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Constitution Hall
The Beautiful Auditorium of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Named for An Immortal Document
EDITORIAL

THREE hundred years ago an ideal found root on these shores. Through trial and tribulation a new government was ultimately evolved. It destroyed nothing, but built on principles already established. Its purpose was to secure new life and hope to millions. Its pattern was flexible and adaptable. Its plan was based upon experience and a knowledge of the past. Faith in God and in man was its cornerstone; justice and opportunity for all its goal.

To those principles we must return. Ungi and parasites which sap its vitality must be cut away. Its roots must be fed by the devotion of citizens, with knowledge of its structure, the inspiration; service, the path of progress; and peace and freedom, the result.

To perpetuate the blessings accrued to mankind under this Constitution, the greatest charter of individualism, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was founded. To preserve history and to educate citizens are its purposes. Those through whose veins runs the blood of the patriots are its members; every corner of the land and every field of endeavor its work ground.

CONDITIONS have changed, indeed, but not human nature. Liberty remains the prized blessing of mankind. Knowledge of its source is imperative. The principles back of a democracy that creates free men cannot change. Free government can emanate only from free people. In the people themselves must their salvation lie.

"We, the people" will continue to rule just so long as enough of us prize our blessings and give loyal service in return for privileges secured. "We, the people" are responsible to the past and to the future. A free people must of necessity be a thinking people. Our liberty, our very existence depends upon it. We must know our charter of freedom; its dual form of government; its balance of power; its guarantees of liberty, and its adaptability through amendment and through interpretation.

COMPARE your government with any other offered the world today. Democracy is a system of government under which all the people share responsibility. The sovereign power rests in the people. It is not a workers' government, it is not an autocracy of any kind. All other philosophies of government insist that the individual has no inalienable rights but that he is a servant of the State. Our Constitution recognizes that man is master of the State, not the servant; that the sole purpose of government is to assure these liberties. Government exists for the individual, not the individual for the Government.

Do not forget the wisdom of the Fathers who with patience, courage and sacrifice built the Constitution of the United States of America. We must do our part with rigid determination to preserve the priceless heritage which our Fathers bequeathed us—the heritage of a free, self-governing people, peace-loving, with equal opportunity for all.

Study the Constitution! Understand its fundamental principles! Defend it against all enemies!

—FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER
A gay banquet of jeweled ladies and armoured knights was in full swing. Tankards were filled and refilled; musical laughter tinkled and was lost and caught in the echo of the throaty laughs of the cavaliers.

King Edward III was celebrating. He was never happier than when surrounded by congenial companions, feasting, hunting and tourneying. Tomorrow there would be a tournament with the flower of European knighthood in attendance. The ladies' eyes sparkled. To them jousting and such rough and tumble games were not looked on with horror. Quite the contrary! Never was a lady prouder than when her favored knight, wearing her token was matching his strength and skill against an opponent. If these bouts ended disastrously, no tears were shed. A warrior's lady knew how to take defeat. She was brought up to take them as a matter of course—all in the day's stride and tempo of the Middle Ages.

All eyes were turned on the debonair king. A strikingly handsome lad, he had married the lovely Phillippa, and at seventeen was already a father. Deeply in love with his beautiful wife, "dowered at his birth with all the gifts of the gods, heir to a famous crown, bold, handsome and engaging, he began his career as a happy husband and father, the popular prince of his hereditary dominions—gallantry, conquest and splendour enthralling him—the mightiest monarch in Christendom", and he had sought to revive the flower of Chivalry, bringing the withered leaves into brilliant bloom.

Being romantic, idealistic and imaginative, he planned to out-Arthur the legendary king whose noble principles appealed to the king from infancy. Nature had equipped him with a marvelous dignity and grace and the "serene expression of a god". He would make his kingdom the most gallant and chivalrous in history. Edward inherited some of his father's love of pomp and pageantry and during his reign clothes became gayer and more festive. Shoes had long peaks of tapering steel. The sword with hilt richly jewelled was double-edged, a little over a yard long and worn gallantly on the left side of the knight.

Edward danced with the Queen. Then he danced with the Countess of Salisbury, a lady whose beauty had set many hearts throbbing with desire. The King had already learned that she was coldly unresponsive to him. He was sorry that he had once lost his head and almost tarnished his honor over her and in her own castle too! There certainly were some drawbacks to being the sponsor of chivalry.

The music stopped and the men began escorting their partners back to the table, dawdling and exchanging pleasantries with other couples. One noble lady alone refused to dawdle. Her beautiful face was flushed with embarrassment. None but the King had noticed her confusion for all eyes were focused on a dainty jeweled garter lying nonchalantly on the middle of the floor. The men chuckled, then guffawed and their merriment was so contagious that the ladies soon joined in.

Without a moment's hesitation the king snatched up the mischievous garter and held it up for all to see, proclaiming, "Dishonored be he who thinks ill of it". Instantly the hubdub ceased and the king thundered on "the garter will soon be held in such high esteem that he may count himself happy if permitted to wear it".

And thus was born the "legend of the garter".

Nothing much was done about the garter incident for a few years for Edward was busy fighting his old enemy France. He was, however, finding it difficult to cling to the reigns of chivalry when all around him things conspired to shatter his faith. To women he was at once a slave and a master. He had still been very young when he had been forced to meet a situation which left
EXTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AT WINDSOR

INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AT WINDSOR
a bitter wound in his soul. His beautiful mother, Queen Isabella had intrigued with her lover Roger Mortimer to depose his father. On January 20, 1327, “dressed in black, fainting and sobbing” Edward II had resigned his crown. The queen had him exiled from one castle to another, and finally he was wantonly murdered in his bed on September 21, 1327, his shrieks of agony impaled in the walls of Berkeley Castle, his life sacrificed to the ambition and machinations of his beautiful queen, at the age of forty-three.

A few years later when chivalry was burning like a golden flame in Edwards III’s heart, his mother’s enemies took him by a secret staircase to her chamber at midnight where she was surprised in her lover’s arms. For once Isabella, whose intrigues and ignominious treaties with France and Scotland are world history, was disconcerted. The flame in her son’s eyes was more deadly than the keen edge of a sword. Mortimer was sent away to have his wily head cut off. The indiscreet queen mother was imprisoned behind the grim walls of Castle Rising in Norfolk, having plenty of time to ponder on her bloody career until she was released by death, the one bright spot in her life being the formal visit from her son once a year.

In the autumn of 1347 Edward returned to England and began celebrating the success of his campaign against France, which had closed on that brilliant finale, the surrender of Calais. He held tournaments and daily festivities. He laid elaborate plans for the building of Windsor Castle, begun by William the Conqueror and in commemoration of King Arthur’s Round Table and King Richard’s Crusade, he formally instituted the Order of the Garter. At its inauguration he wore on his surcoat a silver swan with the motto, “Hey, hey the wythe swan, by God’s soul I am they man”.

The order comprised the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales and twenty-five knight companions and such foreign sovereigns as “may be chosen.”

Part of the ritual read: “The Sovereignty of the Order, is tenured to be vested in the King of England for the time being. The members shall be gentlemen of descent and knights without reproach; they shall wear the garter when in the chapel of St. George, at chapter, in processions and at feasts of the Order.

“No knight shall quit the realm without the Sovereign’s license; no companion shall join arms against another unless in the war of his liege lord—the Sovereign promises to prefer the Knights of the Order to all other persons.”

Edward, the Prince of Wales was only fourteen and not yet knighted when the Order was inaugurated. He later won the sobriquet of “Black Prince” when his father insisted that he wear a richly ornamented black cuirass when he won his spurs at sixteen.

Occasionally a knight was degraded for treason. His achievements were then taken down and kicked out of the chapel.

The institution of the Order is probably the finest contribution Edward made to his reign, for the Most Noble Order of the Garter is today considered the highest in the world and proud indeed may he be who can trace his ancestry back to one of the original Knights. It is Queen Mary’s invariable custom to wear the Insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on all state occasions.

We should like to be able to close our
story here and say that the King of Chivalry went down in history as King Arthur’s greatest rival but alas, his hobby which shone like a brightly polished mirror in his early life, grew blurred and cloudy toward middle life and was completely shattered before he reached old age, all the more lamentable because there seemed to be so little reason for this retrogression, except perhaps that the wish, which had only been father to the thought, was too ephemeral to be put to a practical test.

At fifty the king began to lose his zest for chivalry. It became an evanescent bubble. He began devoting his time to pleasure and hunting, keeping large packs of hounds and mews of hawks. He became extravagant, slothful, tyrannical and lustful. He had the honor of being custodian of two captive kings at the same time—King John of France, captured by his son the Black Prince, whom he held prisoner in Windsor Castle and the haughty King of the Scots who was honored by the Tower, that mute silencer of royal lips and witness of wholesale decapitations.

Edward’s queen, doing her royal duty, bore him eleven children and died of dropsy in 1369. She had long since lost her fresh beauty and Edward had “put her on the shelf,” consoling himself with mistresses, chiefly Alice Perrers.

During his reign the English speech, which had been quenched when William the Conqueror took over the reigns of England, began to slowly win its way back into the country and the schools.

It was also part of his program of chivalry which made him waive his claims on the Duchy of Normandy (which must have made William the Conqueror turn over in his grave!) in the Treaty of Bretigny in May 1360, and this shuttle-cock kingdom again reverted to France, giving back what young William of Normandy took away at such bitter cost.

Edward’s desire to claim the crown of France through his Mother Isabella, daughter of the French King Philip IV, was the direct cause of the Hundred Years’ War with France.

Edward’s son, the Black Prince, campaigned into the very heart of France and in 1356 at Poitiers, slew 11,000 Frenchmen and took several thousand prisoners, including King John of France himself. John’s fourteen-year old son fought by his father’s side until the last and did not yield until he was desperately wounded and was also taken captive to England, where they were “chivalrously” treated by Edward. John was later released to raise his ransom and when he was unable to scrape together enough money, the unhappy king returned
to England, where he died in exile, a court prisoner, showing that he too could be chivalrous.

On October 10, 1361 the Black Prince married Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, sister and heir of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent and his son later became King Richard II.

In June 1376, the Black Prince died. He had been the apple of his father's eye and a year after his death his father became afflicted with shingles. He had become so unpopular with his people that even his servants deserted him, so that at the age of sixty-four, he was a pathetic husk of a would-be King of Chivalry, deserted by all but a priest. He who had once been able to gather the noblest around him, he who had been able to inspire the highest ideals in his men, he who had led pilgrimages, founded shrines and refused to become a vassal of Rome. Where were all his companions? Where was Alice, his most-loved mistress, the mother of his three children?

On June 21, 1377 he sorrowfully turned his disillusioned face to the wall, muttering "Miserere Jesu." He had reigned half a century, leaving as a legacy to the world an ideal, which ripened into complete flowerhood many years after his own belief in it had been shattered and destroyed. His greatest act of chivalry was to live down the ages, and now that time has dimmed the memory of his fall from grace, we like to think of him as the noble youth whose faith was strong enough to make a practical test of what others practiced in theory and he has left us the monument of his "Holy Grail"—the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

(To be continued)

"OTHER misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous wars should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government. Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty. Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security and public prosperity? No, if these columns fall, they will not be raised to a mournful, and a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty."

—DANIEL WEBSTER.

(In his speech at the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.)
In Case You Wish to Inquire

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

1. Q. Where is the Constitution of the United States?
   A. The document is exhibited in the shrine especially constructed for it and the Declaration of Independence in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

2. Q. Why is James Madison called "The Father of the Constitution"?
   A. This Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention contributed more ideas than any other member.

3. Q. For how long a period did the Convention remain in secret session?
   A. For four months.

4. Q. Who presided?
   A. George Washington was chosen as the presiding officer.

5. Q. In what hall did the delegates assemble?
   A. In the chamber in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed.*

6. Q. About how large a city was Philadelphia in these days?
   A. The population was about 30,000.

7. Q. How many men received credentials admitting them as delegates to the Convention?
   A. There was no restriction placed upon the number of delegates sent by a state. Seventy-two men were offered or given credentials.

8. Q. How were the delegates chosen?
   A. By the state legislatures.

9. Q. Which state did not send delegates?
   A. Rhode Island.

10. Q. Was there complete harmony in the Convention?
    A. Serious conflicts arose. The twelve colonies represented had but fifty-five delegates. Of these, forty-two remained to complete the task. Some of the delegates returned home before the Constitution was drafted because they disapproved of what was being done. All who remained did not sign the document.

11. Q. What was the average age of the delegates?
    A. The average age was a little over forty.

12. Q. Who presented the Virginia Plan?
    A. Edmund Randolph.

13. Q. Who were the oldest and the youngest members of the Constitutional Convention?
    A. Franklin, then eighty-one, and Dayton, twenty-seven and Gilman, twenty-five, were the oldest and youngest members.

14. Q. How many points were presented in the Virginia Plan?
    A. Fifteen.

15. Q. On how many occasions did Washington speak while he served as a member of the Convention?
    A. Washington spoke on but one.

16. Q. Were Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams delegates?
    A. They declined to serve.

17. Q. What was the Connecticut Compromise?
    A. This was the First Compromise, an agreement to the effect that to the Senate but two members were to be sent from each state, and the number of representatives in the lower house was to be determined on the basis of population.

* Bulletin Number One issued and distributed by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of City Property, Philadelphia, is authority for the following statement: "The Federal Convention met in this room, the Declaration Chamber, to frame a Constitution for the United States, Washington presiding."
18. Q. The vote of how many states was needed for the ratification of the Constitution?
A. Nine.

19. Q. In what order did the states ratify the Constitution?
A. The following is the order: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire. Soon Virginia and New York added their ratification. After Washington was in office, North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified it.

20. Q. When did the Constitution go into effect?
A. As soon as the ninth state acted. This occurred on June 21, 1788.

21. Q. Did delegates from all the states represented in the Convention sign the Constitution?
A. Yes.

22. Q. Who were the delegates who refused to sign?
A. George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, and Edmund Randolph.

23. Q. How many lawyers were members of the Convention?
A. There were at least thirty-one.

24. Q. From what classes of society were the members drawn?
A. In addition to the lawyers, there were soldiers, farmers, educators, physicians, financiers, and a few merchants.

25. Q. Was Jefferson a member?
A. Thomas Jefferson was in France at the time of the Convention.

26. Q. What constitute the Bill of Rights?
A. The first ten amendments to the Constitution.

27. Q. Who constituted the Committee on Detail?
A. John Rutledge, Nathaniel Gorham, Edmund Randolph, James Wilson and Oliver Ellsworth.

28. Q. Who were the members of the Committee on Style?
A. Dr. William Johnson, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison, Rufus King, and Alexander Hamilton.

29. Q. Who wrote the Constitution?
A. Gouverneur Morris is generally credited with its actual authorship.

30. Q. What was the second Great Compromise?
A. The northern and the southern states disagreed over the question as to whether slaves should be counted as population when taxes were apportioned, and as to the number of representatives a state should have in the lower branch of the legislature. The compromise effected provided that five slaves should be counted as three white persons when the population was being estimated.

31. Q. What was the third Great Compromise?
A. It concerned the question of commerce and the importation of slaves. It was agreed that complete control of commerce should be in the hands of Congress, and that until 1808, slaves might be imported.

32. Q. What party names were given to those who favored the ratification of the Constitution, and to those who opposed it?
A. Those who favored ratification were called Federalists; those who opposed were Anti-Federalists.

33. Q. Were minutes of the Constitutional Convention kept?
A. The meetings were secret. No full minutes were kept, but Madison daily made complete notes of the debates. These notes were later edited and published by the government.

34. Q. Where, in the Constitution, is there mention of education?
A. There is none.

35. Q. Do the first ten amendments bind the States?
A. They restrict the power of the national government. They do not bind the States.

36. Q. Are there many new ideas of government expressed in the Constitution?
A. Lord Bryce thus answers the question: “The American Constitution is no exception to the rule that everything which has power to win the obedience and respect of men must have its roots deep in the past; and that the more slowly every institution has grown, so much the more enduring it is likely to prove. There is little in the Constitution that is absolutely new. There is much that is old as MAGNA CHARTA.”

