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The President General’s Message

WE HAVE pledged ourselves to youth. The future of America depends upon the youth of today. Well may we ask ourselves how we are going to serve; where we are going to begin.

Surveys are necessary in any field in order to proceed wisely. We must know what of America is being taught to her youth; what certainty there is that he who discusses strange doctrines has a standard by which to measure them.

We must know the organizations of youth; what they are thinking and doing and why; know their publications, their idols and their hopes.

In every community there is work to do in schools and organizations and on the street. Everywhere are boys and girls unemployed, deprived of opportunity, losing hope, becoming bitter, and the prey of those who would use them to destroy America. Their value is recognized by the enemy. Can we be less alert? Can we allow the country we cherish to perish because we have neglected its youth?

My hope is that every chapter will make some boy or girl, or the family in which he lives, their special responsibility. He is not difficult to find. He may be next door, down the street or in your schools—thousands of boys and girls who crave and need the guidance of true patriotic Americans.

If poverty and hopelessness are killing the spirit, may not work bring new hope? If injustice is embittering the outlook, may not kindness and understanding encourage? If opportunity to prepare for life is lacking, are there not doors which may be opened?

Fill the empty places in impoverished lives with hope and fellowship; turn to the ways of the Master and our social problems will fade away. Our faith and hope and our patriotism must find their expression in deeds.

In the early days the right of each man was paramount. Privilege was scorned. Each should profit by the fruit of his labor. Competition well-established produced privilege, and now responsibility becomes paramount. Liberty depends upon the acceptance of that responsibility.

We can lift men’s souls, eradicate crime, relieve stress and strain, and above all prepare the way for better manhood and womanhood. Empty lives and empty heads are Satan’s camping grounds. Fill them with hope and faith and knowledge of opportunity, and America is safe. The duty is ours. Be not content until you have secured one life for your country.

Florence Hague Becker
Maine State Capitol

CORA PRESSON PARTRIDGE
Historian, Koussinoc Chapter

WHEN Maine, by separation from Massachusetts, became a state in 1820, a number of cities and towns were desirous of the honor of being the capital. The principal aspirants were Portland, Brunswick, Hallowell, Waterville, Belfast, Wiscasset and Augusta. The legislature, however, finally chose Augusta. The bill making this city the capital was signed by Governor Enoch Lincoln on February 24, 1827.

The lot now occupied by the State House and State Grounds, which contained 34 acres and extended from the old Hallowell Road to the Kennebec River, was conveyed to the state. General William King, commissioner of public buildings, in the autumn of 1828, prepared the site, and in the succeeding January submitted to the Governor and Council a plan for the State House. The plan prepared by Mr. Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, was in its chief features similar to the Boston State House. It provided for a building of Hallowell granite, 150 feet in length by 50 feet in width, with a projecting arcade and colonnade in front. The plan was adopted, and General King commenced the work upon the building during the following season. Ten townships of land, appropriated by the legislature for a building fund, were sold at auction for $60,266.80.

On July 4, 1829, the cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by the Grand Lodge of Maine. Under the stone was deposited the Constitution of the State; various publications of the day; the coins of the country; and a plate with the following inscription:

State of Maine

On the fifty-third anniversary of the Independence of the United States this cornerstone of a building to be erected for the accommodation of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the Government is laid by the Grand Lodge in the presence of Enoch Lincoln, Governor; Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; John C. Calhoun, Vice-President; John Marshall, Chief Justice.

At the close of the season of 1829, the basement of the building had been laid and the first story of the outer walls of the wings erected. It was estimated that the cost of the building would be $80,000, but when it was finished, the expense, including furniture and expenditures upon the grounds, amounted to about $139,000, of which $115,000 was furnished by Augusta itself.

The interior of the State House was remodeled in 1852 and again in 1860, to give some of the departments additional room. A large three-story wing was added in 1890-1, on the rear side of the building, which provided new accommodations for the library and some of the offices of the State Departments which had been overcrowded.

In 1909-10 the State House was remodeled, although the noble Bulfinch front was preserved. The granite was from the quarry in Hallowell, near the place from which the stone for the original building was taken. The length of the building was doubled, making it three hundred feet in all, the north and south wings being extended. A dome, which was built to take the place of the old cupola, rises to a height of 185 feet, being surmounted by the figure of Wisdom, designed by Mr. W. Clark Noble, made of copper and covered with gold. In the remodeled State House the old rotunda was transformed so as to become a room of great dignity with eight Doric columns. Here are displayed the battle flags in plate glass cases. On the walls throughout the corridors and halls are hung portraits of Maine’s distinguished sons. The House of Representatives occupies the third and fourth stories of the north wing, and the Senate and the Executive Chambers are in the south wing. The library occupies the second floor and part of the first in the north wing.

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OUR people are today passing through critical times. It would be idle to pretend otherwise. The foundations of our economic structure have been shaken, and our citizens have been subjected, along with economic woes, to insidious assaults upon their morale. Old institutions have been swept away, and new institutions have arisen, and are under test, to see if they will stand or not. In these shifting and uncertain days—the worst now, we hope, behind us—one thing alone has sustained us, the American spirit.

What is the American spirit? It is the spirit which animated the first settlers, who found themselves with the stormy Atlantic at their backs, and a trackless continent in front of them, faced with the problem of justifying their existence. It was—root, hog, or die!

They rooted. New Englander, New Yorker, Pennsylvanian, Jerseyan, Virginian, Carolinian—they went to work with their axes and their rifles, and presently with their plows, and created the association of English colonies which in time cut themselves away from the old world, and from all the ancient roots of their lives, to carve out with their hands a new nation.

It was, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Not without pains and arduous toil did they gain the right to continue, in the aloof laboratory of the Americas, their experiment in democracy. They fought the war of the Revolution; a long, hard war, through which the soldiers marched without rations, and fought without pay, and campaigned without the diversions and alleviations that brighten the ordeals of our current heroes. They had a man, George Washington, the first of the Americans. They entered the war an association of colonies; they emerged, after much travail, a nation, a union of thirteen sovereign states, banded together indissolubly for the common good. Then General Washington became President Washing-
achievement as courageous, as devoted, as magnificent, as any contained in the long chronicles of other races. Our soldiers and statesmen, our pioneers and adventurers, are as distinctive and as noteworthy as our rivers, and our mountains, and our vast new country, the future of which can only be measured by the enormous progress already achieved.

We have no more physical frontiers; we have conquered them. Our next adventure must be in the regions of the mind. The American of the long rifle, the wilderness clearer, has done his work. He has passed on to his children the keen optimism, the ardent spirit, the sturdy independence that edged his tools; but his children, our children, must work with new instruments in a new field. The obligation upon us is to train them, not only to be competent, but to be American in thought, and outlook. And in this regard we lag behind ideal achievement.

For example, look into the schools and colleges. They are vital. It is in the schools and colleges that we prepare the citizen of tomorrow for his tasks, and it is these young people who must receive and transmit the ideals which we would have survive. And I conclude, reluctantly, that Americanism is not taught in our schools to the extent that it should be taught.

Our building for education has been, in the main, sound and wise. But, I have been examining the curricula of a representative group of schools and colleges, assembled from every section. I find that, in the majority of our schools and colleges, the instruction in American history and American institutions, and in American arts, sciences, and literature, is at best brief, and in most schools, optional.

In the grade schools, there will be prescribed a year in American history, and a course in civil government; and in the lower forms of the preparatory schools, the same. In colleges, while fine and adequate courses are offered in American social sciences, they are not compulsory. General history, however, is compulsory. Much time is spent on French and English history; and foreign languages are required. But a student is galloped through something rudimentary in the records of his own country, and is given a smattering of the annals of his state or section—which is usually told from a frankly sectional viewpoint—and then set down to study ancient Rome, or medieval times in Europe, or the romances of the English kings and the French monarchies.

I have found a number of young college graduates who could discuss the Magna Carta—but they had never read our Constitution, or heard of the Bill of Rights. They knew who Charles Martel was, and Richard the Lionhearted, and they had read about Pitt and Canning, and the Corn Laws, and the English parliamentary reforms. But they had never heard of Davy Crockett, or Jeb Stuart, or Simon Fenton, or Robert Morris, or studied the life of Alexander Hamilton. They knew about the Marne, and the Tiber; but they were not prepared to name at least a hundred rivers in our states, compared to which those historic streams are no more than little creeks. They
can discuss the theses of Martin Luther; but not those clauses in the American Constitution which guarantee to our citizens civic and religious freedom. Briefly, we do not teach our children that in our history we have names as important, and events as significant in the progress of the race, as any names and events in the old world.

The funeral oration that Pericles delivered over the bones of the Athenians is one of the sublimest human utterances. But, the Lincoln Gettysburg address is worthy to stand beside it. Franklin and Paine applied their homely wisdom to their times, as surely as did Socrates and Plato. To my mind, Will Rogers is as comforting as Epicurus, more amusing than Montaigne, and better tempered than Voltaire; and if Will Rogers lived in a back corner of France, and could be made to stay there, he would be the objective of many pilgrimages. As it is, being American, he goes places by airplane, and speaks to his public over the radio. In the strenuous days of our revolutionary period, and of the war between the states, and in the border days, we produced men as notable as those of Plutarch. Against Scipio and Cato and Pliny the Elder, we can place Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, Thomas Jefferson, and a host of others, whose lives were as noble, and as romantic, and as daring as any tale transmitted down to us through old-world tradition.

The history of the American people from the first landings at Jamestown and Plymouth, through the colonial period, through the Revolutionary period, through the period of expansion and sectional strife, and the Civil War, down to the participation of the United States in the World War, constitutes a story of epic proportions.

Turning from the sociological studies, let us take the field of science. Edison was an American; Morse, another American, invented the telegraph; another American, Fulton, evolved the steamboat. Holland, also American, worked out the submarine. The Wright brothers and Samuel Langley were Americans, and the airplane is as American as the Rocky Mountains. Hudson Maxim was an American. There was Luther Burbank who carried on his valuable research in Santa Rosa, and there are scores of others whom I might name—physicians, engineers, chemists, who have engraved their names on current life.

Most of our children have learned that the Chinese invented gunpowder, and movable type, some thousands of years ago, and most of them have been told about the Aldine press in Venice in the Middle Ages; but I wonder very much if, in our schools, we teach them the extent to which, in the mechanics of their daily lives, they are indebted to the people of their own land.

In the field of literature numerous Americans have written very respectably of their times. Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne; and Prescott, and Motley, the historians, were Americans and have much honor abroad. Holmes “Autocrat of the Breakfast Table” is more important to an American than Addison’s “Sir Roger de Coverly Papers,” the last being required reading everywhere. Bret Harte set down with genius the glamorous life in the far West. And Walt Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe were great poets in any company. Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, is not as well known in our schools as a dozen English singers I could name—none of whom had Miller’s fire and melody, but who rhymed their thoughts on the English lakes and skylarks, and so forth, and therefore have honor among us.

Let us then put the capstone on our school system, that has such splendid possibilities; let us teach our young people that Americans are worth while, because they have, in public life, in science, and in art, served their day and generation and because they have been the architects of our native land.

That does not mean that we should scrap the accumulated treasures of learning, built up through the ages. But, as Americans, we have on our hands the problems of our own time. We should find out about America first. It is a subject worth studying.

The other nationalities do it in their own environments. Your French and English child may be imperfectly informed upon American history, institutions, and literature, but he is thoroughly instructed in his own background.

It is not fair to criticize without suggesting remedies. The shortcomings here discussed proceed from two principal factors: inattention on the part of a busy people;
and a very definite subversive movement, which takes advantage of that inattention, directed against the prestige and integrity of our native institutions. In your hands lie the means of correcting both.

Following as you do the current trends of affairs, you have observed that much of the present-day radicalism centers on the schools and colleges. Far from bringing up our youngsters to be Americans, with knowledge of the ideals and aspirations of the American spirit, certain groups—and highly placed groups, too—are infecting our youth with the view of various Isms. They differ in their details, but they agree in that they are directed against the only Ism for which there is any room in this country—Americanism.

This country was laid down along the broad lines of tolerance. We pride ourselves on the fact that liberty—the liberty of the individual to pursue his own advantage and his own happiness—was the birthright of all within our borders. The rights of free speech, of free assembly, and of freedom from religious and political stress have been, and are, dear to every American. But it is important to note here that liberty does not mean license.

It is entirely permissible for the disciple of some frantic Ism or other to mount upon a soap box and air his views; and he will be protected by the law. But he has no right to advocate the destruction of this government by force and violence. To advocate the destruction of our form of government either by violence from without or by conspiracy from within—that is treason. If such agents move towards the breakdown of our social order, by infecting our young people in their formative years with subversive and anti-American doctrines, they poison at the source, the springs of public instruction; and they commit a crime against society.

Such as this country is Americanism has made it. We hear that there are a great many things wrong with it. Suppose there are; there exists, in our Constitution and in the body of our laws, adequate machinery for alteration and reform, and these faults can be remedied by due process of law. There is no need to resort to force, or to destroy the whole edifice of our society in order to correct a part.

We here in America are immeasurably better off than any other people in the world. Life in the United States is still safer, and more pleasant, and more secure, than life elsewhere. If we suffer now, from corrosion in certain aspects of our lives, it is principally because our standards of living have become immeasurably higher than any others. If we must face new conditions, we remember that we were born of new conditions, and we can face them in the spirit of our fathers. We are the descendants of practical men, who met the assaults of life and mastered them. With such blood in our veins, and such traditions in our hearts, Americans will never abdicate to any half-baked set of theorists; nor will Americanism succumb to any other Ism under the sun.

For the stranger within our gates we have had always hospitality—and of the new ideas that come among us, we have been singularly tolerant. But, when the stranger moves to take over our establishment for himself, by force—when the new idea is a rotten idea—our course of action is perfectly plain; send the stranger back from whence he came and deal with the idea as it deserves.

On these terms, and on these terms only, will we survive. No human institution exists any longer than it can justify its existence. The world is a competitive world; and when we can no longer maintain ourselves by our own strength and virtue, it is a law of living that some other set of people will push us down. That is the story of mankind; viewed without sentiment it will be our story. But that day need never come, if we insist upon the doctrine of true Americanism. We still have within us those elements of character which brought our ancestors across mysterious seas to the new world; which led our grandfathers across the western deserts to the land of the golden west. On us, their children, the obligation is laid to transmit the tradition of their courage, and their endurance, and their faith.

NOTE: Hon. H. L. Roosevelt kindly consented to the publication of this article at the request of the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.
THE history of the world, from the remote periods before the appearance of the human race, is compiled from sources too numerous to mention—from the strata of rocks to the airiest hieroglyphic on a fragment of papyrus. Those who, through private research, contribute to the understanding of even a few years, enrich knowledge more than they perhaps realize.

Such a contributor is Captain Edward H. McCrahon of Washington, D. C., a veteran of the World War. He has assembled a collection of approximately 3,000 posters of the World War, in which all the Allies, all Central powers, and most neutrals are represented. This is said to be the most complete collection of this nature brought together. Presumably, a government department or some other agency in each nation possesses a group of its national posters; but Captain McCrahon has heard of no public or private collection so comprehensive in its scope as his own. Nor has the writer.

This hobby seems peculiarly appropriate for a man of Captain McCrahon's personal history. A native of Brooklyn, New York, he had the usual public and high school education, subsequently attending Georgia Tech. He enlisted in the Army during our trouble with Mexico and served on the border. He then joined the French Army as an ambulance driver before the United States declared war, and later transferred to the American Expeditionary Forces, fighting with the 77th Division. After his return to the United States and was discharged from the Army, he became a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Shortly after his return from overseas he visited friends in New York City, who showed him a World War poster by Howard Chandler Christy, one which will doubtless he recalled by many people, depicting a pretty girl in a jaunty sailor suit, saying "Gee! I wish I were a man, I'd join the Navy!"

Assured that this was but one of hundreds which had become familiar throughout the United States, Captain McCrahon conceived the idea of making a collection of American posters for his own pleasure and study. But as his collection increased his interest also kept pace, growing into a desire to secure those from other nations. Then came a determination to preserve these posters as a pictorial history of the War. His eagerness to acquire as many as possible within a brief period, was sharpened by the rapid disintegration of these posters, which, it will be recalled, were printed in cheap colors upon a poor grade of paper. At the time of their use, they were regarded as ephemeral, and produced in quantity, as inexpensively as possible.

As the posters increased, from every nation which mobilized men, Captain McCrahon and his wife, who is equally enthusiastic about this collection, were faced with the problem of storing and preserving them. Because of their size, many of the posters had been folded for years, and fell into several pieces when spread out. Others were so badly torn that Captain McCrahon found piecing them together was in the nature of a jigsaw puzzle. After many experiments, he discovered that mounting them on linen was the best means; he further preserves them by coating them with a preparation which gives their surfaces a very attractive varnished appearance. Many of the posters in his collection look fresher and more durable than they did originally. To date, Captain and Mrs. McCrahon have used more than 3,000 yards of linen, and countless hours of patient labor as each poster requires considerable time to complete.

Turning from a "biography" of the collection to a consideration of its character, one finds many facets of interest, testifying to the wide scope of its appeal. In fact, whatever one's convictions and inclinations may be, one can find something in these posters to consolidate them. Militarists may find them an argument for war, pacifists for peace; those realists who are against war but believe in forestalling it by being prepared, would no doubt find their opinions strengthened by these posters. Still another viewpoint was voiced by Paul D. Moody, president of Middle-
New Haven in June. Captain McCrahon exhibited a selection of his posters there.

Their aesthetic aspects will overshadow all others, to persons interested in the arts. According to Mr. Moody, these posters would leave upon the mind of any cultivated person a deep impression of the general nature of American art. Among his reasons for showing them at Middlebury was that he “wanted the students to see the difference in the artistic approach between the older civilizations and our own. It was a tremendous object lesson.”

“The German posters,” he continued, “are things of stark and remarkable beauty; and of course the French posters, which are familiar to most of us, need no words of praise.”

bury College, Vermont, where Captain McCrahon recently exhibited a portion of his collection. (Mr. Moody is also a veteran of the World War.)

“It is, in my judgment,” said Mr. Moody, “rather foolish to talk about this (collection) either as an argument for war or peace. It is the most clear cut contribution to an understanding of the appalling art of propaganda.” He considered this one of the most instructive exhibitions ever shown at his college.

