellow, brown, purple and others. Single colors could be obtained from half a dozen different sources; on the other hand, several colors from the same source, through the varied use of mordants. In the better mountain craft centers today, women have returned to a deliberate and conscious use of native vegetable or wood dyes.

Coverlet weaving was “professionalized” in a picturesque fashion toward the end of the 18th century, perhaps even prior to the Revolution. Men (and occasionally women) made weaving their trade, and became veritable virtuosi of the looms, able to develop infinitely more intricate patterns than could the average housewife. After these professional weavers began to use the Jacquard loom (1826), much more complicated in its operation, their work was of such technical excellence and their designs so elaborate, that it is difficult to convince people they are not machine work.

The Pennsylvania Museum has an unusual relic of a professional weaver of the Revolutionary period, John Landes; a book of nearly 80 drawings or threading drafts for coverlets in the double, overshot and summer-and-winter weaves. It is supposed that he used this as a sample book, from which prospective customers could select the patterns they wanted woven. The Pennsylvania Museum, incidentally, has the most complete and most interesting collection of coverlets to be seen in this country.

But the hey-day of the professional weaver was the 19th century, from its beginning until the period of the Civil War. Most of Mrs. Corby’s coverlets are the work of professionals, as are some of the fine groups concentrated in several of our larger museums. The Art Institute of Chicago has an excellent collection, including coverlets by the same weavers as made certain of Mrs. Corby’s. The professional weaver habitually wove the date, name of owner and town, sometimes county and state, as well as his own name as a
signature: a custom which has made it easier for us to establish the authenticity of old coverlets, than of most other early industrial arts.

The professional weaver was often an itinerant, who traveled from one town to another, transporting his loom and other paraphernalia in an ox-cart. He would remain in each locality so long as he had orders to fill. Sometimes he would sojourn in the home of a family for whom considerable weaving was to be done; in other instances, he would open shop in a village and execute orders from many sources. In larger centers, the professional weaver seems to have been a permanent resident; but generally he was a traveling man, covering a certain route each year. Anticipating each annual visit, his customers saved and prepared their flax and wool for many months, turning over the best portions for his expert work. One can imagine that acquiring a coverlet by a well-known weaver became a form of “Keeping up with the Joneses.”

One of Mrs. Corby’s coverlets has a pattern identical with the John Mellinger coverlet woven in 1839 and reproduced in colors as the frontispiece in Eliza Calvert Hall’s book on Handwoven Coverlets, a standard work on the subject. Mrs. Corby’s “Mellinger” coverlet was woven by John B. Welty of Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, in 1844, according to the legend in the corner, and he produced a different color scheme.

In Mrs. Corby’s collection are a number of designs now well-known to persons interested in textiles, who have encountered these same patterns in many places, and
signed by different weavers. The “Liberty” or “E Pluribus Unum” was a favorite; an example in the present group is dated 1849 and comes from New York state. The “Hemfield Railroad” coverlet (also illustrated), woven in West Virginia in 1851, was inspired by and designed to commemorate the building of that line, which extended from Wheeling to Washington, Pennsylvania, and also to honor the promoter and first president, Thomas M. T. McKennon, who is depicted in the medallions forming the corners. “Boston Town” takes its name from the rows of buildings in the border, although one will find little resemblance between these and the real appearance of Massachusetts’s capital. This coverlet reveals Oriental influence, quite common in New England a century ago, “imported” through the seacoast towns, along with the exotic wares of the far east, brought home in the holds of Yankee sailing vessels. English influence, on the other hand, may be traced in the “Bird of Paradise,” one example of which in the present collection dated 1857, came from Port Jervis, New York, while a second, dated 1858, is from Massachusetts, and has red added to the blue and white.

The technical perfection of the professional weavers’ work paradoxically brought about decadence in the home-woven coverlet; the housewife ceased to be satisfied with her own simpler product. The decline was rapid during the Civil War period, when wool for such luxuries as coverlets was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. The professional weaver managed to survive this era, but his day of prosperity was past. Fortunately, hand-weaving never completely died out; the women of the Southern Highlands have kept it alive, and their work is enjoying a veritable renaissance today.

After a fifty-year period during which handmade coverlets and quilts were stored in attics, or more frequently, exiled into kitchens, cabins and stables, to be used as ironing board and mattress covers, horse and dog blankets, patching and stuffing, American women began to appreciate and take pride in these remnants of old handicraft. This interest seems to have culminated about ten years ago, after the Metropolitan Museum in New York opened its American Wing, and entire wings or galleries devoted to our early crafts, may now be found in museums through the country.

Our National Museum had no exhibition of American textiles from the early days, until a decade ago, when a collection of more than 300 items was given by Mrs. Laura M. Allen of Rochester, New York, as a nucleus. When this permanent collection is augmented by such loans as Mrs. Corby’s coverlets, it is eminently worth another visit.

**FORMER NATIONAL MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN DIES**

It is with deep sorrow that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records the death of Miss Florence Gertrude Finch on December 27, 1934, at the residence in Washington, D. C., of Mrs. Charles A. Muddiman.

Miss Finch founded the Jacobus Roosevelt Chapter at New York. While holding no national office, she was widely known as Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine Committee from April, 1913, to April, 1917. For many years she made her home with the late Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, 1913-1917.

She was the daughter of Hannah Bump and Irving A. Finch of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which city the burial took place on January second.
THE President General attended the Connecticut State meeting on January 15, coming to Washington to accept Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation for luncheon at the White House on the twenty-first, and remaining until after the February Board meeting. During March the President General will be present at four state conferences, the first of which will be the state conference of the District of Columbia, which will be held in Memorial Continental Hall, March 6-7; the Ohio State Conference, March 12-13, at Cleveland; the Illinois state conference, March 14, at Springfield; and the Virginia state conference, March 19, at Bristol.

Other states will hold conferences as follows: Louisiana, March 1-2, at Lake Charles; Kentucky, March 11, at Lexington; Alabama, March 12-14, at Salem; Minnesota, March 13-14, at St. Paul; Maine, March 20-21, at Bangor; and Florida, March 27, at Pensacola.

Mrs. Loren Rex, of Wichita, former vice regent of Kansas, succeeds to the regency, since the recent death of Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton. Mrs. Rex is well known in Kansas as a writer and a leader in the Kansas D. A. R. She belongs to the younger group of women interested in the educational projects, sponsored by the Society.

An interesting and rather unusual requirement is made in the award of the twenty hundred dollar scholarships at Colby College in Waterville, Maine, made possible by the will of the late Charles Potter Kling, which stipulated that the income from the $50,000 bequeathed should be used to aid "needy male students of American Colonial or Revolutionary Ancestry." Applicants for the Kling scholarships, which become available next year will be required to present genealogical proof that one or more ancestors resided in one of the American Colonies before 1776, or served as a soldier in the Continental Armies of the Revolution.

Virginia is the first state to claim credit for the establishment of the first Emergency First Aid Highway station. Recently the Fort Loudon Chapter dedicated a station at Shady Rest, Gore, Va., where first aid training will be given. It is stated that this is the first organization of its kind and the first woman's organization of any kind to sponsor such a civic enterprise in support of the safety of the highways.
My dear Interested Member:

I realize fully your keen interest in the debt on Constitution Hall, and for your fine loyalty and continued cooperation I wish to express my gratitude.

Figures have a dramatic interest at times. The debt at this writing has been reduced to $20,000 (interest additional) -- a continued demonstration of generous loyalty.

From a business standpoint the entire debt should be paid prior to March 30th, when the National books close for auditing. It is indeed the "Last Round Up," and I am enthusiastically confident that we can accomplish this.

I am asking you to assist in every way possible, to stimulate interest.

On February 5th, in the evening, another Last Round Up Committee Meeting will be held in the President General's Reception Room.

The amount remaining to be paid is small in comparison with the project itself.

The Chapters should lift this debt burden from their own shoulders and in so doing gain their renewed opportunity to carry on their desired Chapter activities.

I sincerely desire freeing the Society from debt immediately for its future welfare.

After nine years I am confident that the Last Round Up will be successful.
NEVER at any time during the two years of the New Deal have so many matters of vital national moment piled up in Washington as confronted Congress and the country during the opening days of 1935. On few occasions in our history has it happened that the three co-ordinate branches of the government—executive, legislative and judicial—were simultaneously conspicuous in the picture. The novelty in the situation lay in the circumstance that for the first time since the dawn of the Roosevelt era, the Supreme Court of the United States was a factor of which the executive and legislative branches were impelled to take uncommon heed. Of paramount influence upon them was the fact that the first New Deal legislation submitted for constitutional test to the highest court—certain NRA oil regulations—were declared to be illegal, because Congress exceeded its authority in delegating power to the President.

Washington excitedly discussed the implications of the Supreme Court's ruling in the "hot oil" case ("hot oil" is the term for petroleum produced in excess of state quotas, and then illicitly handled in interstate commerce). The Capital wondered if the decision was the forerunner of rulings which would declare other New Deal emergency procedure unconstitutional. Amid widespread anxiety on this score, the Supreme Court began hearing a batch of cases brought by individual citizens, who challenge the legality of the money act of 1933, whereby the government abrogated the gold clause in public and private bonds which, when issued, said that they would be redeemed in gold coin of the same standard of weight and fineness as that existing when the bonds were purchased. In brief, the question at issue was whether a $1,000 gold security should be worth $1,690 in new, devalued currency, or just $1,000. As it is estimated that the gold-clause securities now outstanding aggregate about $100,000,000,000, their present currency value would approximate $169,000,000,000.

The question is of such gravity that the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, personally appeared before the Supreme Court to argue the constitutionality of the gold-abrogation law. He pleaded with the Court to take into consideration the enormous consequences of its decision—"consequences," he said, "so intimately involving the lives of our people that it is difficult to paint the picture." Previously, Mr. Cummings had depicted the financial chaos that would follow a ruling adverse to the government. Such a finding, he declared, would reduce the Treasury balance by 2½ billion dollars and increase the public and private debt of the nation by more than 69 billion, of which 17 billion would be Federal.

The hearings on the gold case were distinguished by the frequency with which various members of the Supreme Court bench punctuated proceedings with pointed questions. The questions reflected a sharp division of opinion on the constitutionality of the gold act. Chief Justice Hughes, frequently described as one of the "liberals" of the bench, fired a question at government counsel, which had something of the force of a bombshell.

Referring to the gold clause in a Fourth Liberty Loan bond involved in one of the cases, Chief Justice Hughes went straight to the heart of the question by addressing government counsel as follows: "Here you have a bond, issued by the United States government in time of war and in exercise of its war powers—a bond which the government promised to pay in a certain kind of money. Where do you find any power under the Constitution to alter that bond, or the power of Congress to change that promise?" The decision of the gold cases is awaited with the most feverish interest throughout the monetary world, both here and abroad. Every owner of a security with a gold clause will be directly and vitally affected by the outcome. The Court's opinion is assured historic importance.

It was by an eight-to-one decision, Mr.
Justice Cardozo being the only dissenter, that the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had no right to delegate to the President the power to forbid interstate shipment of “hot oil.” The object of the law thus declared unconstitutional was to conserve the nation’s petroleum supply and prevent cut-throat prices. For a year and a half the law has served that purpose. The general effect of the decision is to remind Congress that it must live up to its legislative responsibilities; that Congress alone has the power to legislate, and that such power cannot be delegated to the executive branch of the government, especially power without limit.

Rooseveltians refused to admit that the Supreme Court dealt anything remotely resembling a knock-out blow at New Deal legislation. They claimed that a mere technicality was involved in the “hot oil” decision and that by simple changes of language Congress could and would easily legalize the government’s action. The Court’s decision, nevertheless, has caused New Dealers and many others to be a little less cocksure that the Supreme Court could be relied upon to approve, lock, stock and barrel, the far-flung legislative innovations with which the country has been surfeited since March, 1933.

Just before public attention was riveted by the “hot oil” decision and the gold cases, President Roosevelt submitted to the newly-convened Seventy-Fourth Congress his annual message on the general state of the Union and his budget message. The former was devoted almost exclusively to outlining the Administration’s plans for grappling with unemployment relief. Eagerly awaited as indication whether Mr. Roosevelt is veering to the conservative “right” or the radical “left,” the consensus is that he revealed himself as steering a middle-of-the-road course. He declared for the profit motive, and inferentially frowned upon currency inflation. He pledged himself steadily to curtail government competition with private industry.

The keynote of the message, conspicuous for its humanitarian rather than its political note, was what the President called “the stark fact that great numbers are still unemployed,” whereupon he stressed that “the immediate issue made for us by hard and inescapable circumstance is the task of putting people to work,” and of continuing to “weed out the over-privileged and lift up the under-privileged.” He asserted that “the Federal government must and shall quit this business of relief.” He is unwilling, he informed Congress, “that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market baskets, of a few hours of weekly work cutting grass, raking leaves, or picking up papers in the public parks.” He favors relief in the form of wages for useful work, rather than through doles, for, he says, “we must preserve not only the bodies of the unemployed from destitution, but also their self-respect, self-reliance, courage and determination.”

The President’s plan is to expend $4,000,000,000 in providing work for 3,500,000 employable persons on such projects as clearance of slums, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, prevention of soil erosion, reclamation, road improvement, highway construction, and elimination of grade crossings, and through extension of Civilian Conservation Corps activities. The budget message, including the $4,000,000,000 lump sum work relief fund, calls for a total of $8,500,000,000 for all government purposes during the fiscal year 1936, beginning July 1st next. As receipts are estimated at roundly $4,000,000,000, there will be a deficit of $4,500,000,000. The national debt will mount to an all-time “peak” of $34,239,000,000.

