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General Andrew Jackson, the Honeymoon Host

From Portrait by Thomas Sully, Painted 1825

(See page 455)
URING these days of rest and vacation our minds are going forward into the new year's work, our goals are being set, our plans are taking shape, chapters are making their programs and choosing their work.

National Chairmen have been appointed and their committees are probably completed. The National Chairmen have written their plans to the State Chairmen, and they in turn are arranging contacts with every chapter in every State.

Do we realize the potential power of our marvelous organization, how it reaches into the farthest corners of our country, and what it may accomplish for that country if its members give themselves whole-heartedly, and with faith, to the work which lies before them?

We WOMEN have an opportunity unsurpassed in the history of our land. Never was there greater need for knowledge and understanding and service. Youth is bewildered, facing a world that has lost faith in itself, in the future and in God. They are turning to false idols, and going after them and worshipping them, because their leaders have failed them. We must know how and why.

"I can think of no call that makes so universal an appeal as the cause of youth," said the Prince of Wales in establishing his King's Jubilee Fund. "Girls and boys need discipline; they need friends, and finally they need recreation and interest." His fund is to extend help to existing youth organizations, as in these groupings are found amusement, mental and physical training, new loyalties and new hopes.

How many of us are willing to go out and find youth who need friends, who need confidence and faith and renewed hope, and then minister unto these needs?

LOSS OF vision, with self-seeking, threatens the life of democracy. The Constitution has not failed the cause of freedom and justice, nor has God failed those who believe in Him. A knowledge of the struggle for liberty, as attained under the Constitution of the United States, and a revitalizing of the power of religion, will win against all obstacles. Knowledge is power. Be sure that youth has knowledge and power.

October 11th is Founders Day, the day we commemorate in honor of the women who visioned the need of this organization. Let us celebrate this day in each chapter. Let us honor them by a re-dedication to the ideals they sought to perpetuate.

—Florence Hague Becker
Maryland State Capitol

JANE G. SHANKLIN
State Regent

The present State House is the third to stand upon the same site. The foundation of the first State House was laid April 30, 1696, shortly after the removal of the capital from St. Mary’s City to Annapolis. It was struck by lightning in 1699, and in 1704 was entirely consumed by fire. The second State House was finished in 1706, was used for sixty-six years, and replaced by the present one, the foundation stone of which was laid March 28, 1772, by the last colonial governor, Robert Eden.

Maryland is one of two of the thirteen original states that can still boast of its original colonial capitol.

This building is greatly admired for its architectural proportions, its commanding site, and lofty dome, but its chief attractions are its historical associations.

Here, Dec. 23, 1783, General Washington surrendered his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to the Continental Congress, then in session in the old Senate Chamber.

In this chamber, January 14, 1784, the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified, signed, and sealed in the presence of Congress, it being the official closing act of the American Revolution.

Here, too, in 1786, a commercial convention of six states met to consider their interstate trade relations. This led to the Convention of 1787, in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States.

This old Senate Chamber, now as it was originally, is revered for its sacred associations with the immortal Washington.

The oldest historical painting in the State House was painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1785 to commemorate the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. It contains life-size portraits of General Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Colonel Tench Tilghman, Washington’s confidential secretary and aide-de-camp.

In the Executive Chamber hangs a portrait of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, who secured the Charter of Maryland, also, rare portraits of King Charles and Queen Henrietta Maria, for whom Maryland was named.

Hanging on the walls of the Rotunda are the full-length portraits of Maryland’s four signers of the Declaration of Independence, namely: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and Samuel Chase.

In the Flag Room in the old State House is the only Star Spangled Banner in existence known to have been carried in battle during the Revolution. It was carried by Maryland troops, and is thought to be the oldest United States flag in existence made in accordance with the Act of Congress, June 14, 1777.

In the park in front of the State House is a small cannon, one of the five guns constituting the armament of The Ark and The Dove, which brought the first colonists to Maryland from England.

Near the cannon is the quaint old one-story brick building erected in 1694, as a Provincial Council Chamber and later used as the Colonial Treasury.

Two Maryland chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are represented in the State House. June 7, 1906, Baltimore chapter presented a bronze tablet in commemoration of the ride of Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman from Yorktown to Philadelphia, carrying to Congress the news of Cornwallis’ surrender.

A marker has been placed in the old Senate Chamber by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, designating where Washington stood when he resigned his commission.
NOT many a young bridegroom has been invited to bring along his whole wedding party and spend the honeymoon at the home of a President-elect of these United States. In this case the future president was sixty-one-years old Andrew Jackson, Hero of New Orleans; and the groom was Henry A. Wise of Virginia, still only twenty-one.

They had first met four years previously, in 1824, under what were, for the youth, thrilling circumstances. General Jackson had then just run for president, and had received a plurality of the electoral votes cast, but not the necessary majority of the whole vote. Against him had run Adams, then Secretary of State; Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; and Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, while Jackson himself was a Senator from Tennessee. Congress would have to choose between the three persons having the highest number of votes.

Jackson, en route to Congress and its decision, so momentous to him, had recently left his home in Tennessee, The Hermitage, and come up the Ohio in a steamboat in which he brought his family, his big road-carriage and four blooded horses, and his own thoroughbred riding horse. At Wheeling he had tucked his beloved Rachel and his fifteen-year old adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., into their comfortable coach and four, and waved them a fond
adieu. It would be Rachel’s first visit to the nation’s capital, and she was rather uneasy about it, being a quiet home body. Then the General mounted his steed and set out over the Cumberland road to make the journey on horseback. At Washington, Penn., he put up for the night at a hotel.

Henry Wise, hazel-eyed, tow-headed young Virginian, was at that time a student at Washington College. Years later, when himself in his sixties, he wrote of that first glimpse of the people’s idol.

Throughout the following months Jackson emerged victorious politically. The returns would not be fully in for weeks, but all the world knew that this time “Old Hickory” was elected; and bonfires and torchlight processions had flared forth throughout the country while thousands had shouted themselves hoarse acclaiming the first President from west of the Appalachian Mountains.

As for young Wise, this had been an eventful time for him, too. He had been graduated at college in 1825, had studied law and just been admitted to the bar, had gotten himself engaged, and he was to settle, for life, as he thought then, in Nashville. But first he went back entirely across the state of Virginia from his law school in Winchester to the Eastern Shore, to electioneer for “Old Hickory” for President, and to cast his maiden vote for him. Then he put $800 in an inner belt around his slim young waist, climbed up into a one-horse shay with his clothes in a hair trunk on behind, and drove the 850 miles to Nashville, arriving, so to speak, with a law license in one hand and a marriage license in the other.
His fiancée was sweet Ann Jennings, a lovely brown-eyed, brown-haired girl to whom he had lost his heart while at college, her father being then pastor of the local Presbyterian church. For long he did not venture to declare his suit; but in his exalted state he wrote a friend that his love for Ann made him “strive for honors . . . made ambition serve his love and win her.” He tied with a fellow-pupil for first place in the graduating class. Whether this influenced the maiden or not, he did win her. Her father, “the sweetest of men” says Wise, was now pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Nashville, and General Jackson, one of his parishioners, “honored him with tender reverence and respect. The general tendered Ann Jennings the hospitali-
ties of the Hermitage, and ordered our attendance there the day after the wedding, to make his house the home of our honeymoon. The marriage was on the 8th of October and our whole wedding party was punctually at the Hermitage on the day appointed."

The bridesmaids (each with an autograph album for the hero to sign, no doubt) and the groomsmen rode out on horseback, and the bride and groom drove in his little gig. “We arrived at the Hermitage in time for dinner, and were shown to a bridal chamber magnificently furnished with articles which were the rich and costly presents of the city of New Orleans to its noble defender.”

And so they came to the Hermitage,
the most hallowed spot on earth to Andrew Jackson.

Born and reared in other people’s log cabins, Jackson had never known a home until his marriage, when he built a comfortable frame house at Hunter’s Hill. Money troubles in 1804 forced him to part with this, and he cleared forest land nearer Nashville and put up a two-story log cabin, the first Hermitage, and here he and his Rachel lived in perfect contentment for fourteen years, and entertained a surprising number of people, both great and small.

But in 1819 her successful husband decided the Hermitage cabin was not good enough for Rachel Jackson, and we see him exclaiming, as quoted by a crony of his, with a flick of his cane to a tree stump, “She shall have the best that I can build.” And so, on the same grounds, he reared a new Hermitage. Wise describes it: “A solid, substantial, commodious country mansion, built of brick and two stories high. . . . You entered through a porch, a spacious hall, in which the stairs ascended, airy and well lighted.”

There was a lovely garden where grew abundantly crepe myrtle, calycanthus, syringa, ascension lilies, damask roses, many of them planted by the hands of Andrew and Rachel Jackson. We can see the lovers strolling arm in arm through the autumn of that far-off October and whispering to each other those fond nothings that lovers say. But Wise did not tell us about anything so sacred. He did speak of Jackson. One might have mistaken him, says Wise, for a visitor, not the host.

“He greeted us cordially, and bade us feel at home, but gave us distinctly to understand that he took no trouble to look after any but his lady guests; as for the gentle-

men, there were the parlor, the dining-room, the library, the sideboard and its refreshments; there were the servants, and if anything was wanting, all that was necessary was to ring. He did not sit at the head of his table, but mingled with his guests, and always preferred a seat between two of the ladies.”

“The house was full of guests. There were visitors from all parts of the United States, numbering from twenty to fifty a day, constantly coming and going, all made welcome, and all well attended. The cost of the coming presidency was even then very great and burdensome; but the general showed no signs of impatience. . . . He affected no style, but was plainly and simply, though impulsively, polite to all.”

His adopted son, Andrew, Jr., and his ward, Andrew Donelson, “were around him every day and relieved him of all the minuter attentions to the company” and there was Henry Lee of Virginia, “not handsome as his half-brother, General Robert E. Lee. . . . but one of the most attractive of men in conversation . . . who was then, in fact, the entertaining host of the Hermitage, and attracted the crowd of visitors around his glowing words of commentary on the election.”

“After several delightful days we moved to leave the Hermitage, but day after day were detained by the entreaty of General Jackson and his lady. At last we were resolved positively to start; still we were not allowed to leave until after dinner, and the hour for dining was as late as four. . . . After dinner the general insisted it was too late, but ordered the horses and whilst awaiting their being brought he took his pipe, sat on the sill of the front door, with a group in the porch around him. . . . He rose to wait on the bride; and
in handing her up the step, said to her, among other things, 'I shall be anxious until I meet you at church, safe in Nashville, Sunday next.'"

And so the shingle was hung out in what Wise, a country-bred boy, called in an old letter "this fashionable, extravagant city." It was an exciting time. The gentlemen of Nashville were banded together in organizing a great banquet on December 23rd in honor of General and Mrs. Jackson. The women-folk, not to be outdone, met secretly daily to sew on a trousseau for "Aunt Rachel," beloved of the whole community, to wear as First Lady of the Land. It included a white satin evening dress, and this was destined to be the only dress of them all that would ever be put upon her form.

December 23rd came. "When lo! a messenger on the white horse was seen, riding fast, to announce that his pardner was dead. She was no longer the afflicted, deserted one whom he had championed and married and lived with in holy and lawful wedlock. . . . She was no longer a target for this world's fiery darts of detraction . . . she was a saint. The day's gladness was turned to earthly mourning, and the day of the funeral came instead of the day of feasting."

"The day of the burial came and we witnessed the solemn scene. . . . From that same door of the northeast room of the house near which the happy bridal party sat but a few months before, her coffin was borne to the grave dug in the garden."

After the ceremony was over and the grieving friends had come back into the garden room Wise, who with Mr. Jennings, stood very near, tells us that Jackson "looked about him and raised his voice" to the little gathering, ending, "If it had been God's will I would have been grateful for the privilege of taking her to my post of honor and seating her by my side; but Providence knew what was best for her. For myself, I bow to God's will and go alone. . . . I can forgive all who have wronged me, but will have fervently to pray that I may have grace to enable me to forget or forgive any enemy who has ever maligned that blessed one now safe from all suffering and sorrow, whom they tried to put to shame for my sake."

And so it was not a question any more of a genial honeymoon host, but of a man with a sorrow at his heart that robbed his high honors of their savor.

Editor's Note—Two years later Wise changed his plans and moved back to Virginia. At twenty-seven he went to Congress as a "Jackson" Democrat, and stayed there for ten years. He saw public service as Minister Plenipotentiary for several years in Brazil, and as Governor of Virginia. In the war between the States he served as Brigadier General and later Major General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep regret the death of Miss Alethea Serpell, member of Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia, who served the Society as State Vice-Regent of Virginia, 1915-16, State Regent, 1916-19, and Vice-President General, 1921-22. At the time of her death in June, she was Honorary State Regent of Virginia.
Plans of the National Chairmen
N. S. D. A. R.

APPROVED SCHOOLS

MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES, of Seymour, Connecticut, National Chairman, is anxious first to familiarize herself with the work of this committee and to learn to know the schools, their problems and their needs. With this information she hopes to work out the best and most practical methods for the D.A.R. to assist the schools, and to pass this data on to her State Chairmen. It is her desire to communicate directly with the schools and with the State Chairmen, for she feels that it is this personal contact that adds to the interest in, and enthusiasm for, this work. Her more detailed plans will go out to the State Chairmen early in the Fall when she has had time to work them out.

She joined Sarah Ludlow Chapter of Seymour December 6, 1922, her National Number being 183,603. She has served her Chapter in various offices and has been Chapter Chairman of Better Films, National Defense through Patriotic Education and Sons and Daughters of the U.S.A.

She was State Chairman of Better Films 1927-1930, State Chairman of Americanism and Approved Schools 1930-1931 and has been State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift since 1931. In 1934 she was elected State Corresponding Secretary and has recently been made a State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution. Last year she compiled a most interesting account of noteworthy trees in the state, entitled "Trees of Note in Connecticut" which was published by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution and has received much favorable comment both from Daughters and others interested in history or from nature lovers.