It will be interesting to know what phase of the collection impressed a large gathering of veterans of the 26th or “Yankee” Division, who held a reunion in
Strong contrast is discernible between American and European posters when the two groups are viewed as entities. A marked sense of design distinguishes the foreign posters, while our own are generally naturalistic and illustrative in nature. Representative of these trends are two of the posters reproduced herewith: our “Salvation Army” and the Austrian “Ersatzmittel-Ausstellung” (Surrogate exhibition). But within each national group, quality varies so greatly that it is dangerous to generalize. For example, at the beginning of our participation in the War, our various governmental departments gave orders to commercial firms of lithographers to produce posters and other forms of pictorial publicity. These were issued in quantity, “without benefit of artists,” and were devoid of aesthetic merit. But within a short period, American artists volunteered their services along lines with which they were most familiar; and the art-content of our posters increased accordingly. Consequently it will be seen that while all our War posters, regardless of their sources, are equally interesting from the historic viewpoint, the crude commercial lithographs are of no art interest whatever. The situation is quite the opposite with regard to those produced by the Division of Pictorial Publicity, established as a branch of the Committee on Public Information, at the request of Charles Dana Gibson and a group of American illustrators, to supply the Government with every form of such publicity that might be desired. Between April, 1917, and November 15, 1918, this Division made 700 posters and an equal number of items for other types of publicity; furthermore, all the works made for the Government were gifts from the artists. Besides the Government, the Red Cross, Shipping Board, American Library Association, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Salvation Army all obtained posters from this Division, of which Mr. Gibson was chairman. Associated with him were such eminent American artists as Herbert Adams, Edwin H. Blashfield, Ralph Clarkson, Cass Gilbert, Joseph Pennell, Edmund C. Tarbell and Douglas Volk. The last named, best known, perhaps, for his portraits of Lincoln, produced the impressive design, “They Shall Not Perish,” illustrated herewith. The American poster, the Red Cross dog, embodies effective poster qualities of simplicity and good color contrast.

But this Division of Pictorial Publicity was by no means the only source of artistic American posters. The U. S. Navy and also the Marine Corps had their own organizations for pictorial publicity, although in many cases they obtained posters from the same artists who worked for the Division.

It is interesting to recall that certain famous foreign artists made posters for America: Frank Brangwyn, British painter, and Louis Raemakers, Dutch caricaturist, both created posters for our Navy. Captain McCrahan has an excellent group of Raemakers’ work. The posters which Mr. Brangwyn created for his own nation were among the very finest that Great Britain issued.

The psychological aspect of the posters is profoundly moving. The human qualities to which they appealed were not peculiar to Allies nor to Central Powers, but were and are universal: the patriotic appeal; love of country, of government, whatever its forms, and the emotional appeal; love of mother, wife, children, and on the other hand, hatred of those elements which presumably threatened their safety. However, the long duration of Europe’s struggle as compared with our own nineteen months, inevitably made a difference in the outlook of the average citizen, and consequently, the national “frame of mind.” It should be emphasized here, that the pictorial history of the World War, which Captain McCrahan has assembled in poster form, is primarily a history of various national states of mind, rather than actual events, although the latter are revealed in many instances.

Our posters, as seen through the medium of Captain McCrahan’s selection, reveal a nation which was predominantly cheerful and optimistic; so sure of victory that doubt and despair were negligible factors in our national psychology. The European posters, on the other hand, gave evidence of national viewpoints pitched close to tragedy. There was of course, expectation of victory in every country; but whereas in ours it took the form of optimistic confi-
dence, in those abroad it became grim determination. Three of the posters reproduced here illustrate this contrast. Our "Salvation Army" poster shows smiling doughboys in trim new uniforms. The French poster reading "Twice have I held (the line) and conquered on the Marne," etc., shows a lonely poilu in ragged uniform, his boots heavy with mud, indomitably facing an unseen enemy. Dimly, in the cloudy sky beyond him and the desolate waste of landscape, is written "They shall not pass!" The young Italian soldier, too, is shown fighting off an unseen adversary, while he clutches his flag with one hand. The Czech poster, also illustrated, is another excellent piece of work, full of action, and with a diagonal composition well calculated to attract attention.

While England's finest pictorial war record is in the drawings and paintings made by her official artists at the front and elsewhere, France's outstanding work was in her posters and lithographs. Such gifted artists as Forain and Steinlen created many excellent posters. Captain McCrahon has representative examples of them. Not a few of the French posters reach the heights of great art: powerful in conception, as well as masterfully executed. Among them is one depicting a column of poilus, marching past the Arc de Triomphe toward the horizon of Paris, darkened by the smoke of distant battle. On this obscure horizon, the living column seems to merge with shadowy legions of the dead, who appear to be ascending into the sky, while still facing toward combat and victory.

Less than twenty years ago, the world was plastered with these posters. They proclaimed their messages on every hand and they accomplished their purposes in the recruiting of troops, and in the raising of government loans, as well as funds for innumerable other purposes, such as relief; and conservation of vital foods. These objects attained, the posters disappeared, and few noticed their absence. Hence it is gratifying to learn that Captain McCrahon has rescued so large a number from oblivion.
Genealogy as a Hobby

LYDIA DUSTIN (HAMILTON) WEBSTER

HOW well I remember the pitying scorn I once felt for persons who made a hobby of genealogy. When my father first became interested in tracing his descent from an early ancestor, the family was only mildly interested in his "queer" form of recreation. And that mild interest was vouchsafed only because in his search for data he frequently took interesting automobile trips to unusual places and was kind enough to invite his skeptical relatives to accompany him, generously allowing them their pleasure in seeing new places, while he pursued the definite purpose of gathering accurate information about Hamiltons. Why this desire for accurate information? Because there had prevailed in the family a tradition that we were descended from Alexander Hamilton. Never for a moment doubting this thrilling tale, it was a featured part of the bride's biographical sketch, in the local papers, at the time of my wedding. Some time later, father was questioned about the matter, and after a little real investigation, he came to question the legend himself. Thereafter he spent much time and effort in learning the true story of his family and in trying to "live down" the untrue story he had formerly repeated in good faith.

Then on mother's side of the family was the persistent belief that we were direct descendants of Hannah Dustin; and in each generation, in many, many branches of the family, the name Dustin was perpetuated. But how to prove this lineal descent? At the time I began work on that line there was no Dustin genealogy to consult, only a few desultory typewritten pamphlets, and indignant distant relatives who were scandalized at the thought of my questioning the veracity of the fact, but who could not assist with proofs.

However, after several years of unsuccessful research, I placed a question in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, and promptly received the desired information from a descendant, along a different line from mine, living in Topeka, Kansas. The missing link was thus found and the positive proof established. But for all I have sixteen D. A. R. ancestral bars, the name Dustin does not appear on them, for the last male descendant of that line died in 1764, and my family continued through a daughter who became the wife of a Revolutionary War drummer boy, named Chase.

I well remember my Grandfather Morse—a Civil War Veteran—saying he was not interested in looking up his "family tree," for he wasn't sure but what he would find someone hanging on it. A jolly wag, grandpa! Since going into the subject deeper, we wonder now if grandfather knew that Hannah Dustin had an unmarried sister, Elizabeth Emerson, who was the mother of a daughter, Dorothy, and later of twins, and whose sorry story reads thus (see Chase's "History of Haverhill," p. 145): "The mother (Elizabeth Emerson) lay long in prison, but at the long run, in the year 1691, as I take it, was executed at Boston for the murthering of the two
THE HANNAH DUSTIN MONUMENT, HAVERTHILL, MASS. (INSERT) MRS. HENRY WEBSTER, STATE TREASURER OF MASSACHUSETTS, D. A. R.
babes, or one of them.” The account goes on to tell in a footnote—“The father of the children was Samuel Ladd, a married man, and then the father of eight children by his lawful wife—the two youngest twins! Elizabeth was the daughter of Michael Emerson, and the one he kicked and beat so shamefully in 1674.” Two hundred and sixty-one years later a member of the family wonders why Michael was so unkind to his daughter—had she always been wayward so that he took to “kicking and beating her” by way of punishment? According to historical data, he was “a man of strong character . . . with a stern disposition and harsh temper,” so is that the reason he treated his family so harshly, and little Elizabeth took up with the first person who was kind to her, even a married man with a fair-sized family of his own?

When I am wearing my long ribbon of ancestral bars, often I am stopped and asked how many bars I have. On answering, “sixteen,” the next question almost sure to follow is, how can one person have so many? The answer is very simple and understandable as I explain it. There is one of me, but I had two parents (a father and a mother), four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and doubling again as we go back each generation. For instance, my great-grandmother, Mary Hasty, on father’s side was exactly the same relation as great-grandmother Lydia Dustin Chase on mother’s side; and they were both the same distance in relationship as great-grandfather Isaac Morse on mother’s side, and great-grandfather Oliver Bragdon Hamilton on father’s side. One more generation back brings in the family names of Hamilton, Emery, Hasty, Hampliton, Reed, Hutchings, Stevens, and Brown on my paternal side, while mother’s families include the names Morse, Cole, Chase, Dustin, Haseltine, and Ladd. There are two names less on the maternal list for I have not yet discovered James Haseltine’s wife’s name, further than Mary ——. When I learn her name and her parents’ names, that will complete the sweep in the fan of my great-grandparents.

With a hobby of this sort, one learns of many historical events that otherwise would not naturally come to one’s attention. Correspondence with persons in all parts of the country becomes a matter of course, and hours spent in court houses looking up wills and tracing transfers of real estate proves a most fascinating pastime. One delightful experience I enjoyed many years ago was a call, made with my father, on Miss Jewett, sister of Sarah Orme Jewett at South Berwick, made while we were still tracing Hamilton records.

Of course all Americans had immigrant ancestors and it is interesting to learn from what nationalities we have sprung. David Hamilton, a prisoner of war from the town of Hamilton, near Glasgow, Scotland, was transported to these shores in 1651 on the John and Sarah out of Gravesend, England. He settled at what is now South Berwick, and was killed by Indians in 1691. James Emery, an Englishman, came to America on the ship James, landing in Boston in 1635. James weighed over 350 pounds, according to historical accounts, and he was a Representative from Kittery to the General Court in Boston. His journeys to and from Court were made in an ox-drawn cart.
Nathan Hasty came to this country from Scotland in 1635. Gladys Hasty Carroll, the author of "As the Earth Turns," is descended from this same Nathan Hasty. Andrew Reed immigrated in 1693 from Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Boothbay. Anthony Morse came over from England in 1635 on the ship Mary and John in 1633-4. His son John's second wife was Sarah Alshee. She was tried for witchcraft at Charlestown and acquitted February 1, 1693. While Aquila Chase came from Cornwall, England, and settled in Hampton, N. H., as early as 1640, his forebears hailed from France. In 1646, he and his wife and a neighbor "were fined for gathering pease on the Sabbath," but were "admonished and the fine remitted." Thomas Dustin (Durston) was in Dover, N. H., in 1640, and was made a Free man at Kittery in 1652. It was his son Thomas who married Hannah Emerson at Haverhill in 1677 and whose baby was slain in 1697 during Hannah Dustin's capture, which was followed by her famous escape from the Indians.

John Haseltine came from Biddeford, England, and became a Free man in 1640. He was one of the earliest settlers of Haverhill; his brother Robert established a ferry across the Merrimack River, thus connecting Bradford and Haverhill, or in those days—Rowley and Pentucket. David Ladd came on the Mary and John out of London in 1633-4; he was also one of the original settlers of Haverhill. I could go on at great length telling of John Key, Nicholas Hodgdon (Hodgdon), John Hooper, Nathan Lord, William Gowen, John Frost, James Warren, William Chadbourne, Thomas Spencer, Miles Thompson, Arthur Bragdon, Henry Tibbetts, Paul Giles, Jeremiah Stevens—all settlers here before 1700.

Two true stories come to mind that perhaps are unusual, and may prove interesting to others outside of our family.

The first one I will relate as great-grandmother Mary (Hasty) Hamilton told it to my father, her grandmother having told her the story.

"A number of families had made their homes near what is now York, Maine. This was at the time of Indian troubles. It is well known that in this period the early settlers had to cultivate their gardens with a hoe in one hand and a gun in the other. It had been some time since there had been signs of Indians but the people had to be careful and look out for the safety of their families by living in a stockade.

"It was a Sunday morning and all the people had gone to church with the exception of one woman and her baby. (It so happened that this woman was the grandmother of the great-grandmother of the writer.) The gates of the stockade had been left open and as she passed one of the lookouts, she saw an Indian jumping from one tree to another, which satisfied her that the Indians were not peaceful. It was a moment for quick thinking on her part. She grabbed a gun, donned a cap and put the gun through the port-hole, hollering Tom, Dick, David, Jonathan and various names of men who were supposed to be in the stockade. Then she got another cap and put it on her head, went to another hole in the stockade and put the gun through it. She repeated this maneuver several times, each time changing her cap so that the Indians would think there was more than one person in the stockade. She saw no more Indians, so risked closing the gates of the stockade and fired the signal gun which warned the people in church and enabled them to reach the stockade before it was attacked. This strategy on
her part probably saved the lives of the larger part of this colony."

The other story is about my grandmother Morse's parents, James and Mary Haseltine. The James Haseltines lived in New York City, where James worked at his trade as a brick mason. During the summer of 1832, the year of the terrible epidemic, when cholera took toll of 3,000 lives in two months in New York City, James and Mary died within an hour of each other on August 23, leaving four small children, including my grandmother, just under one year of age. Her great-aunt, Rachel (Ladd) and her husband, James Peterson, adopted Henrietta, educated her at Bradford Academy, and treated her as their own child. But we will return to James and Mary Haseltine. During that epidemic, men with carts went through the streets hourly, collecting the dead and burying the bodies. This much we have always known, but it is only within a year that my friend Mrs. Lenora White McQueston, genealogist, has discovered for me authentic records that show James was taken to Potters Field and buried, while Mary lies in Trinity Churchyard Cemetery, New York City.

I have also done much research of my husband's family and have found that his immigrant ancestor, John Webster, was from Ormsby, England. He was a baker, and lived in Ipswich before 1634. The Webster family pedigree carries the names Shatswell, Ayer, Cook, Kimball, Barker, Kittredge, Barnard, Caswell, Gleason, Stover, and Gage. We find this John Webster had a sister, Hannah, who married Michael Emerson, and it was their daughter Hannah who became the famous Hannah Dustin.

So it goes, and that is why time spent in research in a library goes so incredibly fast. It was not until after my father had died and I was recovering from a serious illness that I looked over his genealogical records, and then and there was bitten by the "bug" which made an enthusiast of me. At that time I could not do many things calling for vigorous action, but I could go to a library, sit quietly and work on the genealogical picture-puzzle. Perhaps these things I have told about show why genealogy is such a fascinating hobby.

PATRIOTIC SONG BY EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

There have been so many requests for copies of "The Flag," words by Edith Scott Magna and music by Mildred Burr Schluter, that copies have been made. The first two thousand copies have been presented to the National Society by the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York, and these are on sale in the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 12 cents per copy.

States desirous of selling copies at their Conferences can use the following rates:

Single copies ......................... 12¢
50 copies for ....................... $4.00
100 " " ............................... 8.00
Questions and Answers

Members desiring information pertaining to the Society are requested to send their questions to the Editor of the Magazine. Answers will be given in the earliest possible issue of the Magazine.

Question. In planning chapter meetings, is it necessary that the chairman of each National Committee be called upon to report at every meeting? We seem to take up so much time with committee reports that we have no time for anything else.

Answer. It may be wise that several committees report often during the year. For others, one or two reports will be sufficient. For example, the Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee may wish to announce at one or two meetings that the chapter will pack its annual box on a certain day. After the box has been sent, she may wish to report that a letter of appreciation has been received. This may cover all of the reports from that committee in a year. A plan may be worked out by each chapter, adapted to its own needs and program, whereby only a few of the committees report at each meeting. If, however, a chairman has received material of importance which demands attention by the chapter, she should be given the privilege of presenting it. Many chapters devote one meeting each year to a study of the activities of each of the more important committees. Where this is the case, much of the business pertaining to the committee may be transacted on the day that the particular program is given. For example, on the day for the Approved Schools Committee, the program regarding the schools is given, the box of clothing is assembled, and the desired appropriation is made. It may be several months before that committee will need to report again.

Question. What record is kept of the gifts made to the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, and is there a noticeable percentage of loss or disappearance of the articles in the rooms?

Answer. Every gift is recorded as presented, giving description, date, and donor. A complete inventory of every room and every article is taken each year. During a period of over twenty-three years that the records have been so kept, but five articles have disappeared. This is a record of which the Society may be proud.

Question. May a chapter have an initiation fee?

Answer. The National By-Laws, Article V, Section 2, say: “A chapter may, by its own by-laws, provide for additional fees for its own use.” A few chapters, mostly in large cities where the expenses of operating a chapter are greater than in smaller communities, have an initiation fee. In general, although not forbidden by the National By-Laws, it has been found more satisfactory for most chapters, and especially for those in small cities or towns, to have dues only, and not to have an initiation fee.

Question. Mrs. Edward W. Wilder of South Hingham, Mass., writes that she has been a continuous subscriber to our Magazine since 1905. She desires to know how many other members have been continuous subscribers for as long a time.

Answer. We shall be happy to list on this page the names of any other members who have been subscribers for thirty years or more. The Magazine was first published July, 1892. Address letters to Questions and Answers Page.
SAMUEL CHASE CHAPTER, MARYLAND, MRS. ARTHUR LAMBERT, REGENT, PRESENTED AND UNVEILED A MARKER ON THE OLD GREEN HILL CHURCH, NOW ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ON THE WICOMICO RIVER. MRS. S. KING WHITE UNVEILED THE TABLET, AND MR. W. HARRISON WILLING ACCEPTED IT FOR THE VESTRY. MRS. HENRY DAVIS GAVE THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION.

MICAJAH PETWAY CHAPTER, NORTH CAROLINA, MRS. D. M. PEARSALL, REGENT, UNVEILED A MARKER, NOVEMBER 1, 1933, TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE IN 1825, WHEN HE SPENT A NIGHT AT DONALDSON TAVERN ON HIS WAY TO RALEIGH. HON. KEMP BATTLE GAVE A DELIGHTFUL ADDRESS ON THE OLD TAVERN AND THE VISIT. THE VICE-REGENT, MRS. FOUNTAIN, INTRODUCED HIM.
MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, D. C., D. A. R.
DEDICATED MARKER TO MEMORY OF MISS HARTLEY GRAHAM, CHARTER MEMBER OF CHAPTER, AND REAL DAUGHTER, IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, RICHMOND, VA. DISTRICT, STATE AND CHAPTER OFFICERS JOINED THE RICHMOND DAUGHTERS IN THE CEREMONIES.


ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA, MRS. C. L. EVANS, REGENT, WAS THE FIRST CHAPTER IN CALIFORNIA TO HAVE A JUNIOR COMMITTEE. THIS COMMITTEE WAS ORGANIZED IN 1929 BY MRS. MOLLY STARK BREEDEN, A DESCENDANT OF THE FAMOUS MOLLY STARK. THE GIRLS MAKE SCRAPBOOKS AND PUPPET DOLLS FOR THE CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM INFANTILE PARALYSIS. ANNE NORTHINGTON AND JANE DAY ARE SHOWN WITH ONE OF THE SMALL PATIENTS, CLARA JEAN ALTSCHEWAGER.
SOUTH WEST POINT CHAPTER, TENNESSEE, MRS. W. C. ANDERSON, REGENT, GAVE A COLONIAL TEA TO RAISE MONEY FOR A MARKER, AT THE REGENT'S HOME ON FEBRUARY 22. A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAM OF OLD-FASHIONED MUSIC AND READINGS WAS GIVEN BY MMES. TARWATER, SMALLEY, GEASLAND, MC CLUEN, MASSEY, MARSH, FLANAGIN, FERGUSON AND JOHNSON, THE MISSSES DENTON, WALLER, MC GUIRE, MARNEY, CROWDER, MR. AND MRS. WATKINS AND MESSRS. SKATRUD AND STEELE. THE MINUET WAS DANCED BY MISS ANN BUCHANAN AND MASTER TOMMY TARWATER, IN LOVELY COLONIAL COSTUMES.

ROOM IN DEY MANSION (WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS) AS FURNISHED BY WILLIAM PATERSON CHAPTER. D. A. R., PATERSON, N. J.
UNAKA CHAPTER, TENNESSEE, MRS. E. G. ROBBINS, REGENT, DEDICATED A TABLET TO MARK THE RACE TRACK ON THE ASHEVILLE HIGHWAY, MADE FAMOUS BY THE RACE BETWEEN TWO DISTINGUISHED TENNESSEANS, GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON AND COLONEL ROBERT LOVE, IN 1788. THIS TABLET WAS COMPLETED DURING THE REGENCY OF MRS. GEORGE COOK.

RACINE CHAPTER, WISCONSIN, MRS. B. J. SMOLLEN, REGENT, ARRANGED A COLONIAL TEA ROOM FOR THE FÊTE OF THE NATIONS, GIVEN TO RAISE A CAMP FUND FOR Y. M. C. A. BOYS, LAST YEAR. CHAPTER MEMBERS IN COLONIAL COSTUME SERVED THE PATRONS WITH TEA, GINGER BREAD AND BOSTON BEANS, AND EXPLAINED THE BACKGROUNDS FOR THE VARIOUS ATTRACTIVE QUILTS ON DISPLAY.

TULSA CHAPTER, OKLAHOMA, MRS. W. E. GORDON, REGENT, ESTABLISHED A GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY IN THE TULSA PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, AND RECENTLY MRS. J. GARFIELD BUELL REFURNISHED IT ENTIRELY WITH EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE. THE FURNITURE IS MAPLE OF WOOD-PEG CONSTRUCTION, AND THERE ARE TWO OLD OIL LAMPS FROM CAPE COD, AND ANTIQUE HESSIAN ANDIRONS FROM NEWBURY-PORT, MASS. THE WALL PAPER IS A COPY OF QUEEN ANNE PAPER IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY GEORGE WASHINGTON. MANY NEW VOLUMES OF GENEALOGY AND OTHERS RECENTLY BOUND HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE GIFT.

Committee on National Defense
Through Patriotic Education

The Teachers' Oath Bill

THERE have been editorials and letters on the Teachers' Oath Bill and congratulations for Governor Nice for vetoing the bill recently passed by the Maryland State Legislature. Governor Nice's veto is understandable because as a new governor in perplexing times he has his hands full without solving the situation presented at Johns Hopkins where 50 per cent of the teachers in physics and more than one-third of the professors in geology are foreign. In other words, he has enough nuts to crack without pulling them out of the fire, especially when he is assured that his decision will be acceptable to many of his people.

Let us examine his reasons for vetoing this bill. He says it neither provides the oath to be taken, nor provides a penalty for refusal to take the oath. At the hearing given to those interested in this legislation he was asked about his own position. What would happen if he refused to take his oath of office? His reply was that he wouldn't be governor. A very simple reply, and all that is needed in reference to those who would not comply with the law.

The Governor says no oath is provided. Art. 37 of the Declaration of Rights, published in the Maryland Manual, states in part: "Nor shall the legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution."

In Art. I, sec. 6 of the Maryland State Constitution we find:

"Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the laws, made pursuant thereto, shall before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof; and I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of —, according to the Constitution and Laws of this state, * * * *"

Can it be that those who oppose a Teachers' Oath of Office believe that the Governor and other state officers, as well as our President and members of Congress, are insulted, or suppressed, or robbed of freedom of thought, because they have taken an oath of office?

Can it be that those who consider such a bill an act of oppression do not consider the teacher one appointed to a position of trust, receiving pay from public funds?

The only explanation for their not always having been so considered is that in the early days teachers were paid by families and communities and did not receive their pay from state funds.

Be assured there is no more important office in any state than that of teacher to youth. It is time that this fact was being accepted by those who care for the institutions of the future.

As Colonel Woodcock pointed out in his able article in the Baltimore Sun, that there is no obstacle to foreign teachers taking an oath of loyalty to cover such period as they are privileged to teach in this country.

In his concern for the establishment of American Universities, George Washington said: "We ought to deprecate the hazard attending ardent and susceptible minds, from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems, before they are capable of appreciating their own."

Let us see to it that our youth are thoroughly taught the fundamentals of their own government by truly American teachers; then will they be prepared to discuss and evaluate the substitutes being offered on every hand. Most of our teachers are loyal Americans, and if approached intelligently on this subject would be proud to be included with the President and the Governor as servers of their country.

Good Citizenship Medals

Good Citizenship Medals are being enthusiastically received. Seven hundred
have been ordered since Congress. One chairman in New York has arranged for thirty medals, one in each division of the New York City schools. She feels that this is but a scratch on the surface of what can be done. She reports hearty cooperation on the part of school officials.

One chapter has given medals to the girls in sixty of its city grammar schools and organized these girls as "Medal Citizens." One school in another state has worked out a splendid program of character education with the Good Citizenship Medal as the prize.

Naval Appropriations

Naval appropriations for the fiscal year 1935-36 are practically assured as recommended by the Budget Bureau. The Senate has restored the amount for new construction cut in half by the House of Representatives, and the bill has gone to conference.

The House is expected to approve these increases, and to agree to the entire $29,000,000 for the replacement program. As the bill passed the House provision was made for the laying down the hulls of 24 new ships; but progress was to be held back. The House provided that a request for further appropriations might be asked next January if the President considered it advisable.

This is similar to the history of the Army Appropriation Bill: the House leaving the increase in army personnel to the President, the Senate amending with adequate appropriation, and the two Houses agreeing to the Senate amendments.

This is the first appropriation made by Congress in accordance with the policy established by the passage of the Vinson Naval Act. Last year's construction was made possible through funds allocated by the President from the P. W. A.

The Senate has added new items to the extent of $1,801,585, bringing the total up to $459,606,846. Among the new items are pay increases for officers to be promoted during the year, and better equipment for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The London Naval Treaty, as well as the Washington Naval Treaty, expires on January 1, 1936. It is still hoped that a conference may result in agreement on future limitations.

The United States made the first gesture for naval arms limitations in the days when it was building a mighty navy. It was hoped that the Washington Treaty, and the example set by the United States, would lead to real limitation of armament. In reality the United States has been the one to lag behind while others have built on. The passage of the naval appropriations bill by the present Congress assures the establishment of a naval policy, and a navy in keeping with our needs as expressed in the London Naval Treaty.

THE DISTRICT "DAUGHTERS" WILL ENTERTAIN THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution are to have the great pleasure of giving a reception in honor of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, and her Cabinet, on the evening of October 15, 1935.

The National Board, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is most cordially invited.

DAISY BENNETT GRIMES,
State Regent.
Soldiers' Graves in Connecticut

CHARLES R. HALE

Contributed by Orford Parish Chapter, D. A. R.

In the spring of 1916 several members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, an organization of descendants of those who were in the War of the Rebellion, and who are interested in the maintenance of Memorial Day and the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, met at Rocky Hill Cemetery for the purpose of making plans as to the best way of carrying on the work of the Grand Army in Rocky Hill. It was decided to place markers or flag-holders at each Civil War soldier's grave. This was done. That summer we made another visit to the cemetery and found that some of those markers were at the graves of children. Realizing that this method of marking graves was not a success, we decided to draw a plan of the cemetery and mark thereon the location of all Civil War veterans' graves, giving each a number, and with the number a history of his service, date of death, and age. The type of work we were doing began to be noticed by others. Mr. Godard, state librarian, repeatedly suggested that we include the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Then the war with Germany came. We made a change in our plans and decided to mark and locate the veterans' graves as far as possible of the fifteen wars in which our state, both as a colony and as a state, has participated: Pequot, King Phillip's, Queen Anne's, Veteran-Indian, England-Spain, King George's, French, Indian, Revolutionary, 1812, Florida, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, Mexican Border, and the war with Germany, better known as the World War.

At this time the General Assembly of our state made an appropriation to carry on the work, under the direction of the state librarian. Therefore, since 1919 it has been a joint work between the state and the Sons of Union Veterans.

On September 1, 1934, our list of soldiers' graves located in Connecticut is as follows:

Pequot War, 11; King Phillip's War, 24; Queen Anne's War, 30; Veteran-Indian War, 5; England-Spain War, 10; King George's War, 44; French-Indian War, 839; Revolutionary War, 7,269; War of 1812, 2,238; Seminole War, 19; Mexican War, 93; Civil War, 24,521; Spanish-American War, 1,410; Mexican Border War, 25; World War, 3,808—Total 40,346.

Divided in the eight counties of our state as follows:

Hartford County, 7,991; New Haven County, 8,498; New London County, 5,138; Fairfield County, 7,276; Windham County, 3,903; Litchfield County, 3,558; Middlesex County, 2,423; Tolland County, 1,559.

There are 1,905 cemeteries or burial places in Connecticut. The town of North Stonington has the most of all, 98; Killingly comes next with 67. The city with the largest number of soldiers' graves is New Haven, with 2,770. The cemetery with the most Revolutionary War graves is Grove Street, New Haven—146. The cemetery with the most 1812 War graves is Cedar Grove, New London, 126. While the largest number of Civil War soldiers' graves will be found in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven (1,167), the town of Manchester has seven cemeteries. The total of soldiers' graves found in Manchester is 340.

A complete headstone inscription of all the cemeteries in our state is being taken. It is believed that this work when completed will disclose many more graves of the veterans of earlier wars.

And what are the conditions of many of these country or homeland cemeteries? Many descendants of ancestors buried in them have gone to other states. If you ask those who now live nearby now-a-days about the cemetery, the answer will be "I no speak English." Many of these cemeteries have been allowed to become overgrown with weeds, brush, and trees, sometimes one must use a saw or an ax to reach them. In fact, three of the cemeteries in North Stonington were not found.
until a forest fire had burned away the brush.

In Killingly we had reached a total of 64 burial places and were making a canvass of each house inquiring if they knew of any others. At one place the man we found asked to see our list. Upon looking at it, he said: "There are two missing." One of these we located on a hill in the woods about one-quarter mile back of a farm house, and found it to contain the graves of one French-Indian and two Revolutionary War veterans. The owner of this farm had lived there fourteen years, but had never been able to find the cemetery.

In Coventry is a little burying ground back of a stone wall. A Yale professor visited the place to get some data of his ancestors. He found all of the twenty-six stones flat on the ground. He took up the matter with the town officials and was informed that there were no funds to care for that cemetery. Four Revolutionary veterans are buried there.

In the northwestern part of Granby, one-quarter of a mile from any road, will be found the Lee Cemetery with 96 stones still standing. To reach this cemetery one must cross an abandoned farm covered with bleached cattle bones. Seven Revolutionary soldiers' graves are located here.

In the Worthington Burying Ground, Colchester, the stones are sadly disfigured. It has been neglected for years. Cattle have been turned out to pasture and have been salted on some of the stones. Some of these conditions, together with the work of reclaiming lost cemeteries and the locating and marking of soldiers' graves, were placed before the General Assembly, which made an appropriation and passed laws relating to their care. Soldiers' stones were placed at the graves of these Colonial and Revolutionary veterans. After the soldiers' stones were set, the attention of the town officials was called to the law concerning the care of soldiers' graves, with the following result: The town of Coventry has voted $500 for the little cemetery back of the wall. Scarcely a week goes by without an inquiry: "What can we do in the restoration of our old cemeteries?"

There can be no question that there has been a marked improvement, and that a greater interest is taken today. Only lately have we found in a New Haven cemetery lot 108 graves of Civil War veterans who died in a hospital in New Haven during the war; all but four have remained unmarked, and not even a flag placed on their graves.

Buried in these little old yards are many who have been leaders in our Colonial and Revolutionary periods. In Center Cemetery, Hartford, we find the graves of two Pequot War veterans, the Rev. Samuel Stone, who died July 20, 1663, and of Thomas Bull, who died October, 1684, also that of Capt. Caleb Williamson, of King Phillip's War, and Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, of the Revolutionary War. On Market Street, next to St. Anthony's Church, is the grave of Dr. Morison, a King George War veteran.

In Palisado Cemetery, Windsor, are the graves of such well-known leaders as General Roger Newbury and Oliver Ellsworth.

In the village cemetery, Wethersfield, are buried Elisha Williams, a chaplain in King George's War, and Colonel John Chester, who was with General Washington at Long Island, White Plains and Trenton.

On a tobacco farm in East Hartford is the grave of Heman Baker, a Tolland Revolutionary soldier who died January 21, 1776, while on his way home, with smallpox.

Just south of the green in Brooklyn is the splendid memorial to General Israel Putnam, whose remains are buried beneath it.

In the old cemetery half a mile east of Lebanon Cemetery is the tomb containing the remains of Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary War Governor, and in the Yantic Cemetery, Norwich, the grave of William A. Buckingham, Civil War Governor; also in Norwich is the grave of John Mason, who died January 30, 1672, aged 72, who was the Commander in the Pequot War, and who was identified with all the leading events in the early history of the colony. Not far from where he rests is the grave of Uncas, the Indian Chief. In a little cemetery in Killingly, called the O'Brian, is the grave of Rueben Robinson. In his application for a pension this veteran said he was a guard at the execution of Major Andre.

In Riverview Cemetery, East Haddam, we
find the grave of Major-General Joseph Spencer.
In Wooster Cemetery, Danbury, is the grave of Major-General Wooster, who had the remarkable record of serving in four wars, once as captain of the old ship "Defense," and ending his military service as a Major-General. For his services at Louisburg he was received by the King, commissioned in a Royal Regiment, and put on half-pay for life. In Calhoun Cemetery, Cornwall, is buried Colonel Heman Swift, and in Cornwall Hollow, General John Sedgwick.

In Forestville under an apple tree is the grave of Captain Williamson, who was returning home with smallpox, but was unable to reach his home before death came.

In the old Farmington Cemetery, Farmington, are the graves of Colonel Fisher Gay and Colonel Nodiah Hooker.

Only a few of the most prominent soldiers whose graves have been found and located on our charts, have been mentioned here.

Of the 31,959 men from our state in the Revolutionary War, we have located to date more than 7,269.

Stiles gives the number serving from Ancient Wethersfield as 633, and we have been successful in locating 151 graves of those 633.

Of the Civil War only a few are marked Unknown, and of the Spanish-American War only one is thus marked. Strange to say, he is buried in the Soldiers' Plot in Norwich.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight soldiers' stones have been placed at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, 221 at the graves of French-Indian veterans and 556 at the graves of 1812 soldiers.

Windsor can justly claim the oldest gravestone in the state. It is that of the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who died September 4, 1644. In Wethersfield is found the stone of Leonard Chester, who died in 1648, also in Old Saybrook the stone of Lady Fenwick, who died in 1648; these are the second oldest stones in Connecticut.

The work of locating graves has taken much time, yet there are many amusing things to be found in every task. We go over every stone in a cemetery to see if there is anything on it in regard to service, and in doing so we have found many queer epitaphs.

In Forestville is one saying, "You are looking at the grave of a good man." In Westchester: "Honest men are few in this community, but he was one of the few." St. Andrew's Cemetery, North Bloomfield, has this: "He was the eldest and most respectable of the Holcomb family." In Carey Cemetery, Canterbury, a stone reads: "Samuel Darbee died July 17, 1767, killed by thunder and lightning." In Chesterfield Cemetery, Montville, we find Daniel Chappell was killed October 18, 1845, while in the act of taking a whale.

On the charts are the locations of such known places as the birthplace of Nathan Hale, the birthplace of General Nathaniel Lyon, the Putnam Wolf Den, and the Camp of Revolutionary soldiers at Redding.

The Colonial period begins with the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, Mass., and ends with the American Revolution. It is a singular coincidence that the last surviving soldier of the American Revolution, who died May 20, 1866, age 102, enlisted at Plymouth, Conn., and the last surviving widow of the American Revolution died at Plymouth, Vt., in 1906. Truly the Colonial Period began and ended at Plymouth.

This work has been carried on by a small but earnest body of men and women. We have a card index of the 40,000 burial places of soldiers. Two sets are maintained, one at the state library, as well as our own. We feel that at the state library they will be useful to the public. They are at all times secure, accessible, and of great aid to those interested in research work. Much of the success of the work is due to State Librarian George S. Godard, and to the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, and help given by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

These men who gave their lives for our country were our forefathers. Let us continue to cherish their memories.
IDAHO

The Twenty-third Annual State Conference of Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Moscow, March 15 and 16, 1935, with the Eliza Spalding Warren Chapter hostess, and the Moscow Hotel with its friendly atmosphere as headquarters.

The conference opened at 1:30 p.m. in the Elks' Temple, whose ballroom with its cream-colored walls, dark green velvet draperies, palms and dainty flowers, made a most harmonious setting. Assembly Call was sounded by the bugler, Mr. Innis. The Processional March was by Miss Isabel Clark, pianist. The color-bearer, Francis Laney, and the color guards, Morey Miller and Lewis Ensign in their R. O. T. C. uniforms, added a touch of formality. Three small children in Colonial costume, Claire Louise Hale, Charles and Jerry Carter, were charming, while the pages, Edna Belle Wood and Abigail Davis, attentively served the conference.

At the falling of the gavel the conference was formally opened by our state regent, Mrs. Thomas David Farrer, and Mrs. D. L. Fourn as acting recording secretary.

The music of all the sessions was enjoyable, most of it furnished by the pupils of the State University. The expert playing of Professor Carl Claus on his violin was a real treat to music-lovers.

A memorial service was conducted for our five members who died during the past
year. In the absence of Mrs. F. W. Mitchell, state chaplain, the service was ably conducted by Mrs. C. F. Schenk.