37. Q. Who introduced the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
A. James Madison introduced them at the first session of the First Congress.

38. Q. Who wrote the greater number of the Federalist papers?
A. Alexander Hamilton. Jay and Madison also contributed to the series of eighty-five essays.

39. Q. What is the source of the philosophy found in the Constitution?
A. The president of the American Bar Association, Mr. Scott Loftin, speaking on the Independence of the Judiciary, recently said: “Montesquieu, whose ‘Spirit of Laws’ supplied the philosophy for our Constitution. . . .” The Honorable James M. Beck, writing on this subject, remarks: “No single writer had a more profound influence upon the members of the Constitutional Convention than Montesquieu, whose ‘Spirit of Laws’ first appeared in 1748. The great French philosopher who thus so profoundly influenced the course of two political revolutions, had, in turn, borrowed his doctrines from John Locke.”

40. Q. What was the purpose of the first session of the First Congress?
A. The first session of the First Congress met on March 4, 1789, and continued until September 29 of that year. It may correctly be said that the first responsibility of Congress was that of putting into operation the newly established government.

41. Q. During the forty years of government under the Constitution from Washington to the administration of Jackson, how many times was the veto power used?
A. The veto power was used in this period but nine times.

42. Q. In form and structure, which of the important governments now extant is the oldest?
A. The United States of America.

43. Q. Why was the Constitution classed by Lord Bryce as “rigid”?
A. The term “rigid” is used in opposition to “flexible” because the provisions cannot be legally changed “with the same ease and in the same manner as ordinary laws.”

44. Q. Of the present departments of government, how many have come down from colonial times?
A. One—the Post Office Department. Under the British government, Franklin was general superintendent. A general post-office was erected by the First Congress. The head of it did not, however attain the dignity of a cabinet officer until about 1830.

45. Q. Under the new government, how was the federal judiciary organized?
A. E. Benjamin Andrews, in discussing the subject, writes: “The noblest part of all this work was the organization of the federal judiciary, through an act drawn up with extraordinary ability by Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut. A Chief Justice—the first one was John Jay—and five associates were to constitute the Supreme Court. District courts were ordained, one per state and one each for Maine and Kentucky,
not yet states; also three circuit courts, the eastern, the middle, and the southern; and the jurisdiction of each grade was accurately fixed. As yet there were no special circuit judges, nor, excepting the temporary ones of 1801, were there till some eighty years later. Clerks, marshals, and district-attorneys were part of this first arrangement. Originally, the Attorney-General was little but an honorary officer. He kept his practice, had no public income but his fees, and resided where he pleased."

46. Q. Who said that the Constitution was “extorted from the grinding necessity of a reluctant nation”? 
A. This was the comment of John Quincy Adams.

47. Q. What was the advice addressed by young Timothy Dwight to the members of the Constitutional Convention? 
A. In 1787 Dwight addressed the convention as follows:

"Be then your counsels, as your subjects, great, 
A world their sphere, and time's long reign their date. 
Each party-view, each private good, disclaim, 
Each petty maxim, each colonial aim; 
Let all Columbia's weal your views expand, 
A mighty system rule a mighty land."

48. Q. What were the ages of the men who submitted to the Convention the three most important plans? 
A. James Madison was thirty-six; Charles Pinckney was twenty-nine; Alexander Hamilton was thirty.

49. Q. Between the small and the large States, or between the delegates from the North and the South were there disputes over the legislative, executive and judicial departments? 
A. No disputes on these subjects arose.

50. Q. In ratifying the Constitution, did the people vote directly? 
A. They did not. Ratification was either by special conventions elected for the purpose, or the state legislatures ratified the Constitution.

51. Q. After the Constitution was submitted for ratification, where did the greatest contests occur? 
A. In Virginia, Massachusetts, and New York.

52. Q. In each instance, what was the vote? 
A. New York ratified the Constitution by a majority of three votes; Massachusetts by one hundred and eighty-seven to one hundred and sixty-eight; Virginia, by eighty-nine to seventy-nine.

53. Q. Does the word “sovereignty” appear in the document? 
A. It does not.

54. Q. Name standard texts on the subject of the Constitution. 
Sources of the Constitution Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History. C. E. Stevens.

55. Q. How much was paid for the journal kept by Madison during the Constitutional Convention? 
A. President Jackson secured from Congress an appropriation of $30,000 with which to buy Madison's journal and other papers owned by him.

56. Q. Who was called the “Sage of the Constitutional Convention”? 
A. Franklin.

57. Q. In the first session of Congress, how many proposed amendments to the Constitution were considered? 
A. Approximately 400.
58. Q. How extensively has our Constitution been copied?
A. F. J. Norton, author of "The Constitution of the United States" states that the Constitution has been copied in whole or in part throughout the earth.

59. Q. Define the term Constitution.
A. In "The Making of our Country," Smith Burnham thus defines the word: "A constitution is the fundamental law which the people of a state or nation draw up and adopt when they form a permanent government."

60. Q. What are the dimensions of the document?
A. Each page is 29 1/2 inches by 24.

61. Q. How large a vote is necessary in order for an amendment to be proposed?
A. A two-thirds vote of each house is necessary; or a proposed amendment may be sent to the states for their approval. To become a law requires ratification by three-fourths of the states.

62. Q. Does the Constitution provide for the President's cabinet?
A. It does not.

63. Q. In the course of ratification, how many amendments were offered by the state conventions?
A. 78.

64. Q. Who said the Constitution was "floated on a wave of commercial prosperity"?
A. The distinguished authority, Max Farrand.

65. Q. How early did a reference to the President's cabinet appear in an act of Congress?
A. The word does not appear in any act of Congress until 1907.

66. Q. In which decision did the Supreme Court first assert its authority to declare void an act of Congress?
A. Reference is here made to the decision in the famous case of Marbury vs. Madison (1803).

67. Q. How did the Preamble read in the first report of the Committee on Detail?
A. The Preamble began: "We the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts," et cetera. Toward the close of the Convention, the wording was changed.

68. Q. Is slavery mentioned in the document?
A. The term is not mentioned. The institution is, however, recognized in several passages.

69. Q. What new principle of government was incorporated in the Constitution?
A. Speaking on July 16, 1935, at the meeting of the American Bar Association, in Los Angeles, the president of the organization said: "And so we find that when the Constitution was drafted in documentary form there was included an express declaration that it should be the supreme law of the land, and that judges in every state should be bound thereby, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Constitution or laws of the states. Hence a new principle of government, the rule of law in the abstract rather than a government by individuals was initiated."

70. Q. Why is September 17 observed as Constitution Day?
A. This is the anniversary of the day upon which the document was signed.
Buildings and Grounds Committee

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.,
Chairman

ARCHITECT, electrical engineer, sanitary and heating engineer, mechanical engineer, landscape designer, interior decorator, steward, housekeeper, supervisor of guards and watchmen, gardener, caterer, connoisseur of art objects, collector of antiques! Something of the functions of each of these enters into the activities of the Building and Grounds Committee. Properly to appreciate the work of the committee, one must visualize a full city block of property improved by three buildings of a character befitting the dignity and importance of their position in the nation’s capital, and representing an approximate valuation of five million dollars. This is the actual physical plant from which the great work of our Society is directed. The upkeep, care, and repair of these properties are in charge of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. The nature of the problems is such that proper authorities must constantly be consulted. For example, in a recent effort to devise ways of making the library more comfortable for work in the summer heat, separate conferences were had with an associate architect, the engineer in charge of construction, and an engineer on air-conditioning.

At present, the company supplying power to the District of Columbia is converting the systems in all buildings in our section from direct to alternating current. The list of changes in our buildings covers more than twenty pages of typing, including every item for which power is required, from elevators and amplifying systems down to the smallest electric fan. Several days have been given to this transaction alone, not only in the completion of the proper contracts, but also in checking the condition of all our electrical equipment. Any replacements needed within the next few years can be made more economically now, while the workmen are in the building for some months and while allowances for changes are being granted by the company.

The annual house-cleaning is no small task. The woodwork and paint in halls and corridors is completely washed twice yearly. Rugs, draperies, hangings, and upholsteries must be cleaned and protected. Members in northern states may not realize the necessity for precautions required by the hot, moist, summer climate of Washington. Approximately fifty rooms have furnishings requiring such protection.

Our buildings present a responsibility distinctly their own. They have a human and personal appeal not possessed by public buildings. Priceless and irreplaceable heirlooms and memorials fill the rooms furnished by the states. The committee must not only keep a record of all gifts, but must also give to them the same degree of care and protection that rare personal possessions receive. Constant thought must be given to the arrangement of the furniture in order that rooms appear to the best advantage.

The new committee enters upon its duties with the hope of keeping the properties in such a condition that each member will have a distinct feeling of personal pride in sharing in the ownership of these buildings, the headquarters of the National Society.
Our Good Fellowship Pilgrimage

Florence Hague Becker

President General

The D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage is now an established fact. Seventeen girls were brought to Washington last April and provision has been made for every state to send its pilgrim in April, 1936.

The national committee was created by resolution of the 43rd Continental Congress in April, 1934, with the president general as chairman. The other members of this committee are the national chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson; the national chairman of Approved Schools, Miss Katharine Matthies; the national chairman of Press Relations, Mrs. Joseph H. Zerby, Jr.; and the national chairman of Transportation, Mrs. Guy D. Rutledge.

The 44th Continental Congress passed two resolutions providing funds for the pilgrimage. One of these creates a fund from the proceeds of the Good Citizenship medals and the other authorizes a five-cents-per-capita quota. If the chapters pay this tax, the success of the project is assured.

John Morley says, “A state cannot be better than the citizens of which it is composed. Our labor is not to mould states, but to make citizens.”

Through the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Contest we would make citizens that our nation may remain free. Lay the foundations for your state contest early in the year—in September if possible.

The winner in the various schools shall be chosen by the graduating class in collaboration with the faculty. Selection from these winners of the girl to represent the state shall be made as decided by the members of the D. A. R. state committee in cooperation with the state superintendent or commissioner of education; this selection to be based on the choice of the best citizen—the girl who, through dependability, service, leadership and patriotism, has shown the highest qualifications of citizenship. No essay contest is required.

Local D. A. R. chapters should participate in appropriate ceremonies when the girl is chosen from the local high schools.

It is suggested that the chapters sponsoring the contests present Good Citizenship medals to the winners who do not come to Washington. A Good Citizenship medal will be presented to each girl who comes to Washington. Make an occasion of the presentation so that each contest may have its natural climax.

Those coming to Washington should plan to arrive Friday, April 17, 1936, in order to start out early Saturday morning. Three full days will be given over to sight-seeing and the girls will depart for home on Tuesday, April 21, 1936. All expenses will be borne by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, provided a sufficient amount is received for the per capita fund.
Michigan's One Hundred Years of Statehood

HAZEL FENTON SCHERMERHORN

State Regent of Michigan

This year marks the beginning of a two years' celebration of Michigan's one hundred years of statehood. The commonwealth was founded in May, 1835, and the constitution was framed. In October of that year the constitution was formally adopted. The same election which ratified the constitution elected Stevens Thomson Mason, governor of the new state. The following year, 1836, the Congress of the United States accepted the constitution, and in the year 1837 Michigan was admitted, the 26th in the family of states.

The election of Stevens Thomson Mason as Michigan's first governor was a ringing answer to his critics. Feeling had been bitter over the disputed boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, and the young acting governor for Michigan Territory had fought a good fight, although a losing one. This dispute arose over a strip of land, 5 miles wide at the west, widening to 8 miles at its eastern limits, which contained 4,068 square miles, and was claimed by both states.

The loyalty of Acting-Governor Mason to the cause in which he so thoroughly believed bound the citizens of Michigan Territory to him with ardor. The many months of indecision about the line of demarcation between the two states delayed the admission of Michigan into the Union; it was not until the Upper Peninsula was included as part of that state that Michigan agreed to withdraw her claims. Glad to have the argument settled, Congress passed a bill for its admission, and this bill became a law on January 26, 1837.

The old capitol building in Detroit, which was built in 1823-28, was used by the state legislature for ten years after Michigan was admitted to the Union. In 1847, the legislature was moved to the embryo city of Lansing, then the forest of Lansing Township. Temporary buildings were erected at a cost of $18,000. This building was of early American architecture. It was convenient and commodious, and served admirably for 25 years. In 1873 the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid with elaborate ceremonies, and in 1879 the legislature convened in the new capitol. The amount appropriated for this building was $1,525,241.05, but due to the integrity and honesty of the building commission it was not only constructed within the appropriation, but a portion was returned to the state treasury.

Unfortunately, the first capitol, which was built with such interest and pioneering pride by the new state, burned to the ground December 16, 1882; but its site was marked with a beautiful tablet and appropriate ceremonies on June 10, 1914, by the Lansing Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

The centennial celebration will honor those early statesmen, far-visioned and heroic, who built as well. It will record again in letters of fire those who came after them and carried on and extended their plans for the glory of the State of Michigan. And all who contemplate these things, and all who are acquainted with the achievements of this fair state in every line of endeavor—science, industry, and the arts—to say nothing of its physical beauty, will marvel at what God hath wrought.
ABIGAIL FILLMORE CHAPTER, NEW YORK, DEDICATED A TABLET OVERLOOKING LAKE ERIE, AND COMMEMORATING ITS HISTORY, JUNE 14. THE RETIRING RECENT, MRS. GODFREY MORGAN PRESIDED. THE PROGRAM INCLUDED AN ADDRESS BY DR. ROBERT BINGHAM; THE UNVEILING BY BETTY LOU FULLER, MEMBER OF THE C.A.R.; THE DEDICATION AND PRESENTATION TO THE BUFFALO PARK DEPARTMENT BY MRS. JAMES R. SPRAKER, REGENT; THE BENEDICTION BY REVEREND EDGAR TIFFANY.

LADY KNOX CHAPTER, MAINE, MRS. H. P. BLODGETT, RECENT UNVEILED A MARKER NEAR THE SITE OF THE HOME OF JOHN PERRY WHO COMMANDED THE ARMED BOAT “FLY” IN 1781. THE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY MANY DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PERRY, ONE, WILDER PERRY BEING A GRANDSON. THE MARKER WAS UNVEILED BY JOAN PERRY, AGE 9, OF CAMDEN. THE COLOR BEARER WAS BARBARA SOULE, AND THE BOY SCOUT, RUSSELL HEWETT, BOTH OF ROCKLAND. MRS. MAUDE CLARK GAY, CHAIRMAN OF MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS, ACCEPTED THE MARKER.


ROME CHAPTER, ITALY, MISS JESSICA MORGAN, REGENT, HELD A DELIGHTFUL LUNCHEON AT THE HOTEL ROYAL, IN ROME, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. THE TABLES WERE BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED WITH RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLOWERS, AND PLACE CARDS CONTAINING A PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. AMONG, THE FORTY MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT WAS MRS. JOHN GARRETT, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY AT THAT TIME. MRS. GARRETT IS SEATED ON MISS MORGAN'S RIGHT.

BRYAN STATION CHAPL, KENTUCKY, ERECTED A MARKER SEVERAL YEARS AGO ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST BUILDING OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, PIONEER COLLEGE OF THE WEST, AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. THE ORIGINAL BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED IN 1793. NEARBY IN A ONE-STORY BRICK STRUCTURE, HENRY CLAY ONCE LECTURED AS A PROFESSOR AT TRANSYLVANIA. DR. ARTHUR BRADEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE DEDICATION. DR. LUCIA MARKHAM READ AN ORIGINAL POEM, AND THE MARKER WAS UNVEILED BY MISS ANNE MILWARD, AND MISS CELESTE THOMPSON. DEAN CHRISTOPHER SPARLING OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL PRONOUNCED THE INVOCATION. MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED, THEN STATE REGENT, BROUGHT GREETINGS. MRS. B. J. BUCKLEY WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.
CATHERINE BANNA N ZERBEY, recently appointed national chairman of the Press Relations Committee, lives in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where she is a member of the Mahantongo Chapter. She has served as chapter treasurer and a few weeks ago completed a term as chapter regent. She has held a number of local, state and national offices in other patriotic, hereditary organizations.