Congress has become so accustomed to astronomical Federal figures during the past two years that the latest Roosevelt budget produced hardly a ripple of excitement on Capitol Hill. Opposition ranges almost entirely around the President’s demand that the gigantic lump sum for work relief shall be exclusively under his control without any interference or supervision by Congress. Republicans lead the fight on this score, along with some Democrats, who likewise think Congress should retain its traditional hold on the national purse-strings. Mr. Roosevelt is determined that the fund shall not be “earmarked” in any way or his handling of it at all restricted. His supporters contend that minority efforts to tie his hands represent “log-rolling” attempts to secure cash for pet projects of the ancient “pork barrel” pattern.
Bitter conflict boiled up in Congress over this outstanding feature of the budget, but even though no president ever sought so tremendous financial power, it did not seem probable, when these comments were prepared, in view of the immense Democratic majorities at his command, that Mr. Roosevelt could be thwarted in his desire to be sole boss of the $4,000,000,000 fund.

Relief requirements banish all prospect of a balanced budget during the coming fiscal year, although the President a year ago thought this might be possible. He claims that the new budget does balance except for emergency unemployment needs. The Treasury will raise the required billions by borrowing. Government credit and money market conditions make certain that the capital will be readily forthcoming. For the government’s ordinary expenses about four billion dollars is required. The largest single item is $870,000,000 for national defense—$381,000,000 for the Army and $489,000,000 for the Navy. These amounts are the most we have ever spent on preparedness in times of peace. National defense has been well defined as national life insurance. The proposed expenditure for the Army and Navy works out at something less than $7 per capita for every man, woman and child of our population. That is not an excessive “premium” to pay for insurance which guarantees our country protection of its vast territory and national wealth against foreign attack. Increased naval appropriations are needed to build the United States fleet up to the full limits allowed by existing treaties—the treaties just terminated by Japan and which may sooner or later be followed by costly new competition in navy building. The naval appropriations provide for 11,000 more enlisted men in order that there shall be requisite personnel for the expanded fleet. More army funds are required mainly for strengthening the Army Air Force.

President Roosevelt points out that all budget recommendations can be financed out of revenue and Treasury borrowings, so that there is no need for new taxation unless Congress upsets the budget. If, for instance, the $2,000,000,000 veterans’ bonus is voted, fresh taxes will have to be levied to pay it. The bonus bill is assured of passage. The House probably would override a presidential veto, but Administration leaders claim the Senate would sustain a veto. In that event, the bonus would fail. Compromise efforts continue. That some substantial payment will be approved seems probable.

Mid-January found the Senate at grips with the 12-year-old proposal that the United States should enter the World Court. Five presidents—Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt—and their respective Secretaries of State have recommended our joining the Court, but the project has been gathering dust in the Senate foreign relations committee since President Harding formally launched it in February, 1923. The present foreign relations committee on January 10 recommended entry by a vote of 14 to 7, and it was expected that the huge Democratic majority in the Senate would take correspondingly affirmative action in due course. The old-time opposition to the League of Nations, still headed by Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator Johnson of California, mobilized for a last-ditch fight against Court entry, on the ground that it would “drag the United States into the League by a side door.”

Congress also had before it during the month President Roosevelt’s program for social security, including old age pensions and unemployment insurance. It was expected that the scheme might provide for pensions of from $30 to $48 a month for all indigent persons above the age of 65, and unemployment benefits, probably limited to some relatively short period—say, four or five months—for all others. There is ample support for generous social security legislation in Congress, which is much impressed by evidence of nation-wide interest in the “Townsend plan,” to give all persons over 60 years of age a pension of $200 a month. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, assails the Townsend plan as “not only economically, but socially, unsound.” She declares its supporters are “utterly reckless” in their use of figures, which contemplate an expenditure of 24 billion dollars a year. Miss Perkins is chief sponsor of the Roosevelt social security program.
Preservation of County Court Records in Virginia

MARTHA WOODROOF HIDEN
Chairman, Record Preservation, Virginia D. A. R.

Descendants of Virginia settlers are found in every section of our country, and for each and everyone of them Virginia county court records hold the history of their ancestry. Since irreplaceable objects can have no standard of measurement, the value of these records is incomparable.

In 1634, owing to increasing population, Virginia was divided into eight shires or counties, namely: Isle of Wight, Warwick, York, Henrico, Charles City, James City, Elizabeth City and Accomack. Because of its distance from Jamestown, Accomack had been allowed to hold court prior to this. Its records, dating from that first court on January 7th, 1632, are unbroken and constitute the oldest continuous county court records in America. In the other counties where the records began in 1634, carelessness and war have wrought havoc. Only two counties, York and Isle of Wight, have suffered practically no losses.

The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has been facilitated by information found in York County records, notably so in the case of Raleigh Tavern, the present furnishings of which are copied from the inventory of Anthony Hay, proprietor of the tavern in 1769. In contrast to this, the loss of James City records renders the interpretation of the excavations at Jamestown much more difficult, and at times almost impossible.

Of Virginia records prior to 1700, it has been estimated that only about 19 per cent remain—a simple but impressive fact that argues for preservation of this remnant better than many words could do.

While almost all the patriotic societies in Virginia had done some restoration work previously, Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, who became State D. A. R. Regent in 1932, made record preservation the objective of her administration. Since then the committee in charge of this work, with the active support of about 85 per cent of the chapters, has restored nine volumes. Individual
chapters have restored nearly three times that number, an achievement representing over $3500 in money and of incalculable historical value.

The most interesting piece of restoration was the first Accomack (now Northampton) County book, 1632-40, done by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Honorary Vice-President General, in honor of the Mount Vernon Chapter of which she was a charter member. This volume, our oldest record book, in its tattered and worn condition, bore mute testimony to the flight of the centuries since Henry Bagwell, the clerk, had penned his first entry. The illustrations show its condition before and after restoration. When the binding was removed, a sheet of a contemporary court minute book was found sewed to the sections, showing the pages had been written and then put together to form a book. From this one conjectures the binding was done in Virginia, probably by some travelling artisan.

Another important restoration is that of the thirty-five letters of George Washington, now owned by the Virginia State Library. Among them is one dated December 20th, 1780, to Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, concerning the preparation for George Rogers Clark’s expedition to Detroit. Another, dated June 12th, 1783, from the headquarters at Newburgh, New York, is a circular letter on disbanding the army, addressed to the governors of all the states. Three copies of this letter are extant. A third letter evinces Washington’s interest in education, for in it he appropriates his shares in the James River Canal Company to the use of Liberty Hall Academy. In honor of this gift, Liberty Hall Academy became Washington College, and later, Washington and Lee University.

Besides the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, other organizations, both in and out of the state, have assisted in the preservation of Virginia records, namely: the United Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of the American Colonists, Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Despite our fine progress, “much yet remains to do” and we welcome any aid given us, for tattered volumes gaze reproachfully at one in many clerk’s offices. Hardly half of the volumes prior to 1700 have been restored, and several hundred volumes prior to 1800 need repair to a greater or less extent. The nature of the work renders it slow and expensive, since special training, in addition to natural aptitude, is required. Practically all the restoration is now done in a room set aside for this purpose in the Archival Annex of the State Library. Here the books come under the watchful eyes of the state librarian, and the archivist, and are expertly handled by W. J. Barrow, who was trained at the Library of Congress. The old books are taken apart page by page. The paper is treated with a compound to prevent mould and the ravages of bookworms. If in bad shape, the pages are covered with a thin silk gauze, which, with the size, is pressed into the old paper, thus giving it unusual strength. Owing to the composition of old ink, the writing does not smear and remains perfectly legible. If the page is still in good condition, a thin Japanese tissue paper is sufficient for strengthening and this, instead of the gauze, is pressed into the old sheets. In cases where the pages are badly frayed and brittle, the old are inlaid within new sheets, thus insuring protection to the fragile edges. The pages thus restored are then ready to be sewed in sections and bound by hand, usually in half morocco, though full leather is also employed. The completed book is both beautiful and permanent, a fit repository for the valuable history its pages contain.

The story of the past, whether of nations or of individuals can be obtained with accuracy only from documents, for other sources are inaccurate and worthless. To preserve what papers remain is an obligation due the treasures still left us, a debt we should be glad to pay to the best of our ability. Through these records we are able to bring the past before us in clearer vision, and cause to live again those heroic souls who reared on the shores of a new world a republic which has become a mighty power, the United States of America.
WRAPPED in romance and thrilling adventure, which will become more colorful with each succeeding generation, is U. S. Highway 50, once the main artery that carried the life-building blood of emigration and commerce to the West and known for more than fifty years as the Old Santa Fe Trail.

From Kansas City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, the old trail wound its hazardous way over bridgeless rivers and houseless prairies peopled principally with Indian tribes, many of which were hostile and savage. Nearly five hundred miles of this historic route are in Kansas. After fifty years of oblivion following the building of railroads and the development of the state, it was "uncovered" by the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution and marked by them in cooperation with the

*It is with sincere sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Pendleton on November 26, 1934.

state, with ninety-six native boulders, many bearing attractive bronze plates with appropriate markings and historical information about the event which took place on the spot where each monument is erected. From Kansas City to the Colorado line one may read Kansas history as told by these markers on U. S. 50.

Less than two miles out of Kansas City, the west-bound traveler may turn to the right a few hundred feet from the old trail and visit Shawnee Mission Memorial Park where one hundred years ago dusky Indian maids may have looked up from their spinning wheels at the covered wagons lumbering over the dusty trail, and strapping Indian boys have listened unmoved to the shouts of oxen drivers as they urged their slow steeds westward. For these Indian
One of the three large brick buildings still standing, of the old Shawnee Mission, established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830, now a museum, in which Kansas D. A. R. has two interesting rooms.

Youth were receiving vocational as well as religious training at Shawnee Mission, probably the first manual training school in the world.

As the Indian was pushed onward from one reservation to another—always westward—he was followed by Christian missionaries of various denominations who taught him the customs of civilization and the Christian religion. Perhaps the most noted mission in Kansas was this established in 1830 by the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Shawnee Reservation where had been assembling for ten years past, from many parts of the country, several thousands of this peaceful, industrious tribe.

After serving its purpose as a Christian mission and educational institution for more than a quarter of a century, Shawnee Mission became the seat of stirring Kansas history in her stormy Territorial days. The main building was occupied by the notorious “bogus legislature” in 1855 and later used as a barracks for government troops during the Civil War.

In 1927, after years of effort by patriotic societies, outstanding among which was the D. A. R., Kansas purchased twenty-three acres of the original tract on which still stand, in a good state of preservation, three substantial brick buildings erected there one hundred years ago. In the main building, which contains many interesting relics of pioneer days, the Daughters have two attractive rooms assigned them by the Kansas State Historical Society, which they are rapidly transforming into one of the most educational and interesting museums of pioneer households in the state.

An annual pilgrimage to the Mission, the third Wednesday in September, has been inaugurated by the Daughters. Visiting D. A. R. are invited to join them that day on this beautiful spot which is only one of the one hundred or more of historic note located on U. S. 50, the Old Santa Fe Trail, of which Whittier wrote:

“We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.”
Missouri
ELLEN P. PLATT
State Regent

Missouri is situated in almost the geographical center of the United States and is the natural cross-roads for travelers today as it was in pioneer days. The Old Trails Route (Santa Fe) through Independence and Westport, now Kansas City, was one of the first ocean-to-ocean highways to receive Federal aid.

Highways No. 40 and No. 50, both passing through St. Louis and Kansas City, have many historic points of interest.

Many of the interesting landmarks in St. Louis have been referred to in this magazine before, yet who would like to pass there without seeing the Lindbergh Trophies and to spend time enough to hear the wonderful Municipal Opera, aside from seeing the many monuments and memorials that are there.

U. S. Highway No. 40 passes through Columbia where our State University and other colleges are located. Many monuments and markers are evidences of the part this vicinity played in early history. It is fortunate that these were pointed out and marked while there were still alive those who knew exact locations and authentic history.

Continuing on Highway No. 40, a short distance out of Boonville you will cross No. 41 and, turning north, you will arrive at Arrow Rock, Mo. This town was the home of George Bingham, the great artist, and it is here also that you will find the old Arrow Rock Tavern still standing. This tavern was bought by the State and given to the Missouri Daughters to restore and to maintain. It is still "carrying on" as a tavern to the extent of furnishing delightful meals and nights' lodging for those who wish a quiet place to revel in historic research.

If you come in the state over U. S. No. 24 at Hannibal, do not fail to see the home of Mark Twain, and his magnificent statue in Mark Twain Park, where you will have a wonderful view of the mighty Mississippi which Mark Twain immortalized in his books.

No one should cross Missouri without getting on No. 54 and losing oneself in
the marvelous beauty of the Lake of the Ozarks. See it at Bagnell Dam and other places of its 1,200 miles of shore line—not a lake such as the Great Lakes, but fingers of blue water between tree-covered hills stretching for hundreds of miles in every direction. You will ride along the top of these hills and have your view shut out by large forest trees and then an opening reveals the enchanting blue water far away in what was once a verdant valley. It is truly Switzerland transplanted to the very center of the United States.

In pioneer days Missouri was out “where the West begins.” Many Real Daughters and Sons came here and helped make history. Their graves have been fittingly marked by patriotic D. A. R. chapters.

Upon reaching Kansas City, on the extreme western border of Missouri, you will be at the home of the first chapter of the D. A. R. organized in Missouri, and the second largest in the state today—the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. This chapter has been the most outstanding in the state in marking graves, historic spots and memorials.

