Washington Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Reflecting Colonial traditions of hospitality, this hotel likewise provides comforts and services conceived in the tempo of today.

Single Rooms from $4
Double Rooms from $6
All with bath, of course

THE Mayflower
Washington's Finest Hotel

R. L. Pollio, Manager
Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Washington

Until October 12th
Only

Special Prices on
Personal Christmas Cards

Select your cards now—while you have the leisure to make unhurried choices—rather than wait until the busy Christmas season.

Whatever your Christmas card taste—formal or informal, serious or frivolous—we can satisfy you. Again, we urge, make your selection early. Better still, make it this week.

Engraving, First Floor
A service of unusual beauty, designed after a tea pot formerly owned and used by George Washington and now in the Philadelphia Art Museum. The original piece has been reproduced exactly, as a part of this set.

Hot Water Kettle, $295; Coffee Pot, $155; Tea Pot, $150; Sugar Bowl, $58; Cream Pitcher, $47; Waste Bowl, $40.

These and many other hand-made reproductions of outstanding pieces of Early American Silver are exclusive productions of this house.

Folder will be gladly sent upon request

J.E. CALDWELL & CO.

Chestnut and Juniper Streets

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

Natalie Sumner Lincoln ............................................. Frontispiece
Tribute to Natalie Sumner Lincoln ................................. 581
    Florence Hague Becker
Tribute to Natalie Sumner Lincoln ................................. 582
    Anne Rogers Minor
Editorial ........................................................................ 583
    Florence Hague Becker
National Archives, The .............................................. 584
    G. Gould Lincoln
Minnesota State Capitol .............................................. 589
    Minnie M. Dilley
An Immortal Garter .................................................. 591
    Madelyn Kurth
Humility a Gem ........................................................ 594
President General’s Itinerary ......................................... 595
Historical Museums as a Training Ground for Citizenship 596
    L. H. Shattuck
National Officers and Committees ................................. 600
Questions and Answers ............................................... 604
National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee 605
    Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Chairman
Chapter Work Told Pictorially ...................................... 609
Plans of National Chairman, N. S. D. A. R. ....................... 612
Office of Organizing Secretary General ......................... 616
    Helen R. Pouch
Historic Anniversaries of the Month .............................. 619
    Mary Allison Goodhue
Genealogical Department ............................................ 624
Book Review .................................................................. 633
National Board of Management, Official List of .......... 634
National Committees, 1935-1936 ................................. 637

Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR
National Chairman, Magazine Committee and Director of Advertising
MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, 2001 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00, or Two Years for $3.00
Copyright, 1935, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of
March 3, 1879.
Natalie Sumner Lincoln

In the profound silence which follows the passing of a loved and honored one we reverently pause to pay our hearts’ loving tribute to her who for eighteen years, as Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, brought to our organization her richest gifts of service and loyal devotion to its highest ideals.

With grateful and loving remembrance we think of her as one called to a higher service and to her Eternal Citizenship.

Miss Lincoln’s books are widely known. She is acknowledged as one of the country’s outstanding detective story writers. We know her better through her prolonged efforts and ceaseless labor for our D. A. R. Magazine, which has ever maintained a high standard and dignity.

Her patriotism was expressed in her earnest, faithful and intelligent attendance to her duties as Editor. We shall miss her wise counsel and the sustaining sense of her companionship and friendship.

May we have that faith that made her strong, that hope that kept her steadfast, and that enduring love for her Master that gave her light at the last and Peace which passeth all understanding.

"You are not dead—life has but set you free!
Your years of life were like a lovely song,
The last sweet poignant note, of which held long
Passed into silence while we listened—
We who loved you listened expectantly!

For us who knew you, dread of age is past!
You took life, tiptoe, to the very last.
It never lost for you its lovely look;
You kept your interest in its thrilling book.
To you Death came, no conqueror in the end;
You merely smiled to greet another friend!"

Florence Hague Becker
The death of Natalie Sumner Lincoln came as a distinct shock to her wide circle of friends both within and without the National Society.

She came from a talented and cultured family of old New England stock; her heritage showed in her character.

Loyalty to her friends and to our Society was an outstanding characteristic; she was brave and cheerful through years of suffering during which she worked ceaselessly as novelist and editor of our Magazine, nearly to the end.

A capacity for hard conscientious work was not the least of her many talents.

She elevated our Magazine to its present high rank as an historic publication and kept it true to her ideal of what it should be. She never allowed Society politics to enter it.

Words fail to express our appreciation of all that she stood for and all that she herself was.

To her as a well loved friend this tribute is paid in recognition of and admiration for her ability and accomplishment; but most of all for her own loyal self.

On August 31, 1935, “death came to her with friendly care” bringing to her freedom from pain and years of suffering. Her quiet, gracious presence will be greatly missed, but she has left us a precious memory. “Her soul goes marching on.”

ANNE ROGERS MINOR
OCTOBER the eleventh marks the forty-fifth anniversary of the organizing of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Excluded from the society organized by the Sons, a number of women resolved to form their own. Miss Eugenia Washington, great-grandniece of George Washington, took immediate steps. The two women present at the meeting called for organization were, besides Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood’s service to the Daughters of the American Revolution is acknowledged by honoring her with the three recognized founders.

On October 11, 1890, eighteen women signed the formal draft of organization. Today we have 2500 chapters in the states of the Union, in Cuba, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, Philippines, China, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, with property valued at approximately $5,000,000. Truly, the sun never sets on the activities of the D. A. R.

MATERIAL growth is the least of the gains of the years. The D. A. R. has taken its place as a potent factor in education, as a molder of public opinion, as an upholder of American ideals and principles.

Birthdays are useful for stocktaking. What are the things we have done for the country we were organized to honor? Has the Society remained true to the ideals of its founders? Have we had the vision? What are our aims and purposes?

As set forth in its constitution, the purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution are to preserve the past and to educate for the future, an acknowledgment of responsibility for the perpetuating of the blessings bequeathed to us.

What talents are you giving to the service of your country? I beseech you to make a study of the struggle for liberty and to inform yourselves as to the only methods by which it may be preserved. Gain this knowledge for yourself and have a part in bringing home to the boys and girls of today what their country means to them, what it means to the world. Do your share in seeing that early training and education fit them for citizenship in a republic, ready to accept their individual responsibility.

THESE are trying days for the young under the best of circumstances. Without training, without character, they are lost. So many voices point to crime, so many voices silence the tiny one within, so many inflame the discontent, invite envy and condemn what is not understood. May our people get knowledge and, with all their getting, get understanding.

I beseech you chapters all! Befriend as your very own several boys and girls who need the help you can give them, need courage, opportunity, sympathy, direction. Add their names to the roll of those who serve. How better can we celebrate our anniversary year?

May a study of the purposes of your D. A. R. make you an influence in your community, in the character of its citizens, in the quality and hope of its youth, for the realization of the American dream.

—FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.
Finding a needle in a haystack is a tough job. Uncle Sam, however, has the recipe. He has devised a plan, a system, a set-up, which will enable any government officer, any student of government affairs, any citizen of the United States to put his hand on and see any single document out of the huge mass of government records since the government began. It all goes under the official title of The National Archives. Robert D. W. Connor, historian and educator, has become the head and forefront of the set-up, the first Archivist of the United States.

The magnificent building which is to house the archives of the United States is practically completed. Indeed, the first section of the huge steel stacks in which the government records are to be stored will be in readiness this month. The building will soon be turned over to Archivist Connor, as the representative of the government. Then will begin the work of transferring millions of documents, tons of documents, from every government department and agency.

When these archives of the government are gathered together for the first time in history, they will be a priceless—and now a deathless—record of the beginning and the development of the Great Republic. Every precaution has been taken to render these documents imperishable. They are to be protected from fire and theft more carefully than jewels. They will be made safe from the ravages of age and time by special air conditioning.

The minds of Americans immediately single out, when the national governmental records are mentioned, two great documents which marked the onward progress of civilization and freedom. They are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. A shrine, a depository for the national archives, which did not contain these written records in the original would be almost absurdly incomplete. Today the great Declaration and the Constitution are kept in the Library of Congress, where thousands of Americans see them each year. It is probable that an act of Congress for their removal to the National Archives will be necessary. It seems incredible, however, that they will not eventually be placed there. The new Archives building contains a most beautiful and dignified exhibition hall, semi-circular in design. In it will be displayed for the public many of the most interesting and significant of the nation's important documents.

Mr. Connor, discussing the interesting documents which are so soon to come under his care, told graphically of papers of priceless value to students although written by obscure and long forgotten clerks mixed in with papers of small value to students but of great popular interest because they bear the signatures of world-famous statesmen and soldiers, kings and emperors, and presidents.

"Here," he said, "are the originals of laws which regulate the lives of a hundred and forty million Americans; messages that stirred the world, declarations that started wars, treaties and proclamations that ended old wars and started new ones."

Mr. Connor freely admitted that the two documents that surpass all others in interest are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. After these, he regards as perhaps the most interesting to many people, the treaties now in the custody of the State Department, written in every civilized language on the face of the globe. They bear, as he pointed out, the signatures of men famous in history and are attested by the great seals of powerful nations.

"Most important of these treaties," he continued, "so far as we are concerned is the Treaty of Paris of 1783, by which King George III recognized the independence of the United States. After these, he regards as perhaps the most interesting to many people, the treaties now in the custody of the State Department, written in every civilized language on the face of the globe. They bear, as he pointed out, the signatures of men famous in history and are attested by the great seals of powerful nations."

"Most important of these treaties," he continued, "so far as we are concerned is the Treaty of Paris of 1783, by which King George III recognized the independence of the United States. It is held by a red and gold cord and tassel ending in a silver box which has the Great Seal of England on the cover and holds a beeswax reproduction of the personal seal of George III. But who shall say that this document, with all its symbols and trappings of royalty, is of greater interest to Americans than that other
document, preserved in plain and simple binding and bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln, which proclaimed freedom to three million slaves?"

These are among the treasures which will be jealously and scientifically guarded in the National Archives. They are, of course, only an infinitesimal part of the official records of the government of the United States. There must be a line of distinction drawn, also, between the active or current records and those which are sent without further delay to the National Archives. The active records must be retained by the several departments as long as they are needed in the transaction of business. Thereafter these records will also find their way to the Archives building. It is clear, therefore, that from year to year as the country progresses the number of records kept in the Archives building will increase in number and volume. For that reason it has been important to erect this great structure with an eye to the future needs of the Archives.

Even with the huge space allotted for the care of the government records in the new building—a space which is already to be augmented through roofing in the great court of the new building—it is obvious that there will be no room for many documents of comparatively little importance. So a National Archives Council has been set up by law to determine what documents are to be transferred to the National Archives. This Council is composed of the members of the President's Cabinet, the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on library, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States. After the records have been transferred to the Archives building, they will be entirely under the charge of the Archivist, who has authority to make all regulations for their arrangement, custody and use.

The mass of government documents now in the custody of the various government departments is amazing. There is no estimate
available of the number of millions of these documents. Five years ago, however, a survey showed that there were approximately 3,700,000 cubic feet of archives of the various government departments and independent agencies, exclusive of the legislative and judicial branches of the government.

The growth in the volume of governmental archives of the United States has been very great in recent years, particularly as the activities of the federal government have been extended. In the early days of the United States—from 1789 up to 1860, for example—the total accumulation of archives of the executives departments was only 108,000 cubic feet. With the Civil War, however, there came a great increase in these public documents, along with an ever-increasing reaching out of the federal government. In the fifty-five-year period from 1861 to 1916, 923,000 cubic feet of records were added to those of the earlier period, bringing the total up to 1,031,000 cubic feet. With the World War, the volume of records fairly leaped ahead, and from 1917 to 1930 the new records amounted to 2,642,000 cubic feet. The Roosevelt New Deal, with its new agencies, doubtless has increased the records very greatly.

So great has become this volume of records that government officials have been driven almost frantic in vain efforts to find space for them and for the office forces of the government. It was this condition that finally led to the appropriation to build a National Archives building—dedicated to their care. The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1932 by former President Herbert Hoover. The demand for such a building, however, began in the early days of the republic, as far back as 1810. It was not, however, until 1878 that the matter was taken up in Congress. Since then the proposal has frequently been up.

The new home of the National Archives is truly magnificent. In architecture and material it rivals the most stately and beautiful buildings of the government. It covers an entire city block and when completed will have cost more than $10,000,000. It stands at the apex of the new triangle of government buildings, bounded on one side by Pennsylvania Avenue and on the other by Constitution Avenue, with Fifteenth Street as its base. It is a fitting companion of the
stately white marble new home of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Lincoln Memorial. The architect is John Russell Pope. The steel stacks where the documents are to be kept in the end will have cost more than the rest of the structure. The National Archives towers 160 feet in the air, 50 feet higher than the building regulations of the National Capital regularly permit. It is of pure Roman architecture. There are 56 huge Corinthian pillars that adorn every side of the building, 60 feet tall. Their carved capitals are 9 feet 6 inches in diameter. Milford granite is used in the construction up to the main floor, and above that the structure is of buff Indian limestone. Carved inscriptions are found on the walls of the building above these pillars. One of these reads: "The glory and romance of our history are here preserved in the chronicles of those who conceived and builted the structure of our Nation."

The main entrance of the building, which will be used by the visitors to the National Archives, faces Constitution Avenue and the Mall. It is guarded by two enormous stone statues sculptured by James E. Fraser. One is a seated figure of Clio, muse of history, and the other an armed Roman legionary. At the top of majestic steps is the entrance guarded by doors unique. They are made of shining bronze, 40 feet high and folding across a 20-foot entrance. No human hand could hope to budge them, so an electrical device has been provided to open and close them. It took weeks to adjust these doors so that they would hang and move with precision.

Going beyond these doors, the visitors will meet a gigantic, spear-tipped bronze grill, the entrance to the exhibition hall, a semi-circular, cathedral-like rotunda, 70 feet wide. The dome towers 100 feet above the marble floor. Bronze and glass cases are built along the walls, in which will be exhibited the most interesting of the archives. These exhibits will be changed from time to time. In the center of the rear wall of this rotunda is a towering marble shrine, beneath which it is expected that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States will find their final resting place. On either side of the shrine are spaces for murals, 14 feet high by 37 feet wide. It is planned to have these murals painted by Barry Faulkner and they will deal with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

A unique feature of the National Archives is the room devoted to the preservation of motion picture films of historic events. As Mr. Connor said, in discussing this feature of the building, motion picture films and sound recordings may be quite as important for the official purposes of the government as are records made upon parchment or paper. The films to be preserved are illustrative of American history. Thus, for example, a record of President Roosevelt's address to the Seventy-Fourth Congress when it opened last January, will be deposited in the National Archives. There are eight vaults in the building for the storage of such films and sound recordings. There is also a small projection room—an ideal little theater—in which such films may be shown for historical purposes and study. Already more than a million dol-
lars worth of films and sound records have been offered as gifts to the National Archives, and according to Mr. Connor, this is just a beginning.

One of the most beautiful of the rooms in the massive National Archives will be that to which students and government officials will go to examine the records. It is called the “control room.” It has but one unlocked door. On a kind of watch tower will sit at all times when records are being examined an attache ready to press a button which will lock the door and at the same time summon a guard, if anything suspicious occurs. The floor of the control room and its two wings, which are amply provided with bookshelves to house books dealing with the archives, is covered with cork tiles and the walls have been so constructed as to deaden all sound.

The precautions taken in the new building to preserve and protect the archives are remarkable and scientific. When the documents are first brought into the National Archives they are fumigated and cleaned—no matter how aristocratic they may be. The air conditioning system, which is designed to keep the air in the stacks fresh and healthy for the archives at all times, is one of the most complete in the country.

In addition to the health of the documents, their safety from fire and theft is to be made as sure as possible. One of the most complete burglar alarm systems in the world is being installed. When the metal doors of the corridors leading to the stacks are locked, not only will carefully selected guards be constantly on watch, but tiny, supersensitive microphones, capable of picking up the slightest sound, even the motion of a body, however soft, will be on the job. Not only will they call attention of the captain of the guard, or whoever is acting for him, but they will make a written record, showing the exact location of the disturbance, however slight it may be. Any human touch upon a door leading into the stacks also will be the signal for an alarm.

Under these measures of protection, the National Archivist believes that it will be impossible for an “inside” or an “outside” job of burglary to be pulled off.

The building itself has been made as fire-proof as possible in its construction and materials. However, the archives themselves will always be highly inflammable. So it has been necessary to guard particularly against fire. A system is being installed by which the slightest rise in temperature in the neighborhood of a stack will be reported automatically, and the slightest fire will sound, therefore, its own alarm in the office of the captain of the guard, giving the exact location of the fire. In addition an automatic sprinkling system has been installed in the huge stacks and stack rooms, which would immediately extinguish fire.

In the vast building is a room particularly equipped to make photostatic reproductions of documents in the most approved and up-to-date style.

Another duty and additional work has been placed upon Archivist Connor by an act of Congress passed just before the last session closed. It provides for the publication of a record of all Presidential proclamations and executive orders which have applicability and legal effect. The vast number of such orders, under the New Deal laws, is in part responsible for this act of Congress. Inquiries from the Supreme Bench called attention recently to the fact that there was no one place to which any one could go for a record of such executive orders, and Congress has taken action accordingly. These orders, many of them, have all the force of law. So in the Archives building and under the direction of the Archivist, aided by an officer of the Department of Justice and the Public Printer, there is to be published a daily “Federal Register,” which will carry all these executive orders.

The man who has been selected to inaugurate the system of caring for the national archives is a native of North Carolina, highly qualified for the job to which he has been appointed by the President. Mr. Connor has given much of his life to historical study and the teaching of history. He has been president of the North Carolina State Literary and Historical Association. During the World War he served as a member of the National Board for Historical Service. He is the author of several historical works, dealing particularly with his native state. For many years he was a professor in the University of North Carolina. In his new office, the Archivist takes on a huge executive job.
Built in 1904 in Italian Renaissance style, Minnesota's State Capitol is one of the most striking edifices of its kind. The architect, the late Mr. Cass Gilbert, who was formerly from Minnesota, and who designed the new Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C., drew from the resources of the world, both ancient and modern, to interpret his ideas of beauty and grandeur.