Associated with Mrs. Zerbey in furthering the work of this committee will be five or six divisional vice chairmen, who will supervise the work of the State Press Relations chairmen appointed by the state regents for each state. The state chairman will, in turn, arrange the work of a Press Relations representative from each chapter.

Mrs. Zerbey’s family has long been connected with newspaper publishing and she has the newspaperman’s dislike for propaganda, being thoroughly imbued with the realization that newspapers welcome news of chapter and state activities, because newspapers exist only by giving news to their readers.

“Chapter representatives” writes Mrs. Zerbey “may not think the public is interested in what their chapter does but these chapter activities provide news and this is valuable to the newspapers. Of course news refers not to events long past but to things you are going to do or that you have done currently. Visit the newspapers in your locality; make friends with the man or woman in charge of club or social news.

Newspapers are human institutions. Newspaper people will gladly tell you how they want your news sent to them—of course they are busy and their suggestions should be followed.

“Human-interest stories have good news value. There are, unfortunately, only a few Real Daughters of D.A.R., but there probably are numerous members who recall their grandfather and the stories he told of the war. A picture of this ‘granddaughter,’ together with an interview, makes a good human-interest story for the newspaper. This is just a suggestion. It is halfway between the serious aims and work of the D.A.R. and the lighter social activities enjoyed when a group of women get together.

“The Program Committee should always plan the year’s programs with an eye on the dignified publicity that will result from originating community endeavors such as historical pilgrimages and other worthwhile activities.”

Mrs. Zerbey adds: “I believe my job on this committee is to help everyone get as many news stories in the newspapers as the news value of our D.A.R. activities deserves.”

AMERICANISM

THE National chairman of Americanism is familiar with D.A.R. work, having long been a member of Independence Hall Chapter, where she served on many committees and as treasurer and regent. She is now state treasurer of Pennsylvania, and
has had experience in Americanism, having been chairman for three years in that state where conditions are diversified.

Americanism is citizenship training. As such, it must interest every chapter, and to promulgate this, a varied program has been arranged to meet the different requirements in all sections of the country.

In locations containing foreign residents, many avenues are open. Cooperation with Settlement Houses and programs furnished by chapters are valuable. Motion pictures can teach American history or show the beauties of the country, and a prize, given to a foreign child for an essay on some historical subject, may win the friendship of the entire family.

Encouragement should be given to the foreign born to improve their talents. Music clubs and dramatic clubs are always safe and interesting forms of entertainment.

The establishment of night schools is urged. There is much illiteracy throughout the land, and education is essential for the national development.

Naturalization is another subject for consideration. It is important that applicants should not only read and write, but should comprehend the obligations of citizenship.

In sections where only Americans reside, there is equal need for Americanism. Cooperation with the school system is greatly urged—that teachers instil only high ideals of patriotism, and that textbooks contain no subversive propaganda.

Work with scout troops and young people's organizations is advocated inviting them to participate at special meetings, particularly in observance of patriotic days.

The necessity of supporting all forms of relief work is emphasized. Penury breeds discontent, and assistance, wisely administered, uplifts the morale of the discouraged.

Interest in C. C. C. camps is advised, for the men are always in need of friendliness and cheer.

Throughout every state, the chairman urges intensive work to promote good citizenship and insure the future of our country.

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**GIRL HOME MAKERS**

THE purpose of the Girl Home Makers Committee is to encourage girls in the study of home economics, in order that they may become better home makers. The work will be conducted in two ways: by clubs formed through chapters and by cooperation given schools and organized groups upholding American standards of home life.

Cooperation with organized groups, such as Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, Camp Fire Girls, 4H Clubs and schools is urged. The Award of Merit, issued by the National Society, may carry our appreciation to these schools and organizations exacting the same requirements and ideals as the Girl Home Makers Committee. Special prizes may be given for outstanding work.

The establishment of a Girl Home Makers Scholarship Fund in each state is the special project of this committee. Definite special training is required for all professions. Probably more girls take up the career of home maker than any other one profession, so why not provide special training for them? More and more, home economics is finding its place in the school curriculum. When girls find interior decoration, costume design, home nursing and home management a part of their course of study, they realize there is more than just cooking and sewing to the art of home making. Encouragement of domestic science courses in our high schools is recommended.

Citizenship should be stressed in the education of our future home makers, so they will realize their obligation to preserve representative government and the sanctity of the home. We stand for protection of home and love of country. Let us instil these principles in the mind and heart of our American girl. Let us protect our heritage of freedom by giving our country home makers of the highest type.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

The preservation of genealogical records lies at the very source of the work of the Society. Without such records it would be impossible to establish descent entitling one to membership in the Society, compile records of our Revolutionary ancestors, or to have adequate knowledge of the history of our country and those who settled it and made it a nation.

Our genealogical work falls naturally into five classifications:

1. Survey of the sources of genealogical material available in given locality.
2. Collection or copying of records, to be presented to the D. A. R. library.
3. Compilation of genealogies, histories of old families in a given locality, or lists of Revolutionary soldiers and personal data regarding them, to be presented to the D. A. R. library.
4. Indexing of records previously collected and presented to the library.
5. Financial contributions toward binding or otherwise preserving data contributed to the library.

It is hoped that every state will find it possible to do some work in each of these classes during the coming year.

It may be possible, if all states elect work along these lines, to complete within the next three years a complete survey of source material, the indexing of records previously collected, and having bound and properly preserved all contributions to date. During this time, however, we must also collect and copy records and compile our genealogies and family history. The quantity of material available, both public and private, is almost inexhaustible. Many unique and interesting records will no doubt be discovered during the course of this work. There is much for our state and chapter chairmen and our committees to do and it is with great pleasure that I can announce that plans are well under way in most of the states and this next year will certainly see great activity along genealogical lines.

BETTER FILMS

One of the objectives in the very definite plan which the national chairman of Better Films has outlined for the coming year is the establishment of courses in photoplay appreciation as part of the work of the English department in the high schools of America. This is not an untried plan, as photoplay appreciation courses have developed from experiments carried out under the direction of the Committee of Photoplay Appreciation of the National Council of the Teachers of English of the United States in various cities in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D. C.

Definite courses have been established, textbooks published, and objectives and activities outlined.

From a “Tentative Course of Study in Photoplay Appreciation,” prepared by Paul W. Bowden of the East Orange, New Jersey, high school, I quote objectives, activities, and some of the materials suggested:

Objectives

1. To familiarize the student with motion-picture terminology.
2. To study the present and potential values of motion pictures.
3. To study motion pictures as such and to evaluate them in relation to art, music, drama.
4. To study the factors in the production of motion pictures.
5. To learn to criticize intelligently direction, photography, and acting.
6. To study the proper manner of gaining the fullest enjoyment from a night at the cinema.
7. To determine the importance of "shopping for movies."
8. To broaden the students' educational horizon.

Challenge:

a. To evaluate a motion picture not on entertainment value alone, but to learn the proper amount of weight entertainment value should receive.

b. To judge a motion picture as a motion picture, not as a drama.

Activities

1. Organization of a photoplay club.
2. Incorporation of motion-picture study in the regular English program of study.
3. Observation of motion pictures for purposes of study.
4. Discussions of motion pictures led by teacher and by students in photoplay club.
5. Comparison of pictures observed.
6. Comparison of pictures with legitimate plays for advantages and disadvantages of each.
7. Visits to projection rooms, preview rooms, etc., when feasible.
8. Discussions, study, and writing of motion-picture script.
9. Rating of pictures observed.
10. Study of technical books, study guides, plays and novels relating to pictures.
11. Study of historical background for costume pictures.
12. Correlation with English work and with life.

Materials

1. "Motion Picture Appreciation"—Dr. Edgar Dale.
in each state, I hope to make the work of the National Radio Committee outstanding and far-reaching.

The development of radio in the interest of our National Society has great possibilities. Radio knows no boundaries. Nothing is impossible! Through an extensive program in every state, we hope to contribute to a study of our organization, its purposes and its ideals. Then, too, a bond can be established through our programs by encouraging a study of the Constitution, of citizenship, of government technique and diplomacy, not only as they apply to our country but to others.

From time to time, we hope our president general and other national officers, will have the opportunity to discuss the affairs of the Society over the radio in order to give the Daughters of the American Revolution and others, a word-picture of their present activities and what they plan for the organization in the future.

To be a member of the National Society is a proud heritage and as Independence Day has just passed, it brings more vividly to our minds the great deeds and sacrifices our ancestors made that we might have freedom.

Women are playing an important part in the affairs of the nation today. No task is too great for them, and the strides they have made in the past few years demonstrates what a group of women, given a common goal, can attain. Their ability, integrity and qualifications are being recognized. Many are holding important federal positions while others are climbing to the top in professional and industrial activities.

The Radio Committee greatly appreciates the courtesy of the stations who so graciously give us time, and promise to carry truth into the homes, fully realizing the responsibility of presenting absolute facts to the radio audiences. We hope to present programs that will be an inspiration, not only to our members, but to the millions of listeners who rely upon the radio to provide them entertainment and information about the affairs of the world today.

Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, Chairman, Girl Home Makers Committee, joined Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, 1914; Chapter Chairman of Patriotic Education, 1921-1932; Chapter Recording Secretary, 1925-1928; Chapter Registrar, 1928-1929; Chapter Vice-Regent, 1929-1932; Chapter Regent, 1932-1934; State Chairman, Girl Home Makers Committee, 1934-

Filing and Lending Bureau

The new Committee of the Filing and Lending Bureau is now engaged in reviewing approximately 2,500 papers that were included in the files prior to 1932. This review was necessary as there were many duplicates that had to be deleted besides some information that was out of date. As soon as completed, the 1935 edition of the catalogue will be issued and distributed to each Chapter Regent through the respective State Chairmen.

Olive B. Johnson,
(Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson),
National Chairman.
The Constitution Outgrown?

THIS Committee has had the good fortune this month, as we are about to commemorate the one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, to be given the privilege of distributing a remarkable treatise on this basic law of our government.

A few weeks ago a Chicago attorney of standing addressed the Chamber of Commerce of that city on "The Constitution Outgrown?" and drove home the points he made to the contrary with such telling force and clear understanding that his address may well serve as a nucleus of fact about which champions of that document may build their defense.

Mr. Joseph Davis, the author of this address, is of the conviction that, far from being outgrown, our Constitution has kept pace with the growth of the country, with the change in the living and business habits of the people. This has been done, he says, not by the amending process as some now seek to do, but through the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court over a period of nearly a century and a half. These decisions, made by small groups of men of superior minds and education, of different eras in our ever-advancing and changing national life, have had the effect of liberalizing the Constitution, and making it fit the needs of the day. This flexibility of our basic law is one of the strong reasons for its impregnability up to this time.

In spite of the demand for sweeping changes in the Constitution, that are today more insistent than ever before, only eleven amendments have been made since the Bill of Rights was adopted immediately following the acceptance of the Constitution. Of these, Mr. Davis points out, only two gave any additional power to the Federal Government, the eighteenth and the sixteenth. The repeal of the first of these was brought about through the twenty-first, and this leaves only the sixteenth, which gives income-taxing powers to the Federal Government. Of the net number of nine amendments then since the first ten were adopted, eight have to do with election machinery, rights of the citizens, states rights, and so on, and only one added to the power of the central government. This one, Mr. Davis is inclined to believe, should never have been passed. Rather, taxing of incomes should be taken care of in the states, "so that there might have been a diversity and not a duplicating of taxation as between the nation and the states."

"It must be apparent even to the casual reader of history," says Mr. Davis, "that the Constitution was based upon deep fundamental truth; that it recognized the weakness of man; that it set up a national influence; that it was the creation of some of
The greatest minds which this country has ever produced. I do not believe that today any great aggregation of men could produce so great a document, one so free from verbiage and one which would leave to others a freedom of choice, and an opportunity for growth, such as was made possible by the Constitution.” He says further that the Constitution will survive only so long as it has public support; and it will have public support only so long as men are free; “and we shall be free men only so long as the Supreme Court is free.”

The men who lived when this nation had its beginning differ, perhaps, from the men of today in this particular: the minds of those early pioneers were “aflame with the spirit of liberty,” a liberty such as they had not known in the past, and they feared that the future might see the dissipation of that liberty. “Their minds were directed to the fundamentals of life, and ours to the superficial. . . . We have taken that Constitution for granted. We have not fought for it,” he says. “Perhaps we shall not preserve it. Perhaps we are not worthy of it. But if we lose it we shall have lost it, not because we have outgrown it, but because, as Benjamin Franklin said, in urging its adoption, it ‘can only end in despotism as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.’”

Mr. Davis points out that the Constitution was not considered a masterpiece by its makers. Many representatives of the states reluctantly consented to it, but declared that they would not recommend its adoption by their respective states. Even George Washington disapproved many of the provisions in the document, and concurred only because he saw that dissolution of the union of the colonies was the only alternative, we are told. The Constitution that was finally accepted was a hard-fought compromise. The states were suspicious of one another’s intent, and they feared that too much power and favoritism would be granted their neighbors to the jeopardy of their own interests. “Perhaps no document in the world was ever so carefully debated as the Constitution of the United States.”

Benjamin Franklin’s historic words of wisdom undoubtedly turned the tide of inharmony, as they had done on so many other occasions, when he said: “I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure that I shall never approve them. For, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others.”

To sum up Mr. Davis’ very readable and understandable address in a few highlights:

Whenever chaotic conditions occur, and men’s minds are in a state of unrest, the people are quite apt to be willing to surrender their inherent rights and liberties for a supposed panacea.

The people just as quickly turn against the government to which has been given unprecedented power when that promise of reform fails to reform.

The position midway between dictatorship and anarchy is the position where reasonable restraint is placed upon both those who govern and those who are governed. This position is established under the Constitution.

The Constitution’s greatest inherent strength comes from the fact that it was born of compromise, and after long and careful debate.

“Truths are not transitory. . . . We can only live so long as we conform to them and abide by them, for they are eternal.”

Our Constitution has served the nation under all sorts of conditions. It was built to endure by its system of checks and balances.

The Constitution has expanded with the nation because it was written with a knowledge of human nature and eternal truths, the same today as then.
CONSTITUTION DAY

Resolution of the Forty-fourth Continental Congress, D. A. R.

WHEREAS, September 17, 1937, will be the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the Constitutional Convention;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution suggest to the state societies that they stimulate interest in a suitable national celebration of this anniversary.

On September 17, 1937, the 150th anniversary of the Constitution will be commemorated. Before that day every member of the D. A. R. should know what that precious document means in the lives of a free people, she should be able to fight for its preservation with argument born of knowledge. Begin now—a serious study of your Constitution.

S. 3309 AND MILITARY TRAINING

A bill to destroy the R.O.T.C. and citizen training is S. 3309, introduced by Mr. Nye, to amend the National Defense Act so as to make Military Training elective and to withdraw Federal support from those institutions which require military training. This section of the National Defense Act would be made to read:

"Provided, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any institution (until such institution shall have satisfied the Secretary of War that enrollment in such unit, except in case of essentially military schools, is elective and not compulsory, nor) until an officer of the Regular Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics," etc.

"Or compulsory" would be omitted from the following:

"Until the authorities of the same agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training for its physically fit male students."

Under the Morrill Act of 1862 certain federal land-grants were made to the states for the purpose of establishing at least one college "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislature of the states prescribe."

The Supreme Court has decreed that:

"The state became bound to offer students in the university instruction in military tactics, it remains untrammelled . . . and is entirely free to determine for itself . . .

"The states are interested in the safety of the United States, the strength of its military forces and its readiness to defend them against every attack of the enemies.