No one should come to Kansas City without visiting the Liberty Memorial. This is one of the finest memorials in the country and was built in memory of and dedicated to those who fought in the World War from this vicinity. It is across from the Union Station and adjacent to Washington Square where one can not help but admire the fine statue of George Washington.

“The Pioneer Family” is another statue that tells its story as only a great artist can tell it.

The Nelson Art Gallery is fast being recognized as one of the finest in this country. With its immense endowment it will soon rank with those of the Old World. It is housed in a magnificent building in a glorious setting and from U. S. Highway No. 50, passing through Kansas City, you can see its beauty.

As State Regent of Missouri I welcome all D. A. R. travelers passing through our state and hope you will soon return to visit us again. As you leave our state see “The
Scout” that seems to keep watch over the city on a hill where he can apparently see far down the great Missouri River valley, and it is he who seems to bid you “farewell” as you leave our state and to wish you a safe journey back to your homes.

**Historic Tour of Oklahoma**

**MAY A. TOMM**

*State Regent*

**THE OKLAHOMA** tourist seeking the historic part of the state travels east from Oklahoma City over Highway 62 to the town of Henryetta and then north over No. 17 to Okmulgee. In the center of the business district of Okmulgee is the old Creek Council House. Here in this building was conducted from 1869 until statehood, the executive, judicial and legislative business of the Creek Tribe. Through the efforts of the Okmulgee Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., and other organizations, this old building has been preserved and is now an Indian Museum with a very valuable collection of Indian relics. The Creek Nation had no prisons. An Indian's word was a law unto itself and on his day of trial he invariably appeared at this old Council House to receive under “The Execution Tree” whatever punishment was meted out to him—a whipping for minor offenses and a bullet for greater crimes. The old Tree is dead but four Creek Indians have erected a marker on this spot and it is called “The End of the Trail of Tears.”

Leaving Okmulgee and traveling east over Highway 62 one reaches the City of Muskogee, the home of the Five Civilized Tribes and the real beginning of historic Oklahoma. Driving west through Muskogee, we turn south on Highway 64 and soon cross the now forgotten Texas Road over which emigrant trains and freighters traveled to Texas over one hundred years ago. Continuing south for thirty miles, we cross the Arkansas River at Webber Falls and two miles farther the beautiful Illinois River. A mile below the bridge which spans this river is the site of the home of the Cherokee Chief, John Jolly, where Sam Houston was first made welcome when he came from Tennessee to live with the Indians. Continuing east twenty miles over Route 64, we parallel the old military road on the left constructed from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, the first highway in Oklahoma. Coming to Sallisaw we turn off the main highway for a short drive over a dirt road to the northeast and stop near the hamlet of Aken to visit the log house constructed and occupied by Sequoyah, the amazing Cherokee Indian who could neither read nor write and yet invented an alphabet that his people might learn to read and write, thereby making the Cherokee Tribe the most literate tribe of all the Indians.

Coming back to Sallisaw and turning north on Route 17, we come to Dwight Mission located here in 1830 by New Eng-
land missionaries for the education and enlightenment of the Cherokee people. We continue north through the Indian country to Stillwell and then northeast over Route 51 to Tahlaquah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, where many Indian Councils were held and where the Cherokee government was inaugurated after the emigration of that tribe in 1839 from their beloved homeland in the south. Fifteen miles farther along this route we arrive at historic Fort Gibson, established in 1824, the oldest fort in Oklahoma. Many officers, celebrated in their country's history, served here and much of the civilization of the southwest was achieved from this frontier post. Here one may see the handsome marker erected by the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., on the site of the grave of Montfort Stokes, probably the only Revolutionary War soldier buried in Oklahoma. We are now within nine miles of Muskogee again but we take a cut-off over a dirt road northwest six miles to the Three Forks of the Verdigris River, the site of many significant historic events and marked with a five-foot monument by the Muskogee Chapter, D. A. R. Here was an important trading settlement dating back to 1812; Indian migrations from the east ended their river journeys here and Osage and Creek Indian agencies were located on either bank of the river. Its beauties charmed the poet Washington Irving when he crossed the stream in 1832 at the beginning of his tour of the prairies.

From here Highway 73 takes us eighteen miles north to Mazie and five miles northeast of here, over a dirt road, we come to the site of the Union Mission located in 1819, the first mission in Oklahoma. Here was started the first church, the first school, and here was the first marriage in the precincts of the church. In 1835 the first printing press in the state was started at this mission, on which were printed translations of tracts and passages from the Bible for the Indians. Returning to Mazie the highway continues north to Pryor, passing near the grave of Nathaniel Pryor, famed for his connection with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Ten miles east of Pryor on Highway 20 is the site of the home of Colonel A. P. Chouteau, a celebrated Indian Trader, of whom Irving comments in his journals. Leaving Pryor we drive over Highway 20 to Claremore, the home of Will Rogers, and then over No. 66 to Tulsa, one of the wonder cities of the Southwest.

Texas

Anne Johnston Ford
State Historian

Each of the forty-eight political units comprising the United States has a history particularly its own. Texas not only is large territorially but large in historic interest. Just as Palestine, in ancient days, was the battleground of empires, and Belgium in modern times has been the storm
center of European conflicts, so has Texas been the meeting place of national and racial ambitions. The catch phrase "Texas under Six Flags" is eloquent testimony of how its final place among modern nations was long a question. Here the Spanish padres dealt kindly with the native Americans long before the English trader settled Jamestown; here the French explorer raised for a moment the Fleur-de-Lis of the Bourbons; here the new born Mexican republic, one hundred years ago, sought to plant itself; and here the emigrants from the United States, grandsons of the 1776 generation, successfully defied in 1836 that Mexican republic and raised a flag with a single star.

Texas in 1936 will commemorate that event with its Centennial celebration in Dallas. Visitors will find a commonwealth with more than six million people. The pine forests of East Texas have yielded in part to the truck farming area. The black land prairies stretching southwest for three hundred miles from the northeast corner of Texas have long since become fields of cotton and corn. The rolling and rising hills to the northwest, that climb at last to the plateau of the Llano Estacado and claim it as a part of themselves for economic purposes, contain now the homes of prosperous farmers of grain and the persistent cotton stalk. Only to the southwest in the shadows and among the foothills of the Davis Mountains that achieve an altitude of about seven thousand feet does the rancher maintain his own. Across this empire the early European explorers with their trails threaded a network. Later these traders met the Indians at the crossroads of the trails. Today these crossroads are busy cities, the trails glistening highways.

Our Federal and State Governments have so well marked these highways that the tourist is guided where he will and Texas D. A. R. chapters by numerous markers have added much to the trip by marking historic places and spots.

Entering Texas from the northeast on U. S. Highway 75, the traveler follows approximately the old "Central National Road of the Republic of Texas," crossing the old stage line at Denison, from which point it is 85 miles south to Dallas. Near here W. S. Peters, a Frenchman, established a colony in 1841. Highway 75 at a place near Madisonville crosses El Camino Real, the oldest highway on the American continent, which served for more than a century as a connecting link between the Spanish possessions in Florida and those in New Mexico. Texas D. A. R. chapters have placed 123 markers along this old road. On Highway 75 lies Huntsville near which, at Cold Springs, is to be found the grave of Robert Rankin, a soldier of the Revolution. Some distance north at Rusk, Thomas J. Hogg, another Revolutionary soldier and father of one of the governors of Texas, is buried. In Huntsville itself is preserved the home of Sam Houston. Seventy-five miles south is the city which perpetuates his name and which was the center of the movement resulting in Texas independence. Near here is the San Jacinto Battlefield; the location of one of Texas' earliest newspapers; the site of the first railroad and the oldest ferry; and the place where the Austin colony was founded. Within the city of Houston is the location of the first capitol building where now stands the Rice Hotel. Fifty miles south is Galveston, founded in 1830, where the headquarters for the Texas Navy during the Republic was maintained.

The highway west of Dallas connects with Highway 81 at Fort Worth. This center of the packing industry was formerly important as a place of refuge for the settlers against Indian depredations. A marker at the corner of Taylor and Belknap Streets notes the location of an old well which dates back to the fort days of this city. Nine miles west on the Bankhead Highway a marker shows where the Comanche and Caddo Indian tribes lived on Village Creek. Out on Highway 81 one hundred miles south is Waco, home of Baylor University. Here is marked the famous old Waco Springs near the first crossing on the Brazos River. Other erased sites of Indian villages, old missions, and ferries are along 81 on through Georgetown, the location of Southwestern University. Just thirty miles south in Austin is the beautiful red granite capitol building; the still preserved home of the French ambassador to the Texas Republic; the restored home of O. Henry; the burial place of our Texas heroes, Stephen F. Austin and
Albert Sidney Johnston, and the University of Texas. On this campus Texas D. A. R. have placed a huge boulder on a site among the statues of a group of famous men where the proposed $50,000 monument to Washington will be placed.

Continuing south on Highway 81, one passes through San Marcos, the home of General Burleson, one of the presidents of the Republic. Here also are marked the old stage stands and some Indian trails. Some fifty miles south is San Antonio. So much of interest is here: the Alamo, Texas’ most famous shrine; San Fernando Cathedral; the Missions; the old Governors’ Palace; Fort Sam Houston, largest National military post; artillery and infantry camps, and four aviation fields, with Randolph Field the West Point of the air. The D. A. R. have planted a circle of live oaks on the grounds of this famous school.

On Highway 90, northeast of San Antonio is Gonzales, where the first shot was fired in the war for Texas’ independence. Using this highway as a means of travel through Houston, one comes to Beaumont. Out of this city, on State Highway 8, is located the D. A. R. State Forest of 150 acres of native pine trees, a gift of our ex-State Regent and present Vice-President General, Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin. The local chapter here has erected a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of all wars.

An interesting trip can be made from Houston, southwest on 96, passing through Victoria and Goliad into the Rio Grande valley, where nationally known citrus farms nestle in such historic places as Palo Alto, famous Resaca de la Palma battleground. Connecting with this is State Highway 16, which touches the Gulf of Mexico at Corpus Christi, host for the March D. A. R. State Conference.

Going west on Highway 80, out of Fort Worth, through well-known Mineral Wells, the tourist will find a scenic drive which extends from a point east of Breckenridge to Albany. At the latter point is marked the site of the flagpole of Gen. Robert E. Lee’s camp at Fort Griffin during the Mexican War. The Old Butterfield Trail, which was used as a route by the stagecoaches between San Francisco and St. Louis, intersects Highway 80 nine miles west of Albany, and near Abilene may be found a miniature stagecoach mounted on a large boulder commemorating again the trail to California. At San Angelo, which lies to the south on Highway 277, may be found markers of the Fort Concho parade grounds, the Butterfield Trail ford on the Concho River, and the oldest adobe house of the city.

Following Highway 370 from Fort Worth to Wichita Falls, another marker at the intersection of the Butterfield Trail is found. Continuing northwest on this highway to Amarillo, one passes into the Panhandle of Texas. Inside the city have been erected memorials to the soldiers of the World War, and in the canyon nearby is marked the site of the Indian battle of Adobe Walls.

From Amarillo the tourist may follow Route 385 through Lubbock, the home of the Texas Technological College, to Big Spring. Here he may turn west on Highway 80 and follow it to historic El Paso. Returning on No. 80 to Van Horn, one may connect with No. 90 and travel through southwest Texas to San Antonio or go northeast on No. 80 back to Fort Worth and Dallas.
COME, traveler, and take the open road to New Mexico, the land of ancient cities, the land of azure skies, of high, rugged mountains, of the vast spreading prairies and plains with the horizon line unbroken. A country of silence, sunshine, and immensity! A country of romance and history!

Entering New Mexico from the north on Route U. S. 85 or U. S. 64, we enter what is called by some the “Turquoise Trail,” named after the jewels mined there by the Indians for centuries. Here we find the pueblo people discovered by the conquistadores in the Sixteenth Century. As one writer says, “Here are earth’s most gorgeous peasantry.” We should take many side trips into this country, visiting the Indian pueblos and the many famous Spanish missions. How primitive and beautiful are the Indian dances and their native art!

We travel on down a magnificent valley on U. S. 64 to the quaint old town of Taos. Through a shiny, dusty haze we see narrow streets, crumbling walls, odd Spanish buildings and hollyhocks everywhere. In this beautiful corner of New Mexico are the homes of the world’s most famous artists, for here is the Taos art colony. Gleaming white against the blue sky is the Church of Ranchos de Taos, the mission to the Jicarillo Apaches which was built in 1773. On down the street we come to the home of that grand old hunter and Indian scout, Kit Carson. The old scout is buried in the Kit Carson Cemetery nearby.

Again we take the road on U. S. 64 and reach Santa Fe, oldest town in America, first conquered by Spain in 1609, now the capital of New Mexico. It is all a picture—
the flat 'dobe houses and walled haciendas, their patios bright with flowers and sunshine, the Sangre de Christe (Blood of Christ) Mountains towering in the background. You will see El Palacio, the ancient palace of the governors, ruled in turn by Indians, Spanish, Mexicans, and the United States. It is now a museum filled to overflowing with relics of the past. Here Lew Wallace wrote his immortal "Ben Hur." The new museum, or art gallery, is a mecca for all tourists. We must visit the old San Miguel Mission, oldest in America. This church or mission was built by Father Benavedes in 1621. Later it was fired by the Indians, but its strong adobe walls were unharmed. After the reconquest, De Vargas gave orders that the building be repaired. We must visit the oldest house, built sometime before 1540. In the distance we see the Rockefeller Museum of Anthropology. As we walk through the plaza we come to a marker, placed there by the D. A. R., designating the end of the old Santa Fe Trail. Santa Fe was the northern and western terminus of the trail to Mexico and California—the great "division point" of covered-wagon days.