In the National Society she has served as a Page from 1926, 1928-1935, as Vice-Chairman of Constitution Hall Memory Book Committee 1932-1935 and as Vice-Chairman of Tellers in 1934 and 1935.

MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

MRS. AVERY TURNER, of Amarillo, Texas, has been a member of the National Society since 1911 and a continuous subscriber to the D.A.R. Magazine. She was a charter member, and later regent, of her chapter. In 1924 she withdrew to organize the Llane Estacado (Staked Plains) Chapter with 116 charter members, the largest charter membership in the history of the National Society. Through her efforts, this chapter erected a life size Bronze Doughboy on the grounds of the Municipal Auditorium, the home of the American Legion, in honor of them.

At the same time, Mrs. Turner assisted in organizing the John Alden Society, Children of the American Revolution, which soon after became the largest Society in the United States, with 114 members. Later the State Society was organized with Mrs. Turner as Organizing Historian.

Mrs. Turner was State Vice Regent for the Restoration of Wakefield, and attended the ceremonies at Wakefield when that historic shrine was presented to our Government. She has been active in State work and is now serving as chairman on Revolutionary Relics Committee for Memorial Continental Hall, was National Vice Chairman on Real Daughters committee, and has
seldom been absent from National or State meetings.

Mrs. Turner has eight established Revolutionary lines, two of which are father and son, and ten Colonial lines, all from New Jersey ancestors, where she was born and reared. Her father was John Adam Poole Ten Eyck and her mother, Caroline Honeyman. Both families lived on their estates for many generations, Cedar Lane Farm, at Far Hills, New Jersey, being the ancestral home of her mother.

Mrs. Turner has always been greatly interested in Welfare Work. She was Red Cross county chairman during the World War and later county chairman for the Starving Children of Europe Fund, receiving a personal telegram from Herbert Hoover for raising the first quota. She was also appointed chairman of the Salvation Army Drive in 20 counties of the Panhandle of Texas. For this reason conservation and thrift have greatly interested her, especially the human side.

Mrs. Turner loves nature. Her hobby is golf. She would like to see more golf courses, more parks, the preservation of forests and wild flowers. She hopes that every state will pass the Wild Flower Bill, as Texas did last year, to preserve native vegetation. And that there will be more bird sanctuaries and cities beautified through civic clubs. She stresses sunshine and fresh air for all with a D.A.R. Forest in every state.

MRS. AVERY TURNER, National Chairman.

CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE

MRS. SIGMON’S activities in the Society of the Daughters of American Revolution is the natural result of a long line of American patriots, whose ancestry dates back to the founding of our Country. She can point with just pride to the record of both her paternal and maternal ancestors, most of whom were prominent in the moulding of our mighty Nation. When we consider the names of Marteau, Reade, Lewis, Brooking, Merriwether, Fauntleroy, Warner, Kennon, Lee, Barret, Brodnax, Griffin, Bushrod, Epps, Vivian, Thacher, Conway, Walker, Paine, Mann and Dancey, we can readily understand why the blood of patriotism courses through her veins, and is manifested by her splendid devotion and co-operation in the extension of the activities and success of our beloved Society.

Since becoming a member of the Society sixteen years ago, Mrs. Sigmon has attended every Arkansas State Conference and has been the guest of many conferences of other states. During this time she has also attended every National Congress of the Daughters at Washington, serving on various committees, House, Credential, Platform, etc. She was also appointed a member of Constitution Hall and Memory Book committees. During her administration as State Regent of Arkansas she organized eight new chapters, an outstanding record for any state. As a reward for this excellent contribution to the Society she was overwhelmingly elected one of the Vice Presidents General at the 1930 congress. As a further recognition she has been appointed chairman of the committee on Correct Use of the Flag by the present administration.

In accepting the chairmanship of the National Committee for Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Sigmon realizes the great importance of this department, and states that it is her aim and ambition to work with her various State Chairmen to the end that a comprehensive program will be promulgated and carried out by every Chapter in the Society, whereby the youth of the country will be thoroughly instructed in, and taught the knowledge of, respect for, and correct use of our Flag, the work being fostered mainly through the public schools.

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON, National Chairman.
As National Chairman of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship I would suggest that each daughter impress upon any prospective citizen she may come in contact with, the importance of becoming a part of the world's greatest Republic. Urge him to read, think about and discuss with his friends the Constitution, which is the charter of our National life, to study its principles—to know it, that in so doing he may become an intelligent American.

Let us teach, through the Americanism Committee, the spirit and history of the red, white and blue of the Stars and Stripes, for which our fathers, brothers, and sons have died and under which, please God, we will live and for which if need be we will die, faithful to the brotherhood of the whole human race by being first of all faithful to our own home, our own church, our own community and to the land we love. Let us see to it that those coming honestly to our shores may have the opportunity of possessing one of our Manuals for Citizenship, as it contains the greatest amount of information, in every phase of our American life, of any book of its kind ever printed. Let it be our bounden duty to pass on to those who intend to assimilate with us, these principles which have made us a fine people.

The stranger who comes within our gates, With honest intent this land to make His future home, needs a hand to shake; America offers—she masters his fate, If his path be straight She leads him to freedom, and lest he fall, She teaches one Flag, one God over all.

Mrs. William J. Ward, National Chairman.
The result will be that new living links will be added to this chain by the members of this great organization. A son in bidding his mother farewell as he went out to war said as he proudly held out his sword, "Mother I wish my sword was a foot longer." The mother replied, "No, son, take a step." I asked all members of this organization to take a step in furthering the great work of the Student Loan Fund.

MRS. JOSEPH G. FORNEY,
National Chairman.

ELLIS ISLAND

MRS. ROBERT EUGENE MERWIN, née Effie Clarke Conrow, was born in South Orange, N. J., but moved to Brooklyn at an early age where she has lived since then.

She joined the N.S.D.A.R. through her maternal ancestor, Lewis Van Kouwenhoven, a participant in the battle of Monmouth. She joined the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century through her maternal ancestor, Thomas Halsey, a Founder of the town of Southampton. In the latter society she is the chairman of two committees. She first became Vice Regent of Fort Greene Chapter, serving on many committees, and became Regent from 1928 to 1932.

During her administration four scholarships for Tamassee were obtained, the Film fund started and the first subscription for a Medical and Dental Unit. Also during her term Fort Greene Chapter was one of four to establish the New York State Student Loan Fund.

In 1932 she was appointed a Vice Chairman of the National Committee for Ellis Island and has served under Mrs. Perkins for three years.

During the winter of 1933 she was appointed by Madam Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to serve on a Metropolitan Committee to enquire into and make a survey of conditions, both physical and material, at Ellis Island.

She served on the subcommittee on Deportation of Aliens, under Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, and found this work both stimulating and of great value to her for her work on Ellis Island.

She has been an ardent church worker and served as President of the Woman's League of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. She has always been interested in civic work and among other activities was Treasurer for five years of the Rebecca Talbot Perkins Adoption Society.

Her summer home is in Water Mill, L. I., where she is President of the Woman's Village Improvement Society.

MRS. ROBERT E. MERWIN,
National Chairman.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

IN ACCORDANCE with the resolution adopted by the Congress, all historical work including the preservation of historic spots will be directly under the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue, and the state historians. These are ultimately responsible for all historic work done and they alone will make annual reports.

It has been suggested to the State Regents that vice-chairmen be appointed to concentrate on preservation of historic spots, not as a separate department but as a part of the whole history program. The vice-chairmen are definitely under the supervision of the State Historians who are state officers, but whose work comes under the committee called the "Historical Research Committee."

More members may be added to this committee but they should be added as workers and for a definite purpose. The State Historian, in other words the chairman, may allocate to members of her committee whatever part she wishes. The historical work, well done, is heavy.

Owing to an unusual condition we find ourselves with, perhaps, greater opportunity for amassing historical records and contributions than we could possibly do under ordinary circumstances.
At the National Board meeting, the Historian General spoke of the urgency of contacting the State administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and working out a program of historical research with the services of educated persons on the Relief rolls.

Since then the employment cases have been placed under an entirely new department, quite apart from the cases where direct relief in the form of money and orders for supplies is given. This new department is called the Work Progress Administration.

We must keep in mind the fact that the service compensated by this appropriation must be of such a nature as will revert to the public good and that since ours is not a tax supported institution, it is necessary that the application be made by an institution or person whose appropriation or salary comes from taxes.

The applicant must request that the State Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, be empowered to supervise the work. The applicant becomes the sponsor only. This is the requirement and the necessary method of obtaining the desired service. We had nothing to do with requesting the appropriation for Relief work but we may have much to do with aiding in selecting the most helpful and beneficial ends for its expenditure.

The Historian General recommends that we bend sincere efforts to the forming of history-reading groups in chapter communities. These may be among our members only or include other persons interested in reading history, as the chapter chooses.

Each group should meet at regular intervals with one person reading aloud and the others free to knit or sew. The result is pleasant as well as informative. We should know our history. Suggested reading will appear in following issues of the magazine.

Will your chapter agree to purchase a new index to our lineage books? If so, please notify this office. The price would be approximately $5. No index volume has been published since 1926 and we are far behind. Your order (given on condition of the volume being justified) will help us in making a decision.

The lineage books act as the open door to many persons desiring membership and to members wishing to establish supplemental lines. Will you not complete your files as fast as you can and place them in your public library or other central place in your community? Many persons go to great trouble, and often expense, to find an avenue through which to establish a line and all the while the "open sesame" is in some volume of our own lineage books.

The next issue of the magazine will suggest some of the historical research projects which are open to us.

It is our thought to establish a "History Month by Month" page in the magazine.

To those splendid officers, National and State, who have led in the great history work of our society through the years, the new Historian General pays her tribute of sincere appreciation and admiration. We are confident that with such cooperation as has always been given, the life and vigor of this line of work will go on, uninterrupted, continuous, vital. Let us keep the thread unbroken!

MARY A. GOODHUE,
National Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Membership Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is composed of the National vice chairmen appointed by the president general, the state registrars and the registrar general who serves as national chairman.

Our duty is to encourage growth in our Society numerically, and, what is equally important, to make known the high ideals and purposes of our organization; to emphasize the work we have been and are doing in Patriotic Education, in Americanization; in the collection and preservation of unpublished records; and to urge cooperation in the various projects in which we are engaged that instill a personal re-
sponsibility in sharing the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship.

The method of procedure is left to the individual initiative of each committee member. This will vary in localities. Each is urged to have a thorough knowledge of the requirements for membership, the financial obligations involved, and should be able to assist in preparation of application papers. The State Registrars are urged to have a membership committee in each local chapter who will cooperate with her in obtaining new members and the reinstatement of those who were compelled to withdraw during the past years of financial stress.

Some may know of possible locations for new chapters in towns, or perhaps a county chapter, which some localities prefer, might be organized.

The vice chairmen are not restricted to any district or locality. Wherever you can do good, that is your territory. Closest cooperation with other chairmen is desired. Our work in the various offices at headquarters is so interwoven and inter-dependent that no conflict of duties or privileges exists, so please feel free to follow your own plans of procedure.

The policy of this administration is to give every possible assistance in the completion of application papers. New records are constantly coming to the office which in many cases give data needed in rejected or delayed applications. Hundreds of members are sending in consent to allow examination of their application papers for data required by prospective members. In this work I urge the assistance of every committee member. The national number, chapter, name and address of the member and names of the Revolutionary soldiers should be included in this consent.

The Handbook now in preparation by the Executive Board will contain definite rules and regulations of the office of Registrar General covering old as well as new decisions. Our aim is to assist those living far away from headquarters to receive the benefits and privileges accessible in the splendid records being collected by the Society in all parts of the country.

In Unity there is Strength. Let us all work together for the upbuilding of our beloved Society.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
National Chairman.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

MRS. ROBERT J. REED, national chairman, states that it is planned to change the title of this committee to “Daughters of the American Revolution Museum Committee” thus bringing its name into conformity with other national committees, as well as to include the Early Republic period which we are aiming to make a most interesting and worthwhile collection, though not Revolutionary.

She is most anxious to have this committee made up of women whose names are known throughout the National Society, and has submitted a list to the President General for her consideration.

If Mrs. Becker finds it possible to appoint these women and they accept they will, for the most part, be present at the October and subsequent Board Meetings.

Mrs. Reed will thus be able to have an organizing meeting of the Committee when it is desired Miss Lothrop of the Museum staff speak informally of the aims and purposes of the Museum. Then a cup of tea will conclude the hour.

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
National Chairman.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE U. S. A.

THE newly appointed Chairman of the Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, Mrs. Ralph Emerson Wisner of Detroit, Michigan, joined the Children of the American Revolution, Elias Boudinot Caldwell So-
ciety, as Beatrice Townsend Langstroth, when she was twelve years old, and has been serving the C. A. R. and D. A. R. steadily since that time.

Mrs. Wisner was Senior President of Elias Boudinot Caldwell Society, C. A. R., after she had been transferred to the Boudinot Chapter, located in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later served five years as Director of the New Jersey C. A. R. She was Organizing Registrar of the Rebecca Cornell Chapter, Rahway, New Jersey, of which her mother, Mrs. Francis W. Langstroth, was organizing Regent. This Chapter was named for Mrs. Wisner's Great Grandmother, eight descendants of whom are numbered among the Charter members.

Upon her marriage she transferred to Louisa St. Clair Chapter, the thirtieth Chapter to be organized in the Society, and the largest in the State of Michigan. She has served this Chapter as Chairman of the Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. She has always taken a keen interest in Continental Congress, having attended fourteen, in nine of which she acted as a Page.

The Congregational Church claims Mrs. Wisner's faith and she has served faithfully and in high office in the young peoples groups of this and the Presbyterian denominations.

Youth, enthusiasm and a deep love and understanding of the work are brought to this important Committee, by the newly appointed Chairman, Mrs. Wisner, who, in speaking of her new position, says:

"As I carry on the standard of this splendid work, it is my earnest desire, that we, as an organization, will come to have a larger vision of the need of these Patriotic Clubs, that we will in this way strive to combat the subversive movements that are already working among the youth of our fair Country, and that, in so doing, we will help our Nation to uphold those principles, upon which we were founded."