The banquet on Friday evening given at Hotel Moscow was a decided success; covers were laid for nearly 200. Mrs. R. H. Hull, regent of the hostess chapter, presided, the state regent made a few well-chosen remarks, and "The Vandaleers," from the University, entertained us generously and delightfully with songs, closing by Paul Rust singing Mrs. Magna's song, "The Flag." A most enlightening address was given by Dean Ivan C. Crawford of the engineering department of the University of Idaho, a "preparedness" address, describing the various ways in which our country has been unprepared in all the wars we've entered. The menu and program was a hand-lettered booklet made by Miss Myra Moody, containing attractive photographic views of Moscow. The evening closed with the singing of our state song—"Here We Have Idaho."

The election was very skilfully handled, and passed off smoothly with little waste of time. It resulted in the selection of Mrs. F. B. Laney for the new state regent. Mrs. Laney has been popular as state vice-regent and we feel that the affairs of the organization are in capable hands.

Eliza Spalding Warren Chapter was a charming hostess, from our bureau of information, Mrs. G. M. Miller, to the hospitality evidenced by the dainty bouquets of sweet peas in their pink and silver containers which greeted us on our dressing table, nothing being neglected for our pleasure.

The conference was fittingly closed by a ride about the city, which was furnished by the Kiwanis Club of Moscow, and followed by a tea given at Hays Hall at the University by Mrs. G. M. Neale, wife of the president of the University, assisted by Dean Permeal French and Miss Lena Shoup.

The beauty of this modern, well-paved little city of 4,000, with its three railroads, attractive homes, churches, and fraternal societies, is enhanced by the large proportion of young people. The University of Idaho has more than 2,000 students in its nine schools and colleges, with 143 persons on its faculty. Scattered over the rolling hills one finds the 29 buildings, from the large, soldier memorial gymnasium to the fraternity and sorority houses.

Those of us who arrived at Moscow over the North and South Highway had a constant entertainment in the many changes of weather in the 400 miles, from the spring flowers of the lowlands to the blinding snowstorm of the mountains, making treacherous roads. We passed over the famous Whitebird Hill—a continuous climb of eleven miles—and soon the nine-mile continuous climb of the Lewiston Hill. A few miles south of Lewiston one passes the imposing boulder which was erected by the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the Spalding Mission site at Lapwai. Our legislature, a few weeks ago, set aside 12 acres here as a Memorial Park, planning to restore the first church, school and home in Idaho. Rev. H. H. Spalding and the Indians secured a large stone from the bed of the Clearwater River from which they cruelly fashioned the grinding stone of the first grist mill. The Bible was printed here in the Nez Perce Indian language on the first printing press in Idaho.

CLARA L. WOOD,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The Thirty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was held from Wednesday, March 13, to Friday, March 15, 1935, at Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, state regent, presided at all of the sessions. Each session was opened with prayer by the state chaplain, and the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Edward J. Lake, state chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, led in the pledge of allegiance.

Abraham Lincoln, Pierre Menard and Springfield Chapters acted as hostesses. Miss Alice Helmle, regent of the Springfield Chapter, extended greetings from the hostess chapters. The address of welcome was given by Hon. J. W. Kapp, Jr., mayor of Springfield, and the response was by the state vice-regent, Mrs. John Gideon Powell.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Ray-
mond J. Kimbell, chaplain general from Illinois; Mrs. John H. Hanley, past vice-president general and past state regent; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, past vice-president general and past state regent; Mrs. William Jackson Sweeney, past state regent; Mrs. Eli Dixon, past state regent; Mrs. David J. Pfeffers, past state regent; Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, past state regent; Mrs. T. C. Rennicker, representative of American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Chittenden, Woman’s Relief Corp; Mr. Charles N. Neil, United Spanish War Veterans; Miss Edythe Mattocks, National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans; Miss Ruth DeFrates, Daughters of Veterans, and Mr. Amos M. Sharp, commander of the Department of Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars.

An impressive memorial service was conducted by the state chaplain, Mrs. B. C. VanLeer, for members whom the Illinois society had lost by death since the last state conference. Prayer was offered by the chaplain general, Mrs. Kimbell. Candles were lighted and a flower placed by the chapter regents for each deceased member. Taps sounded as a final tribute for these members.

Wednesday afternoon a tea was held in the Governor’s Mansion for delegates and visitors. It was a delightful affair. Four hundred guests were received by the state officers.

Mrs. Russell William Magna, president general, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, national chairman of Approved Schools, arrived Wednesday evening and were met with joyous greetings.

Thursday morning a pilgrimage was made to New Salem, the home of Abraham Lincoln from 1831 to 1837. This old shrine is being restored. Later in the day Lincoln’s Tomb was visited and a wreath placed by the president general and the state regent, the chaplain general reading from the D. A. R. ritual.

Thursday afternoon the session was held in the Lincoln Court Room of the old Capitol. Presentation of distinguished guests, Mrs. Magna, our president general; Mrs. Howard Bailey, vice-president general from Missouri; Miss Bonnie Farwell, state regent of Indiana; Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, national chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. James R. Crankshaw of Indiana, past vice-president general and past state regent, was made in this historic room. Judge Victor Hemphill, holding court in the Lincoln Circuit, gave an address on “Abraham Lincoln and National Defense.” This session was deeply impressive.

The state banquet was held Thursday evening in the Lincoln Hotel and was presided over by the state regent. The president general made the address of the evening and her theme was “Present Activities and the Doings of the D. A. R.” Gifts from the hostess chapters were presented to the president general in appreciation of her attendance as a guest. Gifts were presented to Constitution Hall at this time as follows: a green orchid for $5; Illinois State Officers’ Club, $50; Chicago Chapter, $500; a green orchid in honor of Mrs. Herrick, $10, and a green orchid, $5.

The State of Illinois completed the $15,000 goal for the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund and a new measure which would increase this goal to $20,000 was presented to the conference by the state student loan chairman, Mrs. Alexander Sclanders, and carried.

The conference voted to establish a lending bureau of historical papers and patriotic lectures and lantern slides, consisting of material of state-wide interest which should be kept at home and not in the files at Washington.

Several important resolutions were presented and approved, four of which are as follows:

Resolved, The State Board recommends to the State Conference that an appropriation be made in the sum of $100 to cover the expenses to Washington of the winner from Illinois in the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Contest.

Resolved, That we petition the national society of the Daughters of American Revolution that it urge the manufacture of small standardized American flags of American make which may be used for presentation to newly made American citizens and for use in Americanism work.

WHEREAS, During recent months it has become increasingly apparent to the citizens of the United States of America through publicity in the press, the enormous number of undesirable and illegally entered aliens, and

WHEREAS, These people in large numbers are public charges because of economic conditions as
well as their own inability to become adapted, and

WHEREAS, Many of whom actively agitate against the American form of government and customs while subsisting on American bounty; be it therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference petition the National Society of the Daughters of American Revolution to petition the United States Congress to conduct a census and registration of all inhabitants of this country in order that the several departments and enforcing agencies may have accurate information against the undesirable aliens who reside or have resided over a period in the country. Such a registration would be welcome by the great mass of decent law-abiding citizens, while it would be an additional weapon in the hands of our sadly handicapped agents.

Resolved, That the thirty-ninth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the measure which compels all public school teachers to take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

We also endorse the measure which would remove the Communistic Party ticket from all ballots.

The closing session of the Conference convened Friday morning. In the election Mrs. Samuel James Campbell was elected state regent; Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman, state chaplain; Mrs. William C. Fox, state recording secretary; Mrs. William Williamson, state registrar, and Mrs. Alexander Sclanders, state historian.

Mrs. Eli Dixon of Roseville was endorsed by the state for vice-president general for election in 1936.

The conference unanimously endorsed Mrs. Julian Goodhue, retiring state regent, as a candidate for the office of historian general.

After the retiring of the colors, the audience sang “God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again.” This was, indeed, an impressive and fitting close to a most successful annual state meeting.

LURA WISWELL SACKETT,
State Recording Secretary.

KENTUCKY

On Thursday, March 14, 1935, the Kentucky D. A. R. brought its annual conference, held at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, to a fitting climax when it dedicated a marble memorial with a bronze plaque “To the Martyrs of the Last Battle of the Revolution,” at Blue Licks Battlefield.

The delegates were guests of the Kentucky State Park Commission for a luncheon and the ceremonies were held in the New Museum, which houses one of the finest collections of Indian artifacts and pre-historic relics in the United States. The idea of the marker originated with the Lexington Chapter and commemorates the loss of the flower of central Kentucky’s manhood in that ill-fated conflict.

The design conceived by the chapter and executed by the University of Kentucky has been adopted for all state markers. Miss Varina Hanna, regent of Captain John McKinley Chapter, composed the inscription adopted. The original committee within the chapter was Mrs. J. Harry White, Mrs. George R. Mastin and Mrs. Preston Johnston, and their idea was carried out by a state committee composed of Mrs. Verner M. Moore, president of Lexington Chapter, chairman; Miss Nina Fisscher and Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, Frankfort; Mrs. Daniel Moore, Harrodsburg; Miss Esther Burch, Stanford; Mrs. J. H. White, Miss Varina Hanna and Mrs. M. Hume Bedford, regent of Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.

Color bearers were: Henry Martin White, Thomson Rigley Bryant, Jr., and Joseph H. Beard, III; bugle call and taps, Mr. Ellis Goe; invocation and benediction, Rev. W. T. Beeler, Mt. Olivet Methodist Church; presentation of marker, Mrs. Graham Lawrence, state regent; acceptance, Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, state park director; unveiling, Margaret Mahin Strode, descendant of Andrew McConnell, who was slain there, August 19, 1782, and Virginia Buckner, descendant of George Michael Bedinger, pioneer settler of Blue Licks; dedicatory address, Judge Inness B. Ross.

This park commemorates even more than this epochal battle, for it was here that the bones of the mastodon were found in such great numbers; that Daniel Boone and his party were captured by Indians; that early travelers stopped and thousands of later ones, as well, to partake of the healing mineral waters that have served pre-historic man, Indian, pioneer and modern.

MRS. W. T. FOWLER,
Press Chairman of Kentucky.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 26th
annual state conference, March 13, 14 and 15, 1935, at Chickasha, guests of the Chickasha Chapter. All sessions were held in the New Chickasha Hotel.

A dinner was given Wednesday evening, by the Hostess Chapter, for the state officers. Special guests were: Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall, vice-president general of Oklahoma, Mrs. Roy Neiland Lambert, state director, Children of the American Revolution and several honorary state regents.

The conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, Wednesday evening. Greetings were brought by: Honorable C. A. Dearmon, mayor of Chickasha; Mr. H. N. Mullican, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. J. H. Lane, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Dr. Howard Taylor, Dean of Arts and Science, of the Oklahoma College for Women, and Mrs. Roy Neiland Lambert, state director of the children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall, vice-president general, addressed the conference, her subject being: “We are debtors.” She closed her inspirational address with these words: “We are debtors to those who builded that we might live.” Greetings were read from the president general, Mrs. Russell William Magna, the national chairman for Approved Schools committee, Mrs. William H. Pouch; also many national officers and state regents.

The business sessions were held on Thursday and Friday. Reports of state officers, chapter regents and state chairmen will be published in the state year book. An Oklahoma state flag was presented to the state regent, from the Cushing Chapter, to be placed in the Colonial Kitchen, in Constitution Hall. A film of Bacone College, a gift from the Oklahoma Daughters, was presented to the state chairman for the Approved Schools, to be sent to the national chairman, Mrs. Pouch. One-eighth of the Good Citizenship Medals given last year were presented to students in the Oklahoma schools.

A number of delightful social affairs were given for the delegates, alternates and visitors. A spring luncheon Thursday and flag luncheon Friday; a tea, by the Chickasha Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; a play, followed by a reception, given at the Oklahoma College for Women, by the college. An address by Major Edwin L. Branham, chaplain, United States Army, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was given after the flag luncheon.

A “State Officers’ Club” was organized, following dinner Thursday evening, when twenty-four present and past state officers met for this purpose. Mrs. Marshall was elected president.

The memorial service in memory of the fifteen members who have passed away within the year, were conducted by the state chaplain, Mrs. W. C. Franklin. Candles placed in a wreath, were lighted for each one, as a passage of Scripture was read.

The following state officers were elected and appointed: Mrs. Fred Neff, state regent; Mrs. J. W. Kayser, state vice regent; Mrs. C. Robert Bellatti, state chaplain; Mrs. T. G. Gibson, state recording secretary; Mrs. J. Emmett Piersol, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. James J. McNeill, state treasurer; Mrs. Thomas B. Carson, state registrar; Mrs. Frank G. Munson, state historian; Mrs. F. S. Etter, state librarian; Mrs. Ben M. Curtis, state parliamentarian. Mrs. Luther E. Tomm was elected honorary state regent.

Belle R. Curtis,
State Recording Secretary.

ATTENTION MEMBERS!

The Magazine is now using “Chapter Work Told Pictorially.” This has been done to insure more prompt publication than when accompanied by written reports, and therefore chapters are invited to send in photographs of interesting events to appear in this Department.
Q. Who was the first physician in New England?
A. Dr. Samuel Fuller.

Q. Who was the first surgeon of whom we have record, who came to our shores?
A. Dr. Thomas Wotton, Surgeon-General of the London Company. He sailed with the expedition which left England on December 19, 1606.

Q. When was the first law pertaining to medicine passed in Virginia?
A. On October 21, 1639. It was "an act to compel physicians and surgeons to declare on oath the value of their medicines."

Q. Prior to the Revolution, where were the medical centers in this country?
A. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

Q. Who was the first New York physician?
A. A Huguenot, Dr. Johannes La Montagne. The colony was then New Amsterdam.

Q. How many of Penn's colonists died of smallpox on the voyage to America?
A. One-third of the number died of this disease.

Q. Was influenza prevalent in Colonial times?
A. It was. So also were smallpox, yellow fever, dysentery, scurvy.

Q. In 17th Century America, where were smallpox epidemics the most serious?
A. In New England.

Q. In what city was established the first great American hospital?
A. In Philadelphia.

Q. Who were the first Doctors of Medicine graduated in Philadelphia?
A. Jonathan Potts, James Tilton, Jonathan Elmer and Nicholas Way.

Q. In what American city was the first doctor's degree granted to a student of medicine?
A. This was granted in New York. The degree was bestowed upon Robert Tucker by the Medical School of New York, in 1770. The second candidate for the degree of doctor was Samuel Kissam (1771).

Q. When Captain John Smith was injured by an explosion of gunpowder, was he cared for by a physician?
A. The record reads: "For there was neither chirurgeon nor chirurgery at the fort." Captain Smith was obliged to return to England for treatment. This occurred in 1609.

Q. Who was the physician-general of the Jamestown colony in 1611?
A. Dr. Lawrence Bohun.

Q. Was there a physician aboard the Welcome on the voyage which brought Penn to America?
A. The Welsh physician, Griffith Owen, came with Penn. The latter paid a tribute to Owen in describing him as "tender Griffith Owen who both sees and feels."

Q. How old was the well-known midwife, Ruth Barnaby, when she was inoculated during a smallpox epidemic in Boston?
A. Approximately one hundred years old. She escaped the disease.

Q. Why did so many of the Pilgrims die within the first three months after reaching the New World?
A. Bradford left the observation that the high death rate was due to the Pilgrims' "being infected with ye Scurvie and other diseases, which this long voyage and their Inacomodate condition had brought upon them; so as there dyed some times 2 or 3 of a day, in ye foresaid time."

Q. What occasioned the first quarantine regulations enforced in this country?
A. The outbreak of a disease identified now as yellow fever led to the enactment of the first quarantine regulations which are known to have been made here. This was in 1647.
Q. When the Revolutionary War began, how many medical practitioners were there in the colonies?
A. It is probably correct to say that there were approximately three thousand five hundred medical practitioners in the colonies.

Q. How early was a Coffee House established in the Colonies?
A. As early as in 1745. It was The Widow Roberts' Coffee House in Philadelphia.

Q. Was it customary to advertise in the eighteenth century newspapers?
A. Not until the century was well advanced, did advertising begin to appear in the newspapers of the colonies.

Q. What were certain of the articles sold by women merchants in the eighteenth century?
A. "Finest Chrystal spectacles set in Temple, Steel, Leather or Other Frames"; tobacco; drugs; books; hardware; cutlery; dry goods; seeds; china; groceries; wines.

Q. Who was William Nuthead?
A. Nuthead was the first printer to set up a press in Virginia, and in Maryland.

Q. Who was the first printer in British America?
A. Stephen Daye. His name is also spelled Day.

Q. In which colony was the first press set up south of Massachusetts?
A. In Jamestown. Nuthead had established it as early as 1638.

Q. Who was Mrs. Jesse Glover?
A. Mrs. Glover was the wife of the Reverend Jesse Glover who brought the first press to British America. Upon his death, she set up the press in Cambridge.

Q. How early did Massachusetts pass a law requiring the establishment of schools?
A. The earliest law of this kind was passed in 1647.

Q. Name two early women colonists.
A. Nine colonists accompanied Mary and Margaret Brent to Maryland. After establishing themselves on their plantations in 1638, the sisters sent to England for more colonists.

Q. Who was the first American poet?
A. Anne Bradstreet is generally honored as the first.

Q. Who was the first woman printer in the American colonies?
A. Dinah Nuthead, widow of William Nuthead, appears to have been the first woman printer in the New World.

Q. How many colonists founded the first settlement on the James?
A. One hundred and four.

Q. What sum was subscribed by the London merchants to help finance the Plymouth expedition?
A. Seven thousand pounds.

Q. How much money did the Pilgrims pay the London merchants in order to be released by them?
A. After the lapse of seven years, the Pilgrims were able to pay the London merchants the sum of £1800 for their release.

Q. In what year did John Rolfe first cure tobacco?
A. In 1612.

Q. Which colonies were called the "bread colonies?"
A. The Middle Colonies. This was occasioned by the fact that wheat was the leading product.

Q. What was the third largest national group which came to America during the colonial period?
A. The Germans constituted the third largest group. The first was made up of the English; the second, Irish.

Q. How many chests of tea were tossed overboard during the Boston Tea Party?
A. Three hundred and forty-two.

Q. At what amount was the tea valued?
A. At fifteen thousand pounds.

Q. Who suggested the Stamp Act Congress?
A. Samuel Adams.

Q. Who said: "The Revolution was effected before the war commenced"?
A. John Adams.

Q. How large was Philipse manor, in New York?
A. It numbered three hundred square miles.

Q. What was the average age of the
members of the Constitutional Convention?
A. The average age was a little above forty. The youngest member, Dayton, was twenty-six.

Q. How many members of the Convention later occupied high office in the government?
A. Thirty-two.

Q. When did the first German colonists land in Pennsylvania?
A. On October 6, 1683.

Q. Who was Cornelis Plockhoy?
A. He was the leader of the little band of Mennonites of Amsterdam which tried to establish a colony in the New Netherlands. The English blotted it out.