The Capitol, majestic and inspiring, rests on a hill overlooking the city of St. Paul. It is white marble tinged with grey brought from Georgian quarries. Over the main entrance, there is an interesting sculptured group, interpreted as the progress of the State. There is the car of triumph drawn by four golden horses, and in the car stands the figure Prosperity, carrying in one hand a horn of plenty, and in the other the banner on which is the name Minnesota. Guiding the horses are the figures of two young women. This beautiful quadriga is of gilded copper over a steel construction.

Inside the main entrance, one’s attention is held by the spacious rotunda, done in dull buff limestone from the quarries of Kasota and Mankato, southern Minnesota towns. On the floor of the rotunda there is a large glass star set in a framework of brass, calling to mind that Minnesota is the North Star State. And as one looks up from this center to the height of the dome, there is a feeling of wonder and admiration. The vastness of the proportions is indeed impressive.

On the second floor there is a balustrade of French and Grecian marble, and just beyond the balustrade, perhaps ten feet back, the walls form an octagon, the spaces being niched to form the setting for life-size statues of Minnesota heroes in volunteer service in the Civil War. In the intervening open spaces, there are pairs of columns, beautiful in color and brought from quarries within the state. Looking from the open rotunda still farther up to the third floor, one sees interesting paintings portraying the civilization of the Northwest.

Two grand staircases rise from either side of the rotunda and are resplendent in the rich coloring of French, Grecian and Italian marble. Around the stairway openings on the second floor are thirty-six magnificent highly polished marble columns, with dull gold Corinthian capitals above which runs an entablature of Kasota stone. This, in turn, is capped by the railing on the third floor balcony, which is done in bronze covered with gold similar to the Corinthian capitals.

The lighting of the stairway and corridors and rotunda is particularly lovely through amber-tinted glass set high up over the stairway.

Another feature of fascinating interest is the use of quotations from many prominent and wise men, which form a special part of the mural decorations.

“Marvelous without—yet more marvelous within,” the Minnesota Capitol stands a monument to great men, artists, artisans and heroes in a beautiful natural setting.
Be it Known that,
Lucy Lane Crow
a Descendant of a Knight of the
Most Noble Order of the Garter
has been enrolled
on the sixt day of April
Anne Denex One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two
A Founder and Life Member of
The Society of Descendants of
Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter

[Signatures]

CERTIFICATE PRESENTED TO DESCENDANTS OF A KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER
“An Immortal Garter”

(Continued from September Issue)

MADELYN KURTH

America is becoming ancestor-conscious. From whence came we? Who were our forefathers? What great deeds did they perform? Does the rotund shadow of Charlemagne hover in the background? Is the blood of the Crusaders in our veins? Is there a fearless Scotch Highlander looming behind us, or a doughty Welsh warrior, a German prince, a Spanish conquistador, a Nordic Viking, a Saxon baron? Can we go back into the past, step by step, linking ourselves with those who made the present possible, link the new world with the old?

America is the melting pot of the world. It is a unique nation because of its heterogeneous race. Gradually our people are becoming more and more interested in their lines of descent.

Well may one say “my kingdom for a garter,” for the Most Noble Order of the Garter is today the most exclusive order in the world. Little did anyone think that a frivolous little garter on mischief bent, detaching itself from its decorous owner at a king’s ball in the fourteenth century would one day be the coveted and pampered darling of the world—that a lovely lady’s mortification would be the world’s gain.

A “K.G.” in the family tree today is a precious gem encrusted with honor, glory and valor, for King Edward’s royal prophetic rebuke: “The garter will soon be held in such high esteem that he may count himself happy if permitted to wear it,” was more than a momentary chivalrous defense of an embarrassing situation.

When Edward III instituted the Order some time between 1344 and 1350, the founders were:

1. King Edward the Third, Sovereign
2. Edward Plantagenet, Prince of Wales (Black Prince)
3. Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, Duke of Lancaster
4. Thomas Beauchamp, Third Earl of Warwick
5. John de Grailly, Captal de Buch
6. Ralph, Second Lord Stafford, Earl of Stafford
7. Wm. Montacute, Second Earl of Salisbury
8. Sir Roger Mortimer, Second Earl of March
9. Sir John Lisle, Lord Lisle of Rougemont
10. Sir Bartholomew Burgmershe—Lord Burgmershe
11. Sir John Beauchamp—Lord Beauchamp of Warwick
12. John Lord Mohun of Dunster
13. Sir Hugh Courtenay
14. Sir Thomas Holand—Earl of Kent
15. John Lord Grey of Rotherfield
16. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon
17. Sir Miles Stapleton
18. Sir Thomas Wale
19. Sir Hugh Wrotesley
20. Sir Nele Loryng
21. Sir John Chandos
22. Sir James Audeley
23. Sir Otho Holand
24. Sir Henry Eam
25. Sir Sanchet D’Abrichecourt
26. Sir Walter Paveley

The reigning queen is always the honorary member and the only woman who can belong to the Order.

Only when a knight dies can another name be submitted for election. Less than a thousand have been honored with the Knighthood of the Garter though the Order is now six centuries old.

St. George’s Chapel in Windsor Castle was built as the chapel of the Order of the Garter, a jewel of architecture. Each knight had his stall engraved with honor, glory and valor, for King Edward’s royal prophetic rebuke: “The garter will soon be held in such high esteem that he may count himself happy if permitted to wear it,” was more than a momentary chivalrous defense of an embarrassing situation.

When Edward III instituted the Order some time between 1344 and 1350, the founders were:

1. King Edward the Third, Sovereign
2. Edward Plantagenet, Prince of Wales (Black Prince)
3. Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, Duke of Lancaster
4. Thomas Beauchamp, Third Earl of Warwick
5. John de Grailly, Captal de Buch
6. Ralph, Second Lord Stafford, Earl of Stafford
7. Wm. Montacute, Second Earl of Salisbury
8. Sir Roger Mortimer, Second Earl of March
9. Sir John Lisle, Lord Lisle of Rougemont
10. Sir Bartholomew Burgmershe—Lord Burgmershe
11. Sir John Beauchamp—Lord Beauchamp of Warwick
12. John Lord Mohun of Dunster
13. Sir Hugh Courtenay
14. Sir Thomas Holand—Earl of Kent
15. John Lord Grey of Rotherfield
16. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon
17. Sir Miles Stapleton
18. Sir Thomas Wale
19. Sir Hugh Wrotesley
20. Sir Nele Loryng
21. Sir John Chandos
22. Sir James Audeley
23. Sir Otho Holand
24. Sir Henry Eam
25. Sir Sanchet D’Abrichecourt
26. Sir Walter Paveley

Some years ago when the chapel fell into disrepair, it was decided with the sanction of the King, to establish a Garter Fund for its restoration. The work was completed at a cost of $7,000,000, taking ten years. Various Americans who had Knights of the Garter ancestors contributed and received the following certificate:
"This is presented to you, a Descendant of a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in recognition of your donation towards the preservation of the Garter Chapel at Windsor, where your name is inscribed on the Roll of Benefactors."


The opening of the chapel after its restoration was a notable event and the following description is given in a little pamphlet published by the Society of Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter:

"It was an event of great satisfaction, when St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, the shrine of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was reopened at a great thanksgiving service in the presence of King George, the Sovereign, Queen Mary, the only Lady of the Order, and other members of the Royal Family, and the Garter Knights, to commemorate the Chapel's restoration.

"Inside the Chapel the clergy alone were splendidly robed. Yet the tradition of chivalry, the majesty and havoc of the past inspired the entire congregation.

"The dean and canons of the Chapel robed in crimson, the prelate of the Order (The Bishop of Winchester), and the chancellor (The Bishop of Oxford)—both in robes of dark blue velvet—met the King at the West Door and escorted him and the Queen to their stalls under the organ loft, facing the altar.

"The Prince of Wales sat across the aisle at the King's left. The royal knights were on either side. The choir moved, singing, through the two nave aisles, meeting as they returned towards the altar, where the dean in his robe stood, a crimson figure against the golden light of the sacred plate.

"He read a prayer for the King and Companions of the Order of the Garter, that they may likewise so dispose themselves in virtue and fortitude of mind and purpose that the law may be the better honoured, the Commonwealth the better served, and their fame remain to their posterity.

"And so, with fine music and simple, worthy words, thanks were given for the repair and renovation of the 'gem-like shrine of the Cross and Faith of Christ,' in which we were.

"The organ thundered finally in the National Anthem. The King and his knights departed. And a thousand shadows of vanished knights, spurred and armed, and with hands resting on their swords, watched them go.

"So that the Garter Chapel may forever remain a beautiful symbol and shrine of chivalry, a Fund for Endowment is established; subscriptions being received from descendants only, and only those whose descent can be satisfactorily established can be admitted. The names of contributors will appear on a Roll to be kept in the Chapel, which will form an important link in the history of the shrine and an interesting record of many families of their connection with the past."

Perhaps it is a good thing that the Chapel, which was erected in 1477, fell into grave decay, for it gave the descendants of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, an opportunity to preserve what their ancestors had established. This contact must surely make them feel close to the ideal of Edward III and those who helped him carry it out. Not only was the Garter Fund established through the kindness and generosity of King George so that those who could prove their descent from one of the Knights could contribute towards the restoration of the Chapel, but an association called The Society of Descendants of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter was incorporated in 1929, consisting of men and women in England and America. The Founder Membership is limited to one hundred persons, and the society was developed for encouraging the endowment of the Garter Chapel and for the preservation of family descents. The officers at its incorporation were:

The Duke of Somerset, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., London—Honorary President (now deceased)
Hon. William Howard Taft, LL.D., D.C.L., Founder Pres. (Deceased)

Members may propose for enrollment other persons of K.G. descent; they may also appoint their successors in membership. Pedigrees of members of this Society will rest permanently in the archives of the Garter Chapel.

The Constitution of the United States was the subject of an address delivered on September 15 by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, in a program arranged by the Radio Committee, of which Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty is National Chairman. The speech of Mr. Colby, who was a member of the Cabinet of the late President Woodrow Wilson, was broadcast over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Society is deeply indebted to Mr. Colby and to the Columbia Broadcasting Company.
Humility a Gem

IT is the custom of the ruler, or Maharajah, of a certain Indian province to hold court at intervals, at which time any subject, no matter how humble, may appear and present to his ruler a request for assistance, or a petition for justice.

On court day the Maharajah comes to the hearing in the full splendor of his imperial regalia, mounted on an elephant, accompanied by his Prime Minister and surrounded by guards and attendants.

The Prime Minister presents the individual subjects to the Maharajah and in many cases speaks for them, for they are usually poor and often incapable of expressing themselves clearly.

On the particular court day with which this story deals, there had been an unusually large number of cases. The day was hot, and both the Prime Minister and the Maharajah were thoroughly tired. At last, with a sigh of relief, the Prime Minister, who had been hurrying things along, said—"that is all, your majesty." The Maharajah arose to depart, but as he did so he saw in the room an especially tattered and ragged beggar whom he did not recall having interviewed. Turning to the Prime Minister he said, "but who is this man? Does he not have a case to present?"

The Prime Minister, who was of an autocratic nature, and who rather disapproved of his ruler's court days, replied, "he is only a beggar, your majesty, why waste time on him—it is hot and you are tired." "No," said the Maharajah, "let him come forward and speak."

There was nothing for the Prime Minister to do but call the beggar, much as it irked him to do so. The beggar came forward and speaking in a cultured voice, with carefully chosen words, respectfully asked the ruler's intercession in his behalf. His wife was very ill, and he was about to be put out of his home because of debt. He begged a little more time, lest the shock be fatal to his wife.

The Maharajah was so impressed by the beggar's evident culture and education that he talked with him at some length. Finally he said, "but you haven't always been a beggar, have you." "No, your majesty, I am a philosopher, but philosophy is not a paying profession in these times."

The ruler questioned the man further, becoming more and more impressed by him. Finally, turning to his Prime Minister he said, "From now on this man shall be in charge of research and investigations pertaining to the business of the kingdom. See that a proper house is provided for him, and that he is added to my staff."

Much against his will, for his appointment was in a sense a rebuke to him for trying to ignore the philosopher, the Prime Minister did as he was told. In the days that followed, his naturally jealous and suspicious nature caused him to resent the position of the philosopher more and more. For the philosopher proved a valuable asset to the ruler, and new tasks were continually assigned to him.

The Prime Minister plotted to undermine this upstart and was elated when he heard of a thing which seemed to give him the opportunity to renounce the man to the ruler. He approached the Maharajah and told him that he had evidence of the disloyalty of his trusted assistant. "Why," he told the ruler, "this man won't even leave his house without first worshipping at a secret shrine he has built. Obviously he is plotting against you."

The Maharajah was loath to believe these accusations but the Prime Minister prevailed on him to accompany him to the philosopher's house, under pretext of sending the philosopher on an important mission. On their arrival the Maharajah said to the philosopher, "I wish you to go for me to the ruler of the neighboring kingdom and deliver to him this sealed envelope. You must go at once and deliver the envelope to him in person at the earliest possible moment."

The philosopher was only too willing to undertake such an important personal errand for his ruler, and said, "You may depend on me, your majesty—if you will permit me just a moment alone, I shall start at once." "That is impossible," said the ruler, "you must leave immediately."
ask just a moment,” urged the philosopher, “it means much to me.”

The Prime Minister, who had been listening with increasing elation, now said “You see, it is as I told you. The man is false. He worships at a secret shrine.”

The Maharajah, forced to believe the accusation, ordered the philosopher seized and held, while he himself went into the house, where he soon found a secret locked door. He ordered the doors broken open and went in.

The room was uncarpeted and bare except for a cheap rough wooden box resting on two equally rough wooden supports. Striding over to the box the Maharajah lifted the lid which covered it and for a long moment stood looking at what was inside.

He turned slowly and then returned to where the Prime Minister and the philosopher were standing. Putting his arm affectionately on the shoulder of the philosopher he said, “this man is now my Prime Minister. You (addressing the former Prime Minister) may go.”

That’s all of the story.

In the box were the ragged beggar’s clothes the philosopher had once worn. He never left his house, never undertook a mission, never received a new honor, but that he first went, alone, to see these clothes, to remind himself of what he had been, and to pray that he remain as humble as he was then.

Editor’s Note: Publication of the above story was suggested by Mrs. William A. Becker, President General of the National Society. It is taken from a magazine published by an American firm.

President General To Address Fall Meetings

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will tour through the Middle West and Northwest and into New England and the East in September and October, to attend meetings of the Society. Mrs. Becker will give to the members a report of the activities of the National Society and an outline of the program of her administration. She will particularly stress the need of aiding the youth of the country. Her trip will take her into Illinois, Utah, Montana, the Dakotas and Wisconsin, in the West. On her return from that section she will visit the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania. Her itinerary follows:

Sept. 17—Chicago Women’s Club, Chicago, for a meeting of the Regents of the Fourth Division of Illinois.

Sept. 18—In Chicago.

Sept. 21—Salt Lake City for State Meeting of Utah.

Sept. 23—In Dillon, Montana, for dedicatory services for Lewis and Clark Trail Monument.

Sept. 24—Butte, Montana, as guest of Silver Bow Chapter.


Sept. 27-28—Huron, S. Dak., for State Conference.

Sept. 30-Oct. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., for State Conference.


Oct. 4—Enfield, Conn., for State Meeting.

Oct. 5—Will attend the banquet of the Children of the American Revolution in New York at Hotel Roosevelt.

Oct. 7-8—New York State Conference, Roosevelt Hotel, N. Y. City.

Oct. 9—Keene, N. H., for State Conference.

Oct. 11—Westfield, N. J., for State Meeting.


Historical Museums as a Training Ground for Citizenship

L. H. Shattuck
Director, Chicago Historical Society

FROM time to time leaders in the field of education have formulated the aims and purposes of our schools. Invariably one of these aims has been good citizenship. In our modern complex civilization the importance of this aim has become increasingly evident. It is now a well-established educational tenet that citizenship training pays.

Another educational doctrine, the soundness of which is evident to anyone who recalls his own early trials and errors in learning such activities as skating or driving a car, is that children "learn by doing." Today our modern programs in children's education emphasize "learning by doing" not only in acquiring skill in motoring and athletics, but also in acquiring the desirable attitudes and knowledge so essential to good citizenship. Large group consciousness, an eagerness to cooperate and to subordinate self for the welfare of the group, an appreciation of services rendered by others, an understanding of the relation of past achievements to the present, and similar qualities require active rather than passive learners. Whatever can arouse mental activity in our students along these lines will serve to instill in them the essential qualities of good citizenship.

In every historical museum there are potential opportunities for children to learn good citizenship by doing, that is, through participation in activities of various types. During recent years historical societies in general have been increasing these opportunities for participation. By taking as a concrete example the work of the Chicago Historical Society I hope to show some of the ideas we are using to promote good citizenship among the youth of Chicago.

Our first definite contact with the public school system of Chicago was almost coincident with the development of the museum. As with most historical societies, our library had been engaged in preserving historic records of our vicinity for many years before the museum was opened. The creation of the museum aroused such general public interest that the trustees felt that the Society should venture out into the community and make its presence felt as a factor in education. As a result of this new policy a series of lectures was developed on the history of Chicago for the benefit of the school children of the city. For a period of about five years between 1920 and 1925 these lectures were carried on with more or less regularity.