MRS. RALPH EMERSON WISNER.

New Jersey D. A. R. Day

CLARA COWIE FITZPATRICK

As Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, New Jersey, it has been my privilege to arrange a second New Jersey D. A. R. Day at Camp Dix.

Colonel A. S. Williams of the Sixteenth Infantry, Commanding Officer, has designated Thursday, August 1, 1935; and the schedule suggested by him will include a C. M. T. C. Regimental Review at 4:30 P. M., followed by a tea at the Camp Hostess House. State Officers, Chairmen, and Chapter Regents will receive official invitations, and they are expected to notify all "Daughters," as a large attendance is desired.

Good Citizenship Medals will be awarded as last year. The Becker Medals of gold, silver, and bronze in honor of our President General and former Chapter Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker, who has done and is doing so much for the C. M. T. C. and the youth of our country, will be awarded to the three most outstanding New Jersey boys.

The Nova Caesarea Gold Medal will go to the student with the highest record "on the basis of leadership, character, and military efficiency."

Our hope is to make New Jersey D. A. R. Day an annual affair to arouse an ever-increasing interest among the members of other chapters, who may make similar awards.
National Defense Through Patriotic Education

MRS. VINTON EARL Sisson, Chairman

Dear Defenders:

Through the medium of this, our official magazine, we hope to continue to give an occasional word of inspiration and courage to those of you who are interested in this phase of our national work. This means all of you!

We would appreciate any assistance that you are able to give this department—through your personal experiences, newspaper clippings, happenings in your own community. Especially are we anxious to have information that will be helpful in our Good Citizenship program, and in our efforts to counteract influences that are harmful to the boys and girls of America. What are you doing to set them on the right track toward becoming useful citizens?

Let us be up and doing—now!

Sincerely your new chairman,
ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The following article by Hilding Siversen appeared in the Washington Post of June 16, 1935.

"Does academic freedom make it necessary to permit Communist propagandists to try to persuade immature students that Communism is the only progressive form of government? * * *

"It would seem that the air would be greatly cleared by agreeing on a set of specifications, such as the following:

1. Communism, which of course takes its cue from the official Communist Party, does definitely advocate the use of force and violence in the overthrow of government. It also definitely disavows and ridicules the resort to the ballot-box. Abundant proof of this can be found in the writings of authoritative Communists, I.W.W. leaders, syndicalists and other left-wing radicals who adhere generally to the Third Internationale.

2. Wherever authentic Communism has achieved temporary or permanent power, it has exercised a most drastic and ruthless destruction of free speech and free press.

3. Many of its accredited spokesmen boldly say that falsehood and deception are justifiable in furthering the objects of Communism, on the ground that the ends justify the means.

4. There is no harm in the voicing of such doctrines in public. The chief danger lies in suppressing the fact that such doctrines are advocated.

5. There is no harm in the public voicing of any Communist doctrines in public, as done at Hyde Park, London.

6. Communism is essentially international, with an international program to destroy so-called "capitalistic" governments. It must be remembered that true Communists have no peace with "capitalistic" governments, but at best a truce maintained for political expediency. They are committed to world revolution. This is not an accusation but a mere statement of facts accepted by all Communists. * * *

"Subtle and unconscious indoctrination may be even more dangerous than the ruthless and frankly intolerant kind, because human nature rebels at force while it may submit to blandishment and suave propaganda.

"There should be a sharp differentiation between teaching immature students about Communism, Capitalism, Fascism, Naziism or any other kind of an ism, and teaching them that any of these isms are the best for this country. * * *

"The obvious comment, of course, is that it all depends upon just who does the teaching. * * *

"There seems to be an impression, somehow, that the only way to be ‘liberal’ is to lean more or less strongly toward Com-
The Civil Liberties Union is often called upon to explain why it can stand up so stoutly for civil liberties and yet defend persons whose ultimate and avowed object is to destroy free speech, free press and every other sort of freedom.

“When the audience is narrowed down to youths between the ages of 15 and 20, when the lecturer is a suave, plausible and mature speaker, when only one side of the implied controversy is presented—that kind of indoctrination is just as objectionable as the ruthless form that is found in Soviet Russia.”

“So far as the writer knows people in the United States are not arrested for ‘holding opinions.’ The offense which does make a Communist liable to punishment is that of inciting others to violent overthrow of government.

“Certainly the government has and should have an inherent right to arrest or punish anyone who conspires with others to overthrow it by force. There is not an honest, philosophical, educated Communist who does not realize the force of this argument. But the typical Communist, when arrested and put on the spot, always piously and dishonestly whines that he is ‘merely expressing views.’

“It is because of all this intellectually dishonest evasion and such a prodigious slaughtering of straw men that it is highly desirable that the problem be analyzed and clarified.”

“Academic Freedom” with restrictions is all that the National Education Association asks according to this dispatch from the Associated Press on July 4:

“The National Education Association put its organized force today behind full freedom for instructors to teach all sides of controversial questions. Simultaneously the association pledged itself to teach that the American government is the best so far designed by men.

“The educators joined in a plan to establish a committee empowered to engage actively in a fight against interference with teachers.

“The conservatives, however, rushed through without opposition a resolution with the apparent intention to keep radical educators from employing the academic freedom resolution as authority to advocate communism, socialism, or any other form of government.”

“The National Education association believes that the fundamental principles of American democracy are the best ever so far designed by the minds of men to govern people and pledges itself so to teach the youth of the land.”

A Declaration of Principles enunciated by that most influential group, the General Federation of Women’s Clubs, on June 11th has this to say:

We believe that Communism, Fascism and other political systems which tend to curtail free expression of thought, or any programs which tend to undermine our democratic form of government and set up dictatorship either of an individual or a group, must be opposed.

In order to safeguard the rights of free citizenship, we recommend an impartial study of the national and international factual problems which concern the welfare of our country, and

We remind ourselves that the maintenance of a democracy depends upon the courage and aggregate responsibility of its individual citizens in expressing their principles and convictions through their intelligent votes.

A CHALLENGE TO YOUTH is found in the May 10th, 1935 issue of a new magazine called “New World”:

“The formation of groups in all churches, institutions, and communities, of young people dedicated body and soul to peace and justice, ready to stand now and forever for the things for which Christ stood—that is the need of the hour.”

Hope for better things always centers in youth. Dedication of body and soul to peace and justice should put justice first. There will be no peace until justice is assured. America stands for justice. The Constitution of the United States provides for justice. There is no contradiction in dedication of justice and the preservation of the government under which there has been more of justice than under any other system ever established.
The placing of peace before justice means alignment with groups who are using the ideal of peace in order to disarm the nation whose ideal, at least, is justice and so render it impotent in its progress toward justice.

The enemy awaiting the disarmament of the United States will produce neither peace, nor freedom, nor justice, only class struggle, violence and dictatorship.

Youth of America set your hearts upon justice, but keep ever before you the Constitution of the United States as the chart by which you will be led! It was founded upon faith in God and justice to fellow-man. Work for justice and help to bring the American ideal to reality.

“Pacifists often plow the ground, radicals plant the seeds, and an invader reaps the harvest.”

The C.M.T.C. and the C.C.C., as well as the Boy and Girl Scouts, camps and organized summer playgrounds offer splendid opportunity for good citizenship work. Be acquainted with their activities and offer Good Citizenship Medals.

Don’t fail to read:
“I Live to Tell,” by Jacob Rubin.
“Boy and Girl Tramps of America,” by Minchan.
“Soldiers Unmasked,” by Wm. A. Ganoe, U. S. A.

“Pacifists often plow the ground, radicals plant the seeds, and an invader reaps the harvest.”

Secretary Swanson has announced that 15 additional ships will be added to the fleet by July 1st, making a total of 321 naval vessels in operation. New ships to be commissioned during the year are the Reid, Phelps and Porter.

BLAND BILL IS LAW

President Roosevelt signed the Bland bill, designed to open 10,000 jobs to American seamen by requiring all United States vessels to carry crews composed of two-thirds native-born or naturalized citizens.

The bill nullifies permission for aliens, who merely have filed intention of citizenship, from filling half the berths aboard American ships, as provided under the 1928 merchant marine act.

U. S. S. “LANGLEY”

During landing operations conducted from the U. S. S. Langley, a marine was knocked into the nets by the wing of the plane being parked.

“On the second bounce he caught the edge of the net with one hand, hanging there momentarily until three well meaning shipmates jumped into the nets to pull him aboard. The impact of their bodies in the net jerked the wires from Bunker’s fingers who was seen to strike the water wildly clutching his overseas cap to his head. When he reappeared above the water, cap still on his head, he thoughtfully thrust his ring of keys in his mouth and grabbed the life buoy which had been carefully placed within three feet by the unerringly aim of the sentry. The Preble, very much on the alert, backed full and put a boat alongside the unfortunate Marine and in a few minutes he was returned to the Langley (with a bowline on him this time) no worse for the wear, overseas cap and keys intact.”

PENSACOLA, FLA.

“Announcement has been made of the fact that $1,739,000.00 has been authorized from the President’s Public Works Fund for new construction and repairs on the Station. This will take care of the new hangars at Squadron Three, construction of the cafeteria building, development of the Station Field, a new motor test stand, improvements to many other buildings, roads, walks, etc., and the sewerage system. The foregoing is not to be confused with that part of the Station development program, authorized by the present session of Congress, which takes care of the new barracks, A & R Shops, Officers quarters and Student Officers quarters. This project has been authorized but no funds have yet been appropriated.”—Navy Press.
SOVIET RUSSIA AND DISARMAMENT

Following the Stalin-Laval agreement came the announcement, on May 16, that "Mr. Stalin understands and fully approves the policy of national defense undertaken by France to maintain its armed forces at a level of security."

The U.S.S.R. is now adding the strength of capitalist armies to the working class movement in all lands.

Pravda says, "One must be strong to defend peace. The weak will not be able to defend their borders. Military weakness would only be an additional reason for the National Socialists to hasten aggression."

The new Soviet policy encourages disarmament only in those countries to which it is not allied. Its ninth non-aggressive pact has recently been registered at Geneva.

THE C.C.C. AND RELIEF

It is reported that jobs are begging in Kansas. 1,000 vacancies in the allotment of 4,000 for the C.C.C. Camps show youth who would rather stay at home on relief. Others fear the loss of their places on relief if they aid the farmers with their wheat harvesting.

The C.C.C. offers $30 cash, with room, board and clothing, an equivalent of $75 a month; $25 of this amount is sent to dependents at home. Warning has been issued that Federal regulations provide suspension of those on relief who refuse work.

FORMER SOVIET AIDE WARNS OF COMMUNISM IN U. S.

"Communism is not the great success in Russia as propaganda would have Americans believe. The Soviet government is a government of the minority, with about 5,000,000 Communists directing the lives of some 160,000,000 people by fear," John E. Waters, of Madison, Wis., for two years an employe of the U.S.S.R.

"The insidious part about Communism," declared Waters, "is that its advocates slip into organized groups and through the control of these groups, gain control of all persons. I would not be speaking here to-night if I did not recognize these developments in the United States. The Communist movement is seeping into American life unnoticed the same as it did in Russia before the overthrow of the Czarist regime."

"It is often said that Americans do not want Communism. That is correct. But Americans must learn that if they are not vigilant they may be engulfed in just what they don't want, Communism. Leaders of Communism know that if they organize properly they may inflict their philosophy upon the multitude whether it likes it or not," the speaker said.

Mr. Waters said that very few persons really know the true conditions in Russia. Tourists are taken through show territories, he said, and never do learn the facts. Commumistic propaganda is far from the truth.

Mrs. Waters described how Russians who disagree with their governmental leaders are either sent to Siberia or imprisoned. She told of lack of food and sanitary conditions, of execution because of failure to obey orders and execution for obeying orders.

"If a project or piece of work does not turn out successfully," she said, "some one or some group of persons must be 'made the goat,'" she stated.

"Americans do not see, as we do, how Communism is being introduced into this country," Mrs. Waters emphasized.

"The tactics here are the same as those used in Russia, only not so openly. Americans must constantly be on guard or they may awake some fine morning to find that Communism has gained a strategic position here. The thought seems fantastic, I know, but it is not impossible."

The speaker cited several organizations into which she said Communists "are entering and seeking control." The groups as mentioned by her include the American Civil Liberties Union, Young Pioneers, international labor unions, Friends of Soviet Union and the League Against War and Fascism. "Communists are making a strong bid for admittance into Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. groups," she added.

"Communistic methods in this country now seem very peaceful," the speaker concluded, "but I warn you that once the Communists gain control of many of our American organizations there will be bloodshed and misery in the United States the same as in Russia.—Elizabeth Journal."
Botetourt County, Virginia
Revolutionary Claims

Copied by ANNE LOWRY WORRELL

The following list was found among old papers:

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*"Received of Hercules Ogal 100 wate of flower for the youse of Malitia under command of Colonel William M'Elenahan, by order of Colonel George Skilern."

September, 1781.

SAM'L EASON, Capt.

"This is to certify that Samuel Blair enlisted in my company as soldier in the Continental army for three years, during which I appointed him sergeant to said company, as which he continued until Spring, 1778, at which time he was taken sick and sent to Bethlehem Hospital, where he died. Return was made by the senior surgeon of that Hospital. Given under my hand and seal this fifteenth day of March, 1780.

THO' BOWYER, Capt of 12th Va. Reg."
PUPILS OF D. A. R. APPROVED SCHOOLS WHO TOOK PART IN THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE TO RAISE MONEY FOR SCHOLARSHIPS THAT WILL ENABLE UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS TO OBTAIN A VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.
In Appreciation

THE thanks of the Daughters of the American Revolution are most sincere for your fine cooperation in the Benefit performance for the Approved School Scholarship Benefit Fund in New York April 8, 1935. Everyone appreciated the effort and energy expended by the schools to send the representatives to New York, and it is hoped that the interest and admiration for your children, which were expressed on every hand, have been made manifest to you in even more practical ways.