We take Route U. S. 66 to Albuquerque, the largest city in the State. It was named for the Viceroy of Spain, Duque de Albuquerque. We must visit the plaza of Old Town and the church of San Felipe de Neri, erected when the villa was founded in 1706. South, north, and west of Albuquerque are the many interesting and fascinating Rio Grande Indian pueblos. To the east are the ruins of the Gran Quivira which the Spanish explorers sought, now a National Monument. At Albuquerque we see the "Madonna of the Trail," on the National Old Trails Road. The D. A. R. have fostered the preservation and marking of this transcontinental Old Trails Road, the longest continuous track in the world and probably the trail of the greatest tragedies.

We leave Albuquerque on Route U. S. 366 and travel to Roswell. As we approach, it looks like a green oasis in contrast to the bare prairie, for it is in the heart of the great artesian water belt. Here we find a large marker, placed by Roswell Chapter of the D. A. R. as its Washington Bicentennial offering. Near Roswell lingers the spirit of the Old West. From here to the quaint old town of Lincoln stretches the haunts of Billy the Kid, most famous outlaw in history. At Lincoln is the old fort El Torreon, now being restored. It was built by the early settlers for protection against the Indians.

From Roswell we travel on State Road 2 to Carlsbad, famous for the Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Over 100,000 visitors are attracted here yearly. These great caverns are the largest in the world. More than 32 miles have been explored, but how far the caverns extend under the Guadalupe Mountains no one knows.

Now we turn back to Roswell and take U. S. 70, which leads up 9,000 feet into the White Mountains, into the land of tall pines and clear mountain streams. Here is the summer playground of the Southwest. We enter the Lincoln National Forest and the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. It was in this country that Geronimo, fierce chief of the Apache Nation, carried on his bloody warfare against United States troops. Soon we start down to the plains below, taking Route 3. Now we pass the little Spanish town, La Luz, where "Anthony Adverse" spent his last days. Suddenly we see what seems to be an immense field of snow extending away to the horizon line. It is the Great White Sands, a national monument.

From State Road 3 we take U. S. 80 and the State Road 11. We must look carefully so as not to miss a high monument that marks the Butterfield Trail. It consists of a single massive boulder from an ancient Indian site near the "Giants of the Mimbres." The boulder marks the place where the old Butterfield Trail crosses the new highway. Remembering our history we can almost hear the rumbling of the overland mail coaches over the first wagon road through New Mexico to southern California. This trail was opened for vehicles by Capt. St. George Cook, who passed over it in 1846 in command of the Mormon battalion on the memorable march from Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe to San Diego.

We continue on up the foothills of the Black Range, where are located the largest open-pit copper mines in the world, and Silver City, Hurley, and Santa Rita. Silver City is the gateway to the great hunting
and fishing grounds of the Mogollons. In these forests are the Gila Cliff Ruins, a national monument.

If we are going west we take U. S. 90 and leave behind us New Mexico. We have seen much, but must come again to travel over the many trails and highways we left unexplored.

Arizona Tours

Etta J. Oliver
State Historian

Arizona, with its wealth of scenic grandeur, its ruins of a prehistoric civilization, its Indian pueblos that were old when the Pilgrims landed, its ancient missions marking the path of the Spanish friars, its vast forests and unique flora, offers tours unsurpassed in beauty and interest by any other State in the Union.

Arizona is one of the twelve States in which the “Madonna of the Trail” was erected, the site being at Springerville, on Highway 60. Magnificent scenery is found by traveling south or southwest on State trails leading from Springerville.

Entering the State by Highway 66, the Petrified Forest, a national monument, is found at Adamana, with the Painted Desert not far distant. To the north may be found prehistoric cliff dwellings; also the picturesque pueblo homes of the Hopi and hogans of the Navajo Indians.

At Flagstaff a monument was erected by the Arizona D. A. R. in 1915 at Walnut Canyon, a national monument, a few miles off the main highway. This monument was dedicated to the pioneer women of Arizona. Washington memorial elms were planted and marked on the campus of the Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff by Coconino Chapter.

The Grand Canyon, reached either from Flagstaff or Williams, is one of the scenic wonders of the world.

Leaving Highway 66 at Ash Fork and going south on No. 89, one comes to Prescott, which may also be reached by a more scenic route through beautiful Oak Creek Canyon from Flagstaff. Montezuma Cas-
tle, one of the best preserved Indian cliff dwellings, is also easily reached from this point.

In Prescott, the first capital of Arizona, established in 1864, the old log house built for the first governor's use still stands and is being restored, after years of neglect, to its original form. In this old governor’s mansion are housed many interesting relics of the pioneer days. On the grounds the General George Crook Chapter of Prescott erected a flagpole and, on July 4, 1930, dedicated it and the marker in commemoration of the first flag flown over the historic spot.

The present State capital, Phoenix, is reached by going south on Highway 89. Here Maricopa Chapter, the first in the State, has marked the grave of “Lord” Darrel Duppa, the scholarly Englishman who, in the days before anyone dreamed of a city there, suggested the name of Phoenix, indicating that a new civilization would rise above the prehistoric ruins, evidences of which were found in seeking canal routes. He also gave Tempe its name from the famed valley of Thessaly in Greece.

A bronze memorial tablet, set in the fountain of the courthouse, was dedicated by the chapter to another pioneer, Lieut. Jack Swilling (1831-78), who built the first modern irrigation ditch, and to Trinidad, his wife, who, in 1868, established the first pioneer home in the Salt River Valley. Swilling was also the first postmaster of Phoenix, being appointed June 15, 1869.

The chapter also planted and marked two Washington memorial elms on the State Capitol grounds.

Going farther south on Highway 80, a monument built in the shape of a pyramid on Poston Butte, near Florence, forms the tomb for the remains of the Hon. Charles DeBrille Poston, known as the “Father of Arizona,” for his tireless efforts in having Arizona made a separate Territory from that of New Mexico, of which it had long been a part. He had evolved a theory that the ancient races of Arizona were sun-worshipers, a cult to which he was inclined, and had hoped to erect a temple on the butte where the deity could be worshiped with the rising of the sun. He had also expressed a wish to be buried there. The D. A. R. cooperated in marking the spot. Not far distant, near Coolidge, is Casa Grande national monument, a prehistoric ruin of great interest.

On the desert between Phoenix and Tucson are many giant saguara cacti, the blossom of which is the State flower.

Still farther south on Highway 80 is Tucson, which was a walled city during the Spanish occupation. The D. A. R.
chapter there marked the southeast corner of the old adobe wall, which has since been torn down, and the chapter later marked the other three corners. The chapter also marked the first tree planted on the University of Arizona campus.

On February 28, 1930, Tucson Chapter dedicated a monument erected to commemorate the raising of the first American flag within the walled city after the evacuation by the Mexican troops following the Gadsden Purchase. William E. Kirkland, a pioneer of the Territory, claimed the distinction of raising the flag on February 20, 1856.

On March 14, 1933, the same chapter dedicated a marker erected on Sentinel Peak, where lookouts were kept long ago by the Indians and later by the white settlers fearing Indian attacks. In the valley below the peak there was once an Indian village, Styook-zone, interpreted as meaning "the village at the foot of the black hill," credited by some historians as giving origin to the name Tucson.

Near Tucson is the beautiful old mission, San Xaxier del Bac, and farther south are other old missions.

At Yuma, on Highway 80, the D. A. R. chapter there hopes to mark the old Butterfield stage station, commemorating John Butterfield, who carried the mail from San Francisco via Yuma to St. Louis in several hours less time than the specified 25 days noted in the contract. The chapter has also planted several memorial trees in the park for noted pioneers of that district.

Altogether, Arizona offers so much of interest in scenery and historical lore that no tourist should fail to visit the State, youngest in the Union yet oldest in civilizations extending back into the prehistoric past.

Touring Idaho

JENNIE BROUGHTON BROWN

State Chairman on D. A. R. Library, Vice-Regent of Wyeth Chapter, Author of "Fort Hall on the Oregon Trail"

WELCOME to Idaho, by the early Shoshoni Indians called Ee-dah-how, meaning, "Look! the sun is coming down the mountain." May your visit prove as stimulating as the dawn in her valleys!

As did the homeseekers of old, you may enter by the old Oregon Trail, Federal Route 30, from Wyoming on the southeast. With Bear River on the left, one soon enters Montpelier, where may be seen an Oregon Trail marker whose erection was largely due to the inspiration of Ezra Meeker, who in 1907 retraced the route he had traveled in 1852 as a pioneer to the Oregon country. From there the journey is short to Soda Springs, "The Fizz Water City," second oldest settlement in Idaho. Here many natural mineral springs gush from the ground, delighting the modern traveler as they did the early immigrant. Here also are markers noting these events: "Captain Bonneville arrived, 1832"; "Freemont and Kit Carson, 1843"; "Wagon Box Tragedy, 1861."

About six miles west from Soda Springs Soda Point appears on the left, often referred to in early journals as Sheep Rock. An immigrant route to California led south from the old Oregon Trail in this region.

After a drive of about an hour you are nearing Pocatello, second city in size in the State. The road passes by the campus of the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, where is seen a map-shaped monument erected in 1931 by Wyeth Chapter of the D. A. R. in memory of the historic significance of Portneuf Valley. Another attraction is Bannock County Memorial Building, located on the bank of the Portneuf River, which passes through the city. This artistic building, dedicated to the local men and women of the World War, was built and furnished by various patriotic organizations, prominent among which was Wyeth Chapter.

In Pocatello from August 5 to 8, 1934, was celebrated the centenary of the founding of old Fort Hall. Established as a fur trading post by Nathaniel J. Wyeth of Boston, the post played an important part in winning the Pacific Northwest. Wyeth Chapter always has been active, both individually and collectively, in arousing interest in this most strategic spot on the Oregon Trail. A book, "Fort Hall on the Oregon Trail," written by a member of Wyeth Chapter, was chosen as the official refer-
Bench in Caldwell Cemetery on Oregon Trail

ence book of the centennial celebration. Two monuments honor the memory of the old fort. One, of simple native lava rock, erected by the Women's Study League, is located on the actual site of Fort Hall in the grassy bottoms of the Snake River, about 15 miles northwest of Pocatello. The other, about nine miles north on No. 91, was erected in 1932 by the Boy Scouts of the Southeast Idaho Unit, assisted by the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation.

Leaving the Gateway City, our visitors continue westward on No. 30, soon reaching American Falls, where is viewed a monument of native stone erected by the Women's Club to the pioneers of 1843. A few miles farther on is approached the silent and beautiful city of rocks, known as Massacre Rocks. There a large wagon train of immigrants was attacked by the Shoshone Indians, resulting in the loss of many lives. Sixty-five years later, in 1924, at the gateway of the rocky gorge, a monument was erected by the Sons of Idaho, and was dedicated by a program planned by the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our travelers now go on to Twin Falls, where, about two miles west of the city, is a marker telling that the trail led to Desert State Station, a mile north on the rim of Rock Creek. At Glenns Ferry a marker reminds one that three miles below the town at Island Ford, Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Whitman, the first white women to pass over the Oregon Trail, forded the Snake River. Farther west, at Mountain Home, may be seen a monument of native stone, erected in 1926 by one of the women's clubs of the town to mark the site of Mountain Home Stagecoach Station.

The crest of beautiful Boise Valley is soon approached. About ten miles from the present capital, Boise City, and three miles from the main highway in a 10-acre park, is a monument built by the Kiwanis Club of Boise, commemorating Bonneville Point, from which the doughty captain, in 1833, first sighted Boise River and Valley. The most wonderful monument of all is the one made by the many wagons heading for the Oregon Country or the mines. A few miles east of Boise, near the edge of the Bench overlooking the Boise River, still may be plainly seen the six wagon tracks of the original Oregon Trail for a distance of four miles, unobliterated as yet by time and nature.

In Boise City and vicinity is very much in evidence the splendid work of Pioneer Chapter, the oldest and largest unit of the D. A. R. in the State. This chapter has an Oregon Trail marker in Julia Davis Park, calling attention to the spot where the early ferry transported the many who were streaming into Boise Basin and the mines. Across the street, in the same park, the Sons of Idaho have erected a very beautiful stone fountain commemorating the Wilson Price Hunt party on their way across Idaho to Astoria. In South Boise there are two Oregon Trail markers, a 2-foot boulder erected by Ezra Meeker, and a map-shaped monument placed by the Sons and Daughters of Idaho. On the highway southwest of Boise, just outside the city, may be seen two other monuments about 20 feet apart. One was erected by Pioneer Chapter, mark-
ing this oasis for the weary ox teams, and the other commemorating the memory of Major Lugenebeck, who founded Boise Barracks about two miles northeast of there. The latter monument was erected by the Sons and Daughters of Idaho.

About 18 miles from Boise, near Middleton, and 1 1/2 miles from the Caldwell highway, Pioneer Chapter of Boise fittingly has erected a very pretentious monument to the members of the Ward party, massacred there by Indians in the spring of 1854. A rescue party from old Fort Boise, 25 miles away, buried the bodies in one grave at the location of the massacre. Over this grave, after the second burial, for the Indians returned and dragged them out after the first burial, a scaffold was built and three of the convicted ring leaders were hanged. This gallows, with its swinging ropes, was left standing in the desert for nearly 40 years as a warning to the treacherous Snake Indians. In its place, this marble shaft now more fittingly tells of the destruction of the Ward party of 37, the largest massacre in Boise Valley. The monument, with its acre of ground, was erected at a cost of $1,000 all told.