"So long as its action is within retained powers . . . the state is the sole judge of the means to be employed. . . ."

The Supreme Court has further decreed:

"Government, federal and state, each in its own sphere owes a duty to the people within its jurisdiction to preserve itself in adequate strength to maintain peace and order and to assure the just enforcement of law. And every citizen owes the reciprocal duty according to his capacity, to support and defend government against all enemies.

"That it is the duty of citizens by force of arms to defend our Government against all enemies whenever necessity arises is a fundamental principle of the Constitution. . . . Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to discharge their duty to bear arms in the country’s defense detracts from the strength and safety of the Government."

Surely the people of the United States will not permit this law to pass and to cripple its own handiwork, and to set at
nought the three-arm defense upon which the National Defense Act is based! Do your part to make this understood!

IMMIGRATION

The Dies Bill, H. R. 5921, provides reduced immigration quotas; establishes quotas for the countries of the Western Hemisphere and reciprocal arrangements with our neighbors; and deportation for illegal entrants, and alien criminals, and those who do not take steps to become citizens. The bill provides for the review of special hardship cases by the Congress to the end that meritorious cases may be cared for without weakening the basic law.

This bill remains in committee while the Kerr Bill, H. R. 8163, which has been defeated many times before because of its discretionary power provision is now on the House Calendar. This legislation would put a premium on illegal entry and through preference work to the hardship of the citizen and the law-abiding alien waiting to come to these shores.

Work for the Dies Bill which provides deportation for those illegally in the United States and those who do not exercise their privilege of becoming citizens within due time.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

H. R. 8618 is a bill introduced by Mr. Starnes of Alabama for the purpose of requiring registration and fingerprinting of all aliens in order to facilitate the maintenance of quotas, and the quotas, and the deportation of those here illegally. The bill remains in committee unheard. The D. A. R. has a resolution of interest in this legislation. What are you doing about it?

INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION

S. 2253 is "a bill to make better provision for the government of the Army and Navy of the United States by the suppression of attempts to incite the members thereof to disobedience."

It was passed by the Senate and referred to the Military Affairs Committee of the House on June 27, 1935. On July 22 it was reported (report No. 1602) with amendments to the House Calendar in place of H. R. 5845.

The amendments made by the House Committee insert after the word "whoever" the words "with the intent to incite disaffection" and use the words "the Army and the Navy" in place of all others which refer to the military and naval forces.

Such legislation is in accord with the program of the D. A. R. to uphold the National Defense, to expose communist activities among our youth, and to preserve the government of the United States.

In reference to this bill Acting Secretary of the Navy, Col. Henry L. Roosevelt, wrote the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs as follows:

"The Navy Department is heartily in accord with the purpose of this bill.

"Literature of a nature subversive to the Government has been distributed in increasing quantities in recent years to the personnel of the Navy.

"The literature, apparently emanating from Communist organizations, seeks to undermine the morale of the Navy by urging disloyalty and disobedience of laws and regulations for the government of the Navy.

"Existing law is inadequate to curb this propaganda.

"The pamphlets and leaflets are carefully worded to avoid the insurrection and sedition provisions of the criminal code.

"This bill, it is believed, will protect the armed forces of the United States from the contaminating influences of propaganda which has as its ultimate object the overthrow of our Government by force.

"The proposed legislation does not infringe upon the rights of free speech or of a free press.

"It does not prevent any person from advocating a change in existing laws by lawful means.

"It does, however, prevent persons from urging members of the armed forces to violate the laws and regulations by which they are governed."

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

S. 2105 provides additional cadets at the United States Military Academy in keep-
ing with the increased provisions made by the War Department Appropriation Bill. The National Defense Act is the plan for the Army. The Annual Appropriation Bill determines the reality. More officers are needed for an army of 165,000 men than were needed for 118,000 and S. 2105 has provided the necessary increase.

TO DECLARE IT A CRIME

The bill to declare it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence is the Kramer Bill, H. R. 4313. The Judiciary Committee has consistently refused to report this bill.

Mr. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, writes the following:

“...It seems useless for me to urge upon anybody the wisdom as a sound governmental policy of leaving as much governmental responsibility as practical in the smaller units of the government where the people have a greater responsibility. Fundamentally one of the greatest responsibility causes for our present condition is the smugness and lack of vital interest on the part of the average citizen in matters which concern the government of his country. To hear many people talk about government one would imagine the government of this country is a resident of Washington, and that unless the Federal organization acts in a situation no action may be had. Much of the argument in favor of legislation of this sort seems to be based on the theory that the people of the states have neither interest nor power to control those things which take place in their communities affecting governmental interest.

“We frequently hear people say that every government should have the power to protect itself and the accompanying assumption is that this government is up here in Washington. It does not matter what the demonstrations are, the people pay no attention to them. I noticed in the paper the other day an article commenting upon the freedom from major crime in one of the large cities very close to Chicago. The demonstration of the sufficiency of local efficiency to keep neighboring criminals out of places where neighboring criminals are dealt with severely by a community on the job has no persuasive influence on these people who are suffering from Federalitis. Now when there is considerable Red agitation, the thing calculated to arouse the people of the communities to a sense of responsibility for doing something about it, we find a repetition of this same old policy of hot-footing it up to Washington.

“This notion that conditions can be corrected by passing a Federal law despite our observations almost constantly occurring is one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable things characteristic of this jazz juvenile period where those in responsibility who could put the sense of responsibility back among the people are using all their influence to encourage a further development of the buck-passing psychology of a supposed-to-be self-governing people.”

RADIO

Beginning with September 1st, Bainbridge Colby will broadcast 15-minute talks on the Constitution three times a week. He will discuss the topics of the day, and therefore, while many of his talks will necessarily involve controversial matters, his approach will be entirely nonpartisan. He said:

“My decision to make these talks is based on a desire to render a public service. Heretofore, the American people have had to rely largely for guidance in interpreting the complicated phenomena of daily events, upon politicians either in or seeking office, and upon others whose chief qualification is a pleasing radio voice.”
Better Films
HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion-picture entertainment.

A.—adult  Y.—youth  C.—children

This picture, taken from Gene Stratton Porter’s famous novel, deals with the honest, friendly and homely virtues of simple village folk. The study of the bees in highly interesting and instructive. Good family picture.

DANTE’S INFERNO (Fox). Spencer Tracy, Claire Trevor.
In this tense modern melodrama, an attempt is made to dramatize Dante’s great work, and it shows how a ruthless and ambitious man creates his own heaven and hell on earth. A. Y.

SHANGHAI (Paramount). Charles Boyer, Loretta Young.
A well-acted dramatic picture, reproduced in an Oriental atmosphere, dealing with the age-old social question. Intelligently and artistically produced. A.

CURLY TOP (Fox). Shirley Temple, John Boles.
An appealing story with Shirley Temple at her best. She displays her talents for song, dance, and mimicry in a way to ingratiate herself with all types of audiences. Excellent family picture.

SHE (RKO). Helen Gahagan, Randolf Scott.
A fantastic and weird journey to the magnificent ice-bound castle of “She,” where a mysterious woman is believed to know the secret of immortal youth. A.

THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE (Fox). Janet Gaynor, Henry Fonda.
This simple story, produced and directed with intelligence and understanding, is in harmony with the 1840 period, presents an interesting section of American history and some beautiful scenes along the Erie Canal, and the nearby country. A. Y.

GINGER (Fox). Jane Withers, O. P. Heggie.
A gripping story covering the distance between slum life and one of affluence in which the love and devotion of a little girl for her uncle are the paramount elements. Excellent family picture.

IN OLD KENTUCKY (Fox). Will Rogers, Dorothy Wilson.
This most humorous picture dealing with a southern “feud” centering around the Kentucky Derby, is Will Rogers’ best for a long time. Good family picture.

The story is a fascinating adaptation of Thackeray’s “Vanity Fair,” portraying a span of years in the life of one of the cleverest and most ruthless women of fiction. The novelty of color in the picture is of primary interest. A. Y.

Fast-moving comedy with human interest, and plenty of situations to provoke a hearty laugh. While there is a fight atmosphere, it should not be classed as a prize-fight picture. A. Y.

BROADWAY GONDOLIER (Warner). Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou.
A New York taxi-driver becomes a radio success after his singing wins recognition abroad. Good music and light entertainment for all the family.

LOVE ME FOREVER (Columbia). Grace Moore, Leo Carrillo, Michael Bartlett.
Grace Moore presented in an entertaining story which is an unusual blend of classical music, comedy and pathos. Selections from “La Bohème” and the quartet from “Rigoletto” are excellent. A. Y.

LADY TUBBS (Universal). Alice Brady, Douglas Montgomery.
A rail-road construction cook inherits a million dollars and crashes society only to find some of its artificialities. Very amusing fox hunt scene. A. Y. C.

SILK HAT KID (Fox). Lew Ayers, Mae Clarke.
Through good influence a night-club owner becomes the fairy god-father of a settlement house, and finds happiness. A. Y.

PAGE MISS GLORY (Warner). Marion Davies, Pat O’Brien, Dick Powell.
A good farce, lavishly produced by a large cast of screen favorites, based on the popular stage hit. Many funny situations and complications. Family entertainment.

THUNDER IN THE EAST (United Artists). Charles Boyer, Merle Oberon.
To obtain naval secrets a Japanese commander sacrifices the love of his beautiful wife. It is a beautiful picture, and has much to offer to a discriminating audience.

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Girl Home Makers Clubs in the Country

ELIZABETH HYER NEFF,
State Chairman, Girl Home Makers Club

"Why don't we have home makers clubs for our own daughters as well as for foreign girls?" has been asked so many times that we have at last an answer in two enthusiastic groups recently formed in northern Ohio where the population is almost pure American.

The request grew out of the need of some diversion for young girls who were denied many former privileges by the depression and had only the austerity of school work which did not include household economics.

A young farmer's wife was found, capable to the finger-tips through her own experience, who loved to teach the crafts which had made her own home a delightful place out of nothing at all. There was an immediate call for another club in an adjoining district and another young wife was found quite as capable. The teachers were told that they must not undertake more than ten pupils each but the first one protested. "I can't turn the girls away when they're so crazy to come. I can manage them all, they're so eager and so good."

"One or two won't matter," we yielded. "But, I have sixteen to begin with," she said. And she has certainly made good.

The clubs meet on Saturdays, some of the girls coming for miles. A friendly dairyman brings one group to his neighbor on his truck. This club meets during the middle of the day and the mothers excuse the girls from home duties for the sake of what they learn. One girl compensates by staying at home on Sunday and getting the dinner while the rest of the family are at church. She cooks the new dish she has learned the day before.

The girls prepare and cook a noon meal, serve, eat it with enjoyment, wash the dishes and clear up. Their first sewing was to make themselves pretty aprons. They also make rugs, crochet, knit, mend, darn stockings and preserve fruit. The parents have shown much interest, one father coming a long way to tell what a good meal his daughter gets—and that she loves to do it.

Simple prizes have been given for home credits, the first prize in one club going to the youngest girl, who is motherless. The term of twenty weeks was finished with a picnic together, which was a bright spot in the summer. The girls declare the work is the most fun they ever had; they range from twelve to fourteen years of age.

Now, the problem is to take care of all the girls who are begging to enter clubs in the fall. Can rural chapters do anything finer for our country than to train its future mothers?

The Alexander Alexander Memorial Association

AN ORGANIZATION has been formed and named "The Alexander Alexander Memorial Association." The object of this organization is to improve the burial plot of Alexander Alexander and his family on his old farm near Wells Tannery, Fulton County, Pa. The farm is now owned by Mr. Harry L. Baumgartner.

A monument will be erected on the plot to the memory of Alexander Alexander and his wife, Agnes Kelly, who were pioneer settlers of what is now Fulton County. They were both natives of County Down, Ireland, though his ancestors were from Scotland. Twice they were burned out by Indians and both times had to take refuge in the Conocoheague settlement.

Alexander Alexander was a seaman in the American Navy in the Revolution, serving on the armed boats Chatham and Hancock and the fire brig Vesuvius.
Approved Schools

KATHARINE MATTHIES
National Chairman on Approved Schools

THE outstanding event in the approved school work this fall is to be the dedication of the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School at Grant, Alabama, on Saturday, October 19. This home-economics cottage has been built with funds raised by the Connecticut Daughters and named in honor of their beloved honorary president general, Mrs. Minor.

It gives your national chairman of approved schools great pleasure, therefore, to extend a cordial invitation, on behalf of the state regents of Alabama and Connecticut, Mrs. Val Taylor and Miss Emeline A. Street; and of the state chairmen of approved schools, Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, and Miss Mary C. Welch, to the national board and to all members of the national society to attend this dedication. A county fair is to be held at the school on the same day so that the visitors will have an opportunity to see the “Southern Highlanders” on a day which means much to them as an opportunity for a social “get-together.”

It is the hope of your national chairman that many Daughters will take advantage of this opportunity to see one of our own D. A. R. schools, and that the national officers and state regents who are attending the national board meeting in October will make the detour to Kate Duncan Smith School on their return home.

A MEETING of this committee was held on Monday, July 8, 1935, to discuss the disbursement of the Approved Schools Scholarship Fund, at which time the following directions were compiled to be observed by the schools in making their requests:

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 Miss Katharine Matthies, 255 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, for the sum of fifty dollars, for the current year only.
4. Such requests 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 the state treasurer, who will forward same to the treasurer general, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., marked National Approved Schools Scholarship Fund.
Published works tell much, but they do not, by any means, tell all that might be told. Hidden from knowledge, in masses of dusty records, lie old ledgers and manuscripts, ancient maps and drawings, fading newspapers and broadsides, forgotten wills and deeds, and dimming pamphlets, once fiery prophets of reform. Little things, inconsequential, one might think; but they played their part in the destiny evolving about them; and it is out of this hidden and disregarded wealth that the silent voices of the past might speak most eloquently.

If we but release them from their dusty tombs, these papers will reveal the pulsing life of their community—the growth and change, slow but incessant, that, en masse, transform the casual into the important. We shall see thought challenging thought, consideration creating manners, decision molding conduct, necessity originating laws, ambition constructing buildings, public opinion establishing customs—all of these moving the pioneer settlement ever forward into the corporate community.

We should look upon these old documents as significant connecting links in our local, state, or national life, despising not “the day of small things.” As always, these were but the endless instruments of cause and effect. The result we see as a town, a city, organized society; the story of the process we call history.

Every moment increases the hazard of discovering and saving this historic material. All too frequently it is being cleared out and relegated to the waste basket. I plead with you to save it as part of your patriotic duty. Find out what lies on the dusty shelves of your court house and other places; secure permission to investigate it; select and have restored that which is valuable; make a photostat of it for use, and put the original away for safekeeping. Such papers might include copies of the earliest laws and ordinances of the village, town, or city, early charters and land grants, deeds, wills, old newspapers (a wealth of information is in these), burial records of Revolutionary soldiers, etc. You will discover much material which might well serve as the basis for history sketches. It is hitherto unpublished information that is always sought. You will probably learn of important places which should sometime be marked. List and record their histories. Locate them on the maps you are preparing.

Having saved the coveted documents from dust and worms, you must next save them from carelessness and too much handling. If you have rare old manuscripts or documents do not keep opening and folding them. Every occasion of handling them takes a toll of their fragile condition. If you can afford to do so, have them covered with binder’s chiffon. Any large, reputable bindery can do it for you, but it is something of a luxury. If you cannot have this done, open them and place them in a folder of heavy paper.

One splendid library uses folders of manila paper made so as to have two flaps, one as wide as the back and one much narrower. The folder should extend well beyond the manuscript. The famous Huntingdon Library uses for its rare manuscripts paper technically known as “Ambassador” cover, turquoise blue in color, 20 x 30 ripple, which is largely free from sulphides. Two sizes are used: 10” x 13” and 11” x 16”. Blue paper is said to prevent fading of the ink and yellowing of the paper.

To diverge, doesn’t it intrigue you to think of finding the source of place-names of your counties and towns, your rivers and lakes?