Q. Where was the first German colony established in the South?
A. At Purysburg, in what was later South Carolina.

Q. Who made the first organ built in what is now the United States?
A. The carpenter, and joiner, Matthias Zimmerman, of Philadelphia, is credited with building the first organ.

Q. In the Revolution, who served as baker-in-chief for the army?
A. Christopher Ludwig.

Q. How long before the arrival of the Pilgrims did the Dutch navigator, Block, find the Connecticut?
A. Six years. He named the stream the "Versche."

Q. Did Jefferson believe that tobacco was indigenous to this country?
A. He thought that it had been imported from South America.

Q. In the middle sixteen hundreds, how much did it cost to send a ton of tobacco to England?
A. 17.9 per cent of the gross sales.

Q. In 1755, how many wagons did Braddock have for his army, when he made his advance on the French?
A. All that were available—twenty-five.

Q. How effective was Franklin’s advertisement for wagons for Braddock’s army?
A. When General Braddock’s need became known to Franklin, he issued an “Advertisement” which was addressed “To the inhabitants of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland.” It resulted in there being assembled within a fortnight, 259 pack horses and 159 wagons.

Q. Who built and drove the first steam engine on an American highway?
A. Oliver Evans.

Q. Was suicide common in Colonial times?
A. It was very rare.

Q. Was the whipping post in New York a “fixed Contrivance”?
A. In this colony, the criminal was moved about, sometimes in a tar-barrel, and whipped at each street corner.

Q. What refreshments were usually served at funerals?
A. Punch and hot wine were especially popular.

Q. Who organized the first volunteer fire company in America?
A. Benjamin Franklin formed this company in 1738.

Q. In what year were coaches for public conveyance first established in Massachusetts?
A. In 1763.

Q. Were wigs popular throughout the Colonial period?
A. They began to go out of fashion after Braddock’s defeat.

Q. On what weekday did the New Englander choose to serve fish?
A. Saturday was the traditional day for the fish dinner.

Q. What was the usual price of concert tickets?
A. A single ticket was fifty cents.

Q. What industry in the colonies was the most important?
A. Shipbuilding.

Q. Where was the keel of the first ship built in America laid?
A. Captain Block is credited with laying the first keel at Manhattan.

Q. Where was the first almshouse established in this country?
A. It is probably correct to say that the Philadelphia Almshouse established about 1730 was the first.
PUTTING romance back into the soil and making maps of it is the chosen vocation of Mrs. Walter A. Henricks, a prominent member of Guyanoga Chapter, Penn Yan, New York. With rare inspiration Mrs. Henricks chose one of the garden spots of all America, the region about the Finger Lakes in central New York, and created a pictorial map that has taken the state by storm. Indeed, her map is regarded by critics as one of the very finest of its kind ever produced.

Perhaps the secret of Mrs. Henricks' remarkable success is the method of constructing her map. It is a pictorial record of men and events and episodes of interest to all classes of people and all ages, from young to old. Few localities anywhere have so much scenic and historical interest as the Finger Lakes, stretching as they do from the country south of Rochester to Syracuse on the north, and from Bath to Owego on the south. Enclosed within this rectangle are three of the little finger lakes, Honeoye, Canandaigua and Keuka, set between high, rugged hills that in other places would be called mountains, a veritable Alpine wonderland. Further east from Geneva to the highlands south of Syracuse are the larger Finger Lakes, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles and Otisco.

Mrs. Henricks, with the genius of a cartographer, has placed before the eyes of her clients a wealth of historical facts. She shows us the Finger Lakes region as a Revolutionary battleground, she shows by picture where the French Governor of Canada came with an invading army to destroy the Iroquois allies of England, and where the Seneca Indians had their strongholds. More than that, she shows the spots where Indian relics in rich abundance may be found and where the great museums have made their excavations.

Facts revealed in clever pictures drawn by Mr. C. M. Plasted, the artist, tell us where the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, studied, where Amelia Bloomer and Elizabeth Cady Stanton held forth, and where John D. Rockefeller was born. And talking about famous men and women, how many remember that in the Finger Lakes region lived such national figures as Narcissa Prentiss and her husband, Marcus Whitman, of Oregon Trail fame, or that Robert G. Ingersoll, Brigham Young, Millard Fillmore and Hiawatha were born here? Mark Twain married at Elmira, the seat of the first women's college, and William Seward, who bought Alaska, lived at Auburn. Near Penn Yan settled the "chosen friend of God," Jemima Wilkinson, to preach in 1790 a new doctrine of faith in works, mostly agricultural. Great inventions had their first inception here, and the list is large, including soil pipe, Pullman cars, talking pictures, cast-iron plows, and kodaks. Great Indian battles were fought at Newtown, Aurora and Cherry Valley, and great treaties held at Canandaigua. As for fruit, the first Wagner apple was produced here in 1796, just south of the Geneva Experiment Station, and the region about Keuka and Canandaigua is the greatest grape-producing section in the East, one county in California alone exceeding it.

She has succeeded and planned a new map, working with Dr. Arthur C. Parker, former State Archeologist and Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Parker recently came to Washington, D. C., to interest Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Representative Will Rogers, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes and Indian Commissioner John Collier in his plans to extend the Indian rehabilitation project in the Empire State.

To assist him, he brought an illuminated map just published, depicting Indian episodes and legends, and showing the locations of the various tribes and nations. The historical material was furnished by Dr. Parker as well as by Mrs. Walter Henricks, cartographer of the Rochester Museum.

The acquisition of historic property is becoming more and more a definite public project of the Federal and State governments, and hundreds of old places throughout the country are now thrown open as historic house museums. Since the preservation of early houses has long been among the important patriotic works of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this timely volume must assuredly create a widespread interest, especially in those chapters whose outstanding record has been along these lines. It is based on field work financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the author is a recognized authority on the subject, being Director of the American Association of Museums.

Chapter I is a brief history of American houses, giving as examples various dwellings already dedicated to museum use. Of these the Fairbanks House (1636) at Dedham, Mass., is probably the oldest.

Part III discusses pioneering in a new direction—prospects of historic houses as museum resorts, which bids fair to be a successful venture. For instance, Salem’s House of Seven Gables has summer guests who linger for several days, while the Williamsburg Restoration is to be a living museum, with restored inns to care for the visiting public.

The 66 illustrations are excellent. At the end is an index, a bibliography, and a most useful directory which briefly describes 400 historic house museums—places no longer homes but exhibition houses. Listed here are many historic houses owned by the D. A. R., and others that are State, city, or county-owned, but in their custody and administered through their patriotic cooperation.


Chapter I describes the thoroughly English character of the scene, whose outward aspects still resemble Elizabethan days when the house was new. Next, the author traces the earlier history of Sulgrave from the Doomsday Survey in 1086, through the various succeeding divisions of the Estate, quoting extracts from ancient deeds and rentals in the reign of Henry VIII. He outlines the origins of the Washington family and the various stages by which they arrived at Sulgrave, reconfirming George Washington’s own belief that his ancestors came from the north of England.

For several hundred years after the Washingtons left Sulgrave in 1659, the Manor remained neglected and obscure until its purchase in 1914 by the Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years’ Peace between Great Britain and the United States. It is now administered by the Sulgrave Manor Board, of which the author is a member, and accounts are given of the formal opening and dedication of the Manor House in 1921, and its endowment by the Society of Colonial Dames.

The plates, 16 in number, are of exceptional merit and these with the 36 figures, which are the work of an expert draughtsman as well as artist, form illustrations that, with the graphic and technically intelligent text, should offer material of definite value to architect as well as layman.
Bristol Chapter House

EDITH BURDICK WARDWELL
Regent

Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was founded by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour on December 14, 1891, with eleven charter members, being the first chapter formed in New England and the third in the National Society. All meetings were held at the homes of members, and as the chapter grew the need of a permanent home was felt.

On April 1, 1929, one of the members, Miss Emma M. Munro, died. In her will she left to Bristol Chapter her home, together with a sum of money for its upkeep, to be used as a Chapter House.

Originally a one-family house it was possible to spend a part of the money to remodel it and make an attractive five-room apartment on the second floor. This is rented. The rent from the apartment, together with the income from the rest of the money, pays all the expenses on the house, making it self-supporting.

Downstairs, we have a convenient kitchen, fully equipped; a large attractive dining room with a fireplace; and, by making two archways and throwing three rooms into one, a fine assembly room. One of the archways was given by a member in honor of her mother.

The house is surrounded by a beautiful lawn with fruit trees, shrubs and flower beds, the roses and peonies being especially beautiful. In 1932, an evergreen tree donated by a member was planted in honor of George Washington. On May 14, 1934, an elm was planted in front of the house in honor of Lafayette. The tree was donated by the Bristol Garden Club.

On November 15, 1934, a bronze tablet in honor of the memory of Miss Munro was unveiled with fitting exercises.

In the house we have many articles of historical interest which have been donated from time to time. One member bequeathed a beautiful maple desk and other useful articles of furniture. We also have a fine steel engraving of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence which belonged to our founder Mrs. Wilbour; two Revolutionary guns and a Revolutionary sword, many pieces of china, a steel engraving of Washington, etc.

Only we were fortunate in having given us a part of Miss Munro’s furniture, including the piano. In the attic were several trunks of old clothes which have been used as costumes. Among the things was Miss Munro’s doll, a baby of seventy years ago.

Besides our regular monthly meetings we hold suppers, luncheons and bridge parties in our house. Our annual picnic on August 29, the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, is held on the lawn.
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 envelope 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.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish same.

If the members are not interested in this, of course it will be discontinued.

SAMUEL M. STONE BIBLE
Pittsylvania Co., Va.

Births

Samuel M. Stone was born February 10, 1826.

Elizabeth E. Stone, wife of Samuel M. Stone, was born Oct. 3, 1831.

James B. A. Stone, son of Samuel M. Stone and Elizabeth E. Stone, was born October 23, 1852.

Bettie E. Stone, daughter of Samuel M. and Elizabeth E. Stone, was born February 23, 1858.

Samuel M. Stone, son of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born Monday, May 31, 1880.

Bettie E. Stone, daughter of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born August 5, 1881.

Mary Emma Stone was born Thursday, September 25, 1884. Daughter of James B. and Kate W. Stone.

George Carter Stone, son of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born Wednesday, June 8, 1887.

Mary Hightower Stone, daughter of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born Sunday, January 27, 1889.

Kate Womack Stone, daughter of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born Wednesday, November 19, 1890.

James Banister Stone, Jr., son of James B. and Kate W. Stone, was born January 18, 1893.

Kate W. Carter, wife of James B. Stone, was born October 17, 1859.

Fletcher Kirk Perrow Jr., son of Fletcher Kirk Perrow and Bettie E. Stone Perrow, was born Mar. 28, 1906, Anniston, Ala. (Forbes.)

George Mucklow Stone, son of Samuel Marion and Effie Louise Mucklow Stone, was born Feb. 9, 1908, Charleston, W. Va.

Samuel M. Stone Jr., son of Samuel M. and Effie Mucklow Stone, was born April 19, 1910, Charleston, West Va.

Mary Katherine Stone, daughter of S. M. and Effie M. Stone, was born Sept. 28, 1912, Charleston, West Va.

James Banister Stone Perrow, son of F. Kirk Perrow and Bettie Stone Perrow, was born Sept. 8, 1909, Lynchburg, Va.

Elizabeth Stone Perrow, daughter of F. Kirk Perrow and Bettie Stone Perrow, was born March 3, 1915, Anniston, Ala.

F. Kirk Perrow, husband of Bettie E. Stone, was born Mar. 1, 1874.

Samuel Stone Gregory Jr., son of Mary Stone and S. S. Gregory, was born Oct. 4, 1917, Danville, Va.

James Banister Stone Gregory, son of Mary Stone and S. S. Gregory, was born July 14, 1920, Danville, Va.

Mary Carter Stone, daughter of George C. and Mary Younger Stone was born Oct. 19, —.—.

Lewis William Gregory, son of Mary Stone and S. S. Gregory, was born June 2, 1923, Danville, Va.
Mary and Margaret Perrow, daughters of J. B. S. and Margaret Jones Perrow, born Mar. 9, 1934 at U. of Va.

Marriages

Samuel M. Stone and Elizabeth E. Stone were married November 12, 1851. (Anderson)

James B. Stone and Kate W. Carter were married June 18, 1879.

Bettie (Elizabeth) E. Stone and Fletcher Kirk Perrow were married June 21, 1905, at "Locust Hill," ancestral home near Hurt, Va.

Samuel M. Stone, son of James B. Stone, and Effie Louise Mucklow were married April 24, 1907, in Charleston, W. Va.

George Carter Stone and Mary Carter Younger were married at Stovall, N. C., July 12, 1916.

Mary H. Stone and Samuel Stone Gregory were married August 10, 1916, at "Locust Hill," the ancestral home near Hurt, Va.

James Banister Stone, Jr., and Janet Watkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry Clay Watkins, were married Nov. 3, 1931, in Richmond, Va.

James Banister Stone Perrow, and Margaret Jones were married May, 1933, near Charlottesville, Va.

Deaths

Elizabeth E. Stone, wife of Samuel M. Stone, departed this life on the 5th of March, 1855. The funeral was preached on the 7th from Hebrews, 9th chapter, 27, 28 verses.

Bettie E. Stone, daughter of Samuel M. and Elizabeth E. Stone, departed this life on the 12th of February, 1859. Her funeral was preached on the 14th from Jeremiah, 31st chapter, 15th verse.

Samuel M. Stone died at his home on Staunton River, Pittsylvania Co., Va., the 17th of June, 1881. Aged 55 years, 4 mos., 7 days. His funeral was preached by Dr. A. B. Brown from the 12th chapter, 15th verse, Romans, on Sunday the 19th of June and the burial immediately afterwards assisted by a large congregation of neighbors.

James B. (A) Stone, son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth E. Stone, died November 25, 1915.

Mary Emma Stone, daughter of James B. and Kate W. Stone, died June 24, 1885.

Kate W. Stone, wife of James B. Stone and daughter of Dr. Geo. A. Carter and Bettie A. Carter, died at 12 p. m. Thursday, January 25, 1900. Her funeral was preached Saturday, January 27 at 2 p. m. by W. D. Barr from the 7th verse and 13th chapter of John.

The children born of her were: Samuel M. Stone, Bettie E. Stone, Mary E. Stone, George C. Stone, Mary H. Stone, Katie W. Stone and James B. Stone.


James H. Stone Bible Dictionary


Elizabeth his wife, born June 21st, 1786. We was married September, the eighth day —, 1803.

Edmund Stone, son of James, born January 8, 1805.

Mildred Stone, daughter of James, born January 21, 1809.

Mary Stone, born November the 11th day —, 1810.

John T. Stone, born Sept. 18, 1812.

James Stone, born October 23, 1814.

Catherine W. Stone, born September 12, 1816.

Bathilda Stone was born December 6, 1818.

Sussanna Stone was born May 18, 1820.

Emily W. Stone, born August 27, 1823.

Samuel M. Stone, born Feb. 10, 1826.

Tabitha E. Stone was born April 14, 1828.

John Stone Bible Record

Halifax Co., Va.

John Stone, son of Joshua Stone and wife, was born Nov. 25, 1754.

Dolly, daughter of Wm. Hoskins and wife, was born Nov. 10, 1761.

John Stone and Dolly Hoskins were married Oct. 2, 1777.

James H., son of John Stone and wife was born Oct. 17, 1778.

Benjamime, son of John Stone and wife, was born Dec. 30, 1780.
Nancy, daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Nov. 6, 1785.
Mary, daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Jan. 6, 1786.
Dolly C., daughter of John Stone and wife, was born May 6, 1788.
Elizabeth, daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Jan. 15, 1791.
Wilmoth, daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Aug. 30, 1792; died Oct. 11, 1793.
Sally, daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Sept. 4, 1794.
Wilmoth B., daughter of John Stone and wife, was born Aug. 28, 1797.
Dolly, wife of John Stone, died Apr. 4, 1802.
Lucy Hoskins, second wife of John Stone, was born Apr. —, 1769.
John Stone and Lucy Hoskins were married about December, 1802.
John H., son of John Stone and 2nd wife, was born Oct. 4, 1803.
Tabitha, daughter of John Stone and 2nd wife, was born Apr. 5, 1805.
Page Finey, daughter of John Stone and 2nd wife, was born March —, 1807; died Nov. —, 1807.
Mary Page Finey, daughter of John Stone and 2nd wife, was born Jan. 11, 1809.
Mary, daughter of John Stone and 1st wife, died January 10, 1809.
Lucy, second wife of John Stone, died May 4, 1810.
Wilmoth B., daughter of John Stone and 1st wife, died Apr. 7, 1818.
Dolly C. Collins, daughter of John Stone and 1st wife, died January 17, 1836.
Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of John Stone and 1st wife, died May 18, 1840.
John Stone died July 10, 1824 (Aged 70 years.)

Exact copy of copy from John Stone’s Bible made by Mr. Jim Stone, Danville, Va.

STONE FAMILY LINE FROM WILLIAM AND SARAH STONE
(Worked out from the Records of the Circuit Court of Richmond Co., at Warsaw, Va., by E. Carter Delano.)

WILLIAM STONE
b. —
d. Made will Sept. 9, 1704.
Will proved Dec. 4, 1704.
M.

SARAH —.
b. —.
d. Made will July 2, 1711.
Will proved May 1, 1717.
Children named in will:
“My Son: Phillip Stone
My Son: Joshua Stone
My Son-in-law: Robert Scholfield
My Grandson: Gragory Glascock
My Grandson: John Glascock
My Wife: Sarah Stone
My Daughter: Elizabeth Stone
My Daughter: Mary Fan
Recorded Jan. 31, 1707.

JOSHUA STONE
b. —
d. Dec. 15, 1717 (without will)
M.

MARY —.
b. —.
Children: Joshua, born Oct. 20, 1716 (only child).

JOSHUA STONE
b. Oct. 20, 1716
m. Nov. 22, 1738
d. Will proved Nov. 8, 1774.
M.

WILMOTH BRYANT
b. —
m. Nov. 22, 1738.
d. —
Children:
William, b. June 9, 1740.
Benjamin, b. Sept. 26, 1747.
Thomas, b. Dec. 31, 1750.
John, b. Nov. 25, 1754.
Moses, b. May 12, 1758.