The amount cleared for the Scholarship Fund was $2,225. It is the hope of all the friends of the schools and colleges on the Approved and Reserve lists that this will be a nucleus for a much larger fund upon which the school may draw within the next three years with the approval of the State Regent and State Chairman of Approved Schools in their states, through whom the requests should go to the Approved Schools Scholarship Committee, care of the National Chairman, for the sum of fifty dollars for the current year only.

1. An equal amount of scholarship money shall be given to each school and college on the Approved and Reserve lists.

2. Some scholarship money must be kept in reserve for the next two years.

3. In September of 1935 each of the schools and colleges on the Approved and Reserve lists may send a written request to the Approved Schools Scholarship Committee, care of the National Chairman, for the sum of fifty dollars for the current year only.

4. Such request must have the approval of the State Regent and State Chairman of Approved Schools of the state in which school or college is located; also that of the President or director of said school or college.

5. The money received shall be used for a girl or boy attending the school or college, thus helping pupil and school alike.

Please speak to your friends and helpers of this Scholarship Fund, contributions to which should be sent to State Treasurer who will then forward same to Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, marked National Approved Schools Scholarship Fund.

With all good wishes for a successful year, and gratitude for your many courtesies,

Florence H. Becker
Sarah C. Robert
Katharine Matthies
Page Schwarzwaelder
Helena Pouch
IN JUNE, two American Flags were presented to the Immigration Library at Ellis Island by the retiring National Chairman, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins. This gift was from the Ellis Island Committee in appreciation of the gracious manner in which the Librarian and his assistants have distributed the D. A. R. Manual, with their books, for many years to the immigrant and alien, carefully giving the one printed in the language which could be best understood.

This department of Social Service on Ellis Island was organized, and is conducted, by the American Tract Society of New York in cooperation with the commissioner.

The room is most attractive with windows on three sides. Those on the west overlook the Harbor and the Statue of Liberty. The light yellow walls, the marble floor, the gayly colored plants lend a splendid background for the many shelves filled with donated books. Careful attention is given to the reading matter, that only the best in thought and deed be given those detained. In the center of the room is a large globe made by the present Librarian, John Kwettin. It is very commendable and a work of art. Here the immigrant often pauses and turns the great sphere around to see the geographical relation the U. S. holds to his country, or the deportee looks for the land to which he must return.

Every day the guards of each detention room are allowed to take a group of aliens up the long marble stairway to this room where they may look around for a few moments and choose the book or magazine they wish to take back to their detention quarters. Many books are printed in foreign languages so that all may read if they feel so inclined.

It seemed very fitting to the Ellis Island Committee that these strangers should see our Stars and Stripes as they first enter the Library. Now they are greeted by two flags each 3 x 6 feet, hanging from an 8-foot pole with a silver band around one staff inscribed, “Presented to the Immigrants Library on Ellis Island by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1935.” A very great appreciation of this gift has been voiced by the American Tract Society and Commissioner Rudolph Reimer.

A few words would be of interest regarding the Social Service Department of which the Library and our Society have so long been a part.

A representative of the organizations maintaining a welfare worker on Ellis Island is a member of the General Committee of Immigrants Aid. Meetings are held in New York where the betterment of this service is discussed.

The welfare workers on the Island are united into a group by themselves and although they are loyal to the acts and policies of the organization, each presents the work as one of personal service. Every case is cared for by one worker unless aid is requested. The group makes its own adjustments working closely with each other and with the Government who recognizes them and cooperates in every way. In matter of policy it consults the General Committee being represented by its chairman; otherwise it serves as the liaison between the Government and the alien.

The many difficulties which confront these welfare workers are very different from any other Social Service problems in the country. Here they meet the separated family, the homeless man, who faces deportation to a country he left when a young child and now has no knowledge of its language or its people. The young woman who because of emotional instability needs supervision in the country to which she is returning. The child sent to parents who have not met him at the dock. It is most interesting to hear these workers talk of their problems. Each organization has its own particular activity as indicated below:
American Tract Society—Distributes pamphlets and supervises Library.
Congregational Home Missionary Society—Supervises care of children.
Daughters of American Revolution—Teaches Occupational Therapy.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society—Ministers to Hebrews.
Inner Mission Board of the United Lutheran Church—Ministers to Lutherans.
Italian Welfare League—Ministers to Italians.
National Welfare Catholic Conference—Ministers to Roman Catholics. Gives advice and follows up, nationally.
National Council of Jewish Women—Ministers to Jewish women, especially girls.
National Institute of Immigrant Welfare—Advises, directs, follows up foreign born.
New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Ministers to Anglicans; advises, follows up, nationally and internationally all British people (except Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews) also ministers to those of Eastern Orthodox faith, Chinese and Japs.
W. C. T. U.—Ministers to those speaking Greek, Syrians and those of the Near East.
New York Bible Society—Distributes Bibles at piers.
Clothing Custodian—This worker is paid by the General Committee to handle the old clothing that is sent in from all over the country for the aliens. Although our Society teaches them to sew and make garments the result is not sufficient to fill the needs of the hundreds of coatless men arriving at the Island. This person repairs and gives out clothing at the request of the welfare workers.

Our Society cares for all regardless of creed or color. We wait until they ask for something to do then we keep them busy through the long dreary days of waiting.

Most of the immigrants now consist of elderly parents or wives or husbands of American citizens and their minor children, also the wives and little children of aliens formerly admitted for permanent residence. Many are frightened and need the tender solicitation of the welfare worker to gain confidence. Telegrams and letters are sent for them, transportation and baggage attended to when their release is given. In cases of voluntary deportation when aliens arrive at the Island, their friends are notified by the welfare worker, arrangements are made for local friends to visit them and many other services are rendered. In case of unaccompanied women or very young children, agencies and Port Chaplains abroad are notified and requested to meet them.

The warrant cases are those who have offended our laws in some degree. This is the largest group now on Ellis Island. They may be stowaways, those who have crossed our borders of Canada or Mexico illegally, deserters from ship's crews, those who have served prison terms, those who have become public charges and many others. This group is given every legal chance to prove they need not be deported, so for that reason they are detained sometimes many months. The welfare worker is much needed to help the alien with his outside contacts. Here our work is very valuable to keep him busy, so clearing his mind for his legal hearings, in this way helping our government at the same time. But whether he be immigrant or deportee he needs our help and together we work with the welfare group both in the Immigration Dept. and at the U. S. Marine Hospital.
MITZ-KHAN-A-KHAN CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA, PLACED A BRONZE MARKER ON THE ORTEGO ADOBE IN VENTURA, WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1856 BY EMIDIO ORTEGO. THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE CEREMONY ARE FROM L. TO R.: MRS. STEVENS, MRS. BOWERS, LEGIONNAIRE, MRS. MARY PIPER, EVELYN BOWERS, MRS. MILAN WRIGHT, MRS. MARTHA JAMES, REGENT, MISS RACHEL ALLISON, AND MRS. CHARLES BARNARD.

SERGEANT NEWTON CHAPTER, GEORGIA, MRS. W. D. TRAVIS, REGENT, ERECTED A TABLET IN 1933 TO MARK THE TRAIL OF THE STAGE COACH CROSSROADS FROM CHARLESTON TO NEW ORLEANS, AND FROM RUCKERSVILLE TO MILLEDGEVILLE, THEN THE STATE CAPITAL. TO THE REAR STANDS THE OLD INN, A REGULAR STOPPING PLACE FOR BOTH STAGES.
BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA, CONDUCTS SERVICES ANNUALLY ON THE SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY, AT THE FIRST TREE PLANTED TO HONOR MOTHERS, WHICH IS IN ANTIETAM PARK, READING. A WHITE RIBBON IS TIED AROUND THE TREE TO HONOR THE MOTHERS WHO HAVE DIED, AND A PINK ONE TO HONOR THOSE WHO ARE LIVING. THEY ARE TIED BY TWO C.A.R. GIRLS. GIRLS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES, DRESSED IN THEIR NATIVE COSTUMES, PLACE FLOWERS AT THE BASE OF THE TREE.

HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER, IOWA, IS THE RECIPIENT OF A HOUSE RICH IN HISTORIC INTEREST WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THEM BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, TO BE MADE INTO A NATIONAL SHRINE. THE HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED A CENTURY AGO BY ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, THE MOST NOTED OF ALL THE INDIAN INTERPRETERS EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT. HE MADE HIMSELF FAMILIAR WITH SEVENTEEN SEPARATE AND DISTINCT INDIAN LANGUAGES. HE WAS ALSO AN ACTIVE PROMOTER OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN IOWA.
CAUGHNAWAGA CHAPTER, NEW YORK, UNVEILED A MARKER ON FLAG DAY, 1934, ON THE SPOT WHERE THE FIRST BLOOD WAS SHED IN TRYON COUNTY DURING THE REVOLUTION. MRS. LE-LAND N. VEDDER, REGENT, PRESIDED OVER THE CEREMONIES WHICH FOLLOWED A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE CHAPTER TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER OF GLOVERSVILLE, AND JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER OF JOHNSTOWN.

GREEN WOODS CHAPTER, CONNECTICUT, PLACED FOURTEEN STONE POSTS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE OLD NORTH ROAD WHICH WAS FIRST OPENED TO TRAVEL IN 1762. PARTS OF IT ARE NOW INCORPORATED IN STATE ROADS, SOME OF IT COUNTRY ROAD, AND OTHER STRETCHES ENTIRELY ABANDONED AS HIGHWAY. IT WAS THE ONLY ROAD FOR TRAVEL BETWEEN HARTFORD AND ALBANY UNTIL 1800.

ALASKA CHAPTER, ALASKA, DURING THE STATE REGENCY OF MRS. CLARENCE OLSEN ENTERED THIS FLOAT IN THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA. IT WON FIRST PRIZE, AND WITH THE MONEY THE CHAPTER RENEWED THEIR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE D.A.R. MAGAZINE AND PURCHASED A D.A.R. FLAG FOR CHAPTER USE.
ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER, COLORADO, PRESENTED A PAGEANT, "RED CLOUD'S VISION," WRITTEN BY MRS. W. H. R. STOTE, FORMER STATE REGENT, AT A JOINT MEETING OF ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER AND KINNIKINNIC CHAPTER, FEBRUARY 22, 1934. MRS. JAMES C. MCMURTRY IS CHAPTER REGENT.


PHILIP FREEMAN CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA, MRS. JOHN L. GANS, THEN FIRST VICE REGENT, NOW REGENT, PRESIDED OVER THE EXERCISES ATTENDING THE UNVEILING OF A TABLET IN HONOR OF CHRISTOPHER GIST, AND TO MARK THE SPOT WHERE THE WASHINGTON-BRADDOCK ROAD PASSED THROUGH HIS PLANTATION. MRS. TIMOTHY HORNER, THEN REGENT, PAID TRIBUTE TO GIST, AND MRS. MILTON D. WILLIAMS UNVEILED THE TABLET.
MRS. J. T. ZIMMERMAN, ORGANIZING REGENT OF REBECCA WELLS HEALD CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS, PRESENTED A D.A.R. SABRE TO DAVID WINSHIP, THE FOURTH YEAR STUDENT IN THE C.M.T.C. WITH THE BEST RECORD. THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE DURING THE ANNUAL D.A.R. DAY AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS. MRS. ZIMMERMAN MADE THE PRESENTATION IN HER CAPACITY OF ILLINOIS STATE CHAIRMAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER, NEW YORK, DURING THE REGENCY OF MRS. J. P. MOSHER PRESENTED FLAG CODE POSTERS TO ALL THE BOY AND GIRL SCOUT TROOPS OF ROCHESTER. THERE ARE NEARLY TWO HUNDRED TROOPS IN THE CITY, COMPRISING BETWEEN 5000 AND 6000 CHILDREN. THIS WORK WAS DONE THROUGH THE CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE OF THE CHAPTER.
BLUE RIDGE CHAPTER, of Lynchburg, Va., has the unique distinction of having enrolled in its membership, Mrs. Lucy Gwyn Estes Vaughan, a real granddaughter of the Revolution, who on April 19, 1935, celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David H. Howard, in Lynchburg.

Lucy Gwyn Estes, born April 19, 1834, at Lovingston, Nelson Co., Va., is the daughter of Christopher Tompkins Estes (1793-1850) and his first wife, Jane C. Howard (1800-1837); married May 15, 1822. She is the granddaughter of Elisha Estes (1749-1821), Nelson Co., Va., and his wife, Katherine Tompkins (b. 1760).

Elisha Estes served in the Revolutionary War as private in Company 8, 2nd Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Alexander Spottswood and Captain Frances Taylor.

In 1857, Lucy Gwyn Estes married Egbert Granville Vaughan, M.D. (1815-1888). They removed to Lynchburg from Halifax County in 1874.

Before the infirmities of age overtook Mrs. Vaughan, she had lived much in her garden. In the midst of her flowers she reflected their sweetness.

Today she is surrounded by even tenderer blossoms, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She has been a benediction to four generations.

When we consider her character, its purity, strength, and beauty, we know that she has lived close to her God, for through the vicissitudes incident to her long life her simple childlike faith has been unwavering.

Today she sits in the old armchair, her hands still busy with some simple task.

She is “nearing the journey’s end, where time and eternity blend. Soon she will be stepping ashore and finding it Heaven, be taking a hand and finding it God’s, be waking and finding it Home.”

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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.** Is it permissible for members at great distance from Washington to send their friends who may be visiting the city to search for records in the D. A. R. Library, or is it open for use only by members of the Society?

Answer. All persons interested in genealogy are welcome to study and search for records in the D. A. R. Library. Every year many thousands of visitors, both men and women, work there. The usefulness of the Library might be greatly increased if members did ask friends living near Washington, or visiting there, to help them. During the month of April, however, the use of the library has to be restricted to members of the D. A. R. for the reason that many who come to attend the Continental Congress prolong their visits in order to collect genealogical material. The books are in such demand at that time that only members can be accommodated.