Our entity as preservers and markers of historic spots has given us universal recognition by tourists. We must strive to continue this work. By it we add to the sense of background which we wish our citizens to possess and by the same token we register our own gratitude for the gift
of valorous example and general advancement dearly purchased. The preservation of historic material and places and education in historic facts serve as the proscenium to the stage upon which the drama of our national life is constantly being enacted.

It is clear that so many lines of interest and possibility lie open to us that every member of each historical research committee should be given a definite assignment and should spend the year in conscientious pursuit and fulfillment of it. The position of each committee member then becomes one of dignity and importance and it should be so.

Certainly one may wax very enthusiastic over this history work of ours. The field is enchanting and it is a long, long stretch to the horizon of it.

A Romance Map of the North Country

ANOTHER fascinating pictorial map of a beautiful and historic section of New York State was recently published by James G. Riggs, of Oswego, New York. Mr. Riggs, who is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a former president of the New York State Historical Association, not only compiled the data for the map but has also compiled a supplement which has a chronology of northern New York and a brief history of all the little towns and historic spots, arranged in alphabetical order. The map is very attractively arranged, with the scenes in colors against a white background.

From Rules and Regulations of the Office of Registrar General

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER
Registrar General

COPIES of application papers may be had by chapter registrars to complete their files upon payment of fee of $1; by others upon written permission of the member and the payment of the $1 fee. Copies of applications of dropped, resigned and deceased members may be had upon payment of $1 fee only.

Should a prospective member wish a date, name of wife, son or daughter of a Revolutionary ancestor she may send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Registrar General, stating definitely the information desired. This will be furnished prospective members or their representatives provided permission to do so is on file.

Consents of many members for the above inspection of papers are on file in this office. Additional consents are requested and should be in the following form:

| National number | Chapter | Name of Member | Address | Names of Ancestors |
STATE CONFERENCES

KANSAS

The 37th Kansas State Conference met in Ottawa, March 26-27-28, 1935, General Edward Hand Chapter, hostess. Those attending were royally entertained and reported a good conference.

The board meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex of Wichita, newly confirmed regent, presiding. Miss Adelaide Morse of Emporia was elected vice regent and Mrs. John F. Elden, Jr., of Topeka, publicity chairman. Reports from state officers were presented and matters of business discussed.

A dinner was given that evening to the state officers in the dining room of the North American Hotel, nineteen guests being seated at a table, centered with a large swan in which were roses and smilax. At each individual place was a small swan used for nut cups. After a general conversation Miss Grace Meeker of General Edward Hand Chapter, gave an Indian legend telling of the Maries Des Cygne River in which the swans played a part. From the dinner the state officers proceeded to the First Methodist Church where the formal opening was held, after which a reception was given for delegates, officers and guests at the home of Mrs. A. C. Carpenter.

Wednesday and Thursday mornings were given over to reports and business in the First Methodist Church. Wednesday afternoon a beautiful memorial service was held, honoring our late beloved state regent, Mrs. Edward Posten Pendleton and others, who had passed on during the year.

The Thursday session opened with the bugle call by Sergeant Bugler Chester Hills and with a processional of American, state and chapter flags, followed by pages escorting guests of honor, national and state officers and hostess regents.

A procession, consisting of the vested choir, pages, national and state officers, being seated on the platform. Miss Kate B. Miles, state chaplain, was in charge of the service. Immediately following the service we were taken to the Highland Cemetery, to place a marker on Mrs. Pendleton’s grave.

Wednesday evening a banquet was held at the Ottawa Country Club for all those attending the conference. Thursday morning at 7:30 an "Efficiency" breakfast was given at the Nelson Hotel. The session closed Thursday noon. Our 1936 conference will be held in March in Kansas City, Kansas, James Ross Chapter being hostess.

Among our distinguished members attending were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, honorary president general, Vice President General Mrs. John Warren Kirkpatrick, Past Presidents General Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Miss Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell.

MRS. CHARLES F. ADAMS,
State Auditor.

NEW JERSEY

The Annual State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House in Trenton on Thursday and Friday, March 14 and 15, with Mrs. William John Ward, state regent, presiding.

Hostess chapters were General Mercer, Mrs. Arthur E. Moon, regent, and Broad Seal, Mrs. Paul L. Cort, regent; assisted by General Washington, Mrs. Archibald Brown, regent; General David Forman, Mrs. Kenneth Rossman, regent; Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Mrs. Lewis Salmon, regent, and Trent, Mrs. Alexander Jamieison, regent.

The Thursday session opened with the bugle call by Sergeant Bugler Chester Hills and with a processional of American, state and chapter flags, followed by pages escorting guests of honor, national and state officers and hostess regents.

Mrs. Arthur E. Moon welcomed the three hundred members; greetings and wishes for a successful conference were extended by Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, former vice president general from New Jersey; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, national chairman, Ellis Island committee; Mrs. William A. Becker, national chairman, National De-
fense through Patriotic Education committee; Mrs. James A. Edgar, state director, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, state president, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Robert Stockton, state president, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Almerin Marston, state president, Daughter of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Frank F. Fuller, president, Elizabeth Colony Society of New England Women; Miss Ada Totten, state president, Daughters of American Colonists; Mrs. Howard Satterfield, secretary, Society Mayflower Descendants; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, organizing secretary general and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, vice president general from New Jersey. A telegram of greeting was read from Mrs. Russell William Magna.

Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, governor of New Jersey, also greeted the conference and urged members to do their part in preserving America and American institutions.

Mrs. Parcells spoke of her work as organizing secretary general and the value to the Society of the organization of junior groups in order to attract and keep the younger women active in our chapters.

Mrs. Ward introduced the organizing regents, Mrs. Monroe F. Ellis of the Basking Ridge Chapter, organized November 6, 1934, and Mrs. James H. Mattenlee of the Shrewsbury Towne Chapter, organized January 12, 1935.

A memorial service for 82 deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Wellington Bechtel, state chaplain, assisted by the pages who placed carnations beneath a cross of flowers.

The Student Loan Fund begun in 1924 totals $8,486 and is helping 45 students.

Two hundred thirty-one members have been received in New Jersey during the year and $2,500 sent to Constitution Hall Fund. Over $4,000 was sent to Approved Schools and every chapter contributed to the music fund for New Jersey Sunday in Valley Forge Memorial Church.

The state society has sent a contribution to the boys' cottage at Tamassee School in honor of our vice president general, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, which will be named the "Jennie Scudder Murray Cottage."

The state regent's scholarship has been apportioned to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith School and American International College; the Yardley scholarship to the American Indian Institute.

An address on "Americanism and the Immigrant" was given by Rev. R. G. Clapp, president of Schauffler School, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Ward presented Dr. Clapp with a check given by Mrs. William H. Pouch, national chairman of Approved Schools committee, in memory of her New Jersey Revolutionary ancestors.

After reports from state officers, state chairmen and chapter regents, the afternoon session was concluded with an address by Mr. Elbert Cox, superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park. Upon invitation from the government of the United States to co-operate with the managers of Morristown Park, a state committee was recently authorized and the state regent appointed Miss Mildred Ennis, state corresponding secretary and former regent of Morristown Chapter, the chairman.

A walnut tree, taken from Jockey Hollow, part of this national park, was planted last April in Anacostia Park in co-operation with Arbor Day ceremonies.

Thursday evening the national and state officers held a reception for members and guests in the Contemporary Club, followed by a banquet.

Members re-assembled Friday morning at half past nine o'clock when reports were concluded by state chairmen and regents.

The Real Daughters chairman, Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, sent the five Real Daughters an autographed copy of Mrs. Magna's poems as a Christmas gift and presented a copy to the state society in their honor.

Miss Mabel Clay, state chairman, D.A.R. Magazine, presented the society with a bound copy of the first magazine, The American Monthly, published by the National Society, dated 1892.

Officers elected for three years were: state regent, Miss Mabel Clay, vice regent, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins; chaplain, Miss Agnes Storer; recording secretary, Mrs. William H. Clouse, Jr.; treasurer, Mrs.
BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTES PAID BY KANSAS TO MRS. PENDLETON

Charles Folley; registrar, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow; historian, Mrs. Samuel Johnson and librarian, Miss Ada Totten. As the office of corresponding secretary is appointive, the regent-elect, Miss Clay, selected Mrs. Franklin B. Moore to fill the position.

The conference then conferred upon Mrs. William J. Ward the title of honorary state regent in recognition of her untiring devotion.

The invitation of Westfield Chapter to hold the fall meeting of the state society in Westfield, was accepted.

BESSIE PRYOR,
State Historian.

NEBRASKA

The 33rd Annual Conference of Nebraska "Daughters" was held at the Blackstone Hotel in Omaha March 19-21, with the three chapters—Omaha, Major Isaac Sader, and Mary Katherine Goddard—as co-hostesses. The State Regent, Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary, who so truly typifies our western hospitality, presided at all sessions.

Tuesday morning was given over to registration and to Board meetings, followed by an afternoon of officers' reports. In the evening the beautiful pageant of the formal opening again inspired us to renewed devotion to our National Society.

Wednesday our two special guests came—Mrs. William A. Becker, and Mrs. William Pouch. They were honor guests at a luncheon meeting of the National Officers Club, presided over by Mrs. E. H. Westcott, past State Regent. A memorial hour of quiet devotion was held in the auditorium of Joselyn Memorial, followed by a tour of the Memorial under the guidance of Professor Grumman. At the Union Station a bronze plaque marking the terminal of the Union Pacific railroad and presented by the three Omaha chapters was dedicated.
Mrs. Anna Cornish Metcalf was a charming tea hostess to the conference at her lovely home; then we were taken out the new Riverside Drive (through a real dust storm!) to the Mount Vernon gardens. At the banquet in the evening Mrs. Becker stirringly presented the work of the National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee; and Mrs. Pouch gave us most interesting data on the Approved Schools' work. The State Regent's award was won by Omaha chapter, and Mrs. Norton's flag was again presented to Hebron chapter.

Thursday morning was filled with last reports and final business. Through pageant or play or speaker each chairman of a National Committee had presented her work in dramatic and forceful manner; and the reports of the regents showed an increased patriotic work throughout the state. Just preceding our last luncheon together the outgoing regent installed the following newly-elected officers: State Regent, Mrs. Frank Baker; Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Reuben Knight; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George H. Holdeman; and Chaplain, Mrs. Lena Lyle.

And the high-lights? Our attractive and efficient pages, from Miss Finch right on through the list: Mrs. Cary's confusion trying to "keep tabs" on the nine past state regents: the busy little girls from Friendship House: the Budget Committee trying to think constructively at one a.m.: the glint in Mrs. Holdeman's eye when she held us in line on the changes of the by-laws: the quiet elegance of the dinner when the officers were guests of Mrs. Cary and Mrs. Baker: the Salute to the Flag the night of the formal opening: Mrs. Lawrence's dignity as she presented her chapter members in "Life, Liberty, and Pursuit of Happiness": the many delightful musical numbers spaced so restfully between half-hours of concentration: Mrs. Westcott relinquishing her seat to yet another guest at the past officers luncheon: our feeling of importance when siren-songed motorcycle police escorted us through down-town Omaha streets: lighting of the candles at the Memorial service: the lift of Mrs. Becker's chin as she urged us to finer patriotism: Mrs. Campbell determined to complete the presentation of the flag to Mrs. Wright: the thrill that Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Pouch experienced to be out in a real western dust storm: Mrs. Baker's face when she speaks of her mother's years as State Regent. All these and many more we carried home with us from a busy and delightful State Conference.

Alice N. Bald, State Historian.

NORTH CAROLINA

The 35th Annual State Conference of the North Carolina Daughters was held most successfully, with splendid attendance, March 5 to 7, at Goldsboro, N. C. The state regent, Mrs. W. H. Belk, presided.

Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer, hostess district chairman, was elected state librarian; Mrs. D. S. Currie, state registrar; Mrs. Eugene Davis, state recording secretary; Mrs. E. E. Gillespie, state chaplain, and Mrs. Sydney P. Cooper, honorary state regent.

Mrs. William N. Reynolds, past vice president general, was nominated for the office of honorary vice president general. Some of the library funds were voted to buy a filing case for the national library in honor of Mrs. Reynolds. Many friends paid high tributes to this beloved member, in endorsing her for the honorary office.

The proposed marking of historic spots along state highways was enthusiastically approved; and the society also went on record as approving the plan to restore historical sites through eastern Carolina.

From a number of outstanding young applicants under the sponsorship of different chapters, Miss Mary Sue Jennings of Brevard was chosen to go to Washington as the state representative under the Ruth Bryan Owen Good Citizenship plan.

During the annual memorial service there were 28 deceased members of the year honored.

As the chief item of financial business perhaps, announcement was made that the entire state debt had been cancelled, as it was voted to cancel the organization's debt to itself by not having to pay back the $1,000 borrowed from the Margaret Overman Gregory fund to finance the publication of the Revolutionary Roster several years ago.

Dr. Malcolm McDermott, of Duke Uni-
The 41st Annual State Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters American Revolution was held March 20 and 21, 1935, at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence. The state regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, presided with her characteristic charm and grace at all sessions.

On Wednesday morning, following a very colorful procession, the conference was declared in session by the state regent.

The business of the session opened with the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the 40th Annual State Conference, followed by the reports of the state officers. In rendering her report, the state regent told of her many and varied activities during the year, and announced that an outstanding piece of work accomplished by the Rhode Island Daughters was the completion of Rhode Island's quota and the payment of all pledges to Constitution Hall. The reports of the other state officers revealed the volume of work accomplished during the year and the splendid cooperation of all the members of the organization.

Shortly after noon a memorial service was conducted, under the direction of the state chaplain, Mrs. Frank Adams and the state registrar, Mrs. Frank Maxwell, for the Rhode Island Daughters who have died during the past year. At the close of the afternoon session the wreath was placed on the grave of Miss Elizabeth Swinburne, in Newport, R. I., State Regent 1905-1907; member of William Ellery Chapter.

The Daughters assembled for luncheon, following which an informal reception was held.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to the reports of the state chairman. These reports showed an ever-increasing interest in the work throughout the state.

Before taking up the serious business of the second day, the members took time to express their love and devotion to their state regent, Mrs. Caswell, who was completing her term of office, by presenting to her a wrist watch from her state board; a silver serving dish from her state chairmen and an ex-state regent's pin from her own chapter, the Col. William Barton.

While the presentation of gifts was the order of the day, Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell, retiring after fourteen years as state treasurer, was given an ex-state treasurer's pin; and the retiring state historian, Miss Claribel Crandall, made the following presentations to Memorial Continental Hall in Washington:

1. In honor of the retiring state regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, a pair of ear-rings with a moonstone center, surrounded by jet, worn by Elizabeth Merrick Winslow, wife of William Winslow. Elizabeth Winslow was the great, great-grandmother of the donor.

2. A pair of solid gold engraved scroll ear-rings in honor of Mrs. Frederic P. White, regent of Pawtucket Chapter. These ear-rings were owned by Johannah Daggett Winslow, great-grandmother of the donor and wife of Isaac Winslow.

3. A silver ladle and spoon in honor of Miss Edna Williams Bliss, holding various offices in Pawtucket Chapter during the donor's regency. The ladle was owned by Johanna Lawton Bigelow Crandall, wife of Stephen Bigelow in Col. Timothy's Bigelow's family. The spoon was owned by Deborah Smith Rounds.

In presenting the last three gifts Miss Crandall said, "I present these gifts in deepest love and appreciation of their loyalty and willingness to assist me and I extend my best wishes for their success, which will ever be of vital interest to me."
Following these presentations the report of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. Arthur R. Congdon, chairman, was received. Mrs. Archibald Alty, chairman of the State Nominating Committee then rendered her report and the candidates for the various state offices were presented to the conference and after announcements regarding voting the polls were declared open.

A silk American flag was dedicated and presented to the General Nathanael Greene Homestead in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, the presentation being made by Miss Lilly M. Lewis, state chairman of Correct Use of the Flag committee and the acceptance by Dr. Benjamin Tefft, president of Gen. Nathanael Greene Homestead, Inc., who made a few brief remarks.