THE FOYER OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. IT IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE FOYER IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
In 1927 the need for increasing the educational facilities of the Society was apparent, and a definite Education Department was created to work with the Division of Curriculum of the Chicago Board of Education. A committee consisting of educators and members of the Board of Trustees was formed. This committee met at rather frequent intervals during 1927 and 1928 and carefully planned the lecture work which the Society was to provide for the advanced elementary grade and junior high school students. These lectures today are closely tied up with the Board of Education's courses of study in local history and civics. As a result of this close cooperation, the Board of Education authorizes its teachers to send classes to the Historical Society and to grant credit for outside work done at the museum by their students.

After eight years of revision and expansion our educational activities now comprise five main divisions, all of which we believe will definitely contribute to the development of good citizenship in children and to the maintenance of good citizenship in adults.

In the first place, we have Saturday morning lectures for school children. These lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, are given every Saturday morning by a recognized member of the administrative staff of the Chicago Public Schools. They feature important phases of Chicago history and are definitely related to, and supplement, the Chicago Public School Course of Study. Each lecture of the series is given on four consecutive Saturdays in order to accommodate representatives from the six hundred public and private elementary schools of the city. At the close of each lecture, copies of a mimeographed "completion test" based upon the material presented are filled in by pupils with the assistance of the lecturer and serve as a summary of the talk. These may be used by the students when reviewing the lecture for their classmates upon returning to their schools. Before leaving the building the children are taken on a guided tour of the particular period rooms in the museum which relate to the topic discussed that morning.

Our second educational service provides docents for students of any age or grade. Organized in 1856 by a group of the foremost business men of the city, the Chicago Historical Society has had since its inception the duty of disseminating historical information as one of its primary purposes. In this new and fourth building of the Society opened to the public on November 12, 1932, we have a museum designed to tell the Story of America from the days of Columbus and his boisterous followers to the present day. Our story opens with the Spanish Exploration Room, the first of the thirty-eight chronological period rooms. Here we have the daily lives of the early Spanish colonists spread before us by means of the objects they used. The copy of the Paul Revere House which follows shows us the life of a typical middle-class family of New England during the eighteenth century. We also have in this clapboard house with its overhanging second story an example of the type of house common in the cities of the North during this time. The British Colonial dining room shows us a luxuriously furnished house of the man of wealth in the days before the Revolution. The copy of the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, displays for us the room in which George Washington delivered his second inaugural address. The wall case on the right contains the black velvet suit the first President wore on that occasion. The Victorian Room, a front parlor from the house of a prominent Chicago family of the 1850's, is another popular room. Its wallpaper is cream and gold and the furniture of carved rosewood upholstered in yellow satin. In the Chicago Figurine Gallery we find one hundred of the important women in the history of Chicago. From the Indian wife of Ouilmette, the early French trader for whom the suburb of Wilmette was named, down to Amelia Earhart Putnam of our own day, miniature figurines of Chicago's outstanding women parade before us across the diorama of the portico of the Chicago Historical Society. The Society's famous Lincoln Collection is displayed in a series of period rooms on the third floor. A great variety of objects which belonged to President and Mrs. Lincoln are gathered together in the Lincoln Hall. Here is the beautiful rosewood grand piano that Mrs.
Lincoln bought while living in the White House, the coat Lincoln was wearing the night he was shot, and the gold and ebony pen with which he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

In addition to provision for study of special period rooms, arrangements have been worked out with the Board of Education of Chicago for regular tours of the museum under competent guides. These tours are proving most satisfactory and will do much to give students a bird’s-eye view of the whole story of American history from Columbus to the World War, with particular emphasis on the history of Chicago and the Old Northwest. At the conclusions of these tours teachers often ask their students to prepare essays on some of the period rooms they visited. Many of these essays have been sent in to us by teachers and the care and intelligence displayed in them show the tours to be a valuable supplement to classwork. Some of the most interesting compositions have been written on the Thorne Miniature Rooms. These rooms, twenty-seven in number, are reproductions of English, French, Italian, and early American period rooms made to a scale of 1 inch to 1 foot. They are so tastefully furnished and accurately constructed that students in studying them find new interest in the times, the customs, and the culture of the people who lived in the periods represented.

Paralleling the educational work of our museum is that of our library. Whereas formerly, our library facilities were available only to members and to advanced researchers, today our great collection of more than 150,000 volumes, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, and manuscripts, much of it original source material, is available also to teachers of history and to their pupils.

Teachers send small groups or committees of students to the library for the purpose of carrying on research. In our Library Reading Room on a large bulletin
board and in a case provided for the purpose, is exhibited at the present time a set of notebooks made by a class of Chicago senior high school students who have done research work in our library. The present collection of notebooks covers such subjects as these: "Flags of the United States up to 1812"; "The American Indian"; "Colonial Education"; "Society, Life, and Activities of the Thirteen Original States from 1607 to 1812"; "Naval Leaders of America"; "Colonial Furniture and Household Goods," and "Schools and Colleges from 1619 to 1812."

A natural outgrowth of our contacts with educators of the Middle West, and one of which we are very proud, is our History Teachers' Association, with a membership from all types of schools from the kindergarten through the university graduate school. Our program of educational work also includes lectures, motion pictures, and radio programs. As a change from the lectures of other years, we have experimented this year with a series of motion pictures of an historical nature which, by attracting a more varied group of people, has provided an effective way of imparting correct historical information.

The Society sponsors similar programs for students on special historical holidays. D. W. Griffith's "Abraham Lincoln" was shown on Lincoln's birthday and many of the well-known Yale Series on other occasions. In order to accommodate the several thousand students who attend, it is frequently necessary to repeat such a program a number of times.

Two or three times we have featured radio programs, concerts by talented musicians on the musical instruments of other days which are found in our collection. These have awakened so much enthusiasm that we hope in the future to enlarge our sphere of activity in this respect.

These five activities I have submitted to you are examples of how an historical museum can make of itself a training ground in the field of good citizenship.

In addition to these we have planned two other activities which will begin as soon as funds permit. One of these is a special puppet class for children to be held at the museum. The children will construct their own puppets to represent prominent personages in history, dressing them in the proper costumes of the period. They will use these marionettes in dramatizing important historical events. It is hoped that as a result of this activity we shall have a traveling exhibit to send to the schools to help awaken the pupils' interest in American history. Our plans, now well advanced, will divide these classes into committees: one group to make the wooden figures, another to make the costumes, another to carry on research work in the library to decide on the proper costumes and hairdress for the puppets, and still others to build the stories and write the dialogue to be used in the dramatizations.

As the second of our future activities, we are planning to revive our Junior Citizens' Club which was of necessity discontinued on the removal of the museum to its new building. The purpose of the club will be to promote the ideals and activities of good citizens in the school, community, and nation. Fifteen students from each school will be selected on the basis of scholarship and leadership. Upon receipt of the names of the students thus chosen and of their credentials, the Society will issue certificates of membership in the Junior Citizens' Club. This certificate of membership includes the pledge of the Junior Citizens: "As a Junior Citizen of Chicago, I offer my heart, my mind, and my hands for the service of America. I will strive to lead a clean life, to be kind to my fellow students and associates, to uphold the standards of my school, to work for the betterment of my community and city; to honor, serve, and obey the laws of my country."

We feel at the Chicago Historical Society that museums are a valuable and as yet largely unutilized training ground for the future citizens of this country. With the wealth of information historical societies have stored in their archives, they are particularly well fitted to present the lessons of our economic and political past. By entering the field of civic education and embarking upon the training of the youth of America we feel that they can play a large part in developing an intelligent group of future citizens whose high ideals and standards will do much to make this country a finer land in which to live.

Editor's Note: This article is contributed to the Magazine by Mr. Shattuck, at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue.
Better Films

WHEN we realize that 11,000,000 children under thirteen years of age, of whom 6,000,000 are under seven, attend the movies at least once a week, and in many cases several times each week, we can better understand what a powerful and far-reaching influence these movies are having on the children of our country. It is of these children, especially the younger ones, that I am speaking this month.

Children naturally imitate what they see and hear, and one need only thoughtfully to watch them at play to discover where they obtain many of the patterns for their play and the type of their heroes and heroines. How many such heroes and heroines and how many conceptions of life have you seen in the movies that you would select to be your child’s ideal?

In a recent survey of what children of the primary grade like best in the movies choices were tabulated in the following order: Wild West, Funnies, War Pictures, Animal Pictures, Comedy, Airplane Pictures, Murder, Gangster and Mystery.

These few facts, and many more that could be given, should make us all realize that small children should attend only those pictures that are suitable, and then only when supervised. They should not go alone; they need some one, preferably their parent, to explain and answer their inevitable questions.

In many towns and cities Children’s Programs are sponsored by local Better Film Committees at least once a month. These programs are carefully selected through the cooperation of the manager and have filled a real community need. I believe this is one of the important features of Better Films work that such committees can well undertake, and is one of the points to be emphasized in this year’s program as outlined by the National Chairman.

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

ALICE ADAMS (RKO).
Katherine Hepburn, Fred Stone.
Hepburn gives an excellent characterization of a small-town girl and her tragic attempts to overcome her handicaps. There is a deep human appeal in this excellent family picture. A.

ANNA KARENINA (M.G.M.).
Greta Garbo, Frederic March, Freddie Bartholomew.
An exceptional picture with magnificent scenes displaying the grandeur of Imperial Russia. The film accentuates Anna’s struggle and the emphasis on the divorce problem is delicately and emphatically handled. A.

THE CRUSADES (Paramount).
Loretta Young, Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine De Mille.
An extremely dramatic and exciting film, emphasizing the fact that the finest ideal is trampled underfoot when its leaders follow only their own selfish aims and ambitions. The spectacular effects are unusually good, the picture certainly makes history real and entertaining. A. Y.

STEAMBOAT ROUND THE BEND (Fox).
Will Rogers, Anne Shirley, Irvin Cobb.
The late Will Rogers has an ideal picture in this story of life on the Mississippi during the river boat days of the nineties. A. Y. C.

HERE COMES THE BAND (M.G.M.).
Ted Lewis, Virginia Bruce, Ted Healy, Harry Stockwell.
This romance concerns two doughboys who become taxi drivers. During the war they learned to know what music means through Lowery and his military band. The theme song so well sung by young Stockwell is taken from American folk songs, excerpts of which are sung by Indians, negroes, hillbillies, etc. Excellent entertainment. A. Y.

JALNA (RKO).
Ian Hunter, K. Johnson, Jessie Ralph.
Taken from Mazo de la Roche’s prize novel, this delightful romance offers a study of the lives of the Whiteoak family in their ancestral Canadian home, Jalna, dominated by the 99-year-old grandmother. A. Y.

TOP HAT (RKO).
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers.
The story is flimsy, but fine dancing, good music, good comedy and lavish sets make this picture outstanding. A. Y.
BONNIE SCOTLAND (M.G.M.).
Laurel and Hardy.
A farce comedy in which Laurel and Hardy, seeking a legacy, travel to Scotland to collect. They join the Scottish Highlanders and are sent to India. Delightful scenery both in Scotland and India. A. Y. C.

ANNAPOLIS FAREWELL (Paramount).
Sir Guy Standing, Richard Cromwell, Tom Brown.
The atmosphere of Annapolis forms an ideal background for this picture. The ideals of patriotism and devotion to duty are made real and vivid by the effective performance of Sir Guy Standing, and the characteristics of the cadets by Brown and Cromwell. A. Y. C.

REDHEADS ON PARADE (Fox).
John Boles, Dixie Lee.
A wealthy manufacturer of titian hair dye, to advertise his product backs a motion picture production and is almost thwarted in his purpose by his chief competitors. Light entertainment. A. Y.

THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM (RKO).
Lionel Barrymore, Helen Mack, E. Ellis.
This picture taken from David Belasco’s well known play. Lionel Barrymore is excellent in the role of Peter Grimm, the grand old man, whose spirit is allowed to return after death to clear up the unhappiness he had unintentionally caused. A. Y.

GOOSE AND THE GANDER (First National).
George Brent, K. Francis.
A clever and amusing comedy of marital complications, in which an ex-wife plots revenge against the woman who "snatched" her former husband. A.

DIAMOND JIM BRADY (Universal).
Edward Arnold, Jean Arthur.
This picture is a fascinating one presenting the life and background of Diamond Jim Brady during the gay nineties. Good acting. A. Y.

BRIGHT LIGHTS (Warner Bros.).
Joe E. Brown, Ann Dvorak.
One of the best of Brown’s comedies, dealing with two vaudeville players, husband and wife (Brown & Dvorak), who eventually reach fame on Broadway. Singing, dancing, acrobatics and funny faces paced to hilarious comedy. A. Y. C.

THE 39 STEPS (Gaumont-British).
Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll.
A tale packed full of suspense when a young man becomes entangled in a plot against his own country, he overcomes great odds and traps the villains. Beautiful scenes of Scottish moors. A. Y.

CALL OF THE WILD (United Artists).
Clark Cable, Loretta Young.
From Jack London’s novel. Story of two prospectors during the rush for gold in the Yukon. Beautiful outdoor scenes add greatly to this film. A. Y.

HOP ALONG CASSIDY (Paramount).
Good western, with plenty of action, fine riding, good characterizations combined with beautiful natural settings, also good music. A. Y. C.

NELL GWYNN (United Artists).
Anna Neagle, Sir Cedric Hardwicke.
The settings and costumes are charming in this story of the orange vendor and her royal lover. A. Y.

SHORTS

THE PERFECT TRIBUTE (M.G.M.)
Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews’ story of Lincoln, beautifully screened. A striking lesson in genuine patriotism makes this an outstanding picture. Family.

WATER BABIES (United Artists). Silly Symphony.
Exquisite color pictures of a day of the water babies from the time the lily buds unfold until they creep back in the sheltering petals. Junior Matinee.

PRINCE, KING OF DOGS (M.G.M.).
The tricks of a remarkably intelligent dog, children will delight in this.

Mickey’s Garden (United Artists). Disney Color Cartoon.
Mickey in a garden learns the destructive power of insects. Junior Matinee.

ROUMANIA (RKO). Vagabond Series.
Scenes of romantic old Quebec, historic spots and statuary in a blanket of snow and ice. Junior Matinee.

QUEBEC (KRO). Vagabond Series.
Scenes of romantic old Quebec, historic spots and statuary in a blanket of snow and ice. Junior Matinee.

GARDEN GAIETIES (Columbia).
The flowers in Mother Nature’s garden dance and sing until the sun punches the clock. Junior Matinee.

Henrietta S. McIntire, National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

One of the greatest needs in the historical and genealogical field is some means of ascertaining what sources of information are available about any given locality; the location, degree of preservation, and accessibility of those sources, and which of them have been published.
It would not be extremely difficult to make such a survey; it would entail very little expense; but it would require intelligent planning, time, and much careful work.

No attempt should be made to copy records in connection with this survey. The work is that of systematically locating and describing all of each type record from the first record in the township or county down to a definite date, which varies according to the locality concerned. Types of records to be covered are: county and town records (not only wills and marriages, but deeds, court order books, suits at law or equity, apprentice lists, tax lists, plat books, etc.); church and cemetery records (locating and listing every church organized or holding services prior to a given date, and every burying ground); newspapers; private records (Bibles, diaries, etc.); and many kinds of miscellaneous material. Each record should be located, described, period covered indicated, and other pertinent information recorded.

Many chapters have decided to make a survey of the county in which they are located. If other chapters are interested, the National Chairman will be glad to furnish more detailed information and forms containing questions to be answered with reference to each type of record.

Such a survey will often stimulate local interest in the history of the locality, through the many contacts involved and the cooperation of the newspapers. A complete survey of any one county is a very decided contribution to the entire field of historical research.

JEAN STEVENSON,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

"THERE are no days when you should be more patriotic than on other days, and I ask you to wear every day in your heart our flag of the union."—President Woodrow Wilson (1915).

There is perhaps no other national subject on which the American public is noticeably so grossly ignorant as it is concerning the National Flag. Approximately a century and a half has gone by since our official adoption of the Stars and Stripes, and still the American people in general have not been instructed in the correct manner of using, displaying, and saluting their National Flag.

It is the intention of the present Correct Use of the Flag Committee to foster as far as may be possible in the nation's schools a definite program of education in Flag usage and reverence and Flag history. The Committee has tentatively outlined these first steps:

(a) Compiling an authoritative manual or handbook containing Flag history, national and state laws pertaining to the Flag, the National Flag Code, authentic facts and lists of well-known fiction concerning the Flag, Flag songs and poems, and useful suggestions about displaying the Flag. Such a manual should be made available to all libraries and schools desiring it.

(b) Compiling a series of twelve lessons in Flag history and Flag etiquette for distribution in grammar and high schools throughout the nation. The lessons will contain subject matter, questions, suggestions for drills, notebook exercises, and essays, and will be so arranged that they may be adapted to any grade.

(c) Enlisting the active cooperation of educational organizations in sponsoring such a nation-wide program. Each teacher in America should have a framed copy of the National Flag Code on her schoolroom wall.

(d) Sponsoring in grammar and high schools an essay contest on Flag history and Flag etiquette.

(e) Encouraging Flag Day programs on June 14 in all schools.

It is obviously the duty of a patriotic society such as the Daughters of the American Revolution to endeavor to educate the American people to revere their Flag as a living, meaningful symbol.

"The flag stands for all we hold dear—freedom, democracy, government of the people, by the people, and for the people."—Henry Cabot Lodge.

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON,
National Chairman.
Registrar General

THE War Department has informed the Registrar General that the government will furnish headstones for the unmarked graves of all veterans honorably discharged from the service of their country. A letter from Lt. Colonel John T. Harris, Q. M. Corps U. S. A., to Registrar General, under date of July 31, 1935, gives in detail the course that should be followed. It said:

"In response to your inquiry of July 25th, you are advised that Government headstones are furnished for the unmarked graves of all ex-service men whose last discharge was honorable, upon application therefor on the proper blanks and after verification of military service from War Department files or other authorized source. These are furnished free of cost, including the freight charges from the quarry to the railroad station nearest the cemetery.