**Question.** When members decline to help in any way, what attitude should the Regent take?

Answer. Perhaps the best way of meeting this problem is not through the individual case, but through a general plan of finding the one thing which each member prefers to do. Frequently a member may feel that she is not fitted to do the particular thing that may be requested. If so, endeavor to learn what department of work of the National Society does appeal to her. Explain that you are hoping to have every member helping in some way. Upon every occasion when help is needed for special purposes, try to place those members who may not fit into regular committee activities. One chapter discovered that a woman who rarely came to meetings was gifted in the artistic arrangement of flowers. They asked her to help for a single occasion. The favorable comments led her to offer flowers for another event, with the ultimate result that she became a regular attendant. A member who may feel that she can not make a report may be famed for delicious angel cakes. Let her do that as her part. Elderly members, or those confined at home, may be happy to be asked to keep the chapter scrap book. The Regent who can find out what members like to do, and then tries to utilize these talents, will do much to solve these problems.

**Question.** Some people in our Chapter have accepted offices and now feel that they can not do the necessary work involved. What can the Chapter do?

Answer. Unforeseen emergencies sometimes necessitate resignations. The difficulty which you describe often arises because nominating committees or chapter regents say to prospective candidates: “The office really isn’t much work. You won’t have to give much time to it.” When once in office, the member finds conditions otherwise. Frankness and absolute honesty as to just what the office involves is probably the best safeguard against this situation. The Nominating Committee or, if there is none, the Regent, should see that every prospective candidate thoroughly understands what the duties of the particular office are, before she consents to become a candidate.

**Question.** Can you suggest any ways of getting members who stay away to attend meetings?

Answer. The general excellence or attractiveness of the programs is usually the surest way of securing a large attendance. When members hear that they have missed something really worthwhile, they make an effort to come. A well-planned meeting, with business promptly disposed of, is an added inducement. Many members resent the waste of time through useless discussion and poor planning. The National Society is now compiling some suggestions for chapter programs.
readers might be helpful if they care to send for this page a brief statement of not more than forty words on "The most interesting chapter meeting that I have attended."

Answer to question published in July Magazine. The following notes were received in response to the query concerning the member who has subscribed to the Magazine for the longest period: "In January, 1896, I subscribed for the American Monthly Magazine, as it was called then, and received issues of the magazine from July, 1892, to July, 1896, and from that date continuously to the present time, being more than 39 years."

—Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. "I, too, have enjoyed the Magazine for many years. I have been a continuous subscriber since 1902.” —Mrs. A. Lincoln Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa. Another subscriber, Mrs. Wallace Phillips, Mystic, Conn., has been a subscriber since Feb. 7, 1905.

Book Review

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN


"John Chipp lived in another golden period of English history. He was contemporary with Robert Walpole, William Pitt and Robert Clive. . . . He witnessed the introduction of the spinning jenny and the steam engine. He lived under each of the three Georges. He saw the downfall of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' at Culloden, and the commencement of the British Empire in India. He witnessed the beginning and the end of the Seven Years War, than which no war had greater results on the history of the world nor brought greater triumphs to England.” This is an example of the graphic writing which builds up the historical background and the individual career of John Chipp, progenitor of the Chipps in this country, a family dating back to the Norman Conquest, who in turn allied themselves with some of the oldest families in America.

Indeed, a goodly portion of the book is devoted to these matrimonial alliances, and contains important genealogical notes on the allied branches of Kip, Van Etten, Swartwout, Roosa, Bradt, Van Steenbergh, Schoonmaker, De Meyer, Van Gaasbeek, Wygant, Choate, Deyo, Du Bois, Burnett, Lott, Harris, Vaux, Denniston, Ten Eyck, Waring, Scott, Newkirk, DeWitt, Ferguson, Taylor, Romeyn, Bouton, and Tuttle. The coats-of-arms of a number of these families appear among the illustrations.

During the momentous days of English history pictured above, John Chipp (1721-1816), carpenter and builder, was living in County Norfolk, probably Norwich. He had married Jane Boleyn, who died shortly following the birth of a son, Joseph, on Dec. 25, 1749. In 1760 father and son decided to emigrate to America, but deferred their departure twice; first, to view the coronation of George III, secondly, because of disturbing rumors of discontent in the Colonies. However, on Oct. 2, 1764, they landed in New York, later settling in Kingston, N. Y., predominantly Dutch town with its one-story houses of blue limestone. Mr. Burnett's facility in recreating the environment of his ancestors make these annals of the Chipp family a very real and human record.

As the main branches of the Chipp family in America were founded by them, of major importance is the chapter giving accounts of each and an outline of their main descents (not including the more recent generations). Accompanying the volume is a most interesting and well executed Genealogical Tree, with five main branches, eighteen sub-branches and over 200 names, which gives full details of these descents down to April 1, 1933.
Awards for Scholarships—Colonial and Revolutionary Descendants

DOROTHY BOWLES DALBY

IN THE will of the late Charles Potter Kling, there was bequeathed to both Bowdoin and Colby Colleges the sum of $50,000 each, "the income of which shall be used to provide free tuition and books to worthwhile male students in financial distress." These students must have Colonial or Revolutionary ancestry, for, according to Wilmot Mitchell, acting Dean of Bowdoin College, "a boy applies for the Kling scholarships as he would for all the others, except that he also has to present evidence that he is of Colonial or Revolutionary ancestry. This evidence may be in different forms for different students, but must be convincing and conclusive. In general, it is the same sort of evidence that one would have to present to gain admission to the D. A. R., the Colonial Dames, or similar associations. So far the records presented by the applicants have been so clear and unmistakable, no reference to outside authority has been necessary. There will probably be an income from the Kling gift, so that we can assign eight scholarships of about $275 each."

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, was incorporated June 24, 1794, the act being signed by Governor Samuel Adams. It was named for James Bowdoin, a Huguenot, once governor of Massachusetts. One of its first overseers was General Alexander Campbell of Cherryfield, several of whose descendants are now members of the D. A. R. Bowdoin is famous as the college of Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Kellogg, and of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, and Thomas B. Reed, famous speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Colby College, at Waterville, Maine, beneficiary also under the Kling will, has already announced the Kling's scholarships for men, on the following conditions specified by the donor: "scholarships amounting to half-tuition $100, which may continue for all four years will be awarded annually to the applicants showing, 1, American Colonial or Revolutionary descent; 2, scholastic ability and intellectual promise; 3, definite need of financial assistance." The famous Paul Revere bell hangs at Colby College. The college has a fine record scholastically.

Charles Potter Kling, the donor, died at Providence, Rhode Island, at the age of sixty-six. He maintained a country home in Augusta, Maine, and was a native of that city. Much of his time was spent in Europe and in Newport, and he attained eminence as a lawyer in New York City. He was a cousin of the late Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, wife of President Harding. He married, about 1909, Mrs. May Clark Culver, daughter of the late United States Senator Clark of Montana.

These generous scholarships to the descendants of America's founders should be of great interest to members of all patriotic Societies, especially the D. A. R.
NEWS that the ceiling of famous Yeocomico Church has fallen down, due to age and termites, is of great interest to the nation at large as well as to the small congregation that attends this ancient edifice. The hand-carved ceiling of this old church dates back to 1706. In point of fact, the present structure was repaired or rebuilt from the original church of 1655, and so has celebrated its 200th anniversary. That the church is linked with George Washington’s mother, Mary Ball, who worshiped there, gives it an added historical interest.

Emphasis is laid on the crude materials of the church building, which include a mill-wheel as an ornament in a gable; this, as an architectural adornment, has no parallel in America. The hand-riven oak ceiling was evidently the work of British indentured servants, for it is similar to the woodwork at Gunston Hall. These pieces of old wood have all been carefully put away for safety by the present rector. The old sun-dial, bearing the date 1717, is likewise kept under shelter; for vandals might otherwise carry it off. The old communion table is still used, but has known the ravages of war; for when British ships under Admiral
Cockburn devastated the shores of the Chesapeake in 1812, great depredation was accomplished by the British. The communion table was then removed from Yeocomico Church and served as a butcher’s block. It has been restored, and the surface polished; and so it again fulfills its sacred mission in the old structure. The baptismal font likewise disappeared at that time, but a Mr. Murphy, a Scotchman, who later came to Westmoreland from Ayrshire, located the font, then being used as a grog bowl, and returned it to Yeocomico Church. Here the beautiful custom still exists of the confirmation class gathering around the font to renew their baptismal vows at the laying on of hands by the Bishop. The family of the distinguished Bishop Newton was identified with this parish, as was also the present Bishop-Assistant of Virginia, Fred D. Goodwin, who began his ministry here—known as “Cope’s Parish”—previously served by Rev. John Points Tyler, whose pen has written a most delightful account of the parish in the book, “Colonial Churches of Virginia.” For years there were only three members of this church; among them was Miss Sarah Newton, who kept the church linen.

On the original vestry of Yeocomico Church was Isaack Allerton, whose family has given two Presidents to the American nation, Zachary Taylor and Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Other well-known names in the old vestry were: Daniel McCarthy, James Steptoe, and Nicholas Minor; while the tomb of Daniel McCarthy, with whom General Washington was wont to ride to hounds, is still to be seen in the churchyard. This Daniel McCarthy was the ancestor of the distinguished Chichester family, and was once Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

The Steptoes likewise intermarried with the Washingtons; and the Minors made their name recognized on sea and land, for a descendant, Robert Minor, accompanied Perry when he opened the port of Japan; while Professor John B. Minor for years was head of the Law School at the University of Virginia and taught Hon. Woodrow Wilson, our World War President. Thus the descendants of Yeocomico Church’s first congregation are part of the woof and web of the nation’s tapestry as to great deeds.

Mrs. Pouch Honored

On May 29, 1935, Mrs. W. H. Pouch was the luncheon guest at the College of the City of New York. This luncheon was given by Dr. and Mrs. Robinson and the officers of the R. O. T. C. at City College to those representatives of patriotic societies who would later present awards to the students of Military Science at the Annual Field Day Exercises. Mrs. Pouch had the honor of presenting a silver medal from the National Society D. A. R. for excellence in the Manual of Arms. This was won by F. J. Sirik, who has since written a very nice note of appreciation for the gift.
HOSPITALITY was the keynote of Colonial times. The means of transportation was of necessity slow, and bad roads and bad weather were often the cause of unexpected guests. The ideals and motives of the early pioneers being similar they naturally sought the company and protection of each other.

The word hospitality embodies so much that is fine, and San Diego Chapter D.A.R. felt that visiting Daughters from every part of this great country of ours should be welcomed in an appropriate manner to the California-Pacific International Exposition.

Two rooms were generously donated by Mr. and Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke in the north end of the O'Rourke Institute. One room is sixty-seven by twenty feet and the other about twelve by fourteen feet.

At the side of the fireplace, an old spinning wheel and two easy couches form a cozy ingle nook. Rush-bottom chairs are scattered about, interspersed with modern easy ones which welcome the tired traveller. Two genuine Colonial couches have been secured, one of which has a cradle in one end, a most quaint and unusual piece of furniture. This latter was brought by ox team from Rochester, New York, to what is now the city of Toledo, Ohio, in 1812. It was the favorite seat of Elias R. Welsh, father of the present owner, Mrs. Frank J. Campbell. The original finish is still in a very good state of preservation. It was brought to San Diego about fifteen years ago. The settle is made of very hard white wood, principally hickory.

A sampler hangs on the walls, as well as pictures of Washington, Lincoln and other national heroes. A charming array of old dresses is in one display case. These belonged to Mrs. Charlotte Ellis Danforth in 1844, altho Miss Emma Oberly now owns them. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Tiffany were cousins and both were in the firm of Tiffany and Company, New York. The clothes consist of dresses, aprons, coat, and baby shoes.

The linens were raised, spun, woven, and embroidered on the farms of Ludwig du Bois near Reading, Pennsylvania.

Another case holds old china, hair jewelry, a warming pan, candle molds, an old blue and white bed spread, a snuff box, and other unusual relics.

San Diego Chapter has a fine genealogical library of over 600 volumes, and this has been placed in the San Diego Public Library, available to anyone wishing to use it. Some of these books have been brought to the D.A.R. rooms, and give much interesting information.

Pamphlets upon the various activities of our national organization are upon the many tables, so that visitors may become better informed in regard to the splendid work of the D.A.R.

Cream curtains with a flowered pattern hang at the long mullioned windows and the dull rose rugs carry out the general color scheme of the room. Flowers fill the various vases—great armfuls of blue and gold blossoms that fill the air with fragrance. An old secretary stands in the corner, and near it a prim blue chair. Many of the pieces of furniture are of golden maple and give a decided air of the days of long ago.

A hooked rug lies in front of a comfortable couch in the smaller room, a place for the visitor who needs to lie down and rest.

San Diego Chapter also has china; plates, cups, saucers, cream pitchers, sugar bowls and tea pots with the D.A.R. emblem and the words San Diego Chapter beneath.

There is quite a story in connection with this china. In the spring of 1914 our Chapter decided to have a tea room at the 1915 Exposition held in San Diego. At that time the Austrian china was considered very good, so the Chapter ordered a large amount from that country. Word came in the summer that it had been shipped; then war broke out. Disaster, fear, hate, uncertainty, filled the world. Somewhere in that
maelstrom was our china, and with a deep sigh we gave it up as lost.

One November day, a day of rain and wind, a telephone call came from the Express Company that a shipment of china had just arrived for San Diego Chapter. With surprise and joy it was unpacked, and found to be in perfect condition. Its devious wanderings, however, will never be known. This same china is used at each meeting in serving our refreshments during the social hour and many pieces are in the D.A.R. room.

San Diego Chapter has made these rooms a project for the State. Each day hostesses are there to meet and welcome all who come, for hospitality is also the keynote of San Diego Chapter.

The California-Pacific International Exposition has a beautiful natural setting. Situated in Balboa Park, amidst trees and shrubs and a gay riot of blossoms, the cream stucco of these Spanish buildings blend with their charming environment.