“North Farnham Parish Register, 1672—1800”

The above records used through the courtesy of Mrs. F. Kirk Perrow, Locust Hill, Hurt, Virginia, and attested by her in the presence of R. B. Dawson, Notary Public.
ANSWERS

15341. Powell.—William Powell, brother of James, married Nancy Bobo. Sally Powell, daughter of William, married Reuben Powell and removed to Alabama. Would like to corrs. and exchange data regarding this family.—Mrs. Ruth Winn Wickwire, 1224 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

15332. Bouck-Herron.—Christian Bouck from Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, to what is now Fultonham, Schoharie Co., N. Y., about 1709. His son William married Margaret Borst. William Christian Bouck, their son, born 1786, died 1859, Governor of N. Y., 1843-45, mar. Katherine Lawyer and had son Charles, 1829-1909, who mar. Julia Eleanor Best, gr. dau. of Timothy Murphy of the Maryland Rifles. This Charles Bouck was a member of the N. Y. Assembly.

(a) Herron.—Mackenzie’s Colonial Families of The United States, vol. 4, p. 10, gives the Taft-Herron line of Cincinnati. Francis Herron, from Ireland to Lancaster, Pa., 1734 mar. Mary McNutt and had son Francis who mar. Jane Wills. William, their son, mar. Nancy Reynolds and had son John Williamson, who mar. Ann Collins. From Chalkley’s “Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia,” Wm. Herron of Rockingham or Richmond Co., Va., was drowned bet. 1798-1804. His bro. Thomas, who was his administrator and a sister Jane, wife of Alexander Campbell of Rockingham Co., Va. In a suit to settle the estate, Jane testified that she had lived in Ireland when Wm. died and that the other sisters were still there (1804). That Thomas was a half-bro. and had come to America from Ireland forty years earlier.

—Mrs. Eleanor Parker Hopkins, 128 S. Ashland Ave., Lexington, Ky.

12918. Partlow.—The first Partlow to come to America was John Partlow of Wales. He was drowned on a return voyage to Wales where he was going to receive a legacy. His sons were John, Samuel and David, who settled in Spotsylvania Co., Va. On page 352, Spotsylvania County records: Sept. 1779. John Falconer of Spotsylvania Co. sold to Samuel Partlow of Caroline Co. 300 acres in Spotsylvania. This Samuel had children, John, Samuel and daughter Ann.—Miss Bessie Partlow, Liberty, Texas.


15384d. Thomas-Haines.—Samuel Thomas, born 1817, was a son of Lydia Haines Thomas and her husband. Would
suggest your writing to some of the desc. who might have further infor. Can furnish one of the addresses if you care to have it.

—Mrs. Frances Strowger, 3834 N. E. 23rd Avenue, Portland, Ore.

15413b. TAYLOR. — William Taylor, 1744-1830, of Ross Co., Ohio, mar. Lucy Imlay and had chil.:—Mary, b. 1769, who mar. Aaron Applegate; Joseph, b. 27 Sept. 1770, mar. Jane Irwin 8 Aug. 1798; Sarah, mar. John Applegate; Edward, mar. Mary Smith; Eleanor, who mar. 4 Jan. 1800; William b. 1775, mar. Catherine Wise; John Taylor, b. 5 July 1782, who mar. 6 Mch. 1806 Mary Pierce; Lucy, b. 12 May 1782, d. 15 Sept. 1865, mar. 22 Apr. 1801 John Wilson; David, who was mar. Abigail McClure; George, who mar. 1st Mary Smith; Elisha, who mar. Sarah Adair; Isaac, who mar. Lydia Perkins; Jonathan, b. 10 Nov. 1793 who mar. Eliaan Trindle; Elizabeth, b. 1796 mar. 1818 John Evans. Write to Mrs. L. F. Hobart, Melford, Ohio. Will be glad to corres. and exchange data.—Mrs. Louise Guthrie Blankenship, Williston, North Dakota.

6240. LAMPHEAR-AMES.—Mary Erminah was the daughter of Rev. Charles Levi Bartlett and his wife Emeline Dudiddle Lamphear. Rev. Charles' parents were James Harbert Bartlett and his wife Nancy Farwell, and James was the son of Mathias and Elizabeth Bartlett Bottlett. Would like to corres. with desc. of these families.—Mrs. Mabel J. Bailey, Sedalia, Missouri.

15363c. PEARCE-ROSS. — Nancy Ross, b. 15 July 1783 in Virginia, prob. Hampshire Co. She was the dau. of William Ross and his wife Winifred (Wineford) , dau. of Daniel Rector. Wm. Ross and his family removed to Ky. and on the 16th of August 1800 Nancy married William R. Pearce. They removed to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where Nancy died 1 Jan. 1814, and Thomas Jefferson Pearce mar. 2nd the widow George. By this 2nd mar. he had a son Harvey B., who mar. Violette Houston. Wm. Ross, who died after his dau. Nancy, mentioned the following chil. as hers in his will: Wm. H., Betsy, Matilda, Lucinda, Nancy and Jesse. Wm. H. mar. Artissima Colvin; Betsy mar. Robert Neal and Matilda mar. Lemuel Barrett. In 1824 their sister Nancy was the wife of James Pearce and they quit claim to 43 acres which they evidently had title to through one of them in Ross Co., Ohio. My Rosses were in Hampshire and in 1767 spread out into Penna. and later into Mason and Jefferson Counties, Ky. Will be glad to corres.—Mrs. Laura Sage Jones, Delavan, Wisconsin.

12839. VERNON-SALKELD. — Mary Salkeld who married Nathaniel Vernon, was a widow. Have the record of their marriage and other infor. abt. their chil. Would be glad to corres. with any Vernons.—Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, 102 Denver Ave., Westmont, N. J.

15371. WELCH.— John Welch (dates of birth and death and parentage unknown) mar. Sarah Reiner, Rhynor or Rhiner, and had chil. William and Hannah. John and Sarah lived at Harper's Ferry, and he may be buried nr. Coshocton, Ohio, as his son Wm. lived there. This son William mar. Mary Barbara Lamberson and his sister Hannah Reiner Welch mar. Daniel O'Donnell of New Philadelphia, Ohio, where she lived and is buried. Have infor. of the desc. of both of these families and will be glad to help you if this is the family you are looking for.—Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 7409 Arlington Drive, Richmond Heights, Missouri.

15362. LAMPTON. — William Lampton, b. 1724, son of William Henry Lampton of England. Benjamin, son of William, b. 1724, had a bro. Wm., b. 1764. Benjamin Lampton b. 1770 d. 1838, was the grandfather of Samuel Clemens. Patsy Lampton, b. 1805 mar. Judge John A. Quarles. Mrs. Clemens cousin James Lampton was the son of Samuel Lampton, b. 1772 and his 2nd wife, Isabel Anderson. This data was copied from “The Lampton Family in America, 1724-1927”—hope it will be of use.—Mrs. Nancy Allen, 407 West 8th St., Owensboro, Ky.

DAKIN.—The following is copied from the “Descendants of Thomas Dakin of Concord, Mass. and Rev. Simon Dakin of North East, N. Y., 1624-1920” by A. H. Dakin, Jr. and Emily L. Reed. Thomas Dakin, d. Concord, Mass., 21 Oct. 1708 and was born, according to his will, in 1624, son of John who mar. 1st Sarah who died 18 Oct. 1659 and mar. 2nd 11 June 1660 Susanna, widow of Richard Stratton.


15365c. KITTEL-DEENMARKEN.—In the Reformed Church Records of Kingston, N. Y. p. 169, is recorded the baptism of Christina, dau. of Hendrik Kittel and Catrina Deenmarken, his wife, on June 4, 1727. Her sponsors were Hendrik Fees and Christina Kittel. On page 547 is the mar. of Hendrik Kittel and Catrina Deenmarken, both b. in Hoog-duytsland (Germany) and
both now residing under jurisdiction of Hurley. Banns registered 20 Sept. 1724, married 9 Oct. 1724. On page 560, Catrina Deenmarken, widow of Hendrik Kittel married Johannes Weever (Weaver) 9 July 1731. In Capt. A. H. Van Deusen’s Genealogy of the Van Deusen Family he states that Lena Van Deusen, dau. of Wilhelmus and Christina (Kittel) Van Deusen mar. abt. 1787 Peter Wiessner, Jr. Other recs. state that Peter Wiessner, Jr., mar. another Lena Van Deusen. Would like to corre. with anyone having definite proof of the marriage of Lena, dau. of Wilhelmus Van Deusen.—Miss Phyllis Raymond, South Highland Avenue, Nyack, N. Y.

15359. LITTLE.—Samuel Littler mar. Rachel, widow of Thomas Taylor and dau. of John Minshall of Great Britain. Samuel and Rachel were mar. at Nottingham, Pa. 31 May 1707. Marriage recorded in Book A. of marriage certificates of Chester Monthly Meeting, Delaware Co., Pa., page 18. Samuel Littler died 12 March 1727, buried 14 Mch. 1727 at Nottingham, Pa. His will dated 8 Mch. 1727 was prob. 30 May 1727. Thomas, 1st husband of Rachel Minshall, was the son of Thomas Taylor of Worthenbury in Flintshire, Wales and of Frances Yardley, his wife and was b. 4 May 1675. Married 9 Nov. 1700 at Philadelphia Meeting and d. 15 June 1705. Rachel Littler, widow of Samuel, mar. the third time 3 May 1728 to Thomas Oldham of Nottingham. She d. July 1762. Rachel Minshall brought a Certificate from the Preparative Monthly Meeting at Frandly, Cheshire, Eng., dated 3 Jan. 1697 to Philadelphia Meeting. Samuel and Rachel Littler had a son John b. 28 Mch. 1708, who mar. 5 Apr. 1728 Mary, daughter of Alexander Ross. They removed to Winchester, Va., and his will is dated there 30 Aug. 1748 and prob. 6 Dec. 1748. John, son of John and Mary Ross Littler, was b. 1740 at Winchester, Va. He d. 3 Jan. 1819. His will dated at Winchester 3 June 1818 was prob. 1 Feb. 1819. Name of wife ment. in will was Rosanna. John Littler’s Rev. ser. is given in McAllister’s Va. Militia, p. 172. The above data was taken from “Some Early Settlers” by Mary Cousins McCabe.

Mrs. Mary Cousins McCabe Parry, 5611 Bartmer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.


15351. WILLARD.—Daniel Willard (Thomas 3, Josiah 2, Simon) was b. at Guilford Conn. and mar. 20 Oct. 1725 Thankful Wilcox. Their chil. were: Daniel, Celia, Sarah, Abigail b. 24 Sept. 1732, mar. at Cornwall, Conn. 3 May 1750 Allen Sage. Thomas Willard 3, was b. at Wethersfield, Conn. mar. 8 July, 1689 Abigail, dau. of Nathan Bradley, d. at Guilford, Conn., 10 Nov. 1746. His chil. were: Josiah, Hannah, Abigail, Prudence, Daniel, Nathan, Dorothy, Jared and Nathan. Josiah Willard 2, was b. in Concord abt. 1635 and mar. 20 Mch. 1656-7 Hannah Hosmer and d. 1674. Their chil. were: Samuel, Josiah, Simon, Dorothy, Stephen, Thomas. John and Hannah. Major Simon Willard 1, was born 1604 and died 1676. He came to America in May, 1634. Ref: Willard Genealogy.—Mrs. Edward L. Lambert, 110 West Earle St., Greenville, South Carolina.

QUERIES

15458. ADAMS.—Wanted Rev. recs. of Wm. and Samuel Adams who came from Ireland with a sis. Ann. Wm. Adams mar. Mary Eliz. Hawthorne in Alexandria, Va. They lived in the Cumberland Valley and had eleven chil. Wanted all infor. possible of this family.—E. C. A.
Genealogical Data from Four States

SOME EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS OF EAST TENNESSEE

Copied by ZELLA ARMSTRONG

Washington County

Walter King to Nancy Sevier, Feb. 15, 1795. (Their son Austin King was Governor of Missouri. Nancy was a daughter of Gov. John Sevier.)

Jacob Brown to Nancy Thompson, October 3, 1805.

Reuben Burk to Polly Lyons, July 25, 1805.

Richard Campbell to Catherine Sevier, December 24, 1795. (She also was a daughter of Gov. Sevier.)

Henry McPherson to Susannah Glasscock, August 2, 1808.

William B. Carter to Eliza M. Aiken, November 30, 1815.

John Smith to Martha Blair, March 25, 1818. (I said nationally known, and surely John Smith comes under this head.)

William Lovelace to Rebecca Hawkins, August 17, 1807.

An early marriage in Washington Co. was that of John Sevier to famous Bonny Kate Sherrill, his second wife, August 14, 1780.

Greene County

James Carter to Phoebe Bullard, 1791.

Moses Johnson to Ann Bullard, June 13, 1786.

John Bullard to Agnes Kinsey, Jan. 4, 1786. (These are of the family of Major General Robert Lee Bullard.)

John Sevier, Jr. to Elizabeth Conway, July 8, 1788. (General John Sevier signed his son’s marriage bond.)

Phillip Cole to Rebecca English, 1794.

Felix Ernest to Sarah North, August 15, 1785.

George Farnsworth to Agnes Jamison, 1791.

Christopher Hoover to Elizabeth Lotspeich, February 5, 1791.

James Campbell to Hannah Inman, January 28, 1792.

Henry Morris to Ann Brown, 1799. (Hugh Brown signs the bond “for my daughter.”)

Samuel Perry to Elizabeth Ashmore, March 7, 1787.

Joseph Shields to Sarah Harrison, October 28, 1787.

Micajah Carter to Ann Stockton, August 28, 1784.

Roane County

John Powell to Ann Carter, December 2, 1801.

Micajah Carter security for his daughter. (This is especially interesting as Micajah Carter’s marriage to Ann Stockton is recorded in Greene County a generation earlier. Perhaps you will think that 17 years is not a generation but girls were marriageable at 15 in that pioneer time.) The march of the emigrants had begun. Doubtless the next generation of this family of Carters will be found in a county still further on and the next and the next can be found all over our great country.

The capital of Roane County was and is Kingston but it was once South West Point and almost on the Western frontier. It was the seat of fashion and gaiety, though you would find it hard to believe now, motoring through its quiet streets. Also it was for a brief time the capital of Tennessee. Reading John Sevier’s Journal and other documents of the period, one finds innumerable references to South West Point.

Blount County

John Clark to Letitia Sharp, Jan. 20, 1801.

James Boyd to Hannah McMurray, Sept. 3, 1797.

Adam Dunlap to Margery Porter, January 31, 1797.

Samuel Porter, Security.

William McNabb to Margaret Mitchell, June 3, 1801.

James Ewing to Mary Thompson, April 30, 1797.

Samuel Wear to Polly (Mary) Gillihan, Sept. 30, 1799. (This was Col. Wear’s second marriage, his first marriage took place in Virginia.)

Rhea County

Christopher Bullard to Rachel Fitzgerald, May 6, 1794.

Cain Able to Margaret Buise (?) October 2, 1810. (The name carries one to a much more remote period of history. Considering that Dayton, Rhea’s county seat, was the theater of the late Battle of the Anti-Fundamentalists against the Adam and Eve theory and all that resulted therefrom (including Cain and Abel) it was a diverting circumstance to find Cain Able in the dusty records while the battle raged above me. I was much more charmed at the discovery of Cain Able than I would have been in listening to Darrow’s coatless oratory or Mencken’s pungent quips on the yokels who still believed the Book. Probably the only place in the world where Cain Able will be found in the marriage records is in Rhea County Records and in the historic account of the Garden of Eden, and even in the venerable Book, Able, as genealogists would say, d. y. unm. while Cain found his wife in the Land of Nod.)

Jefferson County

John Page to Elizabeth Leath, Dec. 25, 1792.

Joseph Thomas to Polly Wright, Dec. 27, 1792.

Jonathan Hill to Jenny Hunter, Oct. 9, 1792.

Joseph Langdon to Katherine S. Fitzgerald, Dec. 24, 1792. (The use of the middle initial is very unusual. She may have been a widow.)

William Allen to Mary Copeland, 1792.

Davy Crockett’s first marriage license secured for marriage to Margaret Elder was taken out in Jefferson County. The marriage bond reads:

State of Tennessee, Jefferson County:

To any licensed minister of the Gospel or Justice of the Peace, Greeting:
I do authorize and empower you to celebrate the rite of marriage between David Crockett and Margaret Elder and join them together as husband and wife. Given at my office in Dandridge this 21st day of October, 1805.

J. Hamilton, Clerk.

Perhaps it was after this experience that Davy coined his famous phrase: "Be sure you're right and then go ahead." For he was not right and he failed to go ahead! Margaret Elder did not marry him and so missed a halo of glory as the wife of a hero. That he was not heartbroken by the defection of one fair maid is proved, however, for scarcely a year later he appeared in the Clerk's office for another license and this time the marriage knot was securely tied, pretty Polly Findly being the lucky lady of his choice. Col. Henry Bradford, a magistrate of Jefferson County, performed the ceremony.