In connection with applications for headstones for graves of Revolutionary War or War of 1812 veterans, it is suggested that as much as possible of the information noted on the inclosed memorandum be furnished. This is necessary, since War Department records of these Wars are meagre and verification is accepted from State records and authorized histories and other publications on file in your Library."

The Quartermaster General's Office also furnished a list of the data which should accompany applications for headstones for the graves of soldiers or sailors of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It follows:

1. Full name, rank, company, regiment, or State organization in which service was made, approximate date of death, and place of burial.

2. Name and rank of the officer who commanded the company or regiment in which the decedent served, or the name of the ship on which the decedent served.

3. Whether the decedent or any of his relatives received a pension or land warrant on account of Revolutionary War Service. This would enable this office to verify the service through the Pension Bureau.

4. If the information on which the application is based is obtained from the records of a historical society, from State records, or from a reliable history, furnish a brief extract copy of that portion of the records which pertain to the man's service, stating fully from what records the extract is made. If furnished by a society or State officer, the extract should be duly authenticated. Headstones cannot be supplied upon information based only upon hearsay or tradition.


MRS. LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Approved Schools

TAMASSEE, our D. A. R. School in South Carolina, was enabled to purchase the much needed refrigerator with the money received from the coupons sent in by D. A. R. members. Now the School is trying to collect 500,000 coupons, worth $2,000 in cash, with which to purchase equipment for a badly needed laundry. The coupons to be saved are those from Octagon Soap Products, Borden's Premium Brand Milks, Kirkman Soap Products, Luzianne Coffees and Teas, Rumford Baking Powder and Knox Sparkling Gelatine (Knox cartons count as coupons, as do Rumford Post Cards). Please save these coupons and see that your Chapter Chairman on Approved Schools receives them to send to Tamassee.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.
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.** How many books has the D. A. R. Library?

**Answer.** The D. A. R. Library has approximately 25,000 books and 5,000 manuscripts. Many of these are rare works upon genealogy now out of print and impossible to duplicate.

**Question.** Does a chapter have to secure a permit in order to have a bookplate?

**Answer.** There is no ruling regarding bookplates for chapters. Most of the States have a bookplate which is used in books presented by the State Society. If a chapter has a library, or presents many books to local schools or libraries, and therefore feels that the bookplate is needed, the question is one for decision solely by the chapter. Before final action, however, estimates should be secured because the design and execution of a bookplate is usually expensive.

**Question.** What is meant in the National By-Laws by the expression in Article I, Section 2, with reference to a C. A. R. joining the D. A. R., “and within one year after she has reached the age limit of membership in the Children of the American Revolution”?

**Answer.** The minimum age limit of membership in the D. A. R. is eighteen years. The maximum age limit in the C. A. R. is now twenty-one years. A member of the C. A. R. may become a member of the D. A. R. without payment of the initiation fee, provided she becomes a member of the D. A. R. at any time between her eighteenth birthday and her twenty-second birthday, the latter date being “within one year after she has reached the limit of membership” in the C. A. R. To do this, she must naturally be in good standing in the C. A. R.

**Question.** In our State there is considerable variation in the amount of dues of chapters. Is there any rule governing chapter dues, and, if not, what should determine the amount of chapter dues?

**Answer.** There can be no uniform requirement for chapter dues because of the varying conditions under which chapters exist. Large chapters in cities must usually pay rent for a place in which to meet whereas small chapters meet in homes. Some chapters prefer that dues cover all needs so that no entertainments for raising money are necessary. Others prefer low dues, raising special funds through plays, suppers, or other means. Local conditions must determine which is preferable for the individual chapter. Every chapter should have provided in its By-Laws dues sufficient to cover State dues, National dues, and the quotas for special National work, plus a reasonable sum for operation of the local chapter. In reckoning dues, all chapters should note the requirement of Article V, Section 2, of the National By-Laws: “The annual National dues of a member of a chapter shall be two dollars.”

**Question.** Who are lay members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution?

**Answer.** The term Lay Member has no official significance in the National By-Laws. It is merely used to distinguish the regular members from officers and Real Daughters. In connection with markers, the Lay Member Markers are used to distinguish them from Real Daughter Markers.

Answers to question in July issue as to who has subscribed to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE thirty or more years. Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle—“I became a member of the D. A. R. in 1898 and cannot remember the time I was without the MAGAZINE. It is always a great inspiration in our work.” Mrs. John W. Fletcher—“I am interested to see that Mrs. Edward Wilder of South Hingham, Mass., has reported being a subscriber since 1905.” Mrs. N. Howland Brown, 1213 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.—“I have been a constant subscriber to the MAGAZINE since March, 1908.” Mary I. Stille, 203 S. High St., West Chester, Pa., 92 years of age, writes, “I have every copy of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE bound to Vol. 68.”
Our Navy

ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON

"Speak softly and carry a big stick," was the policy of that great and loyal friend of the American Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, whose birthday has been commemorated as "Navy Day" each October 27th since 1922.

At this time citizens may well turn their thoughts in a special way to what their navy means to them, and to its needs in time of peace as well as war. Ex-President Roosevelt's motto both in private and public life was: "One flag, the American flag; one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence; one loyalty, loyalty to the American people." In the spirit of this declared principle he ardently defended the most effectual means of preserving this ideal—the American Navy.

Much has been said during the past few years of "world peace" and "outlawry of war." The Kellogg multilateral treaty was hailed by all the important nations of the world as the most practicable gesture toward peace that had yet been offered. Only an insane person or an imbecile wants war, and "if this moral declaration against war will keep the settlement of international disputes off the bloody battlefield, let us, by all means, keep before the world the ideals and terms of this pact." So said we all with hearts full of prayer and hope. What has become of the Kellogg Peace Pact?

At the Washington Limitation of Arms Conference called eight years before the signing of the Kellogg pact, the United States startled the world by making the greatest gesture toward international peace and friendship that has ever been made by any nation either before or after. Our government had laid down a building program for our naval establishment that would have made us the most powerful sea power of the day had it been carried to completion. We had learned from the cruel lessons of the World War that being inadequately prepared against war did not keep us out of the war, but on the contrary caused needless loss of the precious young manhood of America, and a tremendous cost to our economic life.

The naval building program of those years immediately following the close of the war was planned to meet the needs of a navy commensurate with the population and wealth of this great nation. It was not a "mere paper program," as certain pacifists have erroneously declared it to be, but represented ships already in the building and money actually spent. Large vessels totaling approximately 850,000 tons at a cost of $400,000,000 were sacrificed to the cause of world peace. We did not want other nations to fear us, only to respect us, and, believing in all sincerity that other nations would immediately follow our example and reduce their naval programs to a minimum, public opinion put the stamp of approval upon Secretary Hughes' magnificent offer. We destroyed our navy!
Events that followed that historic gathering in our own Memorial Continental Hall in 1921 are a matter of record, but how many have remembered them—or have they forgotten them for a purpose? By the terms of that agreement the United States soon found herself not only lacking the large vessels peculiarly suited to her national needs because of her few naval bases, but with a 5-5-3 ratio in ships that were secondary in importance to our defense. And, furthermore, Japan agreed to accede to this ratio giving to Great Britain and the United States the superior strength only upon condition that our government agree to give up any thought of naval bases at the Philippines, the Island of Guam, and the Aleutian Islands.

We know the failure of the Geneva Conference which was called by President Coolidge in the hope that this ratio might be extended to include other categories besides the battleships and large cruisers. It was hoped that total tonnage might be considered in arms limitation rather than types of ships, thus providing for the adequate protection of all the nations concerned. We failed primarily because we had nothing to sacrifice, we had sunk our magnificent new navy in a friendly gesture!

Then came the London Naval Conference. At last, it seemed, some honest basis of agreement for naval strength would be reached. The agreement that was finally made put the naval strength of the three signatory nations so high as to make the subject of “limitation” almost ludicrous. Officials of our government hoped that this was to be a maximum limit, and that none of the nations would need to build up to it. From all indications, however, this was not the opinion entertained by the governments of the other nations, for their program of building proceeded straightway. By the end of 1936 the navies of Great Britain and Japan will have attained treaty strength if the program already laid down and appropriated for is carried to completion.

One startling fact was driven home to the people of our country as a result of the London Naval Conference of 1930. The nations of the old world feared and hated one another, they refused to reduce their navies because they did not trust the others’ motives. Each nation showed a willingness to limit the types of vessels that were not definitely essential for its protection, and was loath to restrict any other types. The final treaty agreements, it seemed, were not wholly satisfactory to any of the participants. From the American point of view it meant building up the navy to a much higher limit than this country had anticipated, and it also meant for us a terrific expenditure of money to replace the navy that had been scrapped by the terms of the Washington Conference.

The subject of naval bases has never been seriously discussed at any of these international conferences, in spite of the fact that it plays a vital part in the strength of the American Navy. Japan was protected against our possible fortifications in the Pacific by the terms of the Washington Conference; but no thought has been given to American protection from possible unfriendly nations in waters adjacent to our shores, and this could so logically have been a part of the discussions on those historic occasions.

The suggestion that Great Britain abandon her naval bases in the Caribbean as a gesture of international good-will has come, oddly enough, from an Englishman. Said Charles Kingsley Webster, wartime member of the British General Staff: “We could produce an immediate effect on American opinion if we made clear, as we might have done long ago, that we have abandoned our naval bases in the Caribbean. In policy we have long recognized that the United States has a paramount interest there and it is time we demonstrated clearly that our strategy recognizes that fact.” Several British periodicals picked up this suggestion at the time and pressed it editorially, pointing out that Britain’s naval bases at Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados “constitute moral if not actually military threats to the Panama Canal.”

The naval bases in possession of Japan and Great Britain are far in excess of the number operated by the United States. The subject of a proper and just distribution of naval bases might well have been considered at each of the Naval Conferences. There would have been less misunderstanding regarding our insistence upon keeping the battleship, the bulwark of the American Navy. Our fleet needs vessels that can
traverse the great distances between bases without refueling. The islands of the Caribbean are most vital to the security of the United States, and by a possible combination of unfriendly forces, the defensive power of our fleet in these waters might be seriously hampered. By international agreement the Panama Canal must be kept open to international trade, and the American Navy has most effectively guarded this obligation. Thus it will be seen that conditions in the Caribbean must be kept friendly to our international trust as well as to our own national welfare.

In view of present chaotic conditions in many parts of the world, and the announced intention of treaty signatories to cancel agreements arrived at in London, it is a matter for great rejoicing that the people of this country have at last become “navy-minded.” No longer does pacifist propaganda against a strong navy outweigh the demand of an aroused citizenry for adequate protection. The map of Europe is open before us, and we have not enough fingers to touch all the danger spots now seething with unrest. This nation is now free to build a navy that will in truth “protect it against all enemies” and a program to this end is now on the way. Our own history has taught us that we have never been sufficiently prepared against attack until we are very near the end of the combat—and about that time we are in a position to conclude a victorious peace!

Theodore Roosevelt said: “So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and trained navy is the best guarantee against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.”

National Defense News Items

THE SUPREME COURT

At twelve o’clock on the seventh of October, the Supreme Court of the United States convenes in its majestic new building facing the United States Capitol.

The nine men who compose this Court are interesting personalities. They are generally classed as progressives and conservatives, Chief Justice Hughes being a progressive. Associate Justices Roberts, Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo are the others of this group, while Justices Van Devanter, Pierce, Butler and Sutherland are known as conservatives.

The decisions of the Court have from the beginning exerted great influence on the development of these United States. Progress has been made more often through interpretation than through amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States is recognized as the most powerful judicial body in the world.

At the present time when an amendment to restrict the power of the Supreme Court is being contemplated, every American should study the Constitutional authority, the great decisions of the past, the men who have made these decisions and the problems of today. Why the suggestion that the powers of the Court be restricted?

NAVAL COMMUNICATION RESERVE

The Naval Communication Reserve has rendered valuable assistance in connection with the recent disaster in Florida.

The mission of this branch of the naval service is to procure, organize and train the officers and the men necessary for the expansion and operation of the Naval Communication Service in time of national emergency.

The members are selected from radio engineers, specialists, experts in traffic, executives of commercial, radio, broadcasting and telegraph companies, and operators of shore, ship and amateur radio stations. An opportunity is offered young men interested in radio to prepare themselves for service to their country in addition to increasing their knowledge of the art. One of the peacetime functions of the Reserve is to furnish emergency communications for Red Cross operations in stricken areas.
NAVAL BASES

The United States naval bases are few and far between. There are four in the Pacific and three in Atlantic waters.

Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands is well fortified and equipped. The bases at Samoa and Guam are little more than moorings and are entirely undefended. The base at Cavite in the Philippines is in need of modernization. It will probably pass out of American hands when the islands gain complete independence. The annual fleet maneuvers in the Pacific demonstrated the need for adequate bases. A new base on the Aleutian Islands may be recommended.

The Canal Zone has the best naval base in the possession of the United States, but it is without dry-docks. The bases at Guantanamo Bay and the Virgin Islands are moorings only. The question of naval bases has long been a serious problem. It is expected that the expiration of the London Naval Treaty on December 31, 1936, will see plans perfected for their equipment.

VINSON-TRAMMELL NAVAL ACT

It had been hoped that a new era was ushered in with the Versailles disarmament clauses, the Washington and London Naval treaties, the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and the nine-power China treaty, but history has proved disappointing.

At Washington in 1921 we surrendered our high naval position and sank real ships, new ships, to give expression to our desire for peace, and we have continued to neglect to build to the levels set by Treaty.

President Roosevelt’s decision to build up our Navy has met with general approval. The Vinson-Trammell Naval Act has given the authority and Congress is annually appropriating the money for an adequate Navy by 1942.

Contracts have just been let for the initial work on thirteen naval vessels in accordance with provisions of the 1936 Naval Appropriation Act.

THE NAVAL RESERVE

The Fleet Naval Reserve consists of one hundred and forty-eight divisions located in various cities throughout the country, each and all ready for instant mobilization or assignment to duty on their designated type of ship.

Only those are enlisted who would be of real value to the Navy before training stations could turn out officers and men, and before a draft would be effective in an emergency. Officers and men attend regular drills and receive theoretical and practical training for their assigned duties. Weekend cruises give experience in small boat operation.

A summer cruise on board a destroyer and extending over a period of approximately two weeks, gives first hand experience of life in the Navy. The cruises sometimes extend to foreign waters and so broaden the experience of the personnel. The battleship Wyoming has recently steamed out of Annapolis carrying Naval Reserve units on their annual cruise.

Packages of material for Constitution Day have been sent by the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education to those organized Study Groups which have reported their continued interest. The Hand Book for 1935-36 and the National Defense News for September have gone in duplicate to every chapter, one to the Regent and one to the National Defense Chairman. The Constitution of the United States has been printed in attractive form, and a Catechism on the Constitution, which has proved very useful, is also available at cost.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy, Admiral Isamu Takechita, has arrived in the United States to attend the Annual Congress of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In a broadcast from San Francisco he stated that “between Japan and America there is no problem which can not be solved in a mutual spirit of concession and friendliness.”

To Theodore Roosevelt, whose birthday is now celebrated as Navy Day, he paid glowing tribute to “a genuine friend and admirer of Japan,” saying, “It was he who saw the decline of the Atlantic era and predicted the rise of a Pacific era.”

The United States, while insisting on adequate defense, is consistently refusing to be drawn or forced into unfriendly relations with other nations.
REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., CELEBRATED "CAROLINA DAY" ON THE 159TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, AFTERWARD CALLED THE BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRE IN HONOR OF FORT SULLIVAN'S GALLANT DEFENDER, GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRE. ADMIRAL E. B. FENNER, OFFICERS AND MEN, A DETACHMENT OF MARINES FROM THE CHARLESTON NAVY YARD, AND INFANTRY FROM FORT MOULTRE, TOOK PART WITH CHAPTER MEMBERS AND GUESTS IN THE EXERCISES.

ANN PAMELA CUNINGHAM, COLUMBIA, AND WILLIAM CAPERS CHAPTERS, SOUTH CAROLINA, RECENTLY HELD AN EXHIBITION OF EARLY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SILVER AT THE STUDIO OF DORA GRAY IN COLUMBIA, TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE BRONZE TABLET HONORING THE SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA WHICH THE STATE D.A.R. WISHES TO PLACE IN THE STATE HOUSE. AMONG THE SILVER WERE PIECES THAT BELONGED TO THOMAS HEYWARD, SIGNER, LEWIS MORRIS, SIGNER, GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, COLONEL TREADWELL SMITH, JOHN MILLEDGE, GENERAL JOHN BLASSINGAME, JOHN C. CALHOUN, AND OTHERS. ONE OF THE OLDEST PIECES WAS A FISH SET MADE IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1735 FOR CATHERINE BAYNARD WITH THE BAYNARD CASTLE OF LONDON ESPECIALLY ENGRAVED ON THE BLADE OF THE KNIFE.

ROGER SHERMAN CHAPTER, NEW MILFORD, CONN., CONTRIBUTED TO CONNECTICUT’S TERCENTENARY PROGRAM BY PLANTING A TREE WHICH IS A DESCENDANT OF THE CHARTER OAK, CONNECTICUT’S MOST FAMOUS TREE.
MIRIAM BENEDICT CHAPTER, LA PORTE, INDIANA, ENTERED THIS PRIZE-WINNING FLOAT IN A RECENT PARADE.

TABLEAU: WASHINGTON FAMILY AT MOUNT VERNON, CHRISTMAS EVE, 1783.

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER, PORT RICHMOND, N. Y. D.A.R. FLAG PRESENTED TO THE CHAPTER ON ITS 21ST BIRTHDAY BY THE JUNIOR GROUP OF THE CHAPTER IN HONOR OF MRS. NEWTON D. CHAPMAN, HONORARY RECENT AND ORGANIZER OF THE JUNIOR GROUP. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. BYRON M. FAST, RECENT, MISS ALICE RABBAGE, MISS BARBARA FAST (JUNIORS), MRS. NEWTON D. CHAPMAN, AND MISS MILDRED MACKIE, CHAIRMAN OF JUNIOR GROUP
The Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education operates continuously throughout the year. A staff of trained workers is on duty every day that Memorial Continental Hall is open.