Music is stressed. Beautiful organ recitals, noted philharmonic orchestra and band concerts, take place each day, free to the public. At night the multi-colored lights make a veritable fairyland of the grounds, and one wanders about entranced with the beauty. The many exhibits are both varied and interesting. It is a splendid and worth-while exposition, and San Diego Chapter hopes to have the privilege of greeting each and every Daughter from all of the states of the Union.

It promises to be one of the worthwhile expositions of the United States. Certainly it should prove a great attraction to all tourists.
1, 2, and 3. The first generations of Hendrickson of whom we have record are Rutger Hendrickson, his son Barent Rutgerse Hendrickson, and his son Lambert Barentje Hendrickson, all of whom lived in the 15th and 16th centuries.

4. Cornelius Hendrickson, son of Lambert, was born at Utrecht in 1572. He was a navigator and the first white man to enter Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He discovered the Raritan and Schuylkill rivers and explored the Delaware to its Falls. Most of this was done in the year 1614. Refer to Hildreth's History of United States, Van Rensselear's New York, and others.

5. Daniel Hendrickson, son of Cornelius, was born in 1605 and remained in Holland.

6. Hendrick Hendrickson, son of Daniel, was born about 1636, and was a soldier under Director General Peter Stuyvesant. He came in the ship Rosetta in March 1663 and was in Freehold and Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1694 and 1706.

7. Willem Hendrickson, son of Hendrick, was born about 1670 at Flatbush, L. I., and died in 1711 at Hohndal, Monmouth Co., N. J.

8. Guysbert Hendrickson, son of Willem, died March or April 1777. He settled near Yardville, then Nottingham Township, Burlington Co., N. J., and helped to organize the First Presbyterian Church at Allentown, Monmouth Co., N. J.

9. John Hendrickson, son of Guysbert, was born about 1735 at Nottingham, N. J., and lived at Ewing, Mercer Co., N. J., for a time. He was married November 14, 1763, to Anne Cox, b. March 10, 1745, d. June 29, 1793. She was the fifth child and third daughter of Judge Joseph Cox and his wife, Mary Mount Cox, who was a daughter of Thomas Mount of Shrewsbury, N. J. Judge Joseph and Mary Cox are buried at Yellow Meeting House cemetery in Monmouth Co., N. J. Refer to The Cox Family of America, by Rev. Henry Miller Cox. John Hendrickson was an Artilleryman in Captain Barnes Smock's Company of Monmouth in the Revolutionary War. Refer to Stryker's New Jersey Men in the Revolution, p. 626 of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War, and p. 142 of New Jersey Records. John Hendrickson died in Upper Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., March 5, 1820 or 1821. It is a tradition of the family that the Battle of Monmouth was fought on the Hendrickson farm in that county.

10. William Hendrickson, son of John, was born October 30, 1773, at Upper Freehold, N. J., and was married January 21, 1796, to Kesiah Drake, b. in N. J., May 23, 1776, d. January 7, 1827, in Richland, N. Y. William Hendrickson died in Barrington, Ill., February 23, 1854.

11. The eldest son of William and Kesiah Hendrickson was John Hendrickson, b. January 9, 1797, in N. Y. State, married to Mary Curtis, a descendant of Eldad Curtis of Revolutionary service. We know of two children of John Hendrickson: Julia Ann (H.) Dodge and Norman G. Hendrickson, who was the father of Ida Hendrickson Manley, 6703 5th Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash., a member of the D. A. R. through the Curtis line.

Another son of William and Kesiah Hendrickson was Alonzo Drake Hendrickson, b. Nov. 24, 1817, in N. Y. State, and married Nov. 30, 1841, in Mexicoville, N. Y., to Olive Densmore, b. June 24, 1817, N. Y., a descendant of the Eni Densmore family who lived in Bennington, Vt., during the Revolutionary War. Alonzo D. Hendrickson was educated at Rensselear Academy and, with his wife, founded Red Creek Academy and Falley Seminary, both flourishing schools in New York State in the middle years of the 19th century. While holding the office of County Superintendent of Schools in Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, he was offered the position of Superintendent of Schools in the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and spent many fruitful years in this office. He was the Wisconsin delegate to the International Penitentiary Congress held in London, England, in 1872.

12. Children of A. D. and Olive D. Hendrickson were Clesson Arie Hendrickson, b. August 2, 1844, N. J. State; Jane Kesiah Hendrickson, who resides in Point Loma,
California, and Louise Hendrickson, who married Herbert J. Lawrence and resided in the State of Washington. Their two sons are Herbert and Frank Lawrence.

Clesson Arie Hendrickson was a Private in Co. D, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. He was married Dec. 9, 1866, in Van Dyne, Winnebago Co., Wis., to Martha Ann Scott, b. Jan. 4, 1840, N. Y. State, a daughter of Dr. William W. and Clarissa Squire Scott, both of whom died in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Martha A. Scott Hendrickson died August 10, 1897, Norton Co., Kansas. Clesson A. Hendrickson died May 5, 1911, at National Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was buried, as he had requested, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., "where the guns of salute might be fired over his grave."


Clesson Armand Hendrickson, b. 1874, Nebraska, married Grace Hubbard, 1900. Their children: Mildred Fern, m. Alvin Ritchey, Charles Wayne, m. Myrtle Nelson, Clyde Marshall, m. Ruby Orr, all residing in Kansas City, Mo.


Clara Eleanor Hendrickson, b. 1882, Nebraska, married G. D. Hicks, 1899, and to George S. Pollard, 1906. Her children: Mae, m. Lee B. Dillard, Ruth, m. Forest D. Morse, Dale, m. Mabel Pickell, William, m. Elizabeth Guinard, Nelda, m. Alec Wells, Richard, Perry and Mary, all residing at Lakeside, Nebraska.

The writer of this article, descendant of John Hendrickson, Artilleryman of N. J. in the Battle of Monmouth, is married to a descendant of Henry Vantilburg, also an Artilleryman of N. J. in the Battle of Monmouth. It is not known whether a friendship existed between these two soldiers, whose children have married and hope to preserve the traditions of their brave fathers.

To whom it may concern:

I, the undersigned, have in my possession at Lakeside, Nebr., proofs of all genealogical facts contained in generations 11, 12 and 13 in my manuscript, The Family of Hendrickson.

RUTH P. MORSE.

State of Nebraska, ss.
Sheridan County.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, A. D. 1933.

C. M. BARNEBEY,
Notary Public.

[Notarial seal, C. M. Barnebey, Sheridan County, Nebraska. Commission expires August 2, 1938.]
MAINE

The 37th Annual Conference of Maine D. A. R. was held in Bangor, March 20 and 21, 1935, with Frances Dighton Williams Chapter as hostess. All business sessions were held in the Hammond Street Congregational Church. The Conference session was opened by the Eagle Scout, Robert G. Gordon. The color-bearers escorted the State officers. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Clinton Chandler Stevens, a member of the hostess chapter.

Mrs. William H. Holman, regent of our chapter, welcomed the delegates, expressing the wish that they carry away with them "memories rich in inspiration, strength, and friendships, and a renewed vision of the constructive work of our great organization."

At the memorial service, conducted by State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry S. Brown, Mrs. Helen Speare Leonard, talented soloist, sang "The Lord's Prayer," by Adams, and "Sleep on, Beloved," by West.

Wednesday evening, the State Regent's annual report was listened to with interest as she outlined the work accomplished during her two years of loyal, patriotic service. The address, "A Reasonable Patriotism," by Rev. Harry Trust, President Bangor Theological Seminary, was rich in inspiration.

The reports of State officers and State committees showed that much time and effort had been given to the far-reaching work of the Daughters.

The social affairs included an executive dinner for the State and national officers, state chairmen and local regent, Tuesday evening.

This was followed by an informal reception at the Y.W.C.A. parlors, an evening long to be remembered of social enjoyment and renewing of friendships. The annual banquet was held Wednesday evening at the Bangor House, and was attended by 200 members. Music by Northern Conservatory Trio. At this time our retiring State Regent, Mrs. Clinton Chandler Stevens, was presented with an ex-State regent's pin by her Executive Board which had worked so faithfully with her during the past two years.

During the Thursday session three designs for a State of Maine D. A. R. bookplate were presented to the bookplate committee for their consideration. The Conference was adjourned at noon, after which the incoming State Regent, Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, and her Board received the good wishes of the Daughters and the 37th Conference became history—a conference well planned and executed.

ETHEL R. HOUSTON,
Historian, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Over 700 Massachusetts "Daughters" and friends met at Hotel Statler, Boston, on March 20 and 21, 1935, for the 41st State Conference.

The Wednesday morning session opened with the usual impressive processional of State officers and guests, escorted by the pages and color bearers. Our esteemed State Regent, Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, called the meeting to order, followed by the invocation by the Rev. J. L. McCorison, Jr., of Braintree. Mrs. F. H. Bent, State chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag committee, led the assembly in the pledge to the flag, followed by the "American's Creed" and singing of "America."

Greetings from Miss Harris in her usual courteous manner were followed by the Hon. James G. Moran, President of the Senate, who represented the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Moran stressed the importance of the Daughters keeping alive that which is best in Americanism, and in that way do much to maintain our social security and moral stamina. The late Mrs. Moran was a charter member of one of the state's youngest chapters, Mansfield Chapter.

President J. D. Brownell of Northland
College, Ashland, Wis., brought greetings from that institution, situated the farthest north of any of the D. A. R. Approved Schools. Dr. Brownell explained that 90 per cent of his students are self-supporting.

Following the roll call came greetings from Mrs. Arthur H. Wheat, State Regent of New Hampshire, and from Mrs. Inez Stansfield, representing the National Society.

Miss Harris gave her report as State Regent, stating there was bound to be a bit of sadness mixed with gladness in this, her final report. She attended all State and national meetings during the year, traveling 7,165 miles, with a total of nearly 24,000 miles during her three years of office. All work has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner in spite of the depression and she emphasized as the most outstanding that of Constitution Hall and the Student Loan Fund of $1,000, recently raised in her honor. She attributed the wonderful work accomplished to the perfect accord and friendliness in which the Regent and State family have lived and worked. The applause which followed demonstrated the respect and affection in which Miss Harris is held by her Massachusetts Daughters.

With the opening of the afternoon session, our State Chaplain conducted a beautiful memorial service. Voting for new officers began and continued throughout the afternoon. State Officers' reports, summarizing the year's work, were heard. The delegates were pleased to hear once more that all quotas were paid and every chapter 100 per cent.

An especially bright feature of the meeting was the program presented by the Children of the American Revolution.

The report of State chairmen of committees proved very encouraging. Miss Higgins called the delegates' attention to the excellent display of Scrap Books.

Wednesday evening the Daughters gathered in the Georgian room for the final reception to the outgoing State officers; then followed the banquet attended by 252, a larger number than last year.

A most pleasant surprise descended upon the Daughters and guests when our own beloved Mrs. Magna literally dropped from the sky to be with us for the last time as President General. She flew from the southwestern corner of Virginia that day, stopping at her office in Washington for only two hours and arrived at the banquet soon after its opening, fresh, enthusiastic as ever and feeling “on top of the world” as she expressed it. She cautioned that there be no sadness nor tears for she was not leaving the society—only relinquishing the leadership. Her words of cheer and advice always act as a stimulus for harder work and better understanding. The Massachusetts Daughters appreciated the effort made and honor bestowed upon them by her presence.

During the evening the chairman of tellers reported officers elected as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Nason; State Vice-Regent, Miss Ethel Lane Hersey; Chaplain, Mrs. W. Everett Faulkner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Walter E. Barnard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry A. Webster; Registrar, Mrs. Howard A. Staples; Historian, Mrs. Charles Robert Myers; Librarian, Miss Jennie L. Holbrook, and Curator, Mrs. Roscoe G. Frame.

Thursday morning's session opened with the usual devotional exercises, minutes by the recording secretary, and continuation of reports of State chairmen. Resolutions were read and the meeting adjourned after the reading of the minutes by Miss Higgins.

At a State Board meeting, which followed for special business, Miss Nancy Hudson Harris was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent for life, and Mrs. Magna added to her Constitution Hall debt by voluntary contributions from individual members.

ELOISE L. S. MYERS,
State Historian.

MONTANA

The 32nd State Conference of the Montana “Daughters” was held in the Florence Hotel, Missoula, March 27, 28 and 29, 1935, with Bitter Root Chapter acting as hostess.

March 27th an evening reception was held at the spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McKenzie for D. A. R. members as the first activity in connection with the general conference.

Thursday morning, Assembly was sounded and the guests and officers escorted
to the platform by the Girl Reserve Color Bearers, carrying the Stars and Stripes and D. A. R. flag, followed by colonial pages and Camp Fire girls, marching to music.

The conference was then called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Déllavou, who presided.

The State Regent gave a splendid report of her work during the past year. The other State officers gave their reports. The state historian reported the dedication, June 17, 1934, by the Billings Chapter, of a bronze tablet erected by the organization on the site of the Battle of the Rosebud. The dedication took place upon its 58th anniversary, which was one of the most interesting of the Indian wars of 1876.

Montana is rich in history. Thirty spots and old trails have been located by different chapters this past year. Bitter Root Chapter, Missoula, was instrumental in having the name of “Gibbons Pass” changed to “Lost Trail Pass”—Lewis and Clark data set it aside as a pass they missed.

At the beautifully appointed luncheon Thursday noon at Florence Hotel, the State Regent invited Major-General Malone to address the conference, which he did during the lunch hour, giving a short but most forceful talk advocating adequate national defense.

Attention was called to the beautiful D. A. R. flag made by Mrs. Dobson, regent of Bitter Root Chapter. A rising vote of thanks was given her.

Thursday afternoon, the conference was called to order at 2 o’clock, with the State Regent presiding.

The credential committee reported, five state officers, nine chapter regents, twenty-nine delegates present, representing the twelve chapters in the state.

An address on “Parliamentary Procedure” was given by Mr. Walter L. Pape, and another, “Exiles at Helena, South Atlantic,” was also given by Captain George Finley Simmons, lecturer, explorer and scientist.

Thursday evening a splendid banquet was served in the hotel to about two hundred guests. Unique were the table decorations, with miniature wigwams, Indians and papooses.