MARRIAGES IN THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Copied by Lila James Roney

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 26, 1775</td>
<td>Dennis Davis j.m. born in Jersy and Geesje Moor born in Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1, 1775</td>
<td>Michael Ray born in old England and Maria Merrit born in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 5, 1775</td>
<td>Roelof Reyn and Engeltje Van Valkenburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 26, 1775</td>
<td>Isaac Vosburg and Mary Van Valkenburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 18, 1775</td>
<td>Abraham Van der Poel and Maria Becker, spinster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2, 1775</td>
<td>Johannes Smit and Gertruy Harder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8, 1775</td>
<td>Cornelius Sebring of Kinderhook and Jane Hoes of the same place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 10, 1775</td>
<td>John J. Van Valkenburgh of Schoodack, farmer, &amp; Margaret van der Poel of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3, 1775</td>
<td>Hendrick Schever and Christiana Van Valkenburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4, 1775</td>
<td>Dirk Gardenier of Kinderhook, gentleman, and Elizabeth Van Alen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 27, 1775</td>
<td>Leonard Witbeck of Manor of Rensselaerwyrck, farmer and Eva Van Alstyne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2, 1775</td>
<td>Johannes Van Buren, farmer of Manor of Rensselaerwyrck, and Catharine Van der Poel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 22, 1775</td>
<td>Isaac Wessells and Ariantje Van Valkenburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 22, 1775</td>
<td>Andrew Van der Poel of Kinderhook and Catharine Van Valkenburgh of Schoodack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25, 1775</td>
<td>John Plyn j.m. and Mary Bride-shaw j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14, 1775</td>
<td>Jacob Van Alsteyn, merchant, and Annaatje Lansing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18, 1775</td>
<td>Thomas Musick, Junior, farmer, and Rachel Klaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 8, 1775</td>
<td>Jacobus Delamater and Hartry Vosburg, widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 19, 1775</td>
<td>Barent Vosburg, skipper, and Mary Van Alen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 7, 1775</td>
<td>Thomas Keller and Martje Harterger, both born in Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 16, 1775</td>
<td>Jacob J. Schermerhorn of Schoodack and Geertje Schermerhorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 7, 1776</td>
<td>Barent Schermerhorn, widower, and Gertruyd Yroman, both of Coeymans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 9, 1776</td>
<td>Isaac Dingeman j.m. born in Claverack and Elizabeth Keller, born in Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 4, 1776</td>
<td>John D. Hoe of Kinderhook and Mary Quackenboss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 10, 1776</td>
<td>Hezekiah Ferguson and Elizabeth Herrick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 18, 1776</td>
<td>Elisa Phillips and Dina Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 11, 1776</td>
<td>Philip Schermerhorn of Schoodack and Dorothy Miller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 28, 1776</td>
<td>Pieter Symonse Veeder and Martje Van Slyck, both of Schenectady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25, 1776</td>
<td>Abraham Van Hoesen of Kinderhook and Heletje Van Alstyn of Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26, 1776</td>
<td>Alexander Thomson and Elizabeth Catterel, born in Gothen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6, 1776</td>
<td>Willem Erikenbrech, born in Livingston Manor, and Dorcas Duram, born in Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(There are no records given from this date—1778.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 1778</td>
<td>Isaac Spoor and Magdalena Van Valkenburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21, 1778</td>
<td>Pieter Van Alstyn, widower, and Tanneke Paterson, unmarried woman, both living below Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14, 1778</td>
<td>John Reinholtz j.m. and Maria Martelings j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1778</td>
<td>John A. Huyck j.m. and Elizabeth Klaauw j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 20, 1778</td>
<td>Petrus Wynkoop of Kingston and Maria Van Alstyn j.d. of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The grave-stones of this couple are in the Kinderhook cemetery.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6, 1778</td>
<td>Kuttelo Krinket j.m. from Germany and Neeltje de Gerno j.d. born in Schoodack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 8, 1778</td>
<td>George Eggers j.m. in Brunsweyck and Elizabeth Lant, born in Claverack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 21, 1778</td>
<td>Jochem Miller j.m. of Claverack and Catherine Staats j.d. of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4, 1778</td>
<td>Franz Beyer and Sally Scharet both of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19, 1778</td>
<td>Henry Remsey j.m. and Catharine Huyck j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 7, 1779</td>
<td>Hendrick Hoogteling j.m. of Coxsackie and Elizabeth Staats j.d. of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 21, 1779</td>
<td>Dirck Wilson j.m. and Maasijke Huyck j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 15, 1779</td>
<td>Jacobus Van Alen and Catherine Kittel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 5, 1779</td>
<td>Luke Wessels j.m. of Schoodack and Jannetje Hugener j.d. of Kinderhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 27, 1779</td>
<td>Matthew Sorenberger and Maria Mentzer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5, 1779</td>
<td>Abraham Cooper, widower, and Lena Van Buren, unmarried woman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Names marked with asterisk are in Roberts—New York in the Revolution.
Oct. 9, 1779—*Jacobus Springsteen j.m. and Elizabeth Daly j.d.

Nov. 16, 1779—*Jurrie Adam Smith j.m. and Annajte Benner

Nov. 20, 1779—*Barent Van Valkenburgh j.m. and Maria Smith j.d.

Dec. 20, 1779—Steven Finch j.m. and Martha Mity j.d.

Dec. 21, 1779—*Thomas Lyster j.m. born in the Nine Partners and Christine Melis j.d. born in the Manor of Livingston.

Dec. 22, 1779—*Arent Ostrander and Mary Bukanon.

Jan. 11, 1780—*Jacob Smith j.m. and Maria Wolff.

Jan. 25, 1780—*Johannes Elkenbrach widower of Manor of Livingston and Susanna Schotter j.d.

Feb. 3, 1780—*Thomas Bromingham of New Bethlehem and Elizabeth Robinson.

Feb. 15, 1780—*Richard Larrabe j.m. and Hannah Hinde j.d.

Feb. 16, 1780—*John Neval j.m. of New Jersie and Abigail Breese of Kinderhook.

Feb. 22, 1780—*Arent Huyck and Lydia Van Valkenburg of Coxsackie. (I know that Moyca Huyck, sister of this Arent, married a Tory; so perhaps Arent was one, too.)

Feb. 17, 1781—*Jacobus Wyngaart j.m. and Elizabethe Claauw.

Mar. 9, 1781—*Jacob Vosburg and Catharine Van Valkenburg.

Apr. 23, 1781—*Marcus Moor and Catharine Kellar.

May 6, 1781—*Perigreen White and Debra Padick.

June 4, 1781—*Jacob Roos j.m., born in the Nine Partners, and Jannetje Ben j.d., born in the Manor of Livingston.

May 13, 1781—*Meltker van der Poel j.m. and Cornelia Hoes j.d.

June 5, 1781—*Jurrie Sorenburger j.m. and Margriet Munser.

June 14, 1781—*Lemuel Hill and Lorrene Clemens.

June 15, 1781—*Daniel Dobs and Catherine Mesick, widow.

June 17, 1781—*Johannes Van Dusen and Elizabeth Huyck.

June 28, 1781—*Jacob Mol and Nellie Schermerhorn.

July 1, 1781—*Jacob Schermerhorn j.m. and Christina Lodewyck j.d.

July 10, 1781—*Mattheus Wolfram j.m. born in the Nine Partners and Elizabeth Moor j.d.

Sept. 22, 1781—*Jurrian Groebevent j.m. born in Germany and Precilla Holms, j.d.

Nov. 7, 1781—*Carell Wieg, widow, and Sara Michel, widow.

Nov. 23, 1781—*Louis Barrington j.m. and Margarita Fenton, widow.

Dec. 17, 1781—*Jacobus Wyngaart j.m. and Elizabeth Claauw.

Jan. 1, 1782—*Samuel Cammel j.m. of Pennsylvania and Eleonora Cammel of Cherrie Vallie.

Jan. 5, 1782—*Marten Van Buren j.m. and Martha Chasie j.d. of New Jersie.

Jan. 15, 1782—*Nicholas Kittel j.m. and Hilletie Frymoet j.d.

Feb. 23, 1782—*John Bekker j.m. of Claverack and Catharine Moll j.d.

Mar. 20, 1782—*Jonas Helm j.m. of Claverack and Sara Brouwer j.d.

Mar. 26, 1782—*Nicholas Meyer and Geesje Leich j.d. of Claverack.

Mar. 26, 1782—*Jacob Johannes Schermerhorn j.m. and Annatje Kennedy of Coxsackie.

Apr. 2, 1782—*John Bekker j.m. of Claverack and Annatje Dally j.d. of Schoadack.

Apr. 13, 1782—*Louis Quillot j.m. and Catharine Sleeter.

May 18, 1782—*Johan Peter Grostevent j.m. born in Germany and Maria Van Valkenburg j.d. of Kinderhook.

May 19, 1782—*Abraham Vosburg and Dora Hansen.

June 6, 1782—*Thomas Zon and Mary Owens.

July 1, 1782—*Louis Barheit and Elsie Barheit.

July 11, 1782—*Michel Schufeld widow and Catharine Schufeld j.d.

July 17, 1782—*William Keer j.m. and Annatje Keller j.d.

July 17, 1782—*Wouter Moll and Arriantje Wessels.

July 20, 1782—Dirk Van Valkenburg j.m. and Engeltje Moll j.d.

* Names marked with asterisk are in Roberts—New York in the Revolution.
Sept. 13, 1782—*Pieter Hoes and Maria Hoes.
Oct. 20, 1782—*Tobias Van Buren and Maria Van Buren.
Nov. 10, 1782—*Matthews Vosburg and Maria Herrington of Catskill.
Nov. 17, 1782—*Nicholas Kittel and Cornelia Van Valkenburg.
Nov. 26, 1782—Henreich Scherz and Anna Haeth.
Dec. 1, 1782—*Jacob Hendrick Schermerhorn and Alida Schermerhorn.
Dec. 3, 1782—*Joseph Van Salsergen j.m. born in Claverack and Margaretha Offenrant j.d.
Dec. 13, 1782—Peter Haas j.m. and Elizabeth Roobach j.d. born in Claverack.
Dec. 13, 1782—*Cornelius Van Alen j.m. and Catharine Van Slyck.
Dec. 17, 1782—Adam Oel j.m. and Maria Wedewaks j.d. both born in the Manor Livingston.

* Names marked with asterisk are in Roberts—New York in the Revolution.

**Heroes of the Revolution at Hillsborough, New Hampshire**

Copied from the New Hampshire Patriot of January 10, 1825, by Marion Lang Driscoll, D. A. R. State Historian. Gen. Benjamin Pierce, the father of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, invited his revolutionary companions, who had become citizens of the town of Hillsborough, to dine with him on the 25th of December inst.

The following veterans attended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of Nativity</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammi Andrews, Ipswich, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCoble, Hillsborough</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Taggett, Londonderry</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Johnson, *Billerica, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Gamel, *Boston, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Carr, *Litchfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taggett, Merrimack</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Parker, Chelmsford, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaddeus Munro, *Billerica, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaddeus Goodwin, *Leomister, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Parmenter, *Spencer, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dickey, *Londonderry</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Russell, Andover, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shed, *Dunstable, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Andrews, *Ipswich, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Killam, Wilmington, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carr, Litchfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachariah Robbins, *Westford, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Pierce, *Chelmsford, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Livermore, Sudbury, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Morril, Manchester</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Johnson, Andover, Mass</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* At Bunker Hill.

**Wills of Brunswick County, Virginia**

Containing surnames of relatives different from that of the testator. From the formation of the county in 1732 into the year 1797.

Abstracted by Anne Bradbury Peebles

The name of the testator is followed by the date of will and year of probate. *w* means wife; *ch*, children; *s*, son; *d*, daughter; *gd*, grand-; *sis*, sister; *br*, brother; *sap*, St. Andrews Parish, *mp*, Meherrin Parish; *u*, uncle; *ne*, nephew; *ni*, niece; *f*, father; *m*, mother. A double given name is hyphenated to avoid confusion with surname.

Steed, Francis. 8-1-1733, 1734. *w* Rachel. *ch* Mary, Francis, Rachel Linehow (Linchow?).
Clark, Samuel, sap. 6-12-1736, 1736. *w* Elizabeth. *ch* Joshua, Robert, Henry decd, Samuel, Mary Cook, Ann Brown, Elizabeth Peebles.
Hicks, Robert. ——, 1739. *w* Frances. *ch* Charles, James, George, Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary, Tabitha, Frances *w* of Richard Ransom, Martha Beddingfield. *gd-ch* Bejamin Hicks, John Beddingfield.
Turner, James. 11-11-1743, 1743/4. w Hannah. siss Sarah Turner, Elizabeth Jordan. br Simon.

Brewer, George. 7-13-1741, 1744. w Alice. ch William, Oliver, Henry, Nathaniel, Lanier, George, Nicholas, John Hall (Hol?), Sarah Vick.

Hicks, Frances. 5-7-1744, 1744. ch George, John, James, Charles, Elizabeth, Frances Ransom, Rachel Davis. gd-ch Elizabeth Ransom, Tabitha Iry.


Cooke, Robert, sap. 12-4-1747, 1748. ch Robert, William, John, Rubin, Nicholas, Frederick, Buryman, Martha Hawkins, Sarah Blaxton, Rebecca Brook. br Rubin.


Davis, John. 1748, 1751. sev sons not named, d Rejoyce w of John Duke.

Bennit, James, Sr. w Mary. 11-11-1751, 1752. ch Benjamin, James, Joseph, Reubin, Brambley (d), Mary Proctor, Frances Sims, Priscilla Dugger.

Chamberlain, Samuel. 9-14-1752, 1755. d Elizabeth w of Sampson Lanier.

Evans, John. 12-13-1749, 1755. w Elizabeth. d Elizabeth Lloyd.

Powell, Thos. 7-23-1756, 1757. ch Charles, James, John, William, Duglafs, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary Green.

Scoggan, Wm. —, 1757. ds —— King, —— Evins, —— Plat.

Clack, James. 1757. ds Mary Maclin, Betty Anderson.

Walls, —, 1758, 1759. d Martha Moore.


Elze, John. 9-22-1756, 1759. w Bridget. ch John Jr., George, Meridith (s), Elisabeth Adams.

gd-ch Anne & Prifsilla Adams.

Collier, William, sap. 11-13-1759, 1759. ch Howell, Lewis, Nathaniel, Mofes, Drury, Frederick, William, Elizabeth w of David Lucas, Sarah w of James Harrison.

Powell, Wm. 1759. w Margitt. gd-ch Mark Brown, Benjamin Lifsey.

Chamberlain, Samuel. 9-14-1752, 1755. ch Benjamin, John, Thomas, Lucy, Martha, Hannah w of George Grimes, Faithy w of John Moore.

Brewer, George. 8-16-1760, 1760. ch William, Henry, John, George, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah Vincent, Frances Wych.

Mafsie, Joseph, mp. 8-19-1760, 1761. w Elizabeth. ch Joseph Jr., William, Thomas, James, John, Winifuth, Lucy, Betty, Francis, Shariott, Sarah Avent, Amy Avent, Rebecca Wise, Agnes Richardson, Mary Wise.

Samford, William, Sr., sap. 2-3-1762, 1763. ch Urvin, Hannah, William, Ann Road, Sarah Summers (Simmons?), Mary Morgan.

Wall, Mary. 2-3-1762, 1763. ch Urvin Brown, George & Mary Wall, Betty Cocke. gd-s Burrell Cocke.

Harrison, Joseph, sap. 3-8-1763, 1763. w Elizabeth. ch William, Daniel, Benjamin, Simmons, Patty, Nanny Chappell.

Embrey, —,—. 7-14-1762, 1763. w Martha. ch William, Mary Marritt (Merritt?). gd-ch Henry Marritt, Martha Elliott, many named Embrey.

Ingram, John. 3-3-1762, 1763. w Hannah. ch James, George, Joshua, Jesse, Richard, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, John (decd), Elizabeth Vaughan, Tabitha Gec. gd-s Jeremiah s of John.

Fox, William. 12-22-1763, 1764. w Sarah. ch William, Thomas-Avent, John, Sarah, Noons, Betty Renn, Lucy Robinson, Mary Johnson.

Read, William. 12-31-1762, 1764. w Elizabeth. ch Robert, William, Lewis, Elizabeth, Anner, Mary, Frances Stone, Catharine Quares, apparently also Susannah Matthews.


Bates, Robert. 1-13, 1762, 1766. w Angelicco. ch Henry, William, John, Betsy, Mary Singleton.

Walton, George. 7-7-1764, 1767. ch Mary Ledbetter, Catharine Harris.

Blayton, Elizabeth. 6-5-1766, 1767. ch William Smith, Edward Smith.

Durham, George. 8-23-1766, 1767. w Winifred. ch James-Lindsey, Humphrey, John, Margret Holcombe, younger dau. not named.

Stewart, James. 5-28-1767, 1767. ch Elizabeth. ch Charles, Anne, Rebecca, Betty, Sally, brs John & Richard. m-in-law Anne Robinson.

Simmons, Peter. 4-2-1766, 1766. w Elizabeth. ch Peter, Mary Vaughn, Sarah Harwell. gd-ch Charity, Sarah, Simmons, Dorcus & Merritt Harwell, Rebecca, Sarah, Royark, Charles & Betty Simmons, James Vaughan.

Maclin, James. 3-18-1767, 1769. ch James, Leah Wyche. gd-ch Elizabeth Wyche, Mary Maclin. br John.

Williams, Frederick. 1-7-1769, 1769. gd-f John Weaver. ch John, Elizabeth Williams. gd-ch Robert & Susanna Hathorn.
Seaton, Liswell. 5-17-1767, 1769. ch Samuel, Ephraim, Benjamin, Milly, Anne Metcalf, Tabitha Sparkes.
Short, William. 5-22-1764, 1769. ch William, Jacob, — & apparently — w of John Brewer. gd-d Rebecca Abernathy.
Wortham, James. 1-8-1770, 1770. ch (one of sev.) Mary Minetree.
Pettway, Hinchev. 1-29-1770, 1770. w Elizabeth. f John. ch Edward, John, William, Lucretia w of Wm. Watson, Ruth w of David Smith.
Hicks, Sarah. 3-19-1769, 1770. d Lucy w of Benjamin Seawell. gd-d Sarah Hicks.
Ingram, James. 5-18-1770, 1770. sis Tabitha Gee.
Massey, Anne. 5-8-1770, 1770. ch John, Richard, William, Hezekiah, Tabitha, Martha Moore, Sarah Jones.
Walton, Isaac-Rose. 6-19-1770, 1770. w Elizabeth. sis Mary Ledbetter. ch Henry, Daniel, David Drury, Isaac-Rose, Elizabeth, Fanny, Nancy, Mary Mabry.
Cocke, Buzraze. 9-20-1766, 1770. ch Martha (m Wm. Merritt before probate), Elizabeth Holt, Fanny Oliver, Mary Anderson, Susannah Coleman, Ann Chick.
Edwards, Nathaniel, Jr. 8-12-1762, 1771. brs William, Benjamin, Isaac, sis Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary Ridley.
Nance, William. 11-7-1770, 1771. ch Isham, John, Reuben, Tabitha, Elizabeth Glover, Mary Lanier, Sarah Lanier.
White, Samuel. 6-20-1769, 1771. w Sarah. ch George, John, Hannah Gun, Sarah Mitchell.
Randall, William. 4-22-1770, 1771. w Anne. s-in-law Wm. Evans.
Edwards, Nathaniel. 4-25-1771, 1771. w Jane. f of her children Anthony Haynes. ch Sarah, Isaac, William, Anne, Mary Ridley, Rebecca Jones, Elizabeth Willis.
Jordon, Thos. 10-1-1763, 1771. ch Thomas, Burrel, Drury, Hannah, Jenny, Mary Reives.
Bass, James. 5-13-1768, 1771. w Mary. gd-s James Bass. d Mary Emmery. Other ch not named.
Collier, Isaac. 7-8-1771, 1771. ch Myhill, Vines, Thomas, Charles, Ann, Elizabeth Smith, Judith Hicks.
Sims, Adam. 12-8-1770, 1771. br John. ne William Sims. gd-ch Winny Wyche, Rebecca & Tabitha Wilkins.
Huling (Heeling?), Edward. 2-18-1772, 1772. w Mary. gd-d Elizabeth Love.
Doby, Williams. 5-21-1769, 1772. w Hannah. ch John, Elizabeth w of Charles Gee, Jr., Mary w of John Dillard, Sarah w of James Crowder. gd-d Nathaniel Doby.
Peebles, John, mp. 5-24-1770, 1772. w Frances. ch Henry, John, Robert, Ephraim, Samuel, George-Catoe, Sarah Jordon, Mary Collier.
Smith, Edward. 3-28-1772, 1772. w Tabitha. ch Richard, Benjamin, Edward, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Lucy, Tabitha, Hannah, Mary Moore.
Threadgill, John. 9-16-1771, 1772. w Annabel. ch William, John, Thomas, Randolph, George, Elizabeth Stone.
Burch, Richard. 2-6-1764, 1772. w Jane. ch Richard, Jr., Mary Mason, Elizabeth Lanier.
Davis, William. ——, 1773. ch William, Charles, Frederick, Jesse, Thomas, Patty Rosser.
Brown, Richard. 2-16-1773, 1773. w Frances. ch Richard (in N. C.), Lewis, Bevery, John, Frances, Joaney Harrison, Sarah, Daniel, Suckey Butt, Mary Sexton, Elizabeth Wright, Edna Tarpley.
Cocke, Richard. 11-2-1770, 1773. brs Thomas, Lemuel. u John Cocke. sis Anne, Betty Lucas.
Nicholson, Robert. 5-6-1773, 1773. w Rebecca. ni Martha Stith.
Read, Robert. 9-25-1766, 1774. brs John, Lewis. sis Annier, Mary Read, Susannah Mathis. Items to children of Wm. Mathis; James Quarles, Thos. Manning, who are apparently nephews or nieces.
Mitchell, Thomas. 1-1774, 1774. w Ann. ch Lockett, Mary, Dorothy, Lucy Nolly.
Parker, John. 9-21-1771, 1774. ch Elizabeth, John, Sterling, Thomas, William, Ann w of Wm. Randle.
Wray, John. 5-11-1770, 1774. w Frances. ch Nathaniel, John, James, Rebecca Calver, Mary Wray, Avas Mize, Edy Mize.
Webb, Elizabeth. 2-12-1774, 1774. ch Micah, John, Elizabeth Gilliam, Mary Birdsong, Winford (Winny) Bowman (Boseman?).
Andrews, Joseph. 5-20-1774, 1774. w Elizabeth. ch John, David, Clabon, Jesse, Benjamin, Anna, Mary, Hannah Barnes, Sarah Proctor.
Maclin, John. 6-8-1771, 1774. ch Frederick, John, Thomas, William, Amy, Susannah, Rebecca w of Micah Parham, Elizabeth w of James Maclin.
Clark, Joshua, mp. 11-27-1774, 1775. ch Peter, Henry, Joshua, Robert (decd), Simon (decd),
Elizabeth Mitchell, Susannah Stip(?), Amy Nott, Sarah Tomlinson. gd-ch Wiley s of Robert, Simon s of Simon, Mildred Fennell d of Mary Fennell, Elizabeth Jeffres d of Winchefeld Jeffres afterwards Winchefeld Clark. (Last 2 "reputed natural ch of Henry").