More and more this department of work in the national society becomes a necessary and vital part of the organization’s activities. It had its inception some nine years ago when the discovery of subversive forces working to undermine the institutions and overthrow the government of the United States startled the citizenry throughout the land into doing something about it.

Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson of Winnetka, Illinois, the new national chairman of this committee, was made the Illinois Society’s national defense chairman in 1927, serving in that capacity for two years, and for the three years following was national vice-chairman in charge of the central division. During the past three years she has continued her interest in this phase of the work by lecturing before women’s clubs and other groups. Thus she brings to the office of national chairman eight consecutive years of interest and study in national defense problems.

The new chairman calls herself “a militant defender but a liberal in thought.” Her messages to the State and chapter workers have urged a constructive program with a well planned and logical approach in its presentation. She believes with her predecessors that this method will win to the cause of national defense many who now differ chiefly because of misinformation. With the phrase “through patriotic education” added to the original name of the National Defense Committee it is incumbent upon these committee chairmen to see that the members of their chapters have the proper information on this subject, and are themselves educated in the fundamentals before presenting subjects to others. The national defense office endeavors to send out only such material as can be backed up by irrefutable facts. The chairman urges that it is imperative for the sake of the Society’s good name as well as for the patriotic work itself, that this method be adhered to by all defense workers. It would seem superfluous to say that this committee work, like every other activity of the D. A. R., is non-political, non-sectarian, and unprejudiced save for the welfare of the country.

Mrs. Sisson joined the General Henry Dearborn Chapter of Chicago nearly twenty years ago, serving as its fourth regent. She has served the Illinois State society in many capacities, among them State vice-regent, and during the past two years as parliamentarian. She was a librarian before her marriage and is a member of the National League of American Penwomen.

The twelve vice-chairmen of the committee have been chosen for their interest and training in this work. Each one will make a definite contribution to some phase of the ever-increasing activities of the department which are limited only to the extent of the per capita receipts.

The committee will continue to publish each month the “National Defense News” containing articles and news items on the many phases of this department’s work. The third annual Handbook of concise but comprehensive information has been sent to all chapter and state chairmen, besides many others on the ever-growing mailing list.

One of the immediate projects of this
committee has been the publication of ten thousand copies of the Constitution of the United States with the insignia and name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is adding to the stock of material on the Constitution by reprinting and mimeographing articles that are suitable. It is expected that requests for such material will increase rapidly as the celebration of the sesquicentennial in 1937 approaches. The National Defense Committee will welcome authenticated articles on this subject and on any and all phases of the work of this department.

ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON,
Chairman.

Junior Membership

The formation of junior groups will be directed from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, and to her office all reports concerning this activity should be sent.

Every member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution realizes the need of youth in all phases of committee work as well as in the national life of our country. The President General has expressed her conviction that only by encouraging and interesting the younger D. A. R. members will the Society fulfill its noblest mission. To that end she hopes to arouse and hold the attention of the senior members of the Society by the continued and concentrated effort of forming junior groups within chapters.

It is a most happy circumstance that for many years such groups have been in existence in different sections of the United States, and it is hoped that similar articles to the one so interestingly written for the D. A. R. Magazine of July, 1935, regarding junior activities in a western state, may be submitted to either the Magazine Editor or to this office.

In order to give all possible impetus to this project, a number of assistants have been appointed by the President General. In this number are included members who have had the experience of forming such groups, and additional junior members who will aid the seniors to further stimulate the desires and interests of chapter regents in the formation of junior groups, making the plan so inviting that relatives and friends of the young women will wish to join the Society, if not already members.

These assistants may explain the problems of a young girl contingent upon the transition period from C. A. R. into a D. A. R. membership. She has not had time to grasp the significance of the change nor her importance to the chapter, and she often hesitates to attend the meetings because there are so few members of her own age present.

This is where the advantage of a junior group is manifested. Such groups will serve to bridge the gap between youth and maturity. By the gathering together of young women of similar age and interests, and by the loving welcome and interest of the chapter members, these young people may enjoy their own meetings and receive preparation for the more serious work of the parent chapter which they will assume when they reach the age of 35—the suggested time for senior duties.

The leaflets containing information regarding Formation and Activity of Junior Groups Within Chapters may be obtained free of charge by writing to the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The suggestions contained in these leaflets are just suggestions and should be modified and adjusted to fit conditions in the chapter and locality where the Junior Group is to be formed.

The question of the suitable age limit of Juniors is asked very often, some thinking that thirty-five years is too old, while others consider thirty-five years too young.

It is hoped that the Juniors will use judgment and discrimination in adjusting this problem. It is suggested that they will not bind themselves to a hard and fast rule, also that the senior chapter members will be understanding and helpful when approached for advice.

Membership in the Junior Group should
not and does not prevent active participation in the official activity of the Senior Group, in fact it should be advocated and encouraged. There are several Junior Groups now functioning in which there are members serving in the Senior Group while some of the seniors are included in the Junior Group activities, an ideal feature of this movement, for it must always be remembered that juniors and seniors alike are members of the parent chapter.

Added questions, regarding the suggestions, deal with the privilege of junior representation on the chapter Board of Management.

It is earnestly hoped that a vote of chapter and Board members will give this recognition to the chairman of the Junior Group. It is only by such encouragement and appreciation of the very real importance of the Junior membership to our National Society that their interest in the work of the Senior Group may be stimulated.

The officers of the Junior Group may change with the election of the parent chapter officers, but it is not obligatory.

Please understand that the suggestions which are made are flexible in character and subject to change by chapters and members, provided always that the changes conform to the National, State and Chapter By-Laws:

**For Assistant Workers**

It is well to confer with the state regent in regard to proposed activities for formation of junior groups.

Preliminary pioneering may begin with national C. A. R. president, state directors and presidents of C. A. R. societies. Give them copies of the leaflets of suggestions, and impress upon them the need to inform the members of this pleasurable experience ahead of them with friends of their own ages.

As may be noted, the chapter regent or her appointee is the sponsor and guide to the junior members both before and after the formation of the group, but the assistants have a definite and vital part in the project:

**Assistants are Requested**

1. To speak for and of the plan whenever opportunities present themselves.

2. Strive to interest state regents, chapter regents—new members of the Society as well as those already members.

3. Issue the leaflet whenever advisable, which explains the civic, educational, philanthropic and patriotic value to communities by the functioning of such groups.

4. Please accept invitations to speak to chapters. It would be of advantage to invite the chairman of some junior group to accompany the Assistant to explain the particular work in which her group is engaged.

5. Encourage cooperation with other groups of young people in local enterprises. Music is a great factor for sociability. Group singing should be encouraged.

6. Please obtain names of chapters which are featuring junior groups and send date of formation, names and addresses of the junior chairman and her officers to the office of the organizing secretary general, where records concerning the junior group will be maintained.

**Helen Pouch, Chairman.**

**Filing and Lending Bureau**

**Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson**, Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau, served Arrowhead Chapter, Redlands, California, as Treasurer, Regent, member of the Executive Board and Committee Chairman, and the State of California as Treasurer, which office she is now holding.

The committee is now reviewing and revising papers already on hand, and eliminating duplicates and papers that are now out of date. When this work is completed, the 1935 edition of the catalog will be issued, and distribution will be made to each Chapter Regent through the State Chairmen.
FOR years the struggle to build up and maintain a MAGAZINE worthy to be the organ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has continued. It will be continued as long as the present National Chairman of the Magazine Committee holds office, and I hope, much longer.

Much has been accomplished and the MAGAZINE is a credit to the Society. It needs, however, further support. Not financial support necessarily, because the MAGAZINE has been self supporting during the last two years, despite the business depression. It has closed those years with a surplus on hand. The support the MAGAZINE needs and should have is one hundred per cent circulation among the members of the Society.

The MAGAZINE is worthy of the patronage of the members. It has been designed to give them accurate and interesting information regarding the activities of the chapters, of the state organizations, and of the national administration of the Society. It has made and continues to make a specialty of genealogical reports that in turn make it easy for prospective members to obtain the data necessary for admission. Further, the MAGAZINE contains historical articles and articles dealing with present day problems of real value.

Members should realize and remember that the MAGAZINE has tremendous possibilities as the organ of a Society powerful for good and for patriotic service. No more effective way can be found of reaching the members and of promoting the various movements backed by the Society—such as befriending the youth, which is close to your President General’s heart. The majesty of the printed word is great.

Proposals have been made that the MAGAZINE be reduced to bulletin form; that it be cheapened in cost of production, and then sent to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This would, indeed, be to cheapen the MAGAZINE. There would not then be space, as there is today, to tell the very vital and interesting activities of the Society. These proposals do not have the sympathy of the National Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

D. PURYEAR, Chairman.

A Suggestion

As the National Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee can not attend State Conferences at a long distance to address groups on the work of this committee, the vice-chairmen, chosen from different parts of the country, will speak, whenever given the opportunity, and explain the work for her. If any State wishes to hear more about Girl Home Makers work, they should communicate with the vice-chairman located nearest them and invite her to address them. The Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William B. Neff, 2561 Coventry Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and the National Chairman, will speak whenever possible.

MRS. Lester S. Daniels,
National Chairman.
THERE is a glamour of romance about the organization of most societies. The story of the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution is full of adventure and inspiration. As one looks back to October 11th, 1890, to the formal organization of the Society held in the parlor of "The Strathmore Arms" in Washington, a feeling of reverence and wonder steals over one.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the wife of the President of the United States, was unanimously elected President General. The next officer chosen was the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters. This officer was Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who held the position until 1891, when she resigned. Another Vice-President General, Mrs. Henry Boynton, then took charge of the work with two assistants—Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. Leo Knott. The Vice-President General held the position in Charge of Organization of Chapters until the 23rd Continental Congress, when certain changes were made in the Constitution of the Society.

At that time it was resolved that there should be an officer for this service with the title Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Henry L. Main was the first to be elected to this office.

In November, 1890, the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters sent letters to prominent women asking them to serve as State Regents. The first five were:

- Mrs. N. B. Hogg of Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. de B. R. Keim, Connecticut.
- Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island.
- Miss Louise Ward McAllister, New York.
- Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Virginia.

It is of interest to note that the first chapter was formed in Chicago early in March of 1891 with Mrs. Frank Osborn as Regent; also that Mrs. de B. R. Keim of Connecticut organized more chapters in the "Nutmeg State" than any other organizer elsewhere, and brought the largest delegation to the first Congress. For several years this state carried the banner for the most chapters, as it was one of the sections plowed over in the Revolutionary period, and left many descendants to rise up and honor the men who fought under General Putnam.

The first Continental D. A. R. Congress was convened in the week in which the 22nd of February fell, and established the custom that held good up to 1904, when the date was changed to the week of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, when the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid. The first Continental Congress was held in the "Church of Our Father," February 22-23-24, 1892, with a large attendance.

Compare the attendance of the first gathering with that of Continental Congress in this year, 1935, with hundreds of delegates and alternates filling the vast Constitution Hall, and with records of the Society showing 2,493 chapters and a membership of over 147,000.

In the August 1907 number of the American Magazine (now the D. A. R. Magazine) in the report of the 6th day proceedings of the 16th Continental Congress, Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, is the recommendation from the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, "that an amendment to the Constitution be formulated which will enable the Society to create an office for the purpose of organizing chapters of the N. S. D. A. R. in foreign countries" and that an amendment covering this point be presented at this Congress to be acted upon by the 17th Continental Congress.

It is worthy of comment that the Founders were women of vision and judgment, for as one compares the present duties of the office of Organizing Secretary General there is little difference to be found with those of the past officer who was Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters. The only changes are that Credentials,
then a part of the work of the Organizing Secretary General's office, is now directed by a Chairman of Credentials, the membership cards formerly prepared in the Organizing Secretary General's office are now made from the papers of the Applicants by the Registrar General's office, but filed in the former office; and the mailing list of the National Society prepared by the Registrar General's office is now compiled by the Organizing Secretary General's staff.

On page 54 of the Story of the Records is found the following: "Another very important office under the supervision of the Board of Management, is the Vice-President in Charge of Organization. Chapter Regents are presented to the national board through this Vice-President General, chapter regents having been in most cases appointed by the State Regents.

"When a regent is elected, a request is sent to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a chapter, and upon confirmation of such request, notice is sent to the regent; their chapter is recorded in the chapter ledger, chapter card catalogue, and chapter files; and the chapter regent's commission sent. Before being presented, all names in the chapter must be compared with the records, to be assured that they are composed of members in good standing with the Society.

"All resignations of chapter regents are presented to the Board—their resignations are recorded in the chapter ledger. The date of the organization of chapters, names of chapters, and marriages and deaths of chapter regents must be recorded in the chapter ledger. The chapter card catalogue, which contains a record of all chapter officers, with the date of their election, is arranged by states and then by chapters alphabetically—organized chapters being in one drawer and unorganized in another. The original lists of officers being typewritten, are filed in chapter files, each list being kept in the archives of the Society. Charter blanks are issued to all organized chapters, and are returned filled out with the chapter members, officers, date of organization, etc. At the monthly meetings of the Board of Management, a résumé of the month's work is submitted. All letters are recorded, date of answer noted and filed, and all important answers copy-pressed—certificates of membership are dated also. To keep these records up to date, and answer the letters in this department, necessitates a great amount of correspondence.

"The Vice-President General in charge of organization being chairman of the Credential Committee, adds greatly to the correspondence and work of this office.

"The work of the card catalogue is also under the supervision of the Vice-President General in charge of the organization of chapters. These cards, on which is the full name and address and chapter to which the member belongs are made for every applicant admitted to the National Society at the monthly board meetings, and placed alphabetically in members catalogue. Every ancestor that is claimed by said applicant is recorded. If not already in ancestors' catalogue, a card is made with full record of service, and the name and national number of descendant placed thereon. If ancestor's card is already in the card catalogue, the papers of said applicant are compared with those of the other descendants, and service verified—the name of the said descendant being placed on this card.

"All lines of genealogy are carefully watched and discrepancies noted. Every resignation is noted on the membership card of each individual, and the name is noted on her application papers."

Your attention is directed to the January, 1933, number of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE where a very comprehensive article may be found, written by the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, 1932-1935. This gives a detailed account of the activities, functions and methods of the office as carried on at present.

The following pamphlets of information are issued from the office of the Organizing Secretary General free of charge except where otherwise noted. Careful study of these and of the National By-Laws will greatly enhance the interest in and knowledge of the modus operandi of the National Society.

1. Information for Chapters and Organizing Regents.
2. Program for Organization of Chapters.
3. Welcome for New Members.

5. Official Mailing List (price $10.00 to be sent to Treasurer General). This may be obtained by forwarding the written approval of the State Regent with statement for what object the list will be used. This list must never be used for commercial purposes.


At all times members are welcome in this office and locations for organization of chapters will be gratefully considered; also the names of new chapters. Since the By-Laws require that names of chapters shall be prior to 1825, it is suggested that the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, or their wives, be chosen.

In order to keep the files, records and references, information concerning which there is constant demand, the following data should be sent to the office of the Organizing Secretary General promptly:

- All changes of addresses. Marriages and deaths are reported first to the Treasurer General, then referred to this office for record to be made of them on the members' cards.
- Elections of State officers should be reported.
- Date of formation of Junior Groups and names of Group officers. Please add other important data.

It is hoped that the members who read and consider the growth of this beloved Society will realize the importance of gaining new members and of organizing new chapters; that the maps of states will be studied with the idea in mind of forming chapters in places where they will be most valuable; that they will gather prospective members in groups and inform them of the opportunities for service to communities in state and country by membership in the Society; above all, may they appeal to the youth of our land. They are unquestionably the inspiration, joy and comfort of our lives, and they will be the workers and leaders of tomorrow.

Meeting of New York State Conference

The Fortieth Annual New York State Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held in New York City, October 6-9, at the Hotel Roosevelt, by invitation of the twenty Greater New York Chapters. Mrs. William Henry Clapp, of Cohocton, State Regent, will preside at all sessions.

At the opening session on Monday morning, October 7, Mrs. William A. Becker, President General N. S. D. A. R., will deliver an address.

Monday evening, a banquet and entertainment will be given in honor of the President General and the State Regent.

Special attention is being given to preparation of exhibits which will show "What the Daughters Do" through their patriotic, historic, and educational activities. Round table forums will be held in charge of state officers and state chairmen. An historical program will be featured on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday afternoon a pilgrimage will be made to visit the Historic Billopp Conference House on Staten Island.
Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE,
Historian General

Oct. 1, 1781—Birthday of the naval hero, James Lawrence. a. What were his words when mortally wounded?

Oct. 1, 1800—Spain ceded Louisiana to France by secret treaty.

Oct. 1, 1804—District of Louisiana and territory of New Orleans formed.

Oct. 1, 1884—The International Prime Meridian Conference opened at Washington, D. C. a. How many nations sent representatives? b. What was the vote on the selection of a prime meridian?

Oct. 2, 1921—The U. S. paid tribute to the dead soldiers of France by a ceremony in that country. a. What was the nature of the ceremony?

Oct. 3, 1800—Birth of George Bancroft, most famous American historian. a. What famous institution did he establish?

Oct. 4, 1777—The battle of Germantown. a. What accident prevented a strategic victory which might have ended the war?

Oct. 5, 1781—Americans and French besieged Yorktown, Va. a. What branch of the French defense service gave decisive aid and under whose command?

Oct. 7, 1763—An important Royal Proclamation restricting the surveying and granting of lands by the American colonies. a. What limits were reserved to the Indians?

Oct. 7, 1765—Delegates from the colonies except New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia met in convention. a. For what purpose?

Oct. 7, 1777—Battle of Saratoga. a. What commander, later discredited, led the American forces to a brilliant victory?