An Arnold Family Tree was presented by Mr. Chas. W. Arnold, through Miss Claribel Crandall.

After the reports of the General Nathanael Greene Homestead Association, Inc., and the General Nathanael Greene Memorial Association, given by Mrs. Raymond L. Foster and Mrs. Matthias Baker, respectively, a recess was declared for luncheon.

The final session was called to order Thursday afternoon by the state regent. Invocation was given by Rev. James D. Morrison, pastor Central Baptist Church, Providence. Cordial greetings were extended by Mrs. George E. Adams, state vice regent and by Mrs. Frank E. Maxwell, state director, D.A.R.

The speaker of the afternoon was Rev. James D. Morrison.

During the business session an old silver watch, given by Mrs. McHale, was presented to the R. I. Room in Memorial Continental Hall in honor of Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, regent of R. I. Independence Chapter. Mrs. Raymond L. Foster and Mrs. George P. Newell were elected D. A. R. Trustees to the Gen. Nathanael Greene Homestead Association and Mrs. William L. Manchester was elected delegate to the Gen. Nathanael Greene Memorial Association. Donations of $25.00 each were made to these associations.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was then given, followed by the final report of the Credentials Committee. The chairman of tellers, Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding, then announced the result of the election. The slate of the State Nominating Committee which was headed by Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis and Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell was declared elected and the state regent presented the newly elected officers to the conference.

MARGUERITE E. EDDY,
State Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Reid Awards Magna Medals

On Thursday, July 26, 1935, at Plattsburg, Mrs. W. B. Reid, 211 W. Embargo St., awarded the Magna medals to the graduating members of the Senior Officers' Training Corps.

These medals are given annually by the national defense committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and are named for Mrs. Russell William Magna, past president general of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Reid was accompanied by her son, Frederick K. Reid, and Mrs. William P. Doyle, 227 Turin St.
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. What assistance may one receive from the National Society in making out application papers?
Answer. Send to the Registrar General for names and addresses of members who have joined under service of ancestor. If said member has resigned, been dropped from the rolls, or is deceased, a copy of her application paper may be had by the payment of the fee of $1.
(The Officers’ Handbook, now in preparation, gives complete rules, regulations and privileges of the office of Registrar General.)

Question. If a member withholds consent for examination of papers, how is this done?
Answer. Any member withholding consent should notify the Office of Registrar General, or her Chapter Regent or Registrar, and her wishes will be respected.

Answer to the question in July issue as to who has subscribed to the D. A. R. Magazine for the longest period, the following statements have come from readers: "I am pleased to report that the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been a subscriber to the D. A. R. Magazine since 1896—thirty-nine years. All the numbers up to the last year are bound and filed on the shelves of the Library in the Chapter House, 824 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis. The chapter also pays for the subscription of the Magazine to the Indiana Historical Society Library in Indianapolis."—Carolyn Thompson. "I have been a continuous subscriber since 1901 . . . and I think I have complete files of the different years since, and hope to take it as long as I live."—Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, 405 W. Washington Avenue, Greenville, Illinois. ($5.00 was enclosed for two subscriptions.) "Mrs. Ader wishes her subscription to begin with June 1935 number as it contains an article on her family history, the Payne family."—Olive G. Hotchkiss, Treasurer, Western Shores Chapter, Long Beach, California. "In answer to the query in July Magazine about those who have taken the Magazine a long time, I would like to add that I began to take it in April, 1905, the first time I was in Washington to attend the National Congress, and have had it every year since, but may not so many more years, as I am 84 years old now—I enjoy it very much. Sincerely yours."—Martha S. Watson, 199 Main St., Montpelier, Vt.

Question. How many open meetings should a chapter have each year?
Answer. This depends entirely upon the size and location of the chapter, and somewhat upon the number of meetings that a chapter holds each year. Chapters which hold meetings in the homes of members must consider the limited accommodations. Some chapters permit members to bring house-guests to any part of the regular meetings not given to the transaction of business. One of the best ways of securing new members is by inviting them to open meetings which are planned to show the interesting activities of the Society. After a talk upon the work in our Approved Schools, the principal of a school said: "I never knew that the D. A. R. did anything like this. They’ve been asking me to join for years, and now I’m going to do it." Every chapter will do well to plan at least one open meeting annually with the object of arousing the interest of prospective members.

Question. Several years ago I resigned from the Society. I now want to be reinstated to membership. May I use a different ancestor and submit new application papers for my reinstatement?
Answer. You will be reinstated to membership from the same ancestor and through the same application papers in which you first joined. You also receive the same national number that you received upon joining the Society. The reason is read-
ily seen. Reinstatement of resigned members requires the payment only of current annual dues. The cost of verification of the original application paper was covered by the initiation fee. The Society could not afford to verify the supplemental papers upon the payment of merely the one dollar annual dues. After you are reinstated, you may then submit the supplemental papers. The fee to accompany these is three dollars, as prescribed by the national by-laws.

**Question.** Please tell me why the twenty cents’ allowance to chapters for each subscription to the Magazine cannot be returned to the chapters from Washington. Have not those chapters which sent all of the money to the treasurer general earned the allowance, and is it not only fair that it be returned to them if they did not understand the directions?

**Answer.** The allowance was originally made to induce chapters to greater effort for the Magazine. The notices that gave the offer stated distinctly that the chapters must retain their share and that no rebates could be granted, if the full amount was sent to Washington. Every payment made by the treasurer general must be accompanied by a voucher showing the authorization of the payment. Each check carries a notation as to its purpose, to correspond with the voucher. The time and labor required, first, to check the record of receipts from each of the 2500 chapters; second, to prepare the voucher in accordance with these receipts; and, third, to prepare the checks for hundreds, if not thousands, of items ranging from twenty cents to a dollar or two, makes the cost of rebates absolutely prohibitive. The additional time and effort of our auditors and of our bankers in handling countless small items should also be considered. Without the cooperation of the chapters in saving this time and expense, the National Society could not have offered the allowance.

**Question.** When does a newly elected state regent take office?

**Answer.** A newly elected state regent takes office the last day of a Continental Congress, when she is duly confirmed by the organizing secretary general, the president general and the chaplain general.

**Question.** When does a newly elected state regent announce the appointments of her state chairmen?

**Answer.** A state regent elect should not announce the names of her state chairmen until after her confirmation as state regent. This is only courteous to the one in office.

**Question.** Does a chapter regent have to resign to become a state officer, or state parliamentarian?

**Answer.** No, a chapter regent does not have to resign her office.

**Question.** Is the term “National” proper when used in the place of “National Society”?

**Answer.** To my mind the use of the single word “National,” when one intends to convey the thought of the National Society, is simply slovenly English, not to be tolerated. During the six years I served as Chairman of By-Laws, the National Society has been my pet theme for sermonizing. If only inquirers would fashion their State and Chapter By-Laws along the exact lines of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, there would be no need for confusion. The National Society has indeed an “audible voice.” It speaks through its Constitution and By-Laws with great clearness. It speaks through the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management. It speaks through its Resolutions Committee at Continental Congress. It speaks through that Body by its adoption or rejection of the resolutions. Every Daughter whose name is entered as a member in the Registrar General’s office is a unit of the National Society. So WE ARE the National Society, and as such we speak through those elected by us to be our spokesmen. In fact, it is OUR OWN INDIVIDUAL VOICE speaking through those we have chosen to represent us. The Constitution and By-Laws of the N. S. D. A. R., the Continental Congress, the Resolutions Committee, the National Board of Management, these are the “audible voice” of the organization—but it is the National Society speaking, not the “National.”
Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE,
Historian General

Sept. 1, 1682—One hundred Quakers, including William Penn, sailed for America.
   a. When did Quakers first come to this country and to what state?  b. By whom was the Society of Friends (Quakers) founded?  c. How did the name “Quaker” originate?

Sept. 3, 1783—Final treaty of Peace signed with Great Britain.
   a. Who composed the American Peace Commission?  b. Where was it signed?  c. What is the treaty called?

Sept. 5, 1774—The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia.
   a. Who introduced the resolution in the Massachusetts Assembly calling the Continental Congress?  b. In what building did this meeting occur?  c. What action was taken?

Sept. 6, 1620—Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England, in the Mayflower.
   a. How many passengers were there?  b. Where did they first cast anchor and when?  c. When did they land at Plymouth?

Sept. 6, 1522—Magellan’s ship reached Spain and completed the first navigation of the globe.
   What was the name of the ship?

Sept. 6, 1757—Birth of Lafayette.

Sept. 6, 1783—Capture of Fort Griswold by the British.
   Why is this always spoken of as a massacre?

Sept. 6, 1901—President McKinley assassinated.
   a. Under what circumstances?  b. What were his words about the assassin?

Sept. 8, 1664—The Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the English.
   a. What new name was chosen and in whose honor?  b. Who was the Dutch governor at the time?

Sept. 9, 1609—Henry Hudson entered the narrows of New York Bay.
   a. What was the object of Hudson’s explorations?  b. How many voyages did he make?

Sept. 10, 1813—Perry’s victory on Lake Erie.
   a. What was Perry’s full name?  b. What important event occurred the year that he entered the navy?  c. What was the result of the battle of Lake Erie?  d. What words of Perry’s at the time have been immortalized?

Sept. 11, 1609—Discovery of the Hudson River.

Sept. 11, 1814—McDonough defeated the British on Lake Champlain.
   Why was this one of the most important events of the War of 1812?

Sept. 12, 1814—The British bombarded the city of Baltimore.
   a. What fort withstood the attack by the entire British fleet?  b. What famous song was inspired by the event?

Sept. 13, 1759—The Battle of Quebec.
   a. What young general, and at what age, won the battle?  b. What were his dying words?  c. What made this event decisive?

Sept. 14, 1847—The city of Mexico surrendered to the United States.  a. Who led the U. S. Army into Mexico City?  b. What territory was acquired and on what terms?

   a. Why?  b. In what part of America did he continue explorations later?

Sept. 15, 1789—Birth of James Fenimore Cooper, novelist.

Sept. 16, 1823—Birth of the great American historian, Francis Parkman.

Sept. 17, 1630—The settlement at Trimountain was named Boston.
   a. Why?  b. Who was the first settler?
a. Where?  
b. How many signed it?  
c. Who was president of the Constitutional convention?  
d. What was necessary for ratification and when was this secured?

Sept. 18, 1759—Quebec surrendered to the English.
a. What French general was mortally wounded?  
b. How many years after the fall of Quebec did the war between France and England continue?

Sept. 18, 1793—Laying of the southeast corner stone of the capitol at Washington.
a. Who was the outstanding figure in the event?  
b. Where is the trowel which was used?

Sept. 19, 1796—Washington issued his Farewell Address.
a. What name injunction is in it?  
b. Where did he take leave of his officers?

Sept. 19, 1881—Death of President James A. Garfield.
a. Was his death natural or accidental?  
b. Where is his tomb?

Sept. 21, 1780—Benedict Arnold attempted to betray West Point to the British.
a. How did Washington discover the plan?  
b. How did Arnold escape?  
c. In what monument has Arnold been honored for previous loyalty?

Sept. 22, 1776—Nathan Hale was executed as a spy.
a. Was he given a trial?  
b. Where is the famous statue of him and who were the sculptor and the donors?

Sept. 23, 1779—The Bonhomme Richard captured the Serapis in a great naval battle.
a. Who commanded the victorious ship?  
b. What inspired the name of the vessel?

a. Who was he?  
b. Why so famous?

Sept. 24, 1787—Birth of Zachary Taylor.
a. What notable office did he occupy and when?

Sept. 24, 1789—Congress first fixed the salary of the President of the United States.
a. At what amount?  
b. What is it now?

Sept. 24, 1794—The Whiskey Rebellion broke out.
a. Where was whiskey used as money?  
b. What resulted from the Rebellion?

Sept. 25, 1513—Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.
What was his nationality?

Sept. 26, 1777—Occupation of Philadelphia by the British.
Under whose command?
(Some authorities give this as the 27th).

Sept. 26, 1722—Birth of Samuel Adams.
a. Who was he?  
b. What high office did he hold?  
c. What famous “committees” did he institute?

Sept. 29, 1789—Congress authorized the first regular army under the Constitution.
Of what strength?

Answer to these questions will appear in the October magazine.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded. No letter asking the contributor to correspond directly to the writer will be forwarded.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.
The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish same. If the members are not interested in this, of course it will be discontinued.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Copied from Family Bible belonging to Budd Barrett and his wife, Lavenia Eve-line Fleming Barrett, of Holly Springs, Georgia.)

William A. Merritte, son to William Merritte and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 17th day of April in the year of Our Lord 1814.

Lucinda Head, daughter to Richard Head and Elizabeth Head, his wife, was born on June 8th, 1812.

William P. Head, son to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1817.

Lewelling Washington Head, son of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born December 2nd, 1813.

David Head, son to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, deceased Jan. 9, 1805.

Pamela, daughter to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, deceased July, 1806.

Jephthah Head, son of Richard and Elizabeth Head, departed this life on the 21st day of May, 1812.

(Leaf torn here)—George Head son to . . . Head and Barshe . . . wife departed this . . . on the 18th day of February 181 . . .

Pamela Andre . . . daughter of . . . and Elizabeth . . .

Lewelling Washington Head, son of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, departed this life on the 15th March, in the year of our Lord, 1819.

Elizabeth B. Head, wife. . . Richard Head departed . . . ife on the 8th day . . . cember, 1828, at day . . .

. . . the daughter of . . . Siddall and Nancy . . . ife.

. . . S. Barrett . . James Barrett . . this life in the year 1844, January 31st. She was the daughter of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife.

Richard Head departed this life August 8th, 1822, son to George Head and Katherine, his wife, aged 56.

Jesse Siddall departed this life June 2nd, A. D. 1826.

Nancy S. Williams departed this life July 16th, 1863, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth B., his wife.

Richard Head, the son of George Head and Katie Head, his wife, was married to Elizabeth Butler Siddall, the daughter of Jesse Siddall and Nancy Siddall, his wife, in the year of our Lord, 1799, February 17th, 1799.

William P. Head, son of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was married to Diana Dobbs, daughter of Balom Dobbs and Elizabeth, his wife, May 26, 1842.

William P. Head departed this life Oc-
tober 10th, 1861, son to Richard Head and Elizabeth B., his wife.

James Barrett, son of James Barrett and Elizabeth, his wife, was married to Lucinda S. Head, daughter of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, January 29th, 1833.

Dianah Head departed this life October 27th, 1861, daughter to Balom Dobbs and Elizabeth, his wife.

James N. Head, son of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, departed this life January 3, 1874.

Tabitha C. Head, daughter of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, departed this life March 9th, 1875.

James Head, son to Richard Head and Elizabeth was born December 2, in the year of our Lord, 1799.

Nancy Head, daughter to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born October 10th, 1801.

Pamela Head, daughter to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born in the year of our Lord, May the 11th, 1803.

David Head, son to Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born August the 30th, 1804.

Elizabeth Butler Siddall, daughter of Jesse Siddall and Nancy, his wife, was born May the 7th, 1781.

Rebeckah Wilson Siddall, daughter to Jesse Siddall and Nancy, his wife, was born January the 26th, 1783. John N. Siddall, son to Jesse and Nancy, his wife, was born November the 10th, 1785.

Hannah Head was born in the year of our Lord, 1806, April 28th.

Clary Landrum Head, daughter of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 4th day of May, 1809.

Rebecca Head, daughter of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 16th day of October, 1810.

Jephthah Head, son of Richard Head and Elizabeth, his wife . . . .

These were taken from a family Bible in the possession of Roy L. Barrett of Canton, Georgia, about the year 1921, and given to his nephew, Benjamin Jefferson Kincaid, then residing in Thomasville, Georgia. Some of the entries are not legible because of constant use of the Bible. A part of one sheet is torn off and lost. All of the writing is old, and there are about six different specimens of handwriting that made the various entries. This typewritten copy was made by B. J. Kincaid, 403 First National Building, Miami, Florida, and used through his courtesy.