Twenty miles west from Boise is Nampa, also on the original Oregon Trail. In the park near the Oregon Short Line Station, is a 5-ton boulder brought from Boise River by the railroad and inscribed with a beautiful plaque, dedicated to the Oregon pioneers and furnished by Ee-dah-how Chapter of Nampa.

After a short drive from Nampa, one reaches Caldwell, where Pocahontas Chapter has been very active in marking historic spots. A marble bench of classic simplicity, erected in the cemetery by this organization, marks the path of the original Oregon Trail that led over the hill and through the cemetery. Two bridges of historical significance also have been marked by Pocahontas Chapter, the “home chapter” of Mrs. T. D. Farrer, the present State Regent of Idaho D. A. R. A native boulder, with a bronze plate, marks each spot—Caldwell Bridge over the Boise River, the old ford site, and Homedale Bridge over Snake River at Emigrant Ford, the latter erected in 1930.

Continuing toward Parma, one sees, not far from the town, a marker erected by the Sons of Idaho, commemorating old Fort Boise, five miles from its site on Snake River. In September of this year, the city of Boise stages a centennial celebration of the founding of this historic old post by the Hudson’s Bay Company.

Our guests now are invited to proceed to Weiser, where the Oregon Trail No. 30 connects with Idaho’s north and south panoramic highway, U. S. No. 95, that runs due north for over 500 miles to the Canadian border. Before leaving Weiser, however, be sure to inspect the map-shaped Oregon Trail marker erected by the Kiwanis Troop of Boy Scouts of Weiser. As time is limited, we shall not ask you to stop on your drive over No. 95 until Lewiston is reached. This is the home of the Alice Whitman Chapter that has done outstanding work of an historical nature. In the Talkington Historical Exhibit, Lewiston State Normal, the local D. A. R. has placed a display case of relics and have planted a live oak tree on the campus of that institution. A bronze marker, honoring Robert Newell, Oregon pioneer, given by Multnomah Chapter, D. A. R., was placed in the Lewiston cemetery and dedicated by Alice Whitman Chapter. Other fine pieces of work by this chapter are as follows: Site of first capital of Idaho at Lewiston was marked with a metal marker; the printing of gold leaf on a black background, a wooden marker, about five miles east of Lapwai Indian Agency, commemorates the first Oregon Donation Claim of William Craig, the first permanent settler in Idaho. At Spalding, twelve miles east of Lewiston, on the site of Lapwai Mission, assisted by the Kiwanis Club, the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution in 1923 erected a monument with an inscribed bronze tablet, in honor of “The First Home, The First School, and the First Church in Idaho” established by the Reverend H. H. Spalding and his wife. In the cemetery at Spalding may be seen a gray granite gravestone, marking the burial spot of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding. This monument was erected by the Presbyterian Synod of Walla Walla, Washington.

It is hoped that our visitors will return at some later date to enjoy other historical and natural attractions for which there is not sufficient time on this trip.
The village of New Salem, the restored scene of the early life of Abraham Lincoln, is accredited by artists as being one of the most delightful beauty spots of Illinois. The village sits upon verdant hills, surrounded by luxurious timber and is circled by the winding Sangamon River. Its simplicity carries a note that is deeply moving. One steps completely into the atmosphere of a century ago.

To this place came Lincoln on a flatboat and remained for six years in a hamlet where scarcely more than a hundred souls lived at any one time. It is conceded that he gained in education and formulated the principles of his character at New Salem. It is fitting then that this village should be restored as a most unique shrine to his memory.

The restoration of the village was the conception of the Old Salem Lincoln League of Petersburg, whose members secured information from pioneers as to the location of the cabins and the identity of the citizens. Mr. William Randolph Hearst purchased the site of the village and it was later donated to the State of Illinois, whose officials have spent immeasurable energy in research and investigation necessary for rebuilding the town.

In 1931 the Illinois Legislature appropriated funds for the purpose of building thirteen cabins on the original sites. Nine are residences and four are stores. The contract for such construction called for the expenditure of approximately $29,000.00.

The oak logs were hewn and treated with zinc chloride, which experts claim will preserve the cabins from three hundred to five hundred years.

Mr. Joseph F. Booton of the Division of Architecture has been untiring in his research and has designed and supervised the construction.

But the empty cabins did not revivify the village completely.

Years ago the Old Salem Lincoln League authorized a standing committee to be responsible for equipping the cabins with articles and furnishings of the 1830's, to aid in making the setting true to the years Lincoln lived there. That committee was composed of Thomas P. Reep, Chairman,
Mrs. George D. Warnsing, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Waring, J. Kennedy Kincaid and Henry E. Pond, and when the time came to secure and collect the furnishings other committees were appointed to assist, consisting largely of descendants of pioneer settlers.

Furnishings were sought which were a century old.

The idea met with the hearty response of the people and over two thousand articles have been given to the village, some of which were in use at New Salem during Lincoln's days there.

When Governor Henry Horner dedicated the village in the autumn of 1933, the thousands of visitors present were able to visualize something of the home life of the pioneer neighbors of the great Statesman and to absorb its lessons of hardship, economy and simplicity.

Thousands of school children are taken to the village each year that they too may learn of these inhabitants and how they lived.

The village will be completed as soon as another appropriation is secured. There are a dozen or more cabins to be built, and also the old mill. Thus New Salem becomes a restored village of outstanding historical and educational value, aside from its scenic beauty.

New Salem is two miles south of Petersburg, and may be reached from Springfield and Peoria via State Hard Roads Nos. 24 and 123, and from Beardstown by routes Nos. 125 and 123.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION RATES—EFFECTIVE NOW

One year, two dollars—two years, three dollars. Chapters may retain 20¢ of each one year subscription, but no refunds will be made when the full price is received at headquarters. No percentage is allowed on two year subscriptions taken at the special rate—the full three dollars must be sent.
The Pennsylvania State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 38th Conference at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia from the 23rd to the 26th of October, 1934, and 499 officers, delegates and alternates registered.

On Tuesday evening the formal official banquet was held in the Red Room. This dinner was given by the State Officers in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Alexander, and the guests who had come to take part in the program. Of the thirty-nine present the most prominent guests were: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General; Pennsylvania’s REAL DAUGHTER, Mrs. Ann Knight Gregory of Selinsgrove, who has passed her 91st milestone, and Miss Mary Stille, also 91 years of age. Miss Stille was made Pennsylvania’s Honorary State Historian for her faithful and untiring service. She is a charter member of the National Society, her number being 464.

At nine in the evening a formal reception was given in the Rose Garden by the seventeen Hostess Chapters for the National and State Officers to the delegates, alternates and members.

Beginning with Wednesday, the following three days were devoted to the business of the conference interspersed with greetings from the following: The Honorable J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Embry, Hostess Regent; Reginald K. Shoher, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution; Lawrence C. Hickman, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General; Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Anne Knight Gregory, Pennsylvania’s REAL DAUGHTER; Miss Mary I. Stille, Honorary State Historian; Mrs. John Brown Heron, ex-State Regent; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Livings- ton L. Hunter, ex-Treasurer General; Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, National Chairman of Filing and Lending Bureau; Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. William H. Pouch, National Chairman of Approved Schools; Miss Mary C. Welch, National Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Vice President General from New Jersey; Miss Emeline A. Street, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. William John Ward, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. George D. Schemerhorn, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, ex-Vice President General of North Carolina; Mrs. Raymond L. Wadham, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert E. Drum, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Oliver H. Meyers, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. William H. Erwin, State Treasurer; Miss Eleanor A. Wilson, State Chaplain; Miss L. Ethel Boughner, State Registrar; Miss Harriet Holderbaum, State Historian; Mrs. Edward G. Caughey, State Librarian; Mrs. Francis H. Doane, Director; Mrs. James H. Krom, Director, and Mrs. Robert C. Brotherton, Director.

On Wednesday afternoon a memorial service was conducted by Miss Eleanor A. Wilson, State Chaplain, in memory of three beloved Past State Regents. Tribute was paid by Miss Gladys Jones to Mrs. Allen Putnam Pearley; Miss Maria L. Brearley paid tribute to Miss Emma L. Crowell, and Mrs. N. Howland Brown paid tribute to Mrs. Joseph M. Caley.

Important addresses were given by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs on the World’s Economic History; by Mrs. William A. Becker on National Defense, while Dr. Francis Harvey Green told of the humorous side of living.

After the two business sessions on Thursday, the Daughters visited the Curtis Publishing Company to view the making of the Saturday Evening Post. In the President’s room tea was served by the hostess, Mrs. George Horace Lorimer. The evening entertainment was an “Italian Fiesta.”
This most enjoyable one-act play was given by the members of the Scott Settlement and under the supervision of Mrs. Horace M. Jones, State Chairman of Americanism. When the last curtain call was over the newly-elected officers were presented: Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, State Regent; Mrs. Ira Springer, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles P. Wiles, State Chaplain; Mrs. Robert S. Birch, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. C. McEldowney, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Horace M. Jones, State Treasurer; Mrs. Guiles Flower, State Registrar; Mrs. Harold R. Hawkey, State Historian; Mrs. Thomas C. Cochran, State Librarian, and Mrs. Robert Motter, State Directors.

Friday morning's session was a busy one as many important questions were decided under old and new business. Many resolutions were adopted. One of the most interesting was that the registration of all aliens be made obligatory. On recommendation by the State Board, it was resolved that the State give $1,000.00 to Constitution Hall; $1,500.00 to the State Student Loan Fund, and that $500.00 be given to Carr Creek Community Center. Expressions of gratitude were extended to the Hostess Chapters for their many courtesies and to the chairmen of all committees for their untiring efforts in arranging a brilliant and harmonious conference.

With the singing of “God Be With You Till We Meet Again” the Conference adjourned to meet at Williamsport in October, 1935.

Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter, gave a tea for us Friday afternoon at her beautiful home, West Thorp Farm, Devon. The spirit of the Conference from beginning to end was that of happiness and loyalty.

HARRIET HOLDERBAUM,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution held their 35th annual conference in Woodstock as guests of the Ottauquechee Chapter on September 12, 13 and 14, 1934.

Tea was served to the visiting Daughters the first afternoon at the historic Chapter House, which was built in 1807 to accommodate the members of the State Legislature to be held in Woodstock that fall. A reception and banquet followed in the evening at the Woodstock Inn, at which time an address was given by Governor Stanley C. Wilson.

The formal opening of the Conference came next morning with the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson, presiding. The keynote of the State Regent’s message emphasized the platform of her three years as regent: “The Power of Womanhood and the Conservation of Youth.”

Mrs. William H. Pouch, National Chairman of Approved Schools, highly commended the work of the Kurn Hattin Home of Westminster, Vermont, which is one of the seven schools now on the list of D. A. R. Approved Schools. She announced that she was making a gift of $25.00 to this school in honor of the State Regent of Vermont. The Kurn Hattin Band of forty pieces furnished music throughout the day. Several girls from this school presented a playlet depicting the history of the United States flag. Mr. W. Irving Mayo, director of the school, expressed his appreciation for the support given by the Vermont Daughters.

Miss Thelma Church, a teacher from the Crossnore School of North Carolina, aroused much interest in her work.

The afternoon session opened with the election of officers, and the incoming officers for the next three years were introduced to the Conference. Mrs. C. Leslie Witherell, of Shoreham, and Mrs. I. G. Crozier, of Battleboro, were elected Regent and Vice Regent.

The prizes offered to the three chapters having compiled the best collections of historical papers on the early history of their local communities previous to 1791, when Vermont was admitted to the Union, were presented by Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Honorary State Regent, first to the Ottauquechee Chapter, of Woodstock; second to the Rhoda Farrand Chapter, of Addison, and third, to the General Lewis Morris Chapter of Springfield. An effort was also made to sell a large number of the copies of the State D. A. R. History, as the price has now been reduced to two dollars.

A sunset pilgrimage was made to the last resting place of Calvin Coolidge, where
a floral tribute was placed on his grave by Mrs. John S. Davis, State Regent.

At the evening session an historical musicale entitled "Vermont, in Music, History and Verse," was presented by three members of the Rebecca Hastings Chapter, of Barre. This was followed by an illustrated address on the restoration of Kenmore, given by Mrs. H. H. Smith, Secretary of the Kenmore Association.

A report was given of the unveiling of the marker and the dedication of the D. A. R. State Forest on one hundred acres on August 24, as a memorial to Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, Honorary Vice President General of Vermont. The forest is to be placed on a portion of the General John Strong property, located on Route 17, one mile north of the Lake Champlain Bridge, recently acquired by the Daughters. (See September D. A. R. Magazine.)

BEULAH M. SANFORD, State Historian.

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Members Support Advertising

In response to a letter sent out by the Director of Advertising inquiring as to whether members support those firms advertising in the Magazine, the following have replied in the affirmative (as of January 15, 1935):

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Little Rock Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.). Arkansas cannot claim much local distinction in the American Revolution as this part of our country was at that time under Spanish rule, with a Spanish garrison stationed at Arkansas Post, which post had been established by De Tonti, in 1686. The Spanish Governor, however, gave valuable aid to the Americans, and a large portion of the inhabitants of Arkansas today are of pioneer American descent, with D. A. R. chapters flourishing over the state, each anxious to help preserve American history and tradition.

This chapter recently placed a bronze marker to the memory of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, who had a brilliant record in the Revolution, the Indian Wars and the War of 1812. He was the son of an officer in Washington's army, and is said to have been related to Merriwether Lewis and the Washingtons. General Lewis, as he was known later, died on a steamboat near Little Rock while returning home from a trip to Kentucky.