Mrs. Dodson, the hostess Chapter Regent, presided and gave greetings. The State Regent responded and told some of the humorous happenings in her attendance at the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Leard read the historian’s report, which gave a full account of the D. A. R. activities. An address by Mrs. R. H. Jesse was enjoyed by all.

The State Regent broadcast a most interesting radio talk over station KGOO.

The final session of the conference was held Friday morning.

Important resolutions were passed. Mrs. George P. Smith exhibited a flag and told the conference that her husband had raised this flag over Ft. Sumter the morning after it was fired upon, and is offering it to the National Society, D. A. R.

The officers chosen to serve the Society during the coming year are: Regent, Mrs. Fred Woodside; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary Bull; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Luebben; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Dobson; Registrar, Mrs. G. E. Willett; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Leard; Librarian, Mrs. R. V. Love.

The 33rd conference will be held in Butte. An impressive memorial service, conducted by Mrs. Clara McLure, state chaplain, and Mrs. G. E. Willett, state registrar, at which time the State Regent sang, “Thy Will be Done,” marked the close of a very beneficial and gratifying conference.

Afterwards the members were taken to the Soldiers’ Memorial and placed a wreath there. They were also taken to some of the principal points of interest in the city, were shown the paintings of E. S. Paxon, one, “Custer’s Last Stand,” valued at $20,000.

Marguerite A. Leard,
State Historian.
THOMAS MEANS' FAMILY BIBLE

Entries from the Family Bible of Thomas Means, now owned by David Harper Means (David Harper; Isaac Hugh; David Harper; Thomas), of Columbia, S. C., and copied by Elisabeth Doby English (Beverley Means English; Maria Elizabeth Preston Means; David Harper Means; Thomas Means), assistant librarian, University of South Carolina Library, Sept. 16, 1934.

On the fly-leaf of the Bible is written:

"In Memory of John Means, son of John and Isabella Means, who departed this life on the 1st day of April, 1811, aged 53 years."

A statement below this says that it is the inscription on the tombstone in the yard of the old Means house, near Blairs railroad station, in the western part of Fairfield County, and that it was copied June, 1912, by Jimmie Fraser, who owned the home at that time.

Written in the front of the Bible, on blank leaves:

"Record"

Isaac Means, son of John and Isabella Means, born May 22, 1748.
Martha Means, daughter of John and Isabella Means, born June 23, 1751.
Mary Means, daughter of John and Isabella Means, born Oct. 20, 1753.
Rebecca Means, daughter of John and Isabella Means, born Nov. 2, 1756.

John Means, born July 13, 1758.
Samuel Means, born Nov. 14, 1760.
Sarah Means, born March 1, 1763.
Thomas Means, the first, born April 10, 1765.
Thomas Means, the second, born Feb. 14, 1767.
Jacob Means, born Sept. 25, 1769.
Isabella Means, born Feb. 7, 1772.
Robert Means, born March 24, 1774.

John Means, Sr., died at Boston, April 1, 1789.
Isabella Means, wife of John Means, Sr., died in S. Carolina, Oct. 10, 1793.
Isaac Means died at Boston, Aug. 17, 1774.
Samuel Means died at Boston, Aug. 25, 1779.
Sarah Means died at Boston, April 11, —.
Thomas Means, the first, died at Boston, Dec. 10, 1765.
Jacob Means died at Boston, Nov. 14, 1774.
John Means died in S. Carolina, April 8, 1811.
Mary Liles died in S. Carolina, July 18, 1816.
Thomas Means died in S. Carolina, Sept. 1, 1828.
Robert Means (of Beaufort) died Dec. 1832.
Rebecca Means died Dec. —, 1832."
“Marriages

Thomas Means and Sarah Milling were married March —, 1789.

Robert Means, son of Thomas and Sarah, and Sarah Means, daughter of John and Mary Ann Means, were married Aug. 16, 1815.

David Harper Means, son of Thomas and Sarah, and Frances Margaret Coalter were married January 2, 1817.

William Burney Means, son of Thos. and Sarah Means, and Martha Sarah Howell were married May 24, 1831.

Edward Means, son of Thomas and Sarah Means, and Claudia Hart were married April 3, 1832.

John H. Means, son of Thos. and Sarah Means, and Sarah Rebecca Stark were married Jan. 24, 1833.

Preston S. Brooks and Caroline H. Means, daughter of David Harper and Frances M. Means, were married March 11, 1841.

John English and Maria E. P. Means, daughter of D. H. and F. M. Means, were married May 11, 1843.

Samuel Wilds Trotti and Sarah Frances Means, daughter of David H. and F. M. Means, were married May 1, 1845.

Thomas Coalter Means and Mary H. Means were married Dec. 22, 1853.

Isaac Hugh Means and Alice Hagood were married March 8, 1854.

David Coalter Means and Elizabeth Mobley were married May 20, 1857.

R. Stark Means and Virginia Preston were married August 26, 1856.

John Glover Mobley and Fanny Coalter Means were married March 15, 1859.

Edward John Means and Martha J. McPheters were married April 18, 1860.

B. Hart Means and Mary Strother were married Sept. 3, 1857.

Julius R. Politz and Eliza Heron Means were married Sept. 20, 1860.

B. W. Means and J. P. DuBoise were married April 4, 1861.

Wm. Wallace and Fannie Mobley, daughter of D. H. and F. M. Means, were married Dec. 21, 1876.

Births

Thomas Means was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 14, 1767.

Sarah Milling, wife of Thomas Means, was born Nov. 12, 1773.

John Means, son of Sarah and Thomas Means, was born Dec. —, 1789.

Isaac Means was born December 16, 1790.

Samuel Means was born May —, 1793.

David Harper Means was born Nov. 3, 1794.

Robert Means was born Dec. 29, 1796.

Maria Isabella Means was born March 14, 1799.

Thomas Jefferson Means was born Oct. 25, 1801.

Edward Means was born January 2, 1804.

Sarah Means was born May 23, 1806.

William Burney Means was born Nov. 5, 1807.

Henry Means was born Feb. 14, 1810.

Martha Means was born March 31, 1811.

John Hugh Means was born August 18, 1812.

Rebecca Mary Ann Means was born March 2, 1815.

William Burney, son of W. B. and Martha Means, was born Aug. 29, 1833.

Martha Sarah, daughter of W. B. and Martha S. Means, was born Aug. 17, 1832.

Benjamin Hart, son of Edward and Claudia Means, was born Aug. 11, 1833.

Robert Starke, son of John H. and Sarah Means, was born Dec. 11, 1833.

Frances Coalter Means, daughter of David H. and Frances Means, was born Sept. 21, 1835.

Mary Hart, daughter of Edward and Claudia Means, was born —, —.

Robert Thomas Means, son of Edward and Claudia Means, was born May 13, 1836.

Emma Sarah, daughter of John Hugh and Sallie Means, was born April 18, 1835.

Claudia Sarah, daughter of Edward and Claudia Means, was born Oct. 9, 1838.

James Taylor, son of William and Martha Means, was born June 22, 1835.

Thomas Taylor, son of William and Martha Means, was born Oct. 26, 1838.

Julius Howell Means, son of William and Martha S. Means, was born Jan. 29, 1840.

Eliza Herron Means, daughter of Edward and Claudia Means, was born Feb. 28, 1841.
Isaac Means, son of W. B. and Martha S. Means, was born June 16, 1841.

Whitefield David Brooks, only child of Preston and Caroline H. Brooks, was born June 26, 1843.

Eugenia Myddleton Means, daughter of Edward and Claudia Means, was born Dec. 11, 1842.

Franklin English, son of John and Maria English, was born May 7, 1844.

Fanny Means English, daughter of John and Maria English, was born Dec. 22, 1847.

John Edward, son of John and Maria English, was born April 17, 1850.

Robert Means Davis, son of Henry C. and Belle H. Davis, was born Apr. 9, 1849.

Mary Carroll, daughter of Preston S. and Martha C. Brooks, was born — —, 1851.

Sally Means, daughter of Preston S. and Martha C. Brooks, was born — —, 1853.

Caroline Harper, daughter of Preston S. and Martha C. Brooks, was born — —, 1853.

Joseph English, son of John and Maria English, was born May 15, 1852.

David Harper, son of Isaac and Alice Means, was born March 31, 1856.

James Hagood, son of Isaac H. and Alice Means, was born Jan. 23, 1858.

Thomas Coalter, son of David C. and Elizabeth M. Means, was born Feb. 22, 1858.

Robert Preston, son of R. Stark and Virginia Means, was born July 18, 1857.

Fannie Margaret, daughter of D. C. and E. M. Means, was born July — —, 1859.

Robert Harper, son of Isaac H. and Alice Means, was born — —, 1861.

John Glover, son of Fannie C. and John G. Mobley, was born Dec. 19, 1859.

Sarah Frances, daughter of Isaac H. and Alice Means, was born Oct. — —, 1861.

James Mobley, son of D. C. and E. M. Means, was born — —, 1861.

Zebulon Means, son of D. C. and E. M. Means, was born — —, 1861.

Fannie A., daughter of E. J. and Martha Means was born Mar. — —, 1861.

Fannie Beverley, daughter of Beverley Wm. and J. P. Means, was born Sept. — —, 1862.

Beverley Means, son of John and Maria English, was born (July, error) June 27, 1863.

Harriet, daughter of John and Maria English, was born June (July) 11, 1865.

Sarah Maria English, daughter of John and Maria English, was born Jan. (28), 1868.

David Harper Means, son of David Harper Means and his wife, Fanny Corry Means, was born in Columbia, S. C., Apr. 16, 1913.

Frances Corry Means, daughter of David Harper Means and his wife, Fanny (or Frances) Corry Means, was born July 9, in Columbia, S. C.

James Hagood Means, son of James Hagood Means and his wife, Emma Wright Means, was born in Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29, 1890.

Alice Hagood Means, daughter of James Hagood Means and his wife, Emma Wright Means, was born in Columbia, S. C., March 27, 1893.

Margaret Hill Means, daughter of James Hagood Means and his wife, Emma Wright Means, was born in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 8, 1895.

Emma Belle Means, daughter of James Hagood Means and his wife, Emma Wright Means, was born in Columbia, S. C., May 18, 1899.

Mary Hart Means, daughter of John Hugh (grandson of Ex-Gov. Jno. Hugh Means of S. C.) and of his wife, Ruth Dorland Means, was born Dec. 21, 1916 (Maryville, Wis.).

Emma Deane Nichols, daughter of Margaret Hill Means, and her husband, Ermon Davis Nichols, was born in Columbia, S. C., Feb. 22, 1923.

Sarah Ann Frances Means, daughter of David Harper and Frances (Coalter) Means, was born April 15, 1818.

Maria Frances Means, daughter of Robert and Sarah Means, was born May 10, 1815.

Caroline Harper Means, daughter of D. H. and F. Means, was born Feb. 1, 1820.

Thomas Coalter Means, son of David H. and Frances Means, was born at Dardennes, Missouri, April 12, 1821.

Thomas Corbett Means, son of Robert and Sarah Means, was born May 10, 1821.

Mary Elizabeth Preston Means, daughter of D. H. and Frances Means, was born Feb. 5, 1823.

Sarah Anne Means, daughter of Robert and Sarah Means, was born January 10, 1824.
David Coalter Means, son of David H. and Frances Means, was born Jan. 14, 1825.
Martha Caroline Means, daughter of Robert and Sarah Means, was born April 8, 1826.
Isaac Hugh Means, son of David H. and Frances Means, was born Sept. 16, 1826.
Robert Harper Means, son of David H. and Frances Means, was born August 18, 1828.
Julia Bates Means, daughter of David H. and Frances Means, was born Sept. 30, 1829.
Isabella Harper Means, daughter of Robert and Sarah Means, was born July 4, 1830.
Edward John Means, son of David H. and Frances Means, was born Feb. 10, 1831.
Beverley William Means, son of D. H. and F. Means, was born May 12, 1833.

Deaths
John Means (son of Thos. and Sarah) died Jan. 16, 1790.
Samuel Means (son of Thos. and Sarah) died July 16, 1793.
Maria Isabella Means (daughter of Thos. and Sarah) died July 29, 1800.
Sarah Means (daughter of Thos. and Sarah) died Nov. 12, 1806.
Henry Means (son of Thos. and Sarah) died March 1, 1810.
Martha Means (daughter of Thos. and Sarah) died June 25, 1811.
Rebecca Mary Ann Means (daughter of Thos. and Sarah) died April 21, 1815.
Sarah Means, wife of Thomas Means, departed this life May 28, 1818.
Thomas Means departed this life September 1, 1828.
Martha Sarah, daughter of Wm. B. and Martha S. Means, died Sept. 27, 1832.
Robert Means (son of Thos. and Sarah Means) died January 17, 1836.
Thomas Corbett Means, son of Robert and Sarah Means, died January 31, 1837.
Maria Frances Means, daughter of Robert and Sarah Means, died Jan. 26, 1838.
Isaac Means, son of Thos. and Sarah Means, died December 1, 1838.
Thomas Taylor Means, son of Wm. B. and Martha S. Means, died Aug. 29, 1839.