**BOYS BIBLE RECORDS**

(Submitted through the courtesy of Mrs. Edna Boys Hurtt, 73 11th Street, Midland, Pennsylvania.)

John Boys and Mary Stidham joined in matrimony on the 1st of February, 1819.

John Boys and Harriet Day were joined in bonds of matrimony, September 1st, 1830.

Lewis Henry Galley and Sarah Jane Boys were joined in bonds of matrimony, June 6th, 1850.

Benjamin S. Douglass and Isabella Boys were joined in bonds of matrimony January 6th, 1851.

Peggie Short.

Harriet Boys was born July 1st, 1806.

Sarah M. Boys was born March 27th, 1825—died March 18th, 1892.

Nathan Boys and Sarah M. Shaffer joined in bonds of matrimony, April 17, 1845.

John Boys born 22 December, 1795.

Mary Boys (his wife) was born 28 May 1795.

Jonas Stidham Boys was born 2 November 1819.

Nathan Hiland Boys was born 10 March 1822 (died Feb. 8th 1902).

Joseph Henry Boys was born 6 September 1824.

Isaac Eleolleyry Boys was born 26 November 1826.

Mary Elizabeth Boys was born April 27, 1831.

Sarah Jane Boys was born December 3, 1832.

Isabella Boys was born 19th September 1834.

Priscilla Boys was born 19th September 1834—died 29th day of June 1835.

Isaac Eleolleyry Boys departed this life 11 of December, 1826.

Mary Boys, wife of John Boys, departed this life 12 day of June 1829.

Susannah Cox died August 22, 1870.
B. Franklin Boys died August 24, 1870. Nathan Hiland Boys joined in holy matrimony to Sarah Maple Shaffer April 17th, 1845. Matilda Jane Boys was born January 23, 1846. John F. Boys was born November 8th, 1847. Susannah Boys was born January 29, 1849. Franklin Boys was born June 5th, 1850. Harriet H. Boys was born February 15th, 1856. Sarah E. Boys was born January 23, 1860. Morton Boys was born June 3rd, 1865. Morton Boys married Louisa Burgman April 25, 1894.

BIBLE RECORD OF JAMES GAINES YATES
(This record is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Nettie Browning Danforth Kinnison, 2360 S. Franklin St., Denver, Colorado.)

James Gaines Yates was born in Virginia, February 5, 1781; died July 28, 1845, near Clarksville, Tenn.; married in Virginia December 24, 1801, to Mary Malinda Browning, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. Their children were:
1. Malinda M. S. (probably Mary Strother), born November 11, 1802; married Benjamin Childress.
2. Charles Wesley, born December 18, 1804; died March 19, 1837.
5. Willis Browning, born June 10, 1810, in Gradyville, Adair Co., Ky.; married in Logan Co., Ky., December 10, 1840, to Mary Jane Amanda Ellen Poor, who was born in Christian Co., Ky., circa 1822. He died January 13, 1848, in Montgomery, Co., Tenn., and is buried by the side of his father near Port Royal, Tenn.
7. Cassandra A., born November 1, 1814; married March 28, 1834, to George W. Childress, who was born December 25, 1814.
8. Mary Anne Morrison, born August 1, 1817; married January 1, 1836, to James F. Watwood.
9. Sarah Enfield, born August 1, 1817; married March 16, 1835, to George Watwood, brother of James F. Watwood.
10. Caroline S., born January 20, 1820; died August 5, 1826.
12. Almira, born April 13, 1824; married Uriah Jack Holland June 13, 1843. She died March 8, 1887.

Above data is from Bible of James Gaines Yates, which is owned by Nettie Browning Danforth (Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison), who is great-granddaughter of said James Gaines Yates.

MARY GERMOND FOSTER'S BIBLE
(Published in Cooperstown, New York, 1827.)

Marriages
Stephen Foster married to Mary Germond, March, 1807.
John Whitbeck married to Deborah Ann Foster, April 30th, 1838.
John H. Foster married to Nancy Maria Boardman, April 30th, 1838.

Births
Stephen Foster born May 21st, 1784.
Mary Germond born September the 29th, 1784.
Deborah Ann Foster born January the 28th, 1808.
Infant daughter born July the 6th, 1809.
John H. Foster born November the 25th, 1812.
Infant son born December 15th, 1814.

Francis Boardman Foster born April 18th A.D. 1839.

Barnard Germond born the 6th of October 1762.
Mary Germond born May the 3rd 1766.
Elizabeth Germond born February the 27th 1781.
Mary Germond born September the 29th 1784.
Susannah Germond born March the 15th 1787.
Deborah Germond born October the 8th 1789.
Ebenezer Germond born January the 24th 1792.
William Germond born May the 3rd 1794.
Cornelius Germond born August the 29th 1796.
Permelia Germond born February the 9th 1798.
Odorothy Fellows born January 17th 1783.
Catherine Germond born August the 15th 1804.
Rebecca Ann Germond born October 22nd 1805.
John B. Germond born August the 15th 1807.
Philip Germond born August the 12th 1809.

Deaths
Infant daughter died July the 8th 1809.
Infant son died December the 15th 1814.
Deborah Ann Foster died May 5th A.D. 1841.
Barnard Germond died ——
Mary Germond died May the 31st 1801.

Notes
Mary Germond Foster was born in Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y. Was daughter of Barnard and Mary Germond.
Francis B. Foster was grandson of Mary and Stephen Foster.
Odorothy Fellows was second wife of Barnard Germond.
Bible now owned by Mrs. Mary Foster Taylor, great-granddaughter of Mary Germond Foster, and is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

15463. (a) Jackson-Tyndall-Arthur.—Randell, Randle or Randolph Jackson was born in Brunswick Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1763, and d. July 17, 1839 in Ala. or Ga. He had lived also in N. Car., S. Car. and had mar. in Atlanta, Ga., bef. 1797 Elizabeth Tyndall b. 1776 in S. Car. and d. June 15, 1854, in Ala. Their chil. were Temperance, Prudence, Seaborn, Andrew, Tabitha, Drewhy, Susan, Jacynth, Elizabeth and Hiram. Hiram Jackson b. June 7, 1798, Hancock Co., Ga., d. May 15, 1861, Oak Grove, La. He mar. in Pike Co., Ala., Mch. 22, 1819, Sarah Arthur b. Nov. 25, 1800 and d. Apr. 26, 1876, in La. Wanted her parentage. Among Hiram’s chil. was Andrew Jackson b. Aug. 31, 1829, Sumpter Co., Ala., and d. in La. 1900. He mar 1st June 16, 1859, Mary Ann Herrington b. Mch. 26, 1847 in Miss. and d. 1895 in La. Wanted gen. and all info. poss. of these families.
(b) McCord-Herrington.—Wanted parentage of Amanda McCord b. in Miss. and d. May 18, 1877, in La. She mar. Obadiah Herrington who d. in La. 1897. Their dau. Mary Ann mar. Andrew Jackson. Wanted Herrington ances. also.—O.B.

(a) **Roff-Rolph-Ellis.**—Stephen Holt b. in Scotland, emig. to New Orleans then to Miss. and d. in Alexandria, La., abt. the time of the Civil War. He mar. in Miss. a Miss Roff or Rolph who d. at Bunker Hill, Miss. Wanted her given name and ances. One of her sons, Stephen Holt was Clerk of the Court in Jackson, Miss. Another son Henry Franklin Holt b. 1843 Jackson, Miss., mar. Jennie Lee Ellis b. 1866 in Ark. She was the dau. of Ransom Ellis b. Nov. 22, 1815, Copiah Co., Miss. and d. 1887 Ark. and of her wife Sarah Howard b. July 4, 1824 in Miss. and d. Aug. 17, 1893 in Ark. The bros. and sis. of Ransom Ellis were Martha who mar. Wadlington and went to Dallas, Texas; Charlotte who mar. Rodgers; George. Wanted their parent-age, with dates, Rev. rec. of father and the state in which they lived.—**T.D.P.**

15464. **Kutz.**—Wanted names of children and gr. chil. of John Adam Kutz of Maxatawney Twp., Berks Co., Pa. This John Adam was bapt. with 2 bros. March 10, 1741 (Moslem Church Records). His wife Catherine Kemp was b. March 18, 1737 and d. July 15, 1811 (tombstone record). Adam was a son of Nicholas Kutz, the immigrant, and his wife Catherine. Nicholas Kutz coming from Stuttgart, Germany, bought a tract of 150 acres of land in Maxatawney twp., Berks Co., Pa. 1729.—**M.L.K.**


15464. **Daugherty-Rodgers.**—John Rodgers, born in Va. 1746, died in Tenn. 30 Aug. 1836; mar. in Va. 1770 Margaret Ann Daughtery, who was born in Va. 1748 and died prob. in Tenn. 8 Sept. 1808. They were of Charlotte Co., Va. Wanted parent-age and ances of both, of Margaret Ann Daughtery. Her gr.father came to Amer. 1727 with John Calwell, whose wife was Margaret Phillipps and John Rodgers was their gr.son, therefore he was a 2nd cousin of his wife Margaret Ann.


15465. **Smith.**—Wanted all infor. possible of the chil. (particularly Eleazer) of Martin Smith 5 (Martin 4, John 3, Philip 2, Lieut. Samuel) born 15 Mch. 1727 New Hartford and died Mch. 1804 Rupert, Vt. He was Rep. to Legislature from New Hartford 1757-1766.—**J. H. S.**

15466. **Day.**—Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife and all infor. possible of John Day, born 30 June 1742, Bucks Co., Pa., and served in Rev. from Va. His mother was a dau. of James Wyley of Pa.

(b) **Gibbs-Muchmore.**—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of John Gibbs, born 3 Mch. 1755, Burke Co., N. C., and served in Rev. Also parentage of his wife, Hannah Muchmore, born 8 Feb. 1759 in Pa. and later resided in Va. Their chil. were John, Polly, Nathan, Forest, and Sally.

(b) **Porter-Houston.**—Wanted parentage with their gen., of Jane Porter b. 17 Dec. 1739, mar. 1758 Patrick Ewing, a Rev. soldier of Md. Wanted also parentage of Mary Houston, b. 24 April 1790 who mar. Samuel, son of Patrick Ewing.

(c) **Lipps-Thompson.**—Wanted parentage of John Lipps, who came from Switzerland to N. Car. prior to the Rev. and set. in Wilkesboro. Wanted also parentage of his wife, Eliz. Thompson, whom he mar. 1784. Their chil. were Nancy Jane, Febe, James, Mary, Jacob, Jonathan, and John.
(d) B L A I R.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Blair, born in N. Y. State, mar. abt. 1800 Rebecca Ellington of Va. and settled in Morgan Co., Ky. Their chil. were Anderson, Wm., David, Eliz., Eliza, Gilliam, Delilah, and Dorothy.—M. E. D.

15467. K U T Z.—Wanted names of chil. and gr.chil. of John Adam Kutz of Maxatawney twp., Berks Co., Pa. He was bapt. 1741 with brothers Nicholas and Thomas? (Moselem Ch. records). Adam Kutz's wife was Catherine Kemp, born 18 March 1737, died 15 July 1811, according to her tombstone. Adam's father was the immigrant Nicholas Kutz, Sr., who coming from Stuttgart, Germany, bought land in Maxatawney twp. 1729. Wanted to correspond with descendants of this family.—M. L. K.

15468. B R O X T O N.—Wanted all infor. possible of ances. of James Broxton who mar. 1876 Nancy Touchstone, near Columbus, Ga.—P. B.

15469. S T E M P L E.—Wanted ances and all infor. possible of Godfrey Stemple, who served on the Committee of Observation in Md., 30 Dec. 1776. Wanted also maiden name and dates of birth, death, and mar. of his wife, also the names of his bros. and sis. Godfrey had sons David, Martin, and John, wanted given names of his daughters who mar. — Hackett, Schley and — Kausler. Wanted also Rev. rec. of his son David, who mar. 1788/89 in Md. or Va., Eve Catharine Rinehart, also her dates and parentage.—L. S. M.


(a) B U C H A N A N.—Wanted all infor. possible of the family of Thomas Buchanan who mar. Sarah Furman, born abt. 1791 and removed to Wisconsin.


(c) B A R E.—Wanted Rev. ances. and parentage of Martin Bare, who died in Cincinnati, O., 1890/91, mar. Sarah, dau. of John and Letitia Anderson Caldwell, Lancaster Co., Pa.—C. F.


(a) V A N C E - R E I S S.—Wanted parentage of John Vance, born 1773 in Va. and also of his wife Lydia Reiss born 9 May 1776 in Va. They were mar. 6 June 1793 in Winchester, Va., and removed to Ohio.

(b) S N O W D E N - D U V A L L.—Wanted maiden names of the wives of Richard Snowden, Zadock Duvall, and Richard Isaac Duvall, 1790-1812.—E. M. C.

ANSWERS

15384. LYsLE.—George Lysle (lisle), son of James, who was born 4 Aug. 1800 and died 13 Jan. 1877 was the husband of Margaret McIlvaine, born 25 Dec. 1804 and died 19 Dec. 1880. Both lived at Pittsburgh. Will be glad to correspond.—Mrs. Heloise Lysle Bacon, 65 S. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena, Calif.


MILLER.—Andrew Miller was a member of Capt. John Kershner's Co., who guarded prisoners in the Rev. at Fort Frederick, Washington Co., Md. For a full list of that company see “Pennsylvania-German Settlement of Maryland,” by Daniel Wunderlich Nead, Lancaster, Pa., 1914. Andrew Miller lived on the Potomac near Antietam and his son Henry mar. Catherine Snyder of Park Head just above Clearspring, near Fort Frederick. 1800 they removed to Broadtop, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and reared a family of 12 children. One of the sons, Jonathan Miller, mar. Christiana Ready and their oldest son, Henry Snyder, mar. Anna Elizabeth Nitzel and their chil. were born in Washington Co., Md. The “Census of Washington Co., Md.”, 1776 gives Andrew Miller’s age as 53 at that time, that would make him born in 1723; he was married twice but do not know the names of his wives. The Millers have lived in the vicinity of Sharpsburg since 1689. Col. John Miller, who was an Indian fighter long before the Rev., built what is probably the oldest house in Sharpsburg. Would be glad to correspond.—Wm. A. Miller, 911 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

15455b. EVANS-EDDY.—Elizabeth, wife of Edward Evans, was the dau. of Zachariah Eddy, born 13 Sept. 1691, died aft. 15 July 1743 and before 1 Nov. 1749, mar. Ruth Thornton, who died aft. 1770. This Zachariah was the son of Zachariah Eddy, b. 10 Apr. 1664 at Middleboro and d. at Gloucester, R. I., 12 Apr. 1737. He mar. 1st at Middleboro, Mass., 13 Feb. 1683/84, Mercy Baker of Swansea who was living 11 Oct. 1703. He mar. 2nd Abigail Smith. Zachariah was the son of Samuel Eddy, born 1639 and d. 4 Sept. 1718 who mar. 7 May 1663 Alice born 7 Mch. 1640, d. 24 Sept. 1692, dau. of Robert and Mary Paddock of E. Bridgewater. Samuel mar. 2nd Abigail Smith. He was the son of Wm. Eddy. He was bapt. 15 May 1608 at Cranbrook Co., Kent, Eng., and d. 12 Nov. 1687 at Swansea, Mass. Married Eliz. (prob. Savery) who died 24 May 1689 in her 82nd yr. in Swansea, Mass. William Eddy, born at Bristol, Eng., died at Cranbrook, Co., Kent, Eng., 23 Nov. 1616; mar. 1st at Cranbrook 20 Nov. 1587 Mary, dau. of John and Ellen Munn Fosten. Mary died July 1611 and Wm. mar. 2nd 22 Feb. 1613/4 at Cranbrook, Sarah Taylor, a widow. She died bef. 5 Feb. 1639/40. Ref.: “The Eddy Family in America,” p. 71.—Mrs. Marguerite E. Eddy, 52 High St., Jamestown, R. I.