The Regent of Little Rock Chapter, Mrs Charles H. Miller, was in charge of the ceremonies, and the marker was accepted by the State Regent, Mrs. R. N. Garrett, of El Dorado. Miss Mary P. Fletcher, Historian of our chapter, made the presentation, after reading an interesting account of the life and record of General Lewis, during which she quoted an old obituary notice, found in the 1825 files of the Arkansas Gazette.

The marker was unveiled by two little boys who are his descendants, Paul Wilson and Don Vogel of Conway, Arkansas, who stood before the marker which had been set in the corner of Peabody School, which is built on the site of the old burial grounds of Little Rock. Children of this school and boys of the Little Rock High School Band gave vocal and musical numbers of a patriotic nature, closing with Taps by the band and the lowering of the American Flag. Rev. Conrad Glover, of Sheriden, made a patriotic talk.

EDNA WARD MILLER,
Regent.

Ann Loucks Chapter (Contra Costa County, Calif.). The memory of Ann Lieber Loucks was honored when the Chapter which bears her name placed a bronze marker on her grave in the cemetery at Pacheco, California. The impressive ceremonies took place on October 8, 1933. The chapter members and their guests, including Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum, then California State Regent, and Mrs. Raymond S. Perkins, State Corresponding Secretary, assembled at the cemetery situated on a knoll overlooking the broad Pacheco Valley. Hundreds of acres of this valley are still in the possession of Miss Annie Loucks, the daughter of Ann Lieber Loucks.

The program opened with a bugle call by Edgar Sears, a great-grandson of Mrs. Loucks. Then followed a greeting by Mrs.
Merrell Wright, Chapter Regent, and the unveiling of the marker by Edgar Sears. Miss Ruth Frierson read an original poem, "Blooming for D. A. R.,” as flowers were placed on the grave by Miss Elinore Belle Sears, a granddaughter.

The Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Williams, gave a tribute to Ann Lieber Loucks. Mrs. Loucks spent her long married life in California, coming to the state by way of Panama with the early pioneers. She was a real granddaughter, her ancestor being John Lyke who served his country in the Second Regiment of Tyron County, New York, under Col. Jacob Klock. Her patriotism and influence in public affairs made her one of the outstanding characters in the early history of Pacheco.

Mrs. Gundrum read an appropriate eulogy to all those who have served their country, and the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by the Chaplain. This poem, which was treasured by Mrs. Loucks, has been made the official State Prayer of the California Daughters.

After Taps were sounded by Edgar Sears, tea was served at the home of Miss Annie Loucks.

Elsie W. Sears, Registrar.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Conn.). An event of historical significance took place at the Congregational Church in Litchfield on Saturday afternoon, September 8, where the dedication of the Sarah Pierce memorial boulder and tablet was fully as impressive as if the unveiling had been out of doors, as originally planned, before the heavy rain necessitated the change in program. After a luncheon at the Golden Eagle tea room, at which Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Chapter Regent, was hostess to the speakers, state officers of the Connecticut D. A. R., guests of honor representing schools and colleges

LOUISIANA D. A. R. PRESENTS TABLETS

On November 8, two large bronze tablets were presented to the city of Natchitoches: One in memory of the founder of the city, the Chevalier Louis Juchereau de Saint Denis, and the other in memory of Fort Saint Jean Baptiste, the original French fort, over which Saint Denis held command for so many years. Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, State Regent, presided at the ceremonies.
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

A small group of the members of Samuel Adams Chapter, D. A. R., of Methuen, Mass., who celebrated the birthday of the President-General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, N. S. D. A. R., at their regular meeting at the Nevins Homestead, November 17, 1934. Seated on the left is Mrs. Carrie E. Barnes, founder and first Regent, and seated on the right, Mrs. Oliver B. Loud, Regent.

and Litchfield people connected with the program, the party adjourned to the church to form a procession dignified by the carrying of national and state flags and D. A. R. colors by Boy Scouts and the caps and gowns worn by noted educators and others in line.

Mrs. Buel presided with a graciousness and poise which added greatly to the occasion. After the invocation by the Rev. T. Bertram Anderson, pastor of the church, the pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Mrs. Henry W. Shorer, Connecticut state chairman of the committee on the Correct Use of the Flag. In her address of welcome Mrs. Buel mentioned how appropriate it was to hold the exercises in the fine old historic church which Sarah Pierce attended, and spoke of the ceremonies as Litchfield's preliminary observance of the Connecticut Tercentenary celebration. Greetings followed by Miss Emeline Street, Connecticut State Regent, and by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, who paid tribute to the vision and courage of Sarah Pierce, pioneer educator, in starting a school for the higher education of women in 1782, when such a thing was thought to be a dangerous and unheard-of experiment. A paper was read by Mr. Alain C. White on "The Sarah Pierce Memorial," after which Mr. Samuel H. Fisher, Chairman of the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission, gave the address of the afternoon on the great educator and her pupils, conditions in Litchfield at the time the school was founded in 1792, and the progress and development of the school. Mrs. Buel then presented to the audience Mrs. Eleanor Munroe Green and Mrs. Earle Everett Sarcka, descendants of pupils, dressed in costume of Miss Pierce's day, who were to have unveiled the boulder, and appointed a committee of two gentlemen to unveil it at the close of the program. After this she read a list of the contents in the sealed box cemented in the foundation beneath the boulder and presented boulder and tablet to the Litchfield Historical Society for perpetual care and custody. The care of the memorial was accepted for the Society by Mr. William Mitchell Van Winkle, president, after which a dedicatory prayer was given and the benediction pronounced by Rev. William J. Brewster, rector of St. Michael's Church.

Tea followed at the Judge Tapping Reeve House, given jointly by the Chapter and the Litchfield Historical Society, at
which time both house and famous law school were opened for inspection.
MARGARET S. BECKWITH,  
Publicity Chairman.

Cabrillo Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) celebrated the close of its twentieth year at the beautiful home of one of our honorary members, Mrs. George M. Adams of Beverly Hills, who is National Vice-Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine, with Mrs. E. Edwin Stevens, retiring Regent, presiding.

Following a picnic luncheon the members and guests assembled for the program which had been carefully prepared.

The Regent's annual report was of interest, showing faithful work and splendid co-operation: briefly summarizing, we have received 12 new members; patriotism has been our watchword (five meetings along these lines); 100% voting membership; National Defense embodying Patriotic Education chairman has contacted groups of 100 Boy Scouts and 20 Camp Fire girls on numerous occasions. Americanism and Approved Schools in essay contests by pupils of Albion School reveal a zeal for, and a knowledge of, the principles of good government among the children of our new citizens.

Student Loan ranks third in California Chapters; a scholarship to a worthy girl of Lincoln Memorial University.

Fifteen trees planted in Memory Lane to members who have died; a real granddaughter, our Hospitality chairman.

The organizer and founder, and a State Regent of California, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, has ever been a guiding spirit in all that pertained to the twenty year sailing of our good ship “Cabrillo.” The Flag Chairman, Mrs. William M. Nuttall, in keeping with Flag Day, gave her part of the program on Flag lore in a unique way, assisted by six ladies, closing with a toast for every true American.

Piano solos and vocal music by our gifted members were of pleasing character. Our most gracious hostess, Mrs. George M. Adams, was tendered a rising vote of thanks.
DELLA M. CLEMENTS,  
Historian.

Colonial Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.). The days when the boundaries of the Fort Snelling reservation included most of the territory now in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul were recalled April 28, 1934, when our chapter placed a bronze marker at one point where the survey made
TWO MARKERS ARE UNVEILED BY MATOCHSHONING CHAPTER

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER PLACES BOULDER TO MARK SPOT PASSED BY WASHINGTON ON HIS WAY TO HIS INAUGURATION
in 1839 intersects the Minneapolis park system.

This survey was important, students of history say, since Fort Snelling was at that time the pioneer military post of the Northwest and was for nearly twenty years the outpost of civilization in the upper Mississippi valley.

In giving this bronze tablet commemorating an important event in the history of the state and the beginning of northwestern civilization, Colonial Chapter felt that they joined in paying a debt of gratitude to those young officers and enlisted men of the garrison of Fort Snelling who carried this line of survey through forests and thickets and swamps and over dangerous quicksand, that there might be this inclosed area amid the wilderness of the Northwest where settlers could be assured of the protection of our government.

Mrs. J. E. Miner, because of her vital interest in this survey, was a most enthusiastic chairman of the committee making the arrangements for this memorial, which was placed on the south shore of the Lake of the Isles. Mrs. Earle G. Nunnally, Regent of the chapter, presented the marker to the Minneapolis Park Board. Assisting at the service were Colonel E. V. Cutrer, Major Albert T. Evans, chaplain from Fort Snelling, Mrs. Maud Armitage of the Park Board, and Mr. Willoughby Babcock of the Minnesota Historical Society.

HELEN HIGBEE NUNNALLY, Regent.

Matoschshoning Chapter (Metuchen, N. J.) unveiled two markers of unusual interest last spring. One marker was to the memory of Mrs. Thorfin Tait, who, while she was regent of the chapter, planted a tree in honor of the Washington Bicentennial. Mrs. C. A. Prickitt, a close friend of Mrs. Tait's, unveiled the stone.

The other marker was to the memory of 31 Revolutionary soldiers, commemorating...
a skirmish June 25, 1777, when the British were repulsed by the Americans. This tablet was the gift of Mrs. Harold T. Edgar, regent of the chapter at the time of the dedication.

Mrs. William Ward, State Regent, honored the occasion by her presence and gave an original poem written for this ceremony.

The chapter was assisted by the American Legion under Commander George Giger. A salute was fired and Taps sounded, after which the parade followed, including the American Legion, Veterans of Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars, firemen, policemen, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and several hundred school children.

The Revolutionary soldiers to whom this tablet was erected are as follows: Nathan Ayres, Samuel Ayres, Ezekiel Ayres, Jacob Ayres, Ellis (Elice) Ayres, John Bloomfield, William Bloomfield, Dugall Campbell, Benejah Campbell, Neil Campbell who, while not a soldier, because of illness was a patriot and was captured from his sickbed by a British raiding party; Phineas Carman, Melanthon Freeman, Matthew Freeman, Henry Freeman, Reuben Hull, George Kelly, Nathaniel Leonard (father), Nathaniel Leonard (son), Thomas Manning, Elikam (Eliacum) Martin, Gershom Martin, John Martin, Lewis Martin, Ephraim Morris, John Morris, Henry Mundy, Nicholas Mundy, Samuel Mundy, John Ross, Robert Ross, James Vanderhoven.

HELEN N. PRICKITT,  
Former Chairman of Publicity.

Staten Island Chapter (Port Richmond, N. Y.) always meets all state and national quotas. The membership has been increased and outstanding work accomplished in all lines of service as planned by the National Society.

In the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial the chapter planted five George Washington elms, one at Port Richmond High school, one at Port Richmond Park, and at a public school in Elm Park, one at the Conference House, Staten Island, and one at the Huguenot Church in honor of Nicholas Martieux, the Huguenot ancestor of George Washington.

The Regent, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, as chairman for historical marking for the...
Richmond County Bicentennial Committee, in the name of the chapter, was responsible for the erection of a boulder and bronze tablet in Tompkinsville Park in honor of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, one at Pelton House, built in 1730, one at Christopher House, where the Committee on Safety met during the American Revolution, and one at the gateway of the church of St. Andrew at Richmond, which was built in 1708 and was dedicated by Queen Anne.

The dedication of these tablets was held, with patriotic ceremonies, on Constitution Day.

The chapter also placed a bronze tablet to mark the house where Aaron Burr died.

An historical pilgrimage was made, visiting five of Washington’s Headquarters. Two grave-markers were placed and Armistice Day was observed with a patriotic church service.

Two children’s motion-picture matinées were given and two history prizes presented, as well as a scholarship sponsored for Tamasee.

On November 11, 1933, a boulder and bronze tablet were erected at Faber Park bearing the inscription “In honor of George Washington, who sailed through the Kill Von Kull, past this spot, on his way from Elizabethtown, N. J., to New York City, April 22, 1789, for his inauguration as President of the United States.”

MABEL SHARROTT, Historian.

Palestrello Chapter (Wallingford, Vt.) has restored the memorial erected to Mary, first wife of Col. Matthew Lyon, in St. James Cemetery in Arlington. The stone was broken into several parts and the lettering nearly obliterated. The inscription reads: “In memory of Mrs. Mary Lyon, the amiable consort of Colonel Matthew Lyon, who died in Arlington April the 20th, A. D. 1784, aged 32 years and 6 months.”

The chapter also gave $50 to insure perpetual care of the grave. The work was made possible through the generosity of Zenas H. Ellis, owner of the Matthew Lyon estate in Fairhaven. Driven from there by Burgoyne’s invasion, the Lyons lived for a time in Wallingford.

Colonel Lyon, who rendered distinguished service at Hubbardton, was later sent to Congress by three states—Vermont, Arkansas and Kentucky, in the latter of which he is buried. Imprisoned under the Alien and Sedition Laws, he was reelected in Vermont and released in time to cast the needed ballot to make Thomas Jefferson President over Aaron Burr.

The first wife of Ethan Allen and two of their children also rest in this cemetery, and their graves are marked.

MARY GILBERT SMITH, Historian.

Manitowoc Chapter (Manitowoc, Wis.). On Saturday, June 2, 1934, the chapter assembled in Evergreen Cemetery to unveil and dedicate the official D. A. R. marker placed at the grave of Lucy Crofut Shove, daughter of Seth Crofut, a Revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Shove’s right to be so honored was explained by Mrs. E. J. Tower, our local Regent, when she said: “This woman’s grave gives Manitowoc a direct link with the early history of the United States, and it is the only link which Manitowoc, as a community, has with the American Revolution.”