David Harper Means, son of Thomas and Sarah Means, died March 29, 1840.
Isaac Means, son of Wm. B. and Martha S. Means, died July 8, 1841.
Whitfield David Brooks, infant son of Preston S. and Caroline H. Brooks, died on the evening of June 28, 1843.
Samuel Wilds Trotti, husband of Sarah F. Means, died June 24, 1856.
Thomas Coalter, son of D. H. and F. M. Means, died March 24, 1859.
John G. Mobley, husband of Fanny Coalter Means, died April 1, 1860.
Beverley William Means, son of D. H. and F. Means, died June 1, 1862.
Edward Means, son of Thos. and Sarah Means, died in Louisiana April 30, 1847.
Thomas Jefferson Means, son of Thomas and Sarah Means, died July 8, 1846.
William B. Means, son of Thomas and Sarah Means, died Sept. 4, 1857, in Louisiana.
Beverley William Means, son of D. H. and F. M. Means, died a glorious and happy death on the battlefield of Seven Pines in Virginia, June 1, 1862. (Note: This entry must have been made by his sister, Sarah F. Trotti, for she made the same one in her own Bible, now owned by Mrs. Jos. L. Nettles, of Columbia, S. C., a grandniece.)
David C. Means, son of D. H. and F. M. Means, breathed his last March 15, 1876.
Sarah Maria English, daughter of John and Maria English, took her flight to her heavenly home Nov. 28, 1873.
John E. English breathed his last June 23, 1879.
Eloise Butler, daughter of Isaac H. and Alice Hagood Means, died in Columbia, S. C., Sept. 4, 1903.
John English, husband of Maria English, breathed his last Nov. (error: Dec. 12), 1876.
Carrie J. Means Latimer, wife of Rev. R. S. Latimer, and daughter of Isaac H. Means and his wife, Alice Hagood Means, died in Alabama, May 2, 1903.


John G. Mobley, son of Fanny C. and John G. Mobley, died Jan. 9, 1915.

EARLY WILLS FROM DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

Copied by Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, Washington, D. C.

The first book of wills in the Dutchess County Court House at Poughkeepsie, New York, has neither number or letter, but is called "Wills, 1751-1787". The following abstracts are all copied from this first book.

Dutchess was one of the original counties of New York State, but many of the early records were destroyed by fire. A few records of this county are to be found at Kingston, the first capital of the state, and a few at Albany.


QUERIES

15459. WARWICK.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Everett Warwick, who as a boy nine yrs. old ran away from home because he did not like his step father, a Mr. Brown. He was b. abt. 1800. Any infor. of this family greatly desired.—J. P. D.

15460. MONROE - STEWART.—Wanted ances. date of b. and all infor. possible of Dr. Joseph B. Monroe who died in Spencerville, Ohio, 1869. He went from Va. to O. Mar. Adeline Stewart b. Aug. 24, 1820, nr. Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y.? & d. Feb. 2, 1906, Spencerville, O. Wanted date and place of this marriage. Adeline Stewart, was the dau. of Nathaniel, who was living in Ballston, N. Y., 1820 and later removed to Spencerville, O.; he died aft. 1836 in Union Co., O. Wanted his ances. and maiden name of his wife Keziah with her ances. Also rec. of Rev. service in these lines. Joseph B., son of Dr. Joseph and Adeline, 1870 Mollu Wein who was born in N. Y. She mar. 2d in Indiana Rufus Core and died 1934 in Oak Grove, La. Wanted her Wein ances.—B.M.F.

15461. CASSITTY-CASSEDY-CASSETTE-HARRISON.—William Cassette or Cassidy lived in Botetourt Co., Va., during Rev. He was granted 500 acres of land in Ohio for his Rev. services but never claimed them. Wanted rec. of his services with authority for same, also his ances. and maiden name of his wife with her ances. Among their chil. were Wm. Martin, and Sampson who died aft. 1871 in Gainsboro, Tenn. He mar. nr. Burkesville in 1831 Nancy Harrison b. 1804 in Ky. and died 1894 in Tenn. She was the dau. of Joshua Harrison and his wife Eliz. who resided nr. Burkesville, Ky. Wanted Harrison ancestry and maiden name of Eliz. with her ances. Their son Martin Cassity b. 1840 in Tenn. d. 1861 in Texas Residence Carroll Parish, La., where he mar. Mary Marley b. 1845 Clinton, Miss., dau of Jack Maben who d. 1872 in La. and his 1st wife Mary Briton, whom he mar. in Miss. She d. 1847 and he mar. 2d Theresa Travis of La. and removed to Texas. Jack was the son of Jack Maben and his wife Charity Marley both of N. C.—M.C.P.

15462. BIVENS-BEVINS-HARRISON.—Wanted ances. of Evans Bivens of Panola Co., Miss., who was born in Ga. and also of his wife Elizabeth Harrison who was born prob. in Tenn. Their chil. were Theodore, Leonidas, John, Albert Washington and Shelby. Elizabeth Harrison's mother was a Barbee and her mother was a Ferrin born in France. Records of these families greatly desired.
# Records of Salem Reformed Church

Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

**MATILDA RIPPLE DÉTRICH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Parents</th>
<th>Name of Child</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Baptism</th>
<th>Witnesses</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicodemus...Friedrich Nicodemus...</td>
<td>Catharina...</td>
<td>8 Feb. 1787</td>
<td>4 Mar. 1787</td>
<td>Christopher Adam, Deacon Ann Catharina, born Boshar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Elder</td>
<td>Margretha born Rippel Conrad Nicodemus, Deacon... Jacob...</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1787</td>
<td>29 Apr. 1787</td>
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<tr>
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<td>29 Apr. 1787</td>
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<td>Barbara born Müller...</td>
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<td>Johann Friederic...</td>
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<td>9 Mar. 1788</td>
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<td>Name of Parents</td>
<td>Name of Child</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Baptism</td>
<td>Witnesses</td>
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<td>6 Apr. 1794</td>
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<td>3 Aug. 1794</td>
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<td>18 Dec. 1794</td>
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<td>27 Nov. 1794</td>
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<td>Elisabetha</td>
<td>28 Mar.</td>
<td>25 May 1795</td>
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<td>25 May 1795</td>
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<td>Susan</td>
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<td>9 May</td>
<td>25 May 1795</td>
<td>Peter Schweitzer wife Maria</td>
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<td>27 Mar. 1796</td>
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<td>29 May 1796</td>
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<td>18 Feb. 1796</td>
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<td>5 Jan. 1797</td>
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<td>26 Mar. 1797</td>
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<td>21 May 1797</td>
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<td>11 May 1796</td>
<td>5 (no mo. given) 1797</td>
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<td>Peter Schweitzer wife Anamaria</td>
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<td>9 July 1797</td>
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<td>1 Oct. 1797</td>
<td>Johannes Held(?) wife Anamaria</td>
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<td>Name of Child</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Baptism</td>
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Witnesses:
- Catharina Ruhl (in)
- Peter Schweitzer (in)
- Susana Lauman
- Elisabetha Peter
Name of Parents | Name of Child | Birth | Baptism | Witnesses
---|---|---|---|---
Schweitzer... Peter Schweitzer | Ana | 16 Nov. 1807 | 29 May 1808 | Margretha Schweitzer
Kron | Henrich Kron | Ana | 29 Dec. 1807 | 29 May 1808 | Mother
Ruhl | Johannes Ruhl | Elisabetha | 15 Feb. | 29 May 1808 | Elisabetha Nicolaus
Bingeman | Abraham Bingeman | Philippus | 1 Feb. | 9 Oct. 1808 | Philip Bieber and Christina
Schweitzer... Leonhart Schweitzer | Samuel | 9 Apr. | 9 Oct. 1808 | Peter Schweitzer wife Anamaria
Meier | Johannes Meier | Samuel | 28 Dec. 1808 | 21 May 1809 | Peter Schweitzer wife Maria
Weiss | Johannes Weiss | Johanes | 24 Nov. 1808 | 21 May 1809 | Daniel Weiss wife Dorothea
Fire | Johannes Fire | Catharina | 6 Jan. 1807 | 21 May 1809 | The mother
Amweg | Jacob Amweg | Jacob | 7 May | 18 June 1809 | Johannes Boesher wife Elisabetha
Laury | Georg Laury | Nancy | 28 May | 16 July 1809 | Margretha Laury
Schweitzer... Jacob Schweitzer | Margretha | 17 Mar. | 13 Aug. 1809 | Margretha Schweitzer
Schreiber | Johannes Schreiber | Daniel | 14 Aug. | 8 Oct. 1809 | Parents
Böshar | Johannes Böshar | Jacob | 3 Sept. | 8 Oct. 1809 | Friederich Beier wife Susana
Nicodemus | Johannes Nicodemus | Elisabetha | 13 Sept. | 5 Nov. 1809 | Elisabetha Nicodemus
Böshar | David Böshar | Magdalena | 25 Oct. | 6 Dec. 1809 | Barbara Schuerterly
Becker | Johannes Becker | Jacob | 27 Apr. 1807 | 6 Dec. 1809 | Parents
Becker | Johannes Becker | Johanes | 20 Nov. 1808 | 6 Dec. 1809 | Parents
Miller | Henrich Miller | Samuel | 6 Dec. | 31 Dec. 1809 | Parents
Hüfner | Johanes Hüfner | David | 31 Dec. 1803 | 1 July 1804 | David Böshar wife Barbara
Kron | Henrich Kron | Dorothea | 4 Sept. | 14 Nov. 1805 | Dorothea Hartman
Schweitzer... Peter Schweitzer | Catharina | 28 Dec. 1805 | (no mo. given) | Parents
Böshar | Daniel Böshar | Margretha | 3 Apr. | May 1805 | The grandmother
Schweitzer... Jacob Schweitzer | Fremy | 12 Aug. 1804 | 28 Apr. 1805 | Parents
Miller | Henrich Miller | Heinrich | 24 May | 21 July 1805 | Parents
Rumel | Christian Rumel | Samuel | 13 Sept. | 8 Dec. 1805 | Samuel Sell wife Margretha
Schreiber | Johannes Schreiber | Johanes | 30 Oct. 1805 | 30 Jan. 1806 | Parents
Laury | George Laury | Georg | 5 June | 20 July 1806 | Michael Laury wife Barbara
Weißen | Ehannes Weißen | Johanes Schim, Jr. | 13 Jan. | 14 Sept. 1806 | Parents
Ledy | Henrich Ledy | Magdalena | 18 Sept. | 9 Nov. 1806 | Magdalena Rumel
Sumer | Jacob Sumer | Georg | 6 Aug. | 9 Nov. 1806 | Jacob Zi.
Schweitzer... Leonhart Schweitzer | Verby | 9 July 1806 | 7 Jan. 1807 | Jacob Schweitzer wife Elisabetha
Scherbon | Philipp Scherbon | Maria | (Blank) | 7 Jan. 1807 | Jacob Schweitzer wife Magdalena
Schreiber | Heinrich Schreiber | Heinrich | 4 Nov. 1806 | 30 Mar. 1807 | Parents
Bingeman | Abraham Bingeman | Jacob | 29 July 1806 | 29 Apr. 1807 | Christian Weinbronner wife Anamaria
Boescher | Johannes Boescher | Johanes | 10 Mar. | 31 May 1807 | Jacob Bieber wife Dorothea
Ried | Philip Ried | Peggy | 13 July 1806 | 23 Aug. 1807 | Parents
Halman | Heinrich Halman | Elisabetha | 14 May | 23 Aug. 1807 | Johannes Böshar wife Elisabetha

(To be continued)
## Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. Membership

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Treasurer General

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organization—October 11, 1890)
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. CARL THAYER,
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MRS. FRANK L. NASON,
Michael Ave., St. Louis.
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Hotel Royal, Corso d'Italia, Rome.

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Shoreham.
MRS. IRVIN G. CROSIER,
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Clemson College.

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MRS. JAMES BROOKS VAUGHN,
311 East 14th St., Vermillion.

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Orchard Place, Johnson City.
MRS. PENEOPE JOHNSON ALLEN,
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MRS. CHAUNCEY PERCIVAL OVERFIELD,
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MRS. W. E. FLEETWOOD,
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Sherrill.
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Bedford Ave., Altavista.
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122 Harrison St., Lynchburg.

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MRS. CHAS. E. HEAD,
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133 Park St., Walla Walla.

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"Hollenberg," Lewisburg.
MRS. ARTHUR T. BRAGONIER,
106 Woodland Drive, Huntington.

WISCONSIN
MRS. GEORGE B. AVENIR, JR.,
230 N. 14th Ave., Milwaukee.
MRS. HARRISON A. SMITH,
Maple Bluff, Madison.

WYOMING
MRS. GARY BROWN,
"Homeland," Lewisburg.
MRS. ARTHUR T. BRAGONIER,
166 Woodland Drive, Huntington.

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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK
MRS. GRADE L. H. BROSSEAU
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA

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MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927
MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, 1931
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, 1933
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, 1933
MRS. CHARLES BAILEY BRYAN, 1934
MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY, 1935
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935
### National Committees, 1935-1936

#### NATIONAL CHAIRMEN

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<th>Committee</th>
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<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>Miss Katherine Matthies, 255 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.</td>
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<td>Better Films</td>
<td>Mrs. Leon A. McIntire, 146 Mills St., Morristown, N. J.</td>
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<td>Caroline E. Holt School Fund</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 426 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution and Thrift</td>
<td>Mrs. Avery Turner, 1706 Polk St., Amarillo, Texas</td>
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<td>Constitution Hall Memory</td>
<td>Mrs. G. L. H. Brosseau, Harbor Rd., Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.</td>
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<td>Correct Use of the Flag</td>
<td>Mrs. Martin L. Sicmon, Monticello, Ark.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert E. Merwin, 796 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick S. Johnson, 951 E. Cypress St., Redlands, Calif.</td>
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<td>Dr. Jean Stephenson, The Conard, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, 58 Lowden Ave., West Somerville, Mass.</td>
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<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, 2714 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Fountain Square Hotel, Cincinnati, O.</td>
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<td>National Defense Through Patriotism</td>
<td>Mrs. Vinton Earl Sesson, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Radio</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, 315 W. Main St., Grove City, Pa.</td>
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<td>Real Daughters</td>
<td>Mrs. Julian McCurry, 419 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, 3730 Carter Ave., Detroit, Mich.</td>
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<td>Yorktown Tablets</td>
<td>Mrs. James T. Morris, The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.</td>
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<td>Advisory</td>
<td>Mr. George Whitney White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Credentials</td>
<td>Miss Page Schwarzwälder, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Insignia</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Waterford, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolutions</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>State and Chapter By-Laws</td>
<td>Mrs. Hampton Fleming, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Mrs. Guy D. Rutledge, Kaysville, Utah</td>
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#### ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

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<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
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<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, 71 Hillcrest Ave., Summit, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and Grounds</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., 53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., 53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.</td>
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