NELSON.—Ruth Nelson who mar. Amos A. Brown, was the youngest of 10 children and was b. in Ky. Her bros. were Charles, Nathaniel, Samuel (members of the family think the father’s name was Samuel), John, and Joseph. Joseph mar. in Boone Co., Ky., Nancy, dau. of Benj. and Hannah Drake, and his will was probated in Gallatin Co., Ky., in 1841. The Drakes died in Switzerland Co., Ind. Ruth Nelson had sisters Polly Hutchinson, Sarah Keith, Jane Drake, and Rebecca. Her brother, John Nelson, who mar. Ibevilla ——, also lived in Switzerland Co., Ind. According to the 1850 Census Ruth was born 1784. Besides Nancy, Joseph Nelson had chil. James P. and Sarah, who mar. Dr. Lewis F. or L. Shepherd.—Mrs. H. M. Stricklen, 924 N. A. St., Arkansas City, Kans.

15362. MILLER.—David Daniels Miller, born on Mill Creek, Berkeley Co., Va., had eight bros. and sis. as follows: Julianna, James D., Hester, Harriet B., Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, and Madison. I am familiar with the history of the Millers of Berkeley Co., Va., and will be glad to correspond.—McDonald Miller, 2121 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.


15383. BRUMFIELD.—I have a Deed issued to William Brumfield for 407 acres of land in Lunenburg Co., Va., issued 1749. Hope this will assist you.—J. M. Mackey, 108 35th St., Newport News, Va.

13212a. SEELY-GALE.—The Gale Family Records, by George Gale, LL.D., furnishes several names which may give clues to the Sarah Gale wanted. Thaddeus, son of Abraham and Esther Cunningham Gale of Weston, Mass., b. 26 Sept. 1724 mar. 9 Mch. 1744/45 Lydia Amsden of Westboro where he settled and where he died bef. 1794, the date of his widow’s will. This will bequeaths money to “granddaughter Sarah Gale.” Page 59 gives his service in both French and Indian War and in the Rev. Page 61 states that the gr-dau. Sarah was prob. the dau. of their son, Amsden Gale, who served under Gen. Ward at Concord. Amsden Gale mar. Jan. 1772 Eliz. Hebderson. Page 201, Thomas, prob. son of the Hon. Thomas Gale, of Goshen, N. Y. (see pages 209, 210), lived in Wallkill, N. Y., and is credited with having five chil., Sarah being the fourth, but no dates are given. Dr. John Gale, of Goshen, N. Y., mar. May 1756, Ann, dau. of Hon. David Jones, of Queens Co., N. Y. His dau. Arabella, mar. 18 July 1790 Sanford Clark of Goshen. He had other daughters but no sons. There is no Seely marriage listed and no other Sarah who would “fit” among the ones named. Hon. Thomas Gale of Goshen was a member of the N. Y. Assembly from Oct. 1739 to 1750 and Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Orange County 1740 to 1749.—Mrs. Margaret M. Gale, 122 N. Cedar St., Glendale, Calif.
PREBLE County was first known as Hardin Township and was included in Hamilton County, then Montgomery, until 1808, when it was formed as Preble County.

Edward Preble, for whom the county was named, was born August 15, 1761, at Portland, Me., and died August 25, 1806. It is said he served with distinction in the Navy during the Revolution.

William Eaton, in honor of whom the county seat was named, was born in Woodstock, Conn., 1764, and died 1811. “When a mere youth he served in the Revolutionary War.”

William Bruce, the proprietor of the town, was born in Virginia, September 20, 1762, died 1852 in Preble County.

About one mile southwest of Eaton is the old site of Fort St. Clair, erected during the winter of 1791-2 by Capt. John S. Gano. November 6, 1792, a severe battle with the Indians under Little Turtle was fought here. Six men were killed and three wounded. Those killed were Lieut. Job Hale, Sergeant Matthew English, Privates Robert Bowling, Joseph Clinton, Isaac Jelt and John Williams. The injured were Lieut. Madison, John James and Lieut. Voorhees. These men were buried side by side where they fell and just within the last few years the graves have been marked.

Many of the early settlers were from Bourbon, Ky., the names “New Paris” and “New Lexington” show these settlements. During the years 1803-4-5 fifty families from the Carolinas and Georgia settled in southern Preble and northern Butler, nearly all Quakers and nearly all acquired land.

The first Grand Jury was composed of the following: Nathan Hornaday, Samuel Holliday, Samuel Stubbs, William Shipper, Isaac Enochs, Samuel Huston, Andrew Thorp, Frederick Miller, Hezekiah Hardesty, William Steele, Hugh Hamel, George Worthington.

Revolutionary soldiers buried in Preble County, Mound Hill Cemetery, near Eaton: Thomas Magaw, John Patterson, David McGowan, William Bruce.

Buried in Israel Township near Morning Star: Capt. Wm. Magaw, John Patterson, David Mc-

*For two histories now out of print, “A Directory of Preble County with Historical Sketches and Biographies,” published 1875 by B. F. Morgan, and “A History of Preble County, Ohio,” published 1881 by Williams, and other valuable data, the writer is indebted to Maj. W. H. Ort of the Preble County Historical Society.

Quiston, Peter Ridenour, Wm. Ramsay, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Hamilton, Nathan Ramsey, Matthew McClurkin, David McDill, Samuel Steele.

Henry Horn buried in Springlawn Cemetery, Lewisburg.

Maj. Wm. Gray buried on the Andrew L. Harris farm.

Others, David Ireland, Tobias Tillman, Alexander McNutt, Samuel Hawkins, Thomas Woolverton.

It has not been possible to locate all of these graves or find family data of many of these men. Samuel Hawkins, who took a very active part in the affairs of the new county was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1762 and died in Preble County, July 2, 1814. He was a soldier of the Revolution, Indian Wars and War of 1812. He moved to Kentucky in 1784, Bourbon County, but in 1797 came to Ohio and settled in German Township, Montgomery County, and in 1806 moved to Eaton, Preble County. The first court for Preble County was held at his house. He married in 1788, Christina Worthington, 1759-1813, and had five sons and four daughters. The sons were Capt. Joseph, John Jay, who married Nancy Sellers; Benjamin, Samuel and Byrd, all of whom served in the War of 1812. The daughters were Lydia, Sarah, Rebecca and Eleanor. Samuel Hawkins was the son of Joseph Hawkins and Anneka Jane Edwards. They had four sons, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel and Richard, all of whom served in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. The daughters were Jane, who married Col. Joseph Campbell; Sarah, who married Gen. John Sevier, hero of Kings Mountain and first Governor of Tennessee; Rebecca, who married John Crockett—Davy Crockett of the “Alamo” was their son—Susan, who married Dr. Graham of Virginia, and Caroline, who married Mr. Windall of Virginia.

David Ireland, born in North Carolina in 1765, died in 1847 in Preble County, son of John Ireland. Served in the Revolution at age of seventeen. Elected captain of his company.

Gasper Potterf, born in Virginia in 1754, died in 1836 in Preble County (Gasper Township), married first, 1784, Susannah Ridenour, sixteen children.


Henry Horn, born in Germany, to Adams County, Pa., in 1768, Virginia, 1790; Ohio, 1806. Laid out the town of Lewisburg, Preble County, in 1818.
Nathan Sellers had eleven children, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, born Aug. 6, 1782, Bourbon County, Ky., m. Henry Duggins, Salie, Peggy, Ailsy, Nancy, married John J. Hawkins, Nellie, Rebecca and Nathan, Jr.

Wm. Bruce, born in 1762, died in 1832, Preble County, married about 1791 in Kentucky, Frances Lewis, born in 1771, died ---, nine children, Hannah, married Jacob Spacht; Washington, married Sarah Redmond; Charles, born Jan., 1796, married Eliza Lease; Hardin, born July, 1796, married first, Jane Cook, married second, Levin McCabe; George, born July, 1802, married Dove Regan; John L., James and Alexander, twins.

The father of William Bruce, with several brothers came from Scotland to Virginia in 1746.

Tobias Tillman (son of John, born South Carolinas, served in Col. Butler's Orange County Brigade, died in Preble County, 1845, moved to Tennessee, then Ohio, 1806.

From Kentucky. John Railshack, Moses Dooley and his son, Silas Dooley, who married 1808, Jehannah Westerfield, Robert Runyan, born in Kentucky, 1785; Lewis Mitchell, born in Kentucky, 1796, to Ohio with his parents, Elijah and Sarah Mitchell; Hugh Marshall, born in Kentucky, 1789, married 1811, Elizabeth Pitts, eleven children; Armisted Huffer came early, died 1859, nine children; William, Thomas and James I. Nesbit (James, son of William), came 1805, the last-named laid out the town of New Lexington, Nov. 23, 1805; Benjamin Ketchival from Kentucky, 1804.


From Maryland. Peter Prugh, Stephen Allabaugh, Peter Ridenour (sixteen children), Christian Saylor, born 1785 (nine children), James Norris, born 1781, Samuel Teal, Jacob Loy, Jacob Parker came 1798, a soldier in Wayne's Army, died 1848, wife Mary Loy, son Peter, Martin Rupel, John Locke, John Etzler, Abraham Wimmer, Jacob and Nicholas Gift; Wilson Eby married Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Funk) Stover.

Andrew Barton, born Baltimore, married Colia Boswell, born June 22, 1800, in North Carolina, daughter of Barnabas and Jane Boswell, who had the following children: Elizabeth, born 1785; Benjamin, born 1787; William, born 1789; Jane, born 1794; Deliah, born 1797; Sarah and Celia (twins), born 1800; Eli, born 1803; Hiram, born 1805; Susannah, born 1806.

From New Jersey. David Kennedy, born 1774, died 1855, to Cincinnati 1796, to Preble 1806, wife Martha Harden, 1786-1865, one son, Benjamin, who married first Anna Baxter, second Sarah Frazee.

John Goldsmith and wife, Mary Bridge, to Ohio 1802, children, Benjamin, William and Deliverance.


John Brinley, born New Jersey, 1782, Ohio, 1811.

William Stockton, born New Jersey, 1790, Ohio 1804.


From Tennessee. John Harvey came 1808.


John, Robert and Dennis Pottinger from Cumberland County in 1803.

From Delaware. Gideon Garretson, born 1776, Ohio, 1808.


Adam Reid, born Rockbridge County, 1788, died 1840, Preble County.


Benedict Stoner, Christian and John Halderman, Jacob Shevman, John Kaylor, Henry and Peter Elkenny, John Price, David Louis, Michael Wolf, Abraham, Albert and Peter Banta, Jacob Neff, Jacob Deardorf, Frederick Miller, John Singer, Abraham Hampen, Henry Cassell, Aaron Crisler, all from Augusta County.

Jonathan Shurley, born Augusta County, Va., 1801, came with his mother and Uncle John Neff. In 1807 his mother married Charles Armintrow.

Jacob Stover and wife Catharine Chrisman, son of Daniel and Susannah (Funk) Stover.

Jonathan Garber from Rockingham County, wife Catharine Rife.

Stephen Cloyd, born 1799, wife Eliza Swihart, son of James and Catharine (Echols) Cloyd. James was son of Michael Cloyd of Botetourt County, a Revolutionary soldier.


Josiah Davison from Rockingham County, wife Nancy Williams, born July 30, 1772 (daughter of William Williams, born Aug. 26, 1733 and Hannah Evans, born Dec. 28, 1747) six children—Absalom, Jonathan, Hannah, Josiah and Mary.

David and Jacob Fudge from Virginia in 1805. David and Elizabeth (Hunter) Fudge had Jacob, George, Daniel, James, John, Robert, Joseph, Thomas, David and Catharine, who married Daniel Pence.

Jonathan Paxton, Sr., born Rockbridge County 1778, wife Agnes (Gilmore) Paxton, born 1783, both died 1852, son Jonathan, Jr., born 1819.

Joseph Deem, born Sept. 20, 1801, Campbell County. To Ohio with his parents 1810, married 1823 Frances Tarr, born Shelby County, Ky., Nov. 1, 1800, nine children—William, Buckner, Mary, Maria, John, Jane, Francis, George and James.

David E. Hendrix came 1803, son George was the first child born in county. He was a Dragoon or Ranger in Wayne's Army and came west with Gen. McMahon in 1788 and was one of the early settlers of the west.


Samuel Maddock and son Nathan headed a colony of some fifty people from Georgia.

James Marshall, first of the name to settle in the county, was born in Ireland in 1785, married Elizabeth Wilson in Georgia, son John married Lydia Stephenson.


Paul Lahs came 1807, died 1867, age 85 years, eleven children.

Henry Kummer (son of Jacob) wife, Catharine Zehring.

Samuel Hart, Sr., had ten children—Caroline, Isabel, William, Barbara, Nathan, Catharine, Samuel, Milton, Martha and Hannah.

Jacob Lesh born in 1786 in Berks County, married Mary Landis, eight children—Joel, Jacob, John, Daniel, Henry, Mary, Susannah and Aaron. Jacob, a descendant of Balthaser and Phillippina Loesch, Palatines. Balthaser died at sea on way to America; three sons, Johann Adam, Wilhelm and Johann George.

William Caster, born Alleghany County, Dec. 2, 1783, to Kentucky, then Ohio 1805. Married July 17, 1804, Polly Chotter.


John C. McManus, born 1787, second lawyer to locate in county. William Woolverton, born Jan., 1800, Greene County, his father Thomas Woolverton was a Revolutionary soldier. Served all through the war—to Ohio in 1804.


David Purviance, born Iredell County, N. C., 1766, married Mary Ireland, died 1844 in Preble County at New Paris, settled first in Kentucky.

Levi Purviance, oldest son of David, born, Iredell County 1790, died April 9, 1873, married 1811 Sophia Woods.

John Mitchell, born 1784, sons Franklin and Samuel.

Andrew Morrow, born 1767, Orange County, Ohio, 1807, wife Rebecca Laughlin. (He was the son of William and Sarah [Reed] Morrow who came from Scotland in 1750 with his brothers George and Hugh). Son Richard settled in Preble County, wife Sarah Barr, daughter of Alexander and Mary (McIlhenny) Barr.


Daniel Chrisman, born 1775 (son of Jacob Chrisman of Pennsylvania) wife Mary Ozias, son John, born Guilford County, Sept. 13, 1797, married Susan (Fishborn) Hall, widow of Richard Hall of Maryland.

John Ozias from Guilford County in 1803, with his three sons, Peter, Jacob and John, the Chrismans, Capt. Daniel Boone and John Meroney. John Ozias, Jr., married Miss Higgins in 1810. Jacob Ozias married Susan Chrisman.

William Meroney born in Delaware July 10, 1755, with his son John and Joshua Haines and son John, moved to North Carolina in 1779. John Meroney married Esther Ozias in Guilford County in 1798, to Ohio 1801, died Oct. 16, 1848. Associate Judge for seven years. Held first court for Preble County at home of Col. Samuel Hawkins.

Josiah Conger, born July 28, 1780, in North Carolina, married Catharine Runyon of Kentucky in 1808, eleven children—Nancy, Aaron, Moses,
Anna, Sarah, John, Mary, Eli, Elizabeth, William and Evaline.


Alexander Lanier, born in North Carolina in 1779, died 1820, to Kentucky, then Ohio 1806. Was first Clerk of Court.

From South Carolina. 1805. Ebenezer Elliott, son Hugh born 1808, Martha Faris, widow, David Faris, David McDill, Caleb Pegg, James Royce, Jonas Randall, Jesse Kenworthy.


Capt. Richard Sloan and wife Mary (Johnson) Sloan came from Abbyville Dist., South Carolina, about 1803. He died 1849. In War of 1812, raised a company bearing his name, five sons and three daughters—John, Nathan, Elihu, James, Richard, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth.

John Wright, born Ireland, 1788, to South Carolina, then Ohio, 1808, wife Margaret Cook.
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(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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