Collier, Charles. 10-4-1773, 1775. w Lucy. ch John, Henry, George, Elizabeth Harris, Ann Moody, apparently also Lucy Wilson.

Bruce, Reuben. 12-6-1774, 1775. w Rebecca. ne Wm. Maclin. d Nancy. sis Mary Hill.

Donaldson, Benjamin-Chapman. 5-9-1774, 1775. ch Sarah Hines, Elizabeth Turner, Mary Dewpree.
gd-ch Sterling, Ann & Hannah Hines, Donaldson Turner (gd-d), Hannah Rives, Nancy, Rebecca & Elizabeth Wyche, Rebecca & Elizabeth Dewpree.

Wilson, Henry. 9-24-1774, 1775. w —. ch James, Henry, John, Martha Dunkley, Mary Nash.
gd-ch Henry Dunkley, John Nash.

Walton, Elizabeth. 2-12-1771, 1775. ch Isaac -Row Walton (decd), John Walton, Mary Ledbetter, Kathrine Harris. gd-ch George, Sarah & Isaac-Row Sims.

Clark, George. 10-9-1773, 1775. w Prudence. ch George, Randle, Elisha, Mary Bass, Tempy Stokes, Prudence Courtney, Patience Wyche.

Rosser, John. 2-25-1775, 1775. w Elizabeth. ch David, John, James, Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca Tomlinson, Mary Davis.

Williams, William, sap. 1-16-1773, 1775. f Nicholas. br Benjamin of Southampton Co. w Mary. ch Matthews, Lazarus, William, Amy Jackson, Ann Johnson, Martha Bennett, Sarah Phips.


Stewart, Charles. 3-20-1777, 1777. m Elizabeth. sis Rebecca, Elizabeth & Sally Stewart, Nancy Rives.


Wall, Rebecca. 5-3-1777, 1777. ch Michael, William, Benjamin, Elizabeth Sims.

Hagood, John. 5-13-1777, 1777. ch John, Benjamin, Randial, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth Collier.

Edwards, Charles. 9-23-1777, 1777. ch Matthew, John, Benjamin, William, Jacob, Lewis, Mary, Hannah, Rebecca, Jemima, Juan, Susannah, Sary Rawlings.

Dailey, William. 5-28-1777, 1778. w Frances. ch William, Dennis, Benjamin, Arthur, Edmunds, Molley, Salley, Patee, Elizabeth Malone.

Thompson, Richard. 3-30-1777, 1778. br William. sis Elizabeth w of James Morris.

Fletcher, John. 11-13-1777, 1777. w Middleton. ch John, James, Richard, Nathan, Owen-Myrick, Betsy, Middleton, Mary, Rebecca w of Robert Lashley.


Simms, John, sap. 5-12-1778, 1778. w Honour. ch William, John, Frederick, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary Randolph.

Jones, Isaac. 4-30-1778, 1778. br Peter. w Hannah. ch William, "Martha and Franky Robinson."

Adams, Thomas. 4-5-1778, 1778. s James. ch of sis Sarah Williamson decd.

Warren, Benjamin. 5-17-1778, 1778. ch Benjamin, John, Martha w of Mark Jackson, Rebeckah Hyde, Hannah Ogburn, Rittah Harris, Elizabeth Lashley.

Mason, Christopher. 3-26-1773, 1778. w Sarah. ch Joseph, Elizabeth w of Lewis Speede.

Davis, Thomas. 11-30-1778, 1778. brs John, Frederick, Jesse. sis Martha Rosser.

Stainback, Francis. 4-3-1779, 1779. w Mary. ch Francis. Littleberry, Elizabeth, Mary Abernathy, Susanna Hartwell, Sally Hancock, Anne Hunt, Rebecca Wilson.

Ledbetter, Mary. 11-23-1779, 1779. ch Isaac, George, Richard (on Broad River, N. C.), Mary w of John Bradley decd, Elizabeth Williams, Sarah Mirick. gd-d Mary Bradley.


Hurst, Elizabeth. 8-31-1777, 1779. d Sally Hurst. s William Blanks. gd-s James Blanks.


Hardiway, John. 12-9-1779, 1780. w Mary. ch Marcum, Hartwell, Sarah, Nanny, Frances Caudle.

Britt, Edith, mp. 1-27-1780, 1780. ch Charles, Drury & Henry Ledbetter; Elizabeth Rawlings. gd-ch Edith Harris; Molly, Elizabeth, Fanny & Nanny Rawlings.

Hill, John, mp. —, 1780. w Frances. ch John, Robert, Richard, Hannah, Allis Woodward, Frances Hathcock.


Parham, William. 10-10-1780, 1780. w Hannah. m Rebecca. ch Hinchia, Ephraim, Nanny-Lucas gd-d of Charles & Tabitha Lucas. s-in-law Abner Hill of N. C.

Walker, George. 2-4-1779, 1780. w Mary. ch Susanna Eldridge, David, George, John, Hider-Keech (sic), Jacob-Wythe, Courteny (d), Mary, Ann, Helen, Margrett, Frances.

Rose, John. 8-7-1780, 1781. ch John, Elmer, Amy Williams, Martha Sadler, Tabitha Davis.

Moseley, Benjamin. 7-19-1785, 1785. w Selah. ch Betsey, Rebecca Wade.

Johnson, John. 2-27-1785, 1785. w Mary. ch George, Jane Ledbetter, Ann Ledbetter, Patty Pearson.

gd-ch Patty Ledbetter, Cannon, Molly & William Jones.

Bass, Thomas. 4-7-1786, 1786. w Mary. ch Hartwell, John, James, Tempey Warren, Elizabeth Green, Nancy Stainback.

Green, Frederick. 4-23-1785, 1787. w Frances. ch Clement, Thomas, Frederick, Mark, Rawleigh (Rawley), John, Benjamin, William, Henry, Robert, Jane Peebles.


Harrison, Joney, sap. 8-15-1780, 1787. ch Gronow Owen, Richard-Brown Owen, Jane Cate.

Rawlings, William. 3-31-1787, 1787. w Naomine. ch Rhen (Rheese?), Henry, John, Richmond, Dolly, Elizabeth Grantham, Lucy Hagood, Bromley Edwards, Mary Rice, Hannah Hagood, Rebecca Parrish.

Short, William. 12-6-1781, 1787. w Sarah. ch John, William, Thomas, Mabell Short, Susanna Clayton, Mary Wall.

Thrower, Hezekiah. 1-21-1786, 1787. w Frances. ch Christopher, Edward, Rebecca Winfield, Betty Freeman, Tabitha Exel. gd-d Robinson & Frances Carlufs, John-Thrower Winfield.


Merritt, William, sap. 9-15-1778, 1788. ch Martha w of Wm. Cely, Frances Birdsong, Mary House. gd-ch Mary-King, Martha, Judith & Merritt Cely; Merritt, Mary-Sadberry & Rebecca-King Birdsong; Miles, Merritt, Catharine, Patty & Frances House.

Quarles, John. 8-1-1787, 1788. ch Moses, John, James, Samuel, Croxen, Johanna Powell, Betty Penn. Goodrich, Briggs. 3-31-1788, 1788. w Mary. ch John, Thomas, Benjamin, William-Camp, James-Courtney, Mary, Sarah, Nancy Williams, Rebecca Chapman.

Nanny, John. 7-17-1786, 1789. w John, William, Amos, Uriah, Elizabeth Caton, Frances Massey, Silvamus (d) More.


Fowler, Daniel, sap. 11-14-1781, 1789. ch Sarah w of Peter Willice, Mary Williams (apparently) w of John Williams. gd-d Peter Willice, Anderson Williams.

Rivers, Thomas. 3-10-1789, 1789. w Mary. ch Robert, John, Thomas, Nancy, Martha Broadnax, Hannah Moreland.

Edmonds, Nicholas, sap. 7-26-1787, 1789. d of late wife, Lucy Stith. ch Sterling, John-Flood, Thomas, Sarah Ruffin, Elizabeth Garland.

Lindsey, William, mp. 2-22-1784, 1789. ne Edward Fisher.


Morris, Thomas. 7-29-1789, 1789. w —. ch Robert, Elizabeth, Martha Avery, Lucie Singleton, Mildred Hammond, Susanna Calles, Sarah Calles, Sr. gd-ch Bathsheba Morris.

Parkar, Jane, sap. 9-24-1788, 1790. ch Grief, Mary & Robert Birched; Patty Dobbins; Becky Mitchell; Nancy Parker.

Feariston, Charles. 4-3-1788, 1790. w Gean. ch Kyer (s), Fathey Grant, Charlotte Grn.

Harris, Matthew, sap. 11-14-1789, 1790. w Sarah. ch Moody, John, Charles, Robert, Benjamin, Sarah, Elizabeth Nobles, Susanna Stith.

Harrison, Benjamin, mp. 12-29-1789, 1790. ch Thomas, Benjamin, James, Riter Cook, Hannah Reas, Elizabeth Barner, Rebecca Hicks, Tabitha Collier, Nancy Hicks. gd-ch Theophilus Harrison, Judith Barner, Elizabeth-P. Hicks.

Clary, Harwood. 8-23-1790, 1790. ch Thomas, Ben, Mary, Patty Blanton, Anne Wefson, Lucy Mias. Apparently also Patty Harrison, Polly Ma.; Judith Jones, s-in-law Wm. Pearson.

Birchett, Edward. 2-16-1790, 1790. ch Edward, Henry, Theodore, Agnes Waker.

Bagwell, Richard, sap. 8-21-1790, 1790. w Anne. ch Drury, Samuel, Kezhia, Susanna Pritchett, Frances Roberts.


Quarles, James, Sr. 9-11-1784, 1791. ch Catharine, her m Elizabeth Read. ch William, Sterling, Nancy, Caty-Read, James, Polly, Lucy, Creed, Salley, Betty Trotter.

Bowat, Thomas. 1-8-1791, 1791. sis Joanna, Betsey, Katey, Franky Bird. br William. ne John Bird.

Parham, James, sap. 9-4-1790, 1791. w Mary. ch James, Ephraim, Lewis, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Susanna, Ann, Rebecca Hill, Mary Duke, Frances Randol, Sary Atkinson.

Stith, Buckner. 5-18-1789, 1791. w Susanna. br John, Thomas. ch Robert, John, Buckner, Jr., Griffin, Richard, Susanna Meade, Ann Eaton, Katharine Bolling.

Clarke, Elisha. 7-20-1791, 1791. w Mary. ch of John of N. C., Thomas-Dixon, Elisha, Polly-Winfield, Florilla, Temperance, Elizabeth Williams.

Lanier, Nicholas, sap. 4-5-1782, 1782. ch Clement, Sarah Bailey, Mary Crowder. s-in-law Samuel Hudgins.

Warren, Benjamin. 7-81792, 1792. w Temperance. nees Warren Jackson, Benjamin-Warren Bass.

Lucy, Robert, Sr. 4-21-1792, 1792. w Rachal. ch Joshua, Jesse, Polley, Pattey Scogggin, Sally Short.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Parham, Ephraim. 10-23-1792, 1793. br Hinchiya. sis Frances Parham. br-in-law Abner Hill.


Smith, James. 1-26-1793, 1793. w Agness. ch Abraham, Brittain, Sherrard (Sheawood?), James, Jeremiah, Middy (d), Sucky Threadgill, Winifred Ward, Dousy Atkins.

Hicks, James. 3-20-1793, 1793. w Judith. ch. Charles, John, Isaac, George, Vines, James, Nancy-Vines, Salley Hardaway.


Simmons, Susanna, sap. 11-7-1793, 1793. d Mason Morriss. gd-ch Benjamin-Simmons & Henry-Simmons Morriss; Morriss, Lucy, Elizabeth, Jane & Thos. Simmons; Mary Jones; John & Martha Edwards; Susanna Owen; Mary Craft; Susanna Tilman; Jean Hardaway.

Nipper, James, sap. 11-2-1793, 1794. w Holly. ch Pace, Alen, Lucy, Polly, Tabitha, Holly, Dolly, Buckner, Sollomon, Anne, Nancy Barnet.

Firth, Thomas, 6-25-1794, 1794. w Sally. ch William, Thomas, Polley-B., Sally, Rebekah, Betsey-B. Rawlings.

Howard, William. 11-5-1793, 1794. br-in-law Francis Smith.

Daniel, Joseph. 1-12-1794, 1794. ch Abraham, Britain, Sherrard (Sheawood?), James, Jeremiah, Middy (d), Sucky Threadgill, Winifred Ward, Dousey Atkins.

Hicks, James. 3-20-1794, 1794. w Sally. ch William, Thomas, Polley-B., Sally, Rebekah, Betsey-B. Rawlings.


Ivey, Benjamin Sr. 3-28-1795, 1795. ch Benjamin Jr., Pattey Harvey, Polly Preston. gd-ch Nancy-Harrison Finch, Benjamin Ivey III.


Greene, Peter, sap. 1-24-1795, 1796. w Betty. ch David, Richard-Kidder, Mary, Susanna Fitzhugh, Ann Field. ne David Walker.

Pentecost, Scarbrough. 3-25-1795, 1796. w Rachel. ch William, Thomas, Charles, Frances, John, Scarbrough, Freeman, Delphay. gd-s Scarbrough Saunders. aunt of eh Nancy Rees.

Pritchett, William, sap. 3-3-1795, 1796. w Susanna. ch Moses, William Jr., Mary w of Hezekiah Davis, Anne Potts, Agnes Rawlings. gd-s Sterling Davis.


Sadler, Thomas. 6-5-1796, 1796. ch Henry, Featherstone, Charles, Fanny Dugger, Elizabeth Burnett. gd-ch John & Henry Sadler.

Cannon, John, sap. 6-19-1796, 1796. w Obedience Brewer.

Mason, Sarah. 5-26-1796, 1796. ch Henry, Joseph decd, Thomas, Christopher, Elizabeth Speed, Sarah Newsom, Martha Johnson.

Stainback, George, sap. 2-7-1796, 1796. w Susanna. ch William, Thomas, John, George, Francis, Mary McInvale.

Harrison, Nathaniel, sap. 3-25-1794, 1796. w Olive. ch Charles, Cuddy, Nathaniel, James, Sarah-Anne, Jenny Rivers. "Daughters" Polly, Olive & Anne Smith.

Read, James. 5-3-1796, 1796. ch Peter, Harman, Dabilita Beck, Winny Mosely, Rebeckah Carrell, Jeminah Reves, Nancy Barrow, Mynam Alley, Elizabeth Richardson, Olive Rook. gd-s David Read, ch of Mynam Alley.

Gee, William, mp. 10-11-1796, 1797. w Tabithy. ch John, William, Joshua, James, Nancy, Patsy, Mary Collier, Susan Rosfer, Penelope Porter, Bridget Davis, Eliza Harrison. gd-ch Tibby & Judy Rives.

Floyd, Charles. 12-22-1795, 1797. w Martha. ch Sally, Amey, Wells, William, Drury, Josiah, Patsy Pennington, Phebe Davis.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Wednesday, June 5, 1935.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, at 11:00 A. M.

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

The Recording Secretary General called the roll and the following members were recorded as being present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Miss Harman, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Reed. State Regents: Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Belk.

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

_LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General._

Mrs. Spencer moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 485 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 485 applicants duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, reported 42 members for reinstatement and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 42 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the 42 former members into the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Bird Alice Caldwell, Mission, Texas; Mrs. Irene Fuller Kennedy, Kingsville, Texas; Mrs. Annie Rhodes Grayson Lauck, Luray, Virginia.

The State Regent of Mississippi requests Chapters authorized at the following places: Biloxi, Charleston, Como, Grenada, Hattiesburg and Tunica.

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

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments are requested confirmed: Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Mabel Gertrude Coe Douglas, Woodland, Washington.

The authorization of the Chapter at University, Mississippi, has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests the authorization be renewed.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the Polly Sumner Chapter at Quincy, be officially disbanded. The members of this Chapter are not lost to the National Society as they have all transferred to the Dorothy Quincy Chapter in the same city.

The Nathan Britain Chapter at Jackson, Kentucky, has been automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General because of having been below the legal membership for over a year. This is in accordance with the National By-laws.

_HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General._

Mrs. Pouch moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of June 5, 1935, meeting which were approved.

Adjournment was taken at 11.15 A. M.

_MAY E. TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General._
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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

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1935-1936

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