Mrs. Joseph Branson, Honorary State Regent, who was here for the dedication, pointed out in her address how important it is to remember persons who have direct connections with the early history of our country.

Mrs. F. A. Seeber, Wisconsin’s State Chairman of Real Daughters, paid the following tribute—

“Daughters of the American Revolution treasure the memory of their ancestors, the Revolutionary Soldiers, who by their brave deeds, won this beautiful America for their home, which is now our home. We can do nothing to pay our ancestors for their great gift to us, but we can pay them honor by trying to keep our country honorable and, as a token of our thanks to them, place markers on their graves, also on the graves of their daughters in memory of their fathers’ noble efforts to establish a country with the blessings of Liberty for all.”

Mrs. Hester Shove Duffalo, of Minneapolis, a direct descendant of Lucy Crofut Shove, came for the ceremony and she gave a biographical sketch of her ancestor, also
the war record of her great, great, great-grandfather, the Revolutionary soldier.

Lucy Crofut was born in 1779 during the war period, and her father, Seth Crofut, born in 1755 at Long Ridge, Connecticut, served during four years of the American Revolution, and he is buried on Ambler's Hill, Danbury, Connecticut, where his grave has been marked by that State's D. A. R.

The dedicatory ceremony held June 2 was preceded by a procession from the Evergreen Chapel to the grave, led by Miss Anita Hanson, a Girl Scout, who was flag-bearer, and by Miss Ada Bouril, another Girl Scout, who was bugler. The order of march included the state officers, local officers, other local members of the D. A. R., the War Mothers and the W. R. C. The unveiling was conducted by Mrs. Clara Bressler, a local member, and the memorial flowers were placed by Phyllis and Barbara Hammond, twin granddaughters of two members of the Manitowoc Chapter. Mrs. Robert Markham, chapter chaplain, gave the benediction and the program closed with Taps.

Olive Jones Pauly, Historian.

Elizabeth Ellington Chapter (Bremerton, Wash.) unveiled a tablet marking the site of an old Suquamish Indian Fort.

The dedication ceremony included a bugle call by a member of the Boy Scouts, salute to the flag and American's Creed by the chapter, the Lord's Prayer led by Mrs. Flora Martin, followed by an introductory talk by the Regent. The dedicatory address was made by Mrs. Cora Burlew, Organizing Regent and First Chapter Regent.

The tablet was unveiled by two Girl Scouts in costume, Miss Jane Bender and Miss June Martin, granddaughters of Organizing Members of the chapter. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the assembly.

The chapter was presented with a deed to the ground upon which the boulder stands by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bender. The bronze tablet was a gift of the Regent, Mrs. Angie W. Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kenyon donated the cement foundation.

After the ceremony, which was well attended, refreshments were served to the guests.

Angie W. Harrison, Regent.
EARLY in the year 1813 three brothers, Joel, Abner, and Nathaniel Scribner, started down the river from Cincinnati, Ohio, on an exploring expedition. A tract of land nestling between the Knobs of Southern Indiana and the Ohio River seemed to fulfill their ideal of location for home and business. This tract they purchased from John Paul of Madison, Indiana, and named the town laid out thereon New Albany, in memory of their eastern home, Albany, New York.

When the town was platted, a number of lots were given for public use, and for building sites for churches. The proceeds from the sale of other lots, amounting to $5,000, was given as an endowment fund to the public schools, thus giving New Albany the distinction of having the only endowed public school system in the state. For a while a double log cabin sheltered the founders, then in 1814 the first frame house of the town was built by Joel Scribner.

The families of Joel, his son, Dr. William Scribner, and the doctor's daughter, Miss Harriet Scribner, in turn, occupied the house until it was bought, in 1917, by the Piankeshaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1932 the Chapter restored the house, and gave back to it much of its former simplicity and beauty. The original ash floors were uncovered and waxed, and the great fireplace in the kitchen was opened. The attic bedroom and the music room are furnished almost entirely with the original furniture, and a number of pieces that the family brought across the mountains in a covered wagon to Pittsburgh, and thence by flat boat to Cincinnati and New Albany, are in their places.

The house is open for visitors every Wednesday and Saturday.
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.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded. No letter asking the contributor to correspond direct to the writer will be forwarded.

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

ANSWERS

15334. BRADFORD.—Hannah Baldwin b. 22 Oct. 1753 mar. 7 Dec. 1774 Enoch Chandler in Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del. She was the dau. of Francis Baldwin who died 1784, Christiana Hundred, New Castle, Del., & his will names his other children: Eli, William, Levi, Sarah Robinson, Mary Way & — Bradford (who was probably your Rachel, wife of Abner Bradford). Is there proof that Francis Baldwin served in the Rev.? Would like to corre. & exchange recs.—Mrs. Edward D. Humphries, Sac City, Iowa.

15021. PRATT.—(Correcting statement concerning name of Mercy Pratt’s husband as given in Pratt Genealogy). Mercy, dau. of Phineas & Mary (Priest) Pratt, mar. (not — Perry, as stated in the Pratt Genealogy) but Jeremiah Holman of Cambridge. Middlesex Registry Probate Case 17922 proves that Phineas Pratt left property “to his children severally, if living . . . to their heirs, if dead.” Mercy Pratt Holman’s sons claimed her inheritance. In Middlesex Deeds vol. 24, p. 162, the sons of Jeremiah & Mercy Holman (Jeremiah of Lancaster & Abraham of Sudbury) transfer land inherited from Phineas Pratt (through their mother, Mercy Pratt Holman, dec’d) to Daniel Fletcher. This land was from a 300-acre tract overlooked in the first inventory & was not divided until 1738. Since Mercy’s bro-in-law, Abraham Holman, died without heirs, all desc. of the William-Winifred Holman line of Cambridge (if they bear the name of Holman) are descendants of Degory Priest who landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620, but who died 1 Jan. 1620/1. The Mayflower line is as follows: Degory Priest (1), Mary Priest Pratt (2), Mercy Pratt Holman (3). Shall be glad to exchange data. Abraham Holman, of William, having no direct heirs, left his property to his nephews, Jeremiah & Abraham, the sons of Jeremiah & Mercy Pratt Holman.—Miss Agnes V. Dolittle, 300 S. Hill St., Spirit Lake, Iowa.


15072. DRAKE.—There are known to have been three Drake men in Ky. Sir Francis Drake’s will is probated 1814 in Logan Co., Ky. His dau. Sarah mar. — Jackson & her desc. live in Warren Co., Ky. Tarlton Drake’s will was probated 1852, Warren Co. His wife’s name was Mary. Have their tombstone inscriptions. Albrighton Drake, officer in the Rev., mar. Ruth Collins, both of N. Car. & settled in Muhlenberg Co., Ky. Will he glad to exchange
data. There is some evidence that Sir Francis Drake lived in Isle of Wight Co., Va.—Mrs. W. P. Drake, 1239 State St., Bowling Green, Ky.

15241. BURR-HATHAWAY.—The chil. of Priscilla Burr b. 7 May 1798 in Sharon, Conn. & Wilbur Hathaway b. 14 May 1784 were: Albert Josiah b. 17 May 1831, Adeline b. 6 Jan. 1833, Louisa Levantia b. 17 Apr. 1836, George Wilbur b. 26 June 1838. All were b. in Homer, N. Y. Ref.: Whitney Family of Conn., vol. 1, pps. 300 & 790.


14230. VAN METER-GERRARD.—The desired information can be found in the Van Meter Genealogy by S. Gordon Smith.—Mrs. V. Thornburg Vickers, 925 Fifth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

14235a. BEAUMONT.—The marriage of Abigail Deming to Samuel Beaumont can be found in the Genealogy of John Deming by J. K. Deming, to be 27 June 1716 at Wethersfield, Conn.—Mrs. V. T. Vickers, 925 Fifth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

14369. CRAWFORD.—I have in my possession the name of every person bearing the name of Crawford who lived in Lancaster, York or Cumberland Co.'s Penna. prior to 1800, as found by a careful exam. of the recs. of those counties as composed at that period, along with the twp. in which each lived. There are several Robert Crawfords in this list.—Frank B. Crawford, 20 N. Washington St., Winchester, Va.


15064. JAMESON.—George Jameson emigrated from Augusta Co., Va., to Ky. He died in Harrison Co., Ky. His wife's name was Ellinor & his dau. Nancy. He had sons James & Andrew. There was another son John. In the Pension papers of John Jameson, he mentions he took the place of his father George Jameson in the Rev. War & that he emig. from Augusta Co., Ky. He removed to Nelson Co. & later to Barren Co., Ky., where he died & is buried. He was b. 22 Oct. 1763 in Augusta Co., Va., & d. 3 Feb. 1841. He mar. Mary (Polly)
Rice. Can get you further infor. abt. George Jameson. Can you tell me the names of his two wives? Will be glad to hear from you.
—Mrs. Bertha Huston Pottinger, 27 Spencer St., Hyattsville, Md.

Ellis-Downing.—William Ellis b. in Lunenburg Co., Va., 1755, died in Talbot Co., Ga., 1823. He was the son of Thomas Ellis & his 1st wife Martha Ivens. Thomas Ellis mar. 2nd Nancy Bradley of Va. & there were eighteen or twenty chil. by the two unions. There is a Wm. Ellis in every gen.—Mrs. Mary Ellis Pickett, Liberty, Texas.

15151. Winchester.—Benjamin H. Winchester b. 1810, died in Iowa 22 Apr. 1895. He was one of the 1st settlers in O'Brien Co. He had 4 daus. but no sons. The tombstone states that his wife was Permelia but gives no maiden name. The County seat of Windham Co., Vermont, is Wardsboro & perhaps the infor. you desire may be found there. In 1912 Mrs. F. W. Hotchkiss issued a small book “Winchester Notes,” desc. of John who came to America 1635. The New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register of 1925 has notes of John Winchester.—Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

15224.—Mackenzie’s Colonial Families of The U. S., vol. 1, p. 249, gives the following: John Hord of “Shady Grove” Essex Co., Va., b. in Eng., descended from the Hord family seated at an early date at “Hord’s Park,” Salop; Cote House, Oxfordshire, & Ewell, Surrey; living in Christ Church, Middlesex Co., Va., 1708; living in St. Ann’s Parish, Essex Co., Va., 1720, & until his death. Will prov. 21 Nov. 1749, left 1000 acres in King George Co., Va., & his estate “Shady Grove” Essex Co. to his chil. He mar. Jane —. Had 8 chil. & among them was Thomas Hord b. in Eng. 7 Sept. 1701 d. in King George Co., Va., 1766. He mar. 24 June 1726 Jane Miller. Made oath 15 April 1740 that he imported himself into the colony. Will prov. 4 Sept. 1766 in King George Co., Va. His tenth child Jesse Hord was b. 31 Oct. 1749 mar. 7 May 1772 to Anthoret Hord, dau. of Peter & gr.dau. of John of “Shady Grove.” He d. 1814. Removed to Mason Co., Ky., 1784, went into a fort at Washington, Ky., & afterwards set. at Mill Creek. Was an Indian fighter. The oldest of his nine chil. was Elias Hord b. Prince William Co., Va., 9 Mch. 1773 & d. 2 Nov. 1821. He mar. 15 Sept. 1796 Ann, dau. of Capt. Francis & Benedite Triplett of Fauquier Co. Elias commanded a company of Scouts in Mounted Regiment of Col. Richard M. Johnson of Ky. in War of 1812. He had 7 chil. among whom was Thornton Hord who was b. Mch. 1799 mar. 6 Aug. 1821 Ann Bolling of Fairfax Co., Va., & died 6 Dec. 1854. Three of their chil. were Marie Eliz. who mar. — Tolle; Samuel Smith & Robert Bowling Hord. Will be glad to exchange Bowling-Smith data & to correspond.—Mrs. John B. Yost, Shelbina, Mo.

QUERIES

15357. Babb.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Peter Babb who served as Capt. in Rev. 5 Nov. 1776, Frederick Co. Virginia. —L. W.

15358. Lennox-Grant.—Wanted names, dates & places of births, marriages & deaths of James Lennox & of his wife Hannah Grant, also parentage of both. The Lennoxes came from Va. 1795 & set. in what is now Davidson Co., Tenn. Wanted specific place of res. in Va. & rec. of any Rev. service in line.—L. M. D.

15359. Ross-Chambers.—Alexander Ross, a Friend, said to have come from Ireland to what is now Delaware Co., Pa., where he mar. Katherine Chambers abt. 1705/6. The births of their chil. are recorded by New Garden Monthly Meeting. The fam. removed to Va. & were members of the Hopewell Meeting, Frederick Co. Alexander Ross d. there in 1748 & his wife in 1749. Their chil. were Mary b. 13 Dec. 1706 mar. John Littler; Lydia b. 7 July 1708 mar. 21 Apr. 1733 John Day; Rebecca b. 3 Mch. 1711; John b. 18 Feb. 1713 mar. Lydia Hollingsworth; Albeinah b. 10 Nov. 1720 mar. Evan Thomas; David d. 3 Sept. 1748, unmar.; Katherine, unmar. Wanted all infor. possible of Alexander Ross & of his chil. & the parentage of Katherine Chambers.