Oct. 7, 1780—Battle of King’s Mountain.

Oct. 8, 1492—Crew of Columbus’ ship attacked him and nearly threw him overboard.

Oct. 8, 1871—The great Chicago fire destroyed almost the entire city. a. What was the estimated loss?

Oct. 9, 1858—The first overland mail from San Francisco to St. Louis reached the latter city. a. How long did the trip require?

Oct. 10, 1913—The Gamboa Dike was blown up by a prearranged electric spark, removing the last obstruction to navigation through the Panama Canal.

Oct. 11, 1779—Evacuation of Rhode Island by the British begun.

Oct. 11, 1890—The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was organized. a. Who were the founders? b. Who was the first President General?

Oct. 12, 1492—Christopher Columbus discovered America. a. What rewards were promised by Columbus and by the King and Queen of Spain to the member of the expedition who should first site land? b. Who won them? c. Where did Columbus land?


Oct. 12, 1886—Bartholdi’s statue, “Liberty Enlightening the World” (Statue of Liberty), was dedicated. a. By whom was it presented to the United States?

Oct. 14, 1774—Declaration of the First Continental Congress was issued. a. What did it cover?

Oct. 16, 1786—Ordinance for the establishment of a United States Mint was passed by Congress. a. Where was the first mint located?

Oct. 17, 1840—The steamship “Arcadia” arrived at Boston from Liverpool on a record trip. a. How long did the passage require?

Oct. 17, 1907—The first commercial wireless was sent across the Atlantic. a.

[ 619 ]
Who was the inventor of wireless telegraphy?

Oct. 18, 1898—The island of Puerto Rico was formally taken by the U. S. Army and Navy. a. By whom was it first discovered and when?

Oct. 19, 1765—Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress adopted. a. How many representatives from how many colonies were present? b. Who was the foremost speaker? c. What important declarations were made?

Oct. 19, 1781—Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va. a. What was the significance of this event? b. How did France greatly assist in the victory? c. Upon what was Cornwallis vainly depending for relief? d. Who received the sword of surrender and why? e. How have the Daughters of the American Revolution commemorated this event?

Oct. 20, 1795—Treaty with Spain authorizing the opening of the Mississippi River and establishing territorial boundaries.

Oct. 20, 1820—Spain ratified treaty with the United States by which Florida was ceded to the latter.

Oct. 22, 1682—William Penn landed at Newcastle. a. What city did he lay out?

Oct. 22, 1735—Birth of John Adams. a. Whom did he follow as President of the U. S.? b. What was the name of his famous wife?

Oct. 24, 1682—The Edict of Nantes, guaranteeing liberty of conscience to the Huguenots was repealed. a. What results of this were felt in America?

Oct. 24, 1791—First session of the second Congress opened. a. Where was it held?


Oct. 26, 1825—The Erie Canal was completed. a. Who was the instigator of it and when did he first propose it?


Oct. 30, 1674—Edmund Andros assumed the governorship of New York. a. By whose authority? b. Of what other state did he become governor?

Oct. 30, 1735—Birth of John Adams. a. Whom did he follow as President of the U. S.? b. What was the name of his famous wife?

Oct. 31, 1753—Washington left Virginia with Governor Dinwiddie's message to the French. a. How old was he? b. What was the message? c. Where did he take it?

Answers to these questions will appear on page 622

Answers to September Questions

Sept. 1, 1682—a. To Massachusetts in 1656. b. George Fox. c. According to George Fox the name was first given to himself and his followers by Justice Bennet at Derby in 1650 because "I bid them tremble at the word of the Lord".

Sept. 5, 1774—a. Samuel Adams proposed it by conversation and letter and Benjamin Franklin also suggested it by letter, but James Otis made the motion. b. Carpenter’s Hall. c. A Declaration of Rights and Wrongs of the Colonies; recommendation of an agreement not to import British goods after Dec. 1, 1774 and not to export goods to England after September 10, 1775 unless their wrongs were righted; a resolution commending Massachusetts for its temperate resistance to objectionable measures of Parliament; declaration that “if these acts shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, all America ought to support them in their opposition”.

Sept. 6, 1620—a. 102. b. Provincetown, Cape Cod, November 11, 1620. c. December 11, 1620.

Sept. 6, 1522—a. The “Victoria.”

Sept. 6, 1781—a. It was resisted by 157 men at the garrison against 600 British regulars directed by Benedict Arnold; no quarter was given; the officer of the garrison was thrust through by his own sword when it was received by the enemy in sign of surrender; wholesale slaying followed. (Correction: 1781 instead of 1783 as in the September issue.)

Sept. 6, 1901—a. At the exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. b. He quoted the words of Jesus: “Forgive them; they know not what they do”.


Sept. 9, 1609—a. To find a northwest passage. b. Four.

Sept. 10, 1813—a. Oliver Hazard Perry. b. The death of Washington. c. The capture of the entire British squadron. c. “We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

Sept. 11, 1814—a. The British retreated into Canada, which move practically ended the war.


Sept. 13, 1759—a. James Wolfe at 32. b. “Thank God; I die happy!” c. The fall of the citadel was the death blow to French power in North America.

Sept. 14, 1847—a. General Winfield Scott. b. New Mexico and Upper California were ceded to the U. S. in consideration of a payment of $15,000,000 by the U. S. and the assumption of $3,000,000 of unsettled claims of American citizens against Mexico.


Sept. 17, 1630—a. In honor, not of Rev. John Cotton as claimed by some, because he came in 1633, but of Mr. Isaac Johnson, the great friend and supporter of the Massachusetts colony. Mr. Johnson was from Boston in England. b. William Blaxton (sometimes spelled Blackstone), a retired Episcopal clergyman was the first English settler. The Indians had named the place “Shawmut” (living fountains). Mr. Blaxton earnestly entreated John Winthrop and his company to settle there where he already had a cottage.

Sept. 17, 1787—a. Independence Hall, Philadelphia. b. Thirty-nine. c. George Washington. d. Ratification by conventions of nine states was necessary. The ninth to sign was New Hampshire which ratified it on June 21, 1788.


Sept. 19, 1796—a. Domestic: “... respect for its (this government’s) authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of Liberty. ... The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.” Foreign: “The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign relations, is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. Europe has a set of pri-
mary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in very frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships and enmities. . . . Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. . . . So far as we have already formed engagements (1796), let us fulfill them with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.”

b. At Fraunces Tavern, N. Y. City, December 23, 1783.

Sept. 19, 1881—a. He was assassinated.
b. At Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 21, 1780—a. While he was breakfasting with Arnold news reached him of the capture of Major André. b. On hearing of the capture of André, Arnold made his escape to the British Ship “Vulture”, which lay in the Hudson River. c. In a monument at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., commemorating the victory of Saratoga.


Sept. 23, 1779—a. John Paul Jones. b. “Poor Richard’s Almanac”.


Sept. 24, 1787—a. Elected President of the U. S. in 1848.

Sept. 24, 1789—a. $25,000 annually. b. $75,000.

Sept. 24, 1794—a. Parts of North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. b. Washington ordered out the militia and promptly suppressed the rebellion. The leader, Bradford, was banished from the country.


Sept. 26, 1722—a. Patriotic orator and writer of Revolutionary fame. b. Member of Massachusetts House of Representatives and later of Massachusetts Senate, member of Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Lieut. Governor and Governor of Massachusetts. c. The Committees of Correspondence.

Sept. 29, 1789—a. 840 men.

Answers to October Questions

Oct. 1, 1781—a. “Don’t give up the ship!”


Oct. 4, 1777—a. Stephen, leading a company at the right of Greene’s division, came up through the fog, mistook the Americans for the enemy and charged upon them.

Oct. 5, 1781—a. The fleet under command of the Comte de Grasse.

Oct. 7, 1763—a. All lands beyond the sources of any of the rivers which fell into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest.


Oct. 8, 1871—a. $300,000,000.
Oct. 9, 1858—a. Twenty-four days and eighteen hours.


Oct. 12, 1492—a. Columbus offered a silk doublet and the King and Queen offered an annual pension of 10,000 maravedis ($36.76). b. Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on the Niña. c. On Guanahani, one of the Bahamas.

Oct. 12, 1886—a. It was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The statue was paid for by popular subscription in France and the pedestal was paid for by popular subscription in the United States. The expense of illuminating is met by funds obtained by popular subscription through the New York World.

Oct. 14, 1774—a. The Declaration of Rights and Grievances recited the grievances of ten years and the rights claimed according to “the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several charters or compacts.”


Oct. 17, 1840—a. Twelve days and twelve hours.


Oct. 18, 1898—a. Columbus in 1493.

Oct. 19, 1765—a. Twenty-seven representatives from nine colonies. b. James Otis. c. That His Majesty’s subjects in the colonies owe the same allegiance and are entitled to the same “inherent rights and liberties” as “his natural born subjects” in Great Britain; that among the essential rights of Englishmen are those of trial by jury and of not being taxed save by their own consent; that no taxes “ever have been or can be constitutionally imposed upon them but by their respective legislatures.”

Oct. 19, 1781—a. The Revolutionary War was brought to a close and the independence of the United States assured. b. By bottling up the York river with the French fleet. c. Upon the arrival of Clinton and his men from New York. d. General Benjamin Lincoln was assigned by Washington to receive it because General Cornwallis, feigning illness assigned the surrender of it to an inferior officer of his staff. e. By securing a bill making Yorktown a National Park and by placing on the field of surrender two bronze tablets, one containing the names of Americans and one of Frenchmen, who fell there. This was done under the supervision of Mrs. James Morris in the administration of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart.

Oct. 22, 1685—a. The persecutions which followed drove many of the best of the French citizens out of the country and a large number of them came to America.

Oct. 23, 1872—a. In negotiating a treaty, 1846, by which the forty-ninth parallel, from the Rocky Mountain to the sea, was made the boundary between American and British possessions on the continent of North America, a controversy arose over the course of the line where Vancouver Island is separated from the mainland. It was decided in order to avoid conflict, that the two nations occupy opposite ends of the island. The question had re-arisen prior to the decision by the Emperor.


Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

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 them.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

14443. FRY.—Wanted names and dates of desc. of Col. Joshua Fry, Commander of regt. in which George Washington served as Lieut. Col. Fry d. after a fall from his horse May 31, 1754. (See September 1933 Magazine, page 575.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of Mary F. Barley, 720 Ocean View Lane, Whittier, California.


15406. BATTERSHELL.—Wanted any infor. of a Rev. soldier, Freeman Battershell. His wife Nancy rec'd a pension. Their dau. Cynthia is said to have mar. 1 Feb. 1827 Osborn S. Tucker. Their daughter Sarah Frances Lucretia Barniam Marshall Tucker mar. 12 Jan. 1858 Silas Allison. (See April 1935 Magazine, page 243.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Daisy Thomas Stratton, 511 N. Sunset Ave., Manhattan, Kansas.

15406. BATTERSHELL. Freeman Battershell served as a private in Capt. Benj. Harrison's Co. 13th Virginia, which became the 9th Va. Reg't, commanded successively by Col. Wm. Russell & Col. John Gibson in the Rev. war. His name appears first on a muster roll of the company, Aug. 1777, his name also appears on the pay roll from "commencement till the last of Sept. 1777" time of service 9 mos. 15 days. He was transferred abt. June 1779 to Capt. Uriah Springer's Co., same Reg't & his name last appears on this muster roll for the months of Oct., Nov. & Dec. 1779, dated at Fort
Pitt, Feb. 13, 1780. Authority, Record from the War Dept. Freeman Battershell had a daughter Sally who married Nathaniel son of Capt. William Marsh. He was born 1788 & died 1864. His wife Sally was born 1793 & died 1872. Their children were: Jesse born in Harrison Co. Ind. who married Mahala Crisp; Cynthia who married Frank Miller & removed to Calif.; William, Rachel who married Wm. Reed; Hannah who married James Kitterman; Vincent who married 1st Margaret Eliza Crisp, & 2nd Martha Emily Crisp; John who married Mary Ann Kitterman & Henry who married Mary C. Deatrick. I have the names of the children of the above & some of their grandchildren. Through Mr. Weir Battershell of Lyons, Kansas, it was found that Freeman’s son William was in Kentucky at the time of the Civil War & that he had three sons in the War. He also had two other known children: Sally who married Jeff Tolan & Daniel born in Ky. 1853.

15481b. DODD-CRANE.—Wanted ancestors of Susannah Dodd b. in Cranetown, N. J. 1747 & married Gamaliel Crane. Wanted also all info. possible of Gamaliel Crane. (See present magazine.)

15481. DODD-CRANE.—Consult the Crane Genealogy pages 316, 307, 303, 295-301. Gamaliel Crane mar. 1st a Miss Brown & 2nd Susanna Dodd who was born in Cranetown, N. J. 1747 & mar. Gamaliel Crane. Wanted also all info. possible of Gamaliel Crane. (See present magazine.)


15359a. LITTLER.—John Littler born 28 March 1708 at Nottingham, Chester Co. Penna. who married 5th April 1728 Mary Ross at Nottingham Monthly Meeting, was the son of Samuel Littler & his wife Mrs. Rachel Minshall Taylor, the widow of Thomas Taylor & the daughter of John Minshall of Great Britain. Samuel Littler died 12 March 1727 & is buried at Nottingham, Penna. His will was dated 8 March 1727 & Prob. 30 May 1727. He & his wife were members of the Society of Friends. Their children were:—John born 28 Mch. 1708 mar. 1728 Mary Ross; Joshua born 10 Jan. 1710 married Deborah dau. of Thos. Oldham; Samuel born 7 Dec. 1712 mar. Mary Brooks; Rachel born 21 Aug. 1715 died 1726; Minshall born 2 Feb. 1718 married Lydia ——; Sarah born 24 June 1721 mar. John Pugh. Samuel Littler settled at Nottingham, Chester Co. Penna. receiving a
grant of 500 acres when the plot was laid out in 1701. Mary Ross, wife of John Littler was born 13 Dec. 1706, the daughter of Alexander Ross a Friend, who is said to have come from Ireland to what is now Delaware Co. Penna. where he married 1706 Katherine Chambers. In 1713 when he is styled of Radnor Twp., he purchased 150 acres of land in Whiteland, Chester Co., but sold it & removed to Nottingham settlement. His children whose births are recorded in New Garden Monthly Meeting, were Mary born 13 Dec. 1706 married John Littler; Lydia born 7 July 1708 married John Day; Rebecca born 3 Mch. 1711; George born 23 Mch. 1716 married Frances —; Albeinah born 10 Nov. 1720 married Evan Thomas; David died 3 Sept. 1748 unmarried; Katherine died unmarried; Alexander Ross was taxed in West Nottingham Twp. 1718-1730. 23 Nov. 1732 he with others obtained a grant of land in what is now Frederick Co. Va. from Gov. Gooch. Many Friends as well as others followed him & a Meeting was established there in 1734/5 & in 1736 a Monthly Meeting called Hopewell. These recs. were burned in 1756. Alexander Ross died 1748 & his wife in 1749 & both are buried at Hopewell Meeting. Ref. “Some Early Settlers” by Mary Cousins McCabe, pages 27-29. CartmelPs Shenandoah Valley Pioneers & Their Descendants.

**Bible Records**

Entries from The Family Bible of Sarah Frances Means Trotti (Mrs. Samuel Wilds Trotti), of Fairfield County, S. C., now in the possession of her grandniece, Harriet Gillespie Nettles (Mrs. Jos. Laurens Nettles) of Columbia, S. C. The entries were copied by another grandniece, Elisabeth Doby English, assistant librarian, University of South Carolina Library, Columbia, S. C., and are used through her courtesy.

**Births**

David Harper Means, Father of S. F. Trotti, was born November 3, 1794.
Frances Margaret Coalter, Mother of S. F. Trotti, was born June 9, 1798.
Caroline Harper Means, sister of S. F. Trotti, was born February 1, 1820.
Thomas Coalter Means was born April 12, 1821.

Maria E. P. Means was born Feb. 5, 1823.
David Coalter Means was born January 14, 1825.
Isaac H. Means was born Sept. 6, 1826.
Robert H. Means was born August 19, 1828.
Julia Bates Means was born September 30, 1829.
Samuel Wilds Trotti was born July 18, 1811.
Sarah Frances Trotti was born April 15, 1818.
Edward J. Means was born February 10, 1831.
Beverley William Means, beloved brother of S. F. Trotti, was born May 12, 1833.
Fannie Coalter Means was born September 21, 1835.
Sarah Maria English, beloved niece (and adopted child of S. F. Trotti), was born in Columbia, January 28, 1868.
Sarah Trotti Means, daughter of E. J. and M. J. Means, and niece of S. F. Trotti, was born July —, 1867.
Franklin English, son of John and Maria English, was born May 7, 1844.
Fannie Means English, daughter of John and Maria English, was born December 2, 1847.
John Edward English, son of John and Maria English, was born April 17, 1850.
Joseph M[ean]s English, son of John and Maria English, was born May 15, 1852.
Beverley M[ean]s English, son of John and Maria English, was born June 27, 1863.
Harriet F[itzpatrick] English, daughter of John and Maria English, was born July 11, 1865.
Sarah M[aria] English, daughter of John and Maria English, was born January 28, 1868.
Sadler Gillespie, husband of Harriet English Gillespie, was born August 30, 1863.
English Gillespie, son of Sadler and Harriet Gillespie, was born January 20, 1891.
Sadler Gillespie, Jr., son of Sadler and Harriet Gillespie, was born January, 26, 1892.
Harriet E[nglish] Gillespie, daughter of Sadler and Harriet Gillespie, was born July 30, 1893.
Frances Coalter Gillespie, daughter of
Sadler and Harriet Gillespie, was born September 17, 1896.

Frances Coalter Arthur, daughter of Charles David and Frances Gillespie Arthur, was born in Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1921.

**Baptisms**

Sarah Maria English (beloved niece and adopted child of S. F. Trotti) was baptized in Columbia, March 15, 1858.

Harriet Fitzpatrick English, dear niece of S. F. Trotti, was baptized in Columbia, November —, 1866.

Frances Coalter Arthur, daughter of Charles David and Frances G. Arthur, was baptized in Harrisonburg, Va., August 22, 1923.

John G[lover] Mobley, dear nephew of S. F. Trotti, was baptized in Fairfield, July —, 1860.

**Deaths**

David Harper Means, Father of S. F. Trotti, died March 29, 1840.

Caroline Harper Brooks, sister of S. F. Trotti, departed this life, June 28, 1843.

Robert Harper Means, died September 18, 1858.

Thomas Coalter Means departed this life March 24, 1859.

Julia Bates Means died February 28, 1834

Beverley William Means, beloved brother of S. F. Trotti, died a glorious, happy, happy death on the battle field of Seven Pines in Virginia, June 1, 1862.

Franklin English, nephew of S. F. Trotti, died on the battle field of Dranesville, Va., December 20, 1861.

Fannie Means English died December 18, 1853.

Samuel Wilds Trotti died June 24, 1856.

Frances Margaret Means, beloved mother of S. F. Trotti, fell asleep in Jesus, September 15, 1868.

Maria Elizabeth Preston English, beloved sister of S. F. Trotti, departed this life, August 3, 1868.

Sarah Frances Trotti, daughter of David Harper Means, and Florence Means, died April 23, 1883.

Fannie Coalter Wallace—wife of Dr. John G. Mobley—married after remaining a widow for 16 years—Col. William Wallace. She died February 9, 1905.

Sarah Maria English, beloved adopted child of Sarah Frances Trotti, died of diphtheria, in Columbia March 28, 1873, aged 5 years and 10 months.

David Coalter Means, brother of S. F. Trotti, breathed his last, March 15, 1876.

John English, brother of S. F. Trotti, breathed his last, November 1876.

Edward John Means, brother of S. F. Trotti, left us for his heavenly home, March 28, 1877.

John Edward English, nephew of S. F. Trotti, breathed his last, June 23, 1879.

**Marriages**

David Harper Means and Frances Margaret Coalter, were married January 2, 1817.

Samuel Wilds Trotti and Sarah Frances Means were married May 1, 1845.

John Mobley and Fannie Coalter Means were married March 10, 1859.

John Glover Mobley and Mrs. Ella Wright were married December 1, 1881.

William Wallace and Fannie Coalter Mobley, sister of S. F. Trotti, were married December 21, 1876.

Joseph Means English and Annie Pullen Russell were married December 15, 1883.

Beverley Means English and Elizabeth Kennedy Doby were married October 20, 1885.

Harriet Fitzpatrick English and Sadler Gillespie were married November 7, 1889.

* * *

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Lucy H. Warthen, of Jackson, Georgia, the following record is used. It was copied many years ago from the Thomas McKibben Bible (Thomas McKibben, born February 26, 1800, married January 31, 1825 in Mecklenburg County, N. C., died January 11, 1881 in Butts County, Georgia) into the Van McKibben Bible (Van McKibben, born September 11, 1840, died September 7, 1897):

"John Duffey married Margaret Pharr.
David Brumbelow married Elizabeth Hammond.
These lived in Ireland.
Samuel Duffey, son of John and Margaret Duffey, married Mary Brumbelow,
daughter of David and Elizabeth Brumelow.

Elizabeth Ward Duffey married Thomas McKibben.

Margaret Duffey married Stewart Carr.

Sarah Ann Pharr Duffey married Richard Stillwell.

Jane Duffey married Henry Brawner.

William Jefferson Duffey died aged 18 years.

Samuel Pharr Duffey married Elizabeth Carmichael.

Ruben Duffey married — — — — — .

Record of Daniel Allen’s Family, State of Rhode Island. (Family later in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and Penn.)

Daniel Allen, born April 25, 1718—died April 1, 1805.

Sarah Sprague, born November 21, 1728—died February 20, 1813 (Champaign Co., Ohio).

Abigail Allen, born December 2, 1746 (Providence, R. I.)—died May 29, 1750.

Anne Allen, born February 20, 1748 (Cumberland, R. I.)—died June 9, 1751.

Ame Allen, born April 14, 1752—died April 19, 1755.

Isaac Allen, born December 18, 1753—died January 16, 1825 (Madison Co., Ohio).

David S. (Sprague), born April 25, 1756 (North Kingston, R. I.)—died May, 1837.

Stephen O. (Oney) Allen, born September 17, 1758 (Dutchess Co., N. Y.)—died April 17, 1831.

Sarah Allen, born July 7, 1761—died April 12, 1780 (Lucerne Co., Pa.).

Daniel Allen, born October 22, 1764—died February 15, 1847.

Nehemiah Allen, born April 5, 1768—died September 7, 1772 (Orange Co., N. Y.).

Daniel Allen and Sarah, his wife, were married September 8, 1745, at Smithfield, R. I.

Record copy by Jane Fox, her great-grandfather’s family. (Her mother was Abigail Allen, daughter of the above Isaac Allen.)

Record of Fox Family. (Wyoming Valley, Penn., later Madison Co., Ohio.)

Daniel Fox, born August 1, 1774—died August 28, 1851 (Madison Co., Ohio).

Abigail Allen, born December 2, 1778—died January 25, 1853.

Mary Fox, born 1796—died October 20, 1838.

Elizabeth Fox, born June 12, 1798—died April 10, 1858.

John Fox, born September 25, 1800—died July 22, 1868.

Susannah Fox, born April 9, 1803.

Hannah Fox, born February 15, 1806.

Eleanor Fox, born April 15, 1808.

Rudolph Fox, born July 15, 1810, died April 4, 1842.

Isaac Fox, born July 15, 1810 (twin).

Dorcas Fox, born July 15, 1812—died October 12, 1812.

Rachel Fox, March 2, 1814.

Harriet Fox, September 2, 1816.

Jane Fox, August 10, 1819—died October 30, 1881.

Abigail Fox, June 13, 1823.

The above Jane Fox married John Durflinger in Madison Co., Ohio.

Durflinger Family Records. (Madison County, Ohio).

John Durflinger, born June 29, 1814—died February 19, 1853.

Jane Fox Durflinger, born August 10, 1819, died October 30, 1881.

Jeremiah Durflinger, born December 24, 1836—died January 10, 1914.


Vergil Miller Durflinger, born July 16, 1840—died September 25, 1915.

Rachel Jane Durflinger, born February 20, 1843, died March 28, 1912.

Rudolph Fox Durflinger, born June 13, 1846.

John Wesley Durflinger, born April 1, 1849.

Susan Abigail Durflinger, born April 7, 1851.

William Henry Durflinger, born May 5, 1853—died July 10, 1922.


Funderburg Bible Records. (Green Co., Ohio).

John Funderburg, born February 5, 1795 (Maryland)—died February 8, 1879.

Anna Simmons Funderburg, born April
4, 1788—died September 1, 1856, married by Mathias Smith December 12, 1814.

Jacob Funderburg, born September 3, 1815—married Artimisha Shank December 8, 1846.

Samuel Funderburg, born June 13, 1817—married Elizabeth Coffman August 11, 1842.

Daniel S. Funderburg, born November 12, 1818—married Caroline Koch, 1856.

Catherine Funderburg, born August 6, 1820—died March 17, 1902—married Abraham Eberle Hebble October 23, 1845.

Elizabeth Funderburg, born June 5, 1822—married Benjamin Coffman Jan. 31, 1850.

George Funderburg, born April 9, 1826—married Callie.

Simon Funderburg, born May 21, 1831.

Jesse Funderburg, born November 1862, son of second marriage of father, John Funderburg, to Keren Bond.

Records of William Campbell and Sarah Straight, Bible. (Monongalia Co., Va., and Brown Co., Ohio).

William Campbell, born January 21, 1781—died December 22, 1849.

Sarah Straight, born March 26, 1781—died November 10, 1859.

They were married June 16, 1800 at Morgantown, Virginia.

Amos Campbell, born May 2, 1801—died March 10, 1825.

Elizabeth, born January 15, 1803—died 1807.

Mary (Polly), born September 17, 1805.

Andrew Fraley Campbell, born December 16, 1807.

Ann Rose Campbell, born November 20, 1810.

Hannah Campbell, born March 30, 1813.

Acenath Campbell, born April 7, 1815.

Jacob Straight Campbell, born June 6, 1817—died February 12, 1877.

Hugh Marion Campbell, born June 7, 1819—died October 8, 1852.

Sarah Campbell, born September 26, 1822.

William Straight Campbell, born November 19, 1824—died December 22, 1849.

Bible records of families Allen, Fox, Durflinger, Funderburg and Campbell, contributed by Mrs. Leslie O. Campbell, 401 North Green St., Georgetown, Ohio.

QUERIES

15476. COON.—Wanted maiden name & all infor. possible of mother of Mary Coon, wife of Archibald Corrington of Mt. Horeb, Somerset Co. N. J. Mary Coon born 1756 d. 1840 & is buried at Mt. Horeb. Her father Benj. Coon of Warren Twp. Somerset Co. N. J. whose will was dated 29 Jan. 1807 & prob. 25 Nov. 1811, was the son of Thomas Coon of North Precinct, Somerset Co. N. J. His will was dated 20 Feb. 1761 in which he ments, his wife Catherine. Wanted also her maiden name & ancestry.

(a) DOBBIN.—Wanted parentage & ances. of each of Esther or Hester Dobbin, born 23 Jan. 1776, living in Caldwell, Essex Co. N. J. at time of her mar. 12 Mch. 1794 to Stephen Ruckman.

(b) BROUGHTON.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of ances. of John Broughton who mar. Sarah Norman 1718 in Marblehead, Mass.—E. B. C.

15477. LAMB.—John Lamb born abt. 1779/80 furnished supplies to Perry's Fleet during War of 1812. Wanted dates of his mar. & death, also maiden name of his wife with her dates & ancestry.—H. W. T.


15479. SCOT.—Wanted date & place of mar. of Lieut. Henry Lee Scott a native of North Carolina & Cornelia Scott, dau. of Gen. Winfield Scott. Lt. Scott was on Ge. Scott's Staff in 1842.—H. H. Mcl.


(a) MOON.—Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife Judith & her ances, of Simon Moon who settled in Guilford Co. N. C. Their son John Moon mar. Diana dau. of Aaron & Miriam Rich Mendenhall.—M. M. M.
15481. Davis.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec. of Nathan David who was born 23 Mch. 1756 & removed to Galway, N. Y. from Vt.


(b) Dodd-Crane.—Wanted ances of Susannah Dodd b. in Cranetown, N. J. 1747 & mar. Gamaliel Crane. Wanted also all infor. possible of Gamaliel Crane.

(c) Chrysler.—Wanted ances & all infor. possible of Wilhelmus Chrysler. His dau. Catharine Chrysler Stolp, 1751-1803, lived in Claverack, N. Y.—M. C.

15482. De la Verne-Warner.—Wanted parentage & place of marriage of Frances Warner who mar. abt. 1738 Dr. Nicholas de la Verne. Dr. Nicholas de la Verne is supposed to have been banished from Paris for political reasons, while he was a student there, & brought to America 1720 by a French man of War. He is recorded in Dutchess Co. N. Y. 1749 as a purchaser of 206 acres of land. His grave is at Washington Hollow. He d. 1780 & was b. abt. 1703. Where did he reside bet. 1720 & 1749? According to the family Bible his son Benjamin was b. 10 Aug. 1742, O. S. but does not say where. Wanted place of his birth. Benjamin de la Verne was a Major in the Rev. from Dutchess Co. N. Y. & also had a large medical practice there. Said to have been educated in Boston. Wanted all infor. possible of this family.—F. H. S.

15483. Studley.—Wanted dates & places of birth & res. & Rev. rec. of David Studley & also of his wife Ruth Damon. Their son Jonathan who died 1838 mar. 1811 Lois Huntley who d. 1874 & their son Philemon Studley b. 1811 d. 1898 mar. Elvira Stark who d. 1851. Wanted their date & place of marriage.—E. S. C.

15484. Pratt.—Wanted ances & place of birth of Samuel Pratt born 1766/7, died in Oneida Co. N. Y. 1844. Also of his wife Hannah b. in Conn. 1770 & died in Oneida Co. N. Y. 1855. 1790 they resided in Stephentown, Renssalaer Co. N. Y. & removed to Oneida Co. abt. 1803. Their chil. were Sylvia b. 1789 mar. — Bailey; Polly mar. — Shedd; John, James mar. — Bill; Nancy mar. — Wiley; Judith mar. — Phipps.—D. H. P.

15485. Monnet.—Referring to Monnet Family Genealogy (1911) by Orra E. Monnette & First Settlers of Piscataway & Woodbridge, N. J. by the same, it has been recently discovered that James Monay was from French pron. James Monnet. When Daniel Boone made his famous trip into Ky. 1769 he was accompanied by John Findley, John Stuart, his brother-in-law, Joseph Holden, James Monay & Wm. Cool. See Hist. of N. C. by Wheeler p. 445 & the Boone Narrative, Jillson, from Filson 1784 page 19. A compilation is being undertaken to establish the gens. of these companions of Boone. Any infor. or corres. is desired.—H. H. M.

15486. Dunlap.—Wanted parentage of William Dunlap born 29 Jan. 1747 & came to this country when 4 yrs. old. 1779 he settled nr. Wellsburg (then Charleston), Brooke Co. Va. Wanted his parentage & his place of res. bef. 1779. Did he come from Westmoreland Co. Pa.? He died 17 July 1819. Married 1st — & had one son Samuel who lived in Ohio Co. W. Va. & Jefferson Co. O. where he was in the State legislature. Wm. Dunlap mar. 2nd Martha Gamgle & had chil.—a dau., Wm., Josiah, Alexander, John, Sarah who mar. — Hedges; Prudence who mar. — Hedges; James who mar. — McFadden & Rebecca who mar. — Bounds.—E. D. H.

15487. Brooks.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of father of Miles Brooks of Ky. who removed to Ill. in 1829. He mar. Brooks Smoot.—V. R. E.

15488. Biggerstaff.—Wanted given names of the three daughters of Benjamin Biggerstaff & his wife Margaret Van Zant. Benjamin was a Rev. soldier & died 1780 while in the service at Charleston, S. Car.—J. H. K.


(a) Smith.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of John & Mary (Fisher) Smith, natives of Penna. Their son George born in Columbiana Co. Ohio 2 Feb. 1809 was Lieut. Governor of Missouri 1864-68.
(b) Ewing.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of John Ewing who mar. Susan Charlton. They removed from Ohio to Cameron, Mo.—I. K.

15490. Button.—Wanted parentage & maiden name of wife of Simeon or Simon Button who served in Capt. Peters' Otsego Co. Co.; Col. Christopher P. Bellinger's Regt N. Y. Militia, Sept. 1814. Their chil. were Eliza, Lydia & Minor. Wanted also infor. of them.—M. H. S.

15491. Reeves-Powell.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of Aschel Reeves & also of his wife Chloe Powell. Their chil. were Daniel, Charlotte, Polly, Oliver, Richard, Aschel & Charles. Have no dates for any of them except Daniel who was b. 1805 in N. Y.

(a) Nye-Pascal.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of George Nye & also of his wife Sarah Pascal. Their dau. Katherine was born 5 May 1812 in Amanda, Ohio.—M. L. S.

15492. Sibert-Kinsey.—Wanted parentage with their dates, of Mary Kinsey b. 1813 in Beaver Co. Pa. died 1887 Henry Co. Io. She mar. 1838 Henry Sibert Beaver Co. Pa. & removed to Iowa 1855. Wanted his ances also. Their chil. were George, Rachel, Eliz., J. Kinsey, Samuel Wesley, & Henry K. all b. in Pa.


15493. Brown.—Wanted parentage with ances. of each, with dates & Rev. recs. in lines of Artemas Brown b. possibly at Sudbury, Mass. 5 Apr. 1777 mar. Susan Wheeler Smith a widow.

(a) Chambers.—Wanted parentage & ances. of each with dates & Rev. rec. in ances. of Benjamin & Ezekiel Chambers who removed from Franklin Co. to Erie Co. Pa. abt. 1802.—N. C. M.


(a) Watts.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of family of Margaret Jane Watts who mar. abt. 1825 James Bell Harris prob. in Mayfield, Ky. where they lived bef. going to Ala. Her bros. & half-bros. were Thomas, Jesse, Jerome & John.—E. E. H.

15495. Drury-Simmons.—Van Simmons Sr., son of Jonathan Simmons Jr. & his wife Eliz. Van Swearingen was born in Prince Georges Co. Md. 4 Nov. 1750. He mar. 5 May 1774 Mary Drury & removed to Licking Co. O. in 1810. They res. also in Hampshire Co. W. Va. Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of Mary Drury.

(a) Sanford.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of father of Robert Sanford who, with his 2nd wife Sarah Clark, removed from Loudoun Co. Va. to Ohio in 1831. His father is thought to have lived in Culpeper Co. Va.—M. F. S.

15496. Grove (Groff).—Joseph, son of Caleb Grove b. 1829, lived in Bellefonte Center Co. Pa. He mar. Margaret Hannah Truman whose mother was a Staley. Wanted given name of her mother also the Staley ancestry.—F. D. B.

15497. Sherman.—Wanted names & dates of the children of each of the following gens.: John Sherman, 1644-1734; Ephraim Sherman, 1687- ; Robert Sherman. ; Levi Sherman 1742- .—M. E. A. E.

15498. Willoughby-Wallace.—Wanted parentage with dates of Andrew Willoughby born 1717 & also of his wife Elizabeth Wallace (Wallis) b. 1729. Andrew was one of the founders of Abingdon, Va. & was given a tract of land there for his services.

(a) Maxwell-Carson.—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Maxwell b. in Ireland 1741 & came to America 1748. Wanted also parentage of his wife Esther Carson b. 1755. They were mar. 1770 in Philadelphia, Pa. & later removed to Washington, Co. Va.