(a) Littler.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of John Littler b. 28 Mch. 1708 mar. 5 Apr. 1728 Mary Ross at Nottingham Meeting, Pa. They removed to Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., & John d. there. His Will proved 6 Dec. 1748 names wife Mary & sons Samuel, John, Nathan &

(b) STANFIELD.—John Stanfield mar. 18 Aug. 1742 Hannah Dixon at Newark Monthly Meeting, Brandywine Hundred, Del. Hannah was the widow of Thos. Dixon & the dau. of Simon & Ruth (Keran) Hadley. Would like the names of witnesses of this 2nd marriage of Hannah. John & Hannah Stanfield & their sons John, Thomas & Samuel went to Cane Creek, Orange Co., N. C., abt. 1753 & John Sr. died there 1755. Thomas & Samuel removed to Greene Co., Tenn., abt. 1783 & on 8 Apr. 1799 Thomas signed permission for his dau. Sarah to marry Samuel Littler. Wanted name of wife of Thos. Stanfield, date & place of their mar., names of their other chil. & all infor. possible of this fam. — A. M. W. H.

15360. WALLING-DEWEY.—Wanted any infor. of desc. of Amanda Walling b. 1 June 1798 mar. — Dewey; Polly Walling b. 8 Aug. 1794 mar. — Smith; Hannah Walling b. 30 Sept. 1792 mar. — Lane. They were sisters & lived in Columbia Co., N. Y., nr. Austerlitz, the chil. of James & Diana Culver Walling. James d. 1829, his will is recorded in Hudson, N. Y., in which he mentions these daws. Would like to corre. & will exchange data. — O. W. P.

15361. ALEXANDER-WILSON.—Wanted parentage with ances. of Robert Alexander b. 8 Dec. 1806 d. 5 June 1891 & also of his wife Lucy Wilson. 1827 they were living in Butler Co., O.; 1831 in Tippecancoe Co., Ind.; 1842 in Tipton Co., Ind., where they stayed a short time bef. moving to Adams Co., Ill., where they died. Their son Jesse b. 24 May 1827 in Butler Co., O., d. 29 Dec. 1895 in Tipton Co., Ind. He mar. Maria Whiteman Kemp (originally Kaempff) 27 Sept. 1849 in Tipton Co., Ind. She was b. 30 July 1830 in Greene Co., O., & d. 21 May 1910 Tipton Co., Ind.—G. B. S.

15362. LAMPTON.—Wanted parentage & infor. of William Lampton. His 2nd son John b. 8 June 1766 mar. Tabitha — b. 27 Feb. 1770 & lived at Winchester, Ky. Wanted maiden name & parentage of Tabitha. Was the gr.father of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), Benjamin Lamp- ton & if so, what relation was he of Wm.? St. Louis Republic of 5 Nov. 1899 says Judge John A. Quarells mar. Martha Lamp- ton. Did he mar. Martha or Patsy Ann? Mark Twain refers to his mother's 1st cousin, James Lampton. Who was the father of this James?


(b) MILLER.—Wanted ances. with Rev. rec. of David Daniels Miller b. Berkeley Co., Va., 20 Aug. 1819.—R. W. W.

15363. NEAL-FIELDING.—Wanted all infor. possible of Aquilla Neal & of his wife Hester Fielding. Their chil. were Aquilla & St. Leger, twins, b. 7 Dec. 1805 nr. Hagerstown, Md., Rebecca, Sarah, Elizabeth, William & Curtis.


(b) ALLENDER-GERRY'S.—Wanted infor. of Wm. Allender & of his wife Mary Getty's Scotch-Presbs. from northern Ireland who res. nr. Greencastle, Pa., 1815, removed to McClellandtown, Pa. Would like to corre. with desc.

1801/2. In Flemingsburg he mar. Eliz. Collins.—E. M. S. C.

15364. COOK-FISH.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of Elizabeth Cook mar. 1 Feb. 1784 by Rev. Gardiner Thurston to John Fish of Portsmouth, R. I., a Rev. sol. b. 17 Aug. 1749 d. 30 Oct.—aft. 1800; son of Benj. & Priscilla Fish. They had a dau. Mary b. 8 Mch. 1783 d. 28 July 1784, mar. 17 Nov. 1802 Stephen, son of Hon. Giles & Susanna (Brownell) Slocum of Portsmouth, R. I.—M. F. C.

15365. WELLS.—Wanted ances. of Anna Wells who married 5 Feb. 1753 Ebenezer Brown at Westerly, R. I.


(b) KETELHUYN-KITTLE.—Wanted ances. of Christina Ketelhuyn or Kittle who mar. 1750 Wilhelmus Van Deusen of Kings- ton, N. Y.

(c) SNYDER.—Wanted ances. of Sarah Ann Snyder, wife of Andrew Miller b. 1732, a Rev. soldier.

(d) STUART.—Wanted ances. of Selinda Stuart b. 12 May 1762 who mar. Walter Palmer of Plainfield, Conn.—W. A. S.

15366. HART.—Wanted name of wife, parentage with their ances. of Thomas Hart who in 1667, with Nathaniel Sylvester, of Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., & Latimer Sampson of Oyster Bay, L. I., owned Lloyds Neck, Long Island, N. Y. Thos. Hart was at that time doing business in the Barbadoes & it was through his N. Y. attorneys that he disposed of his share to the Lloyd family, or possibly direct to Sylvester, whose dau. married James Lloyd. Lloyds Neck in 1667 was known as Horse Neck & belonged to Oyster Bay but now is in Huntington township.—F. O. C.

15367. BOON-CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage of Sion Boon b. 1760 in N. Car. d. 1869 in Madison, Ga. He mar. Guizelle Yancey, dau. of Thomas Crawford & his wife, the widow Hawkins. Their dau. Sarah Crawford Boon mar. 1824 Wm. C. Buffington. Sion Boon lived in Madison in 1817. Wanted Rev. rec. of Sion Boon & also of his father. Wanted also Rev. or Colonial recs. of service of Thomas Crawford b. 1736 nr. Raleigh, N. C., & also of his father Michael Crawford b. 1707.—J. M. S.


(a) FERGUSON.—Wanted ances. of Alexander Ferguson who came from Scotland & mar. Mary Parker. Any infor. of this family will be greatly appreciated.—C. G. H.

15369. ARMSTRONG-Botts.—Wanted given name, parentage, date & place of marriage & all infor. possible of Botts who married William Armstrong—E. J. J.

15370. PEARSON-LANE.—Wanted parentage of William Pearson & also of Pretosia Lane who were mar. 1790 in Va. Wanted also names of their chil. & any other infor. concerning them.

(a) GOLDSMITH-HOBART.—Wanted dates of b., mar. & d. of Eliz. Hobart & also of her husband Wilmot Goldsmith, sergeant in Capt. Peter Varl's Co. in Rev. They lived in Southold, L. I. Wanted also names of their chil.

(b) NICHOLSON-CHADIVE.—Wanted dates of b., mar. & d. & parentage of John Nicholson & also of his wife Rachel, dau. of George Chadive or Chadine, also names of their chil. They lived abt. 1700 in Montgomery Co., N. Y.

(c) NICHOLSON-CHANDLER.—Wanted dates & places of b., mar. & d. of John Nicholson, sol. of the Rev. & also of his wife Experience. Wanted also parentage of each.—E. W. P.

15371. WELCH.—Wanted ances. of Patrick Welch, b. 27 Aug. 1777 d. 25 Jan. 1851 in Clark Co., Ind. He mar. 6 Sept. 1805 Eleanor Kelly b. 7 April 1782 & d. 6 Mch. 1863, Plainview, Ill. Patrick had a bro. John who lived nr. Wheeling, W. Va.—L. C. H.

15372. SANKEY-SINKEY.—Wanted ances. & all infor. possible of Richard Wm. Sankey or Sinkey who mar. Mary McCartney in Huntingdon Co., Penna. He was b. abt. 1750 & d. abt. 1840.—D. McC.

15373. WIDGER-WEDGER.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Widger or Wedger who was killed in the massacre at Fort Griswold, Conn., 6 Sept. 1781. His name is on the monument there. Wanted also the names of his bros. & sis.—D. J. M.
15374. **BUCK.**—Wanted parentage of David Buck born abt. 1802 in Berlin, Vt.

(a) **BURD.**—Wanted Rev. rec., parentage & all infor. possible of Samuel Burd & also of his wife Elizabeth, whose will was prob. in Delaware Twp., Mercer Co., Pa., 29 July 1854.—V. S. O.

15375. **MALLORY.**—Wanted parentage & ances. of William Cole Mallory who mar. Cathran Nicholas & lived in Hanover Co., Va. Their chil. were Eliza, Levenia, Jane, Sarah, Sallie, Lanzie, Norborn, William, James, John E. F. Will greatly appreciate any infor. of this fam.—A. M. C.

15376. **AYERS.**—Wanted parentage of Jane Ayers who mar. Charles Inglis. Her father served in Rev. Wanted his given name & his dates.—F. R.

15377. **KEENE.**—Wanted all infor. possible of Thomas Keene & his wife Mary of Kent Island, Md., prior to 1642.

(a) **WHITEFORD.**—Wanted parentage of Robert Whiteford & also of his wife Mary of Harford Co., Md. Robert died 1804.

(b) **FLETCHER-HUTCHINS.**—Wanted parentage of Joshua Fletcher & also of his wife Agnes Hutchins of Chester, Pa. Joshua served in a company during Rev. 1781 in Fauquier Co., Va., & died there 1811.—S. R. W.

15378. **OLMSTED-MILLS.**—Wanted date of marriage of Sarah, dau. of Thomas Olmsted, Rev. sol. of Conn., & Henry Mills.

(a) **MOSHER.**—Would like to corrs. with anyone having records of the family of George Mosher, Rev. sol. of Dartmouth, Mass.

(b) **HOXIE-HOXEY.**—Would like to corrs. with anyone having records of this family of Sandwich, Mass.—M. E. C. D.


(a) **SWANGER.**—Wanted maiden name of wife & names of chil. of John b. 5 May 1779 nr. Schaefferstown, Pa., son of Abra- ham Swanger, Rev. sol. & his wife Elizabeth Wagner. They were of Lancaster & Cumberland Cos.—K. S.

15381. **NICHOLS.**—Wanted parentage of Maria Nichols born nr. New Haven, Conn., married at Trinity Ch., N. Y., 5 Dec. 1809 to Isaac Lawrence. He was killed in the Battle of Bridgeport, 13 Oct. 1812 & she mar. 2nd 5 Aug. 1829 Ambrose Gould in Amherst, N. H. Marie Nichols was b. 1788.—E. C. M.

15382. **OGLESBY.**—Wanted parentage & any infor. of Jacob Oglesby of Albemarle Co., Va. 1780 he mar. Mildred Martin Clark, dau. of Thomas Martin & widow of Micajah Clark. This Jacob Oglesby may have mar. 1st the widow Ann Bailey in Goochland Co., Va., 14 Feb. 1760. As son Thomas was b. 5 Jan. 1761, Jesse b. 15 Nov. 1763 & Pleasants Bailey was b. 15 Mch. 1766.—N. L. Y.

15383. **DAVIS-DOBBS.**—Wanted parentage & place of b. of James Davis, Rev. sol. who d. in King George Co., Va., 1808. Wanted also maiden name of wife Frances F. who d. aft. 1791 in King George Co. She was the widow of Thomas Dobbins who d. in Caroline Co. abt. 1748. Wanted also her relationship to the Doniphen Fam. of King George Co.

(a) **SHROPSHIRE.**—Wanted parentage with ances. of Wm. Shropshire who owned land upon which Port Conway was built. He d. in King George Co., Va., 1791. His sons were Wm., James & John. Wanted name of dau. His wife Catherine was dau. of George Muse of Caroline Co.—T. R. S.
Early Marriages of Knox County, Ky.

Copied by SUDIE SMITH
Regent of Mountain Trail Chapter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date of Marriage</th>
<th>By Whom Married</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mahan</td>
<td>Mary Cox</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 1800</td>
<td>James Mahan, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cooper</td>
<td>Susannah Comstock</td>
<td>May 27, 1801</td>
<td>James Mahan, J. P.</td>
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<td>Hugh Cummings</td>
<td>Susannah Arthur</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1801</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<td>Charles Stewart</td>
<td>Sally Arthur</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1800</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Goodwin</td>
<td>Polly Stewart</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1801</td>
<td>George Brittain, J. P.</td>
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<td>William Paine</td>
<td>Abigal Stewart</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1801</td>
<td>George Brittain, J. P.</td>
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<td>Richardson Herndon</td>
<td>Nancy Hogan</td>
<td>May 5, 1801</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<td>George Turner</td>
<td>Polly Johnson</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1801</td>
<td>George Brittain, J. P.</td>
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<td>Barton Litton</td>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1802</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<td>Abraham Smith</td>
<td>Margaret Frasher</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1802</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<td>George Whitecotton</td>
<td>Susannah Damop</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1803</td>
<td>Alexander Stewart, J. P.</td>
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<td>James M. Coun</td>
<td>Lidda Can</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1803</td>
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<td>Andrew Ferguson</td>
<td>Margaret Craig</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1803</td>
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<td>Moses Hignight</td>
<td>Phoebe Hammon</td>
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<td>Delilah Johnson</td>
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<td>Phebe Slaughter</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1803</td>
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<td>Stephen Arnett</td>
<td>Elizabeth Howard</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1803</td>
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<td>Edward Wilburn</td>
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<td>Hezekiah Mahan</td>
<td>Sarah Hickey</td>
<td>Feb. 13, 1803</td>
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<td>George Farris</td>
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<td>Mary Walker</td>
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<td>Lewis Hensley</td>
<td>Nancy Hoard</td>
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<td>Jan. 16, 1807</td>
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<td>Matthias Wall McKey</td>
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<td>Zadock Martin</td>
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<td>Hendrick White</td>
<td>Peggy Newton</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1806</td>
<td>J. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
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<td>Smith Estis</td>
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<td>William Wilson</td>
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<td>Milcom McCown</td>
<td>Polly Cox</td>
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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