(b) Sharp.—Wanted parentage of Anne, sister of George Sharp, b. 1751 & mar. in Pa. Alexander Laughlin & removed to Sullivan Co. Tenn. on the Holstein River.—M. M.

15499. Vaughan.—Wanted parentage
& Rev. rec. of father of Noel Vaughan & also maiden name of wife Hannah & her parentage. Noel & Hannah died nr. Sumter S. Car. & among their chil. was James Henry Vaughan of Sumter S. Car. who mar. Mary Hannah Britten, dau. of John Francis & Mary Magdaline DeLome. Wanted also DeLome ancestry.—E. B. B.


Quoted from a letter to the Genealogical Editor from Mrs. Q. T. Warthen, Jackson, Ga.

"The father of Thomas McKibben lived near Mt. Vernon and near Charlotte, N. C. There has been a Thomas McKibben in every generation. The Duffeys and the McKibbens came along together. The mother of Thomas McKibben is buried in Henry County, Ga."

Unfortunately the whereabouts of the Thomas McKibben Bible is not known but the Family Record was widely copied by his descendants; Van McKibben was his son.

Alexander McKibben, brother of Thomas, was John Duffey, brother of Samuel Duffey, whose Revolutionary record you seek. There is a family tradition (my mother was reared by her grandmother, Mary Elizabeth Duffey, wife of James Findley) that both John and Samuel were in the Revolution in N. C., but I have been unable to find their records; what I found seems to be the record of John Duffey, father of Samuel, William, Robert and John. Have few dates, but believe you will find in the Maryland Records (Colonial) the marriage of John Duffey and Margaret Farr (Pharr). Here is the record of John Duffey, R. S. "Book: Record of Maryland Troops in Continental Service; page 52, Baltimore County: Enlisted by Captain Zachariah McCubbin, John Duffey; enrolled by 1st Lieutenant Andrew Porter; reviewed and passed by Elihu Hall, of Elisha, July 27, 1776, John Duffey. Page 202, John Duffey, Private, 8th May, 1777-16 August, 1780 ** missing.

Book: Georgia’s Roster of the Revolution, page 72: John Duffey, Certificate of Colonel Samuel Jack, 24th June, 1784, that he was a Minute Man, though not an inhabitant of the State at the time of enlistment, and prays for bounty in Franklin County."

Book: Minutes of the Inferior Court of Butts County, Georgia, 1826-1838 (pages not numbered); District 4—John Duffey; to collect 12½ percent general tax for support of poor; January term, 1831.

Book C: Record of Deeds, Butts County, Georgia; pages 88-89, show John Duffey witness to deed (of Thomas McKibben), February 7, 1832.

The Colonial Records of N. C. show the name McCubbin spelled McKubbin also; the Georgia Records show the name of the mother of Alexander, Thomas and James McKibben spelled McCibbean; this was a grant as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, in 1838. The earliest date the McKibbens are found in Henry County, Georgia, is a deed to Alexander early in 1825; the first Duffey deeds are to John in 1828; this was John, son of John, R. S. The Butts County, Georgia, records, 1831-1832, naming John Duffey in the name of John Duffey, to collect 12½ percent general tax for support of poor; January term, 1831. After this date John, Jr., is named. There is no record of will or administration in the name of John Duffey in Butts County; the will of John Duffey in Henry County, 1851, is the John, brother of Samuel; as can be told from the names of his children.

The McKibbens (Alexander) and the Duffeys (John) settled on Tussahaw Creek in Henry County, Georgia; many are buried at New Hope Church (Methodist) where the
graves of the pioneers can be seen marked with rock head and foot stones but no monuments with inscriptions. The McKibbens (Thomas) and the Duffeys (Samuel) are buried at Fellowship Church (Presbyterian) in Butts County; here is a copy of inscriptions on monuments of Samuel and Mary Duffey: “Sacred to the memory of Samuel Duffey, who departed this life October 29th, 1847, aged seventy-five years.” “Sacred to the memory of Mary, consort of Samuel Duffey, who departed this life on 22nd day of November, 1847, aged seventy years.” Fellowship Church is situated on a hill on the west side of Towiliga River.

Used through the courtesy of (Mrs. J. T.) Lucy H. Warthen, Jackson, Georgia.

Book Reviews

Colonel Roosevelt: Private Citizen.

With intimate knowledge of the man and the times, the author follows the last years of Theodore Roosevelt’s turbulent career when, as a plain American citizen, his prophetic vision of world conflict and the need of national preparedness determined his efforts to create a new fighting force for overseas service. With superior skill the author reviews the facts, and through his uncritical yet none the less forceful writing certain historic events stand out in bolder relief, certain traits of character are portrayed with new vividness—and Theodore Roosevelt lives again.

The scene opens in February, 1915, at Sagamore Hill when, aggressively pro-Ally, the Colonel discloses to newspaper reporters his plan for a volunteer division, under his command, to fight in France. We get a very definite idea of T. R.’s position at that time, the reasons for his war activity, and his critics’ cries of opportunism. To better analyze his subconscious workings of character and the outer influences that dictated Roosevelt’s last effort for public service, the writer turns back history’s pages some quarter of a century. We see him as far back as 1889 doggedly fighting for Civil Service reform, later cleaning up the New York Police Department, then as Rough Rider, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Vice-President, and President, showing “that no public man in American history thought and acted with more consistent adherence to innate conviction than T. R.”

Impossible, despite the book’s title, to picture the Colonel as a private citizen, to view him as other than an international, world figure. Although as a plain individual he sailed for Africa in 1909, it was only to emerge a year later from the heart of the jungle and become involved in Egyptian affairs. Enlightening are the details of his journey through Egypt and Europe, his contacts with kings and statesmen—above all, his conversations with the Kaiser and the tremendous impression made by the German military review that strengthened his conviction of impending war. Four years later this conviction was justified and Roosevelt was urging preparedness with all his might. By May, 1917, 300,000 eager men had enrolled to serve in his volunteer regiments—for which he failed to secure governmental acceptance. “By far the greatest gallantry he exhibited,” says Mr. Looker, “was during that period which dates from the moment when the terrible realization of the inevitability of a world-disaster was borne upon him,” when “he made, and for the last time, a choice between ambition and duty.”

Mrs. Roosevelt herself, who helped “far more than will ever be known to the success of his career,” has described this book as exactly expressing “the truth of his last great contribution to his country.” Certainly, as a chronicle of Colonel Roosevelt’s closing years, it will form an enduring tribute to the “honesty, sincerity, conviction and tenacity of purpose of a great American.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1935-1936

President General
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice- Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1936)

Mrs. John Carroll Coulter, 1516 Richland St., Columbia, South Carolina.
Mrs. James F. Trotman, 508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Howard Bailey, 4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.
Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson, 26 Robinson St., Burlington, Vermont.
Mrs. Victor Lisle Warren, Dover- Foxcroft, Maine.
Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, 516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.
Miss Helen Harman, 1717 Varnum St., Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1937)

Mrs. Julian McCurry, 419 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Georgia.
Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum, 2214 21st St., Sacramento, California.
Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, 912 Main St., Brookville, Indiana.
Mrs. Bessie Carroll Higgins, 1045 N. Main St., Spencer, Iowa.
Miss Minnie M. Dilley, 417 Winona St., Northfield, Minnesota.
Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr., 11 Charlecote Pl., Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

(Term of office expires 1938)

Mrs. William Herron Alexander, 500 Meade St., Monongahela, Penna.
Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, 37 Saunders St., Allston, Mass.
Mrs. Zebulon Vance Judd, Auburn, Ala.

Chaplain General
MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, 2588 Dexter St., Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary General
Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. William H. Pouch, Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. John Y. Richardson, 2659 S. W. Georgian Place, Portland, Ore.

Librarian General
Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall.
State Regents and State Vice-Regents for 1935-36

ALABAMA
MRS. VAL TAYLOR,
Water Street, Uniontown.
MRS. EUGENE A. RICHET,
1720 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.

ALASKA
MRS. THOMAS MCCROSKEY,
P. O. Box 82, Anchorage.
MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS,
Anchorage.

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

ARKANSAS
MRS. RUFUS N. GARRETT,
Eight Oaks, El Dorado.
MRS. HOMER FEIGHUS SLOAN,
Willibeth Plantation, Marked Tree.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. ELMER H. WHITTAKER,
140 South Los Robles, Pasadena.
MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG,
32 Bellevue Ave., Piedmont.

COLORADO
MRS. CLARENCE H. ADAMS,
800 Pennsylvania St., Denver.
MRS. WALTER K. REED,
550 Mapleton Ave., Boulder.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. BONNIE FARWELL,
1007 S. Center St., Terre Haute.
MRS. WILBUR CLARK JOHNSON,
1739 N. Penna. St., Indianapolis.

FLORIDA
MRS. JAMES LOUIS ROBERTSON,
2436 Burbank Road, Honolulu.
MRS. ABRAHAM G. SHORTLE,
815 W. Copper Ave., Albuquerque.

IDAHO
MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL,
111 Broadway, Mt. Carroll.
MRS. JOHN G. POWELL,
P. O. Box 642, Carmi.

ILLINOIS
MRS. F. B. LANEY,
805 kenneth Ave, Marion.
MRS. WM. CARL GEAGLEY,
1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lansing.

INDIANA
MRS. ETHEL LANE HERSEY,
South St., Hingham.
MRS. HARRY C. OGDEN,
Rosedale.

IOWA
MRS. CLYDE E. BRENTON,
Commodore Hotel, Des Moines.
MRS. HARRY E. NANEY,
South Hill Ave., Spirit Lake.
NEW YORK
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY CLAPP, Cohocton.
MRS. ARTHUR W. ARNOLD, 145 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK, Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte.
MRS. ISAAC HALL MANNING, Chapel Hill.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. HAROLD THEODORE GRAVES, 504 Fourth Ave., So., Jamestown.
MRS. A. M. POWELL, 807 Kelly Ave., Devils Lake.

OHIO
MRS. JOHN S. HEAUME, Hotel Heaume, Springfield.
MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE, 2850 Chadbourne Rd., Shaker Hts., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. FRED G. NEFF, 434 E. 14th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. JESSE WILLIAM KAYSER, 302 So. 13th St., Chickasha.

OREGON
MRS. MARK V. WEATHERFORD, 220 W. 7th St., Albany.
MRS. BOONE GEORGE HARDING, 828 Dakota St., Medford.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. HARPER DONELSON SHEPPARD, 117 Frederick St., Hanover.
MRS. IRA R. SPRINGER, Main and Spring Ste., Middletown.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON, P. O. Box 2137, Manila.

UTAH
MRS. CHAUNCEY PERCIVAL OVERFIELD, 88 Virginia St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. W. E. FLEETWOOD, 229 N. Carbon Ave., Price.

VERMONT
MRS. C. LESLIE WITHERELL, Shoreham.
MRS. IRVIN G. CROSIER, 4 Bullock St., Brattleboro.

WASHINGTON
MRS. CHAS. E. HEAD, 4536 47th Ave., N. E., Seattle.
MRS. THOMAS DRUMHELLER, 133 Park St., Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. JOHN LOGAN MARSHALL, Clemson College.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927
MRS. GEORGE T. BRAGONIER, 166 Woodland Drive, Huntington.
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935

WYOMING
MRS. HUBERT WEBSTER, 448 4th St., Rock Springs.

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

PUERTO RICO
MRS. RAFAEL WM. RAMIREZ (Chapter Regent), University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

ITALY
MRS. FREDERIC SHEARER, 18 Square du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
MRS. JAMES SCOTT, 143 S. College St., Washington, Penna.

GERMANY
MRS. FRIEDRICH EICHERG, 3a Tiergarten Strasse, Berlin.

CHINA
MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR (China State Regent), Care of International Committee, Y. M. C. A., 10 Route Wuying, Shanghai.

CUBA
MRS. EDWARD G. HARRIS, Calle 21, Escuino E, Havana.
MISS CLARA HERIT WHITE, J. St. Cor. Llano, Vedado, Havana.

ENGLAND
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935

FRANCE
MRS. FREDERIC SHEARER, 18 Square du Bala de Boulogne, Paris.
MRS. JAMES THOMAS, 143 S. College St., Washington, Penna.
National Committees, 1935-1936

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN

APPROVED SCHOOLS ............ Miss Katherine Matthias, 255 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
BETTER FILMS ................. Mrs. Leon A. McIntire, 148 Mills St., Morristown, N. J.
CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOOL FUND MISS Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 426 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.
CONSERVATION AND THRIFT .... Mrs. Avery Turner, 1706 Polk St., Amarillo, Texas
CONSTITUTION HALL MEMORY BOOK Mrs. C. L. H. Brosseau, Harbor Rd., Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.
CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG .... Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Monticello, Ark.
D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE Mrs. William A. Becker, Chairman, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. MAGAZINE .......... Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP Mrs. W. M. J. Ward, 58 Bellevue Ave., Summit, N. J.
D. A. R. MUSEUM .............. Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
ELLIS ISLAND ................ Mrs. Robert E. Sisson, 1706 Polk St., Amarillo, Texas
FILING AND LENDING BUREAU Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson, 951 E. Cypress St., Redlands, Calif.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS ....... Dr. Jean Stephenson, The Conard, Washington, D. C.
GIRL HOME MAKERS .......... Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, 58 Lowden Ave., West Somerville, Mass.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH ...... Mrs. Julian C. Goodhue, 2714 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill.
MEMORIAL CAROLINE S. HARRISON LIAISON Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Fountain Square Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP ...... Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
RADIO ......................... Mrs. Henry K. Daugherty, 315 W. Main St., Grove City, Pa.
REAL DAUGHTERS ............... Mrs. Julian McCurry, 419 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Ga.
YORKTOWN TABLETS .......... Mrs. James T. Morris, The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.
ADVISORY ..................... Mr. George Whitney White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
CREDENTIALS ................. Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
INSIGNIA ...................... Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Waterford, Conn.
RESOLUTIONS ................. Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa
STATE AND CHAPTER BY-LAWS Mrs. Hampton Fleming, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.
TRANSPORTATION ............ Mrs. Guy D. Rutledge, Kaysville, Utah

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE .................... Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, 71 Hillcrest Ave., Summit, N. J.
AUDITING ..................... Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
FINANCE ...................... Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS ...... Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRINTING ..................... Mrs. Aline E. Solomon, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
ART CRITICS ................. Miss Alice E. Solomon, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

CHAPTER PROGRAMS .......... Mrs. C. A. Meyers, Terrace Park, Ohio.
JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP .......... Mrs. William H. Pouch, 135 Central Park West, N. Y. C.
Daughters of the American Revolution

D. A. R. Insignia

Official Insignia (Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall) ........................................ $10.40
(Twenty-four cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
The new official recognition pin adopted by the Thirty-fourth Congress .................. $5.48


Lineage Volumes

Volumes 52 to 145, including postage ................................................................. $3.00 each

There are a few copies of volumes previous to 52 on which the Treasurer General will quote a price upon application

OFFICIAL RIBBON FOR SUSPENDING BADGES—PRICE, 50c PER YARD

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Proceedings 19th to 28th Continental Congresses. Price per volume. 50c, postage additional
Proceedings 29th Continental Congress .......................................................... $1.50, including postage
Proceedings 30th Continental Congress .................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 31st Continental Congress ................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 34th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 35th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 36th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 38th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 39th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 40th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 41st Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 42nd Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 43rd Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 44th Continental Congress ................................................. 1.50, including postage

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

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

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

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

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

THE TREASURER GENERAL
Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets
Washington, D. C.

Official Stationery bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and by order of the National Board made official stationery for the use of the members, may be obtained only from the Official Jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1935 | OCTOBER | 2—Committee on Religious Life in the Nation's Capital.  
13—Christian Science Lecture.  
20—National Symphony Orchestra.  
24—Philadelphia Orchestra.  
Leopold Stokowski, Musical Director.  
27—National Symphony Orchestra.  
Hans Kindler, Musical Director. |
| 1935 | NOVEMBER | 3—National Symphony Orchestra.  
6—Fritz Kreisler. (Violinist.)  
7—National Symphony Orchestra.  
10—Lawrence Tibbett. (Baritone.)  
15—National Geographic Society.  
17—National Symphony Orchestra.  
19—Lucrezia Bori. (Soprano.)  
21—National Symphony Orchestra.  
22—National Geographic Society.  
24—Harold Bauer-Albert Spalding. (Joint Recital.)  
29—National Geographic Society. |
| 1935 | DECEMBER | 1—National Symphony Orchestra.  
6—National Geographic Society.  
8—Don Cossack Male Chorus.  
10—Serge Rachmaninoff. (Pianist.)  
12—National Symphony Orchestra.  
13—National Symphony Orchestra.  
15—National Symphony Orchestra.  
19—Philadelphia Orchestra.  
20—National Symphony Orchestra. |
| 1936 | JANUARY | 3—National Geographic Society.  
5—Christian Science Lecture.  
9—National Symphony Orchestra.  
10—National Geographic Society.  
12—National Symphony Orchestra.  
17—National Geographic Society.  
19—Jascha Heifetz. (Violinist.)  
23—National Symphony Orchestra.  
24—National Geographic Society.  
26—Vienna Boys Choir.  
28—United Mine Workers of America. |
| 1936 | FEBRUARY | 1—United Mine Workers of America.  
2—National Symphony Orchestra.  
3—United Mine Workers of America.  
4—United Mine Workers of America.  
5—United Mine Workers of America.  
6—United Mine Workers of America.  
7—United Mine Workers of America. |
| 1936 | MARCH | 1—National Symphony Orchestra.  
3—Metropolitan Quartet. (Helen Jepson, Rose Bampton, Richard Bonelli, Charles Hackett.)  
5—National Symphony Orchestra.  
6—National Geographic Society.  
12—Philadelphia Orchestra.  
13—National Geographic Society.  
15—National Symphony Orchestra.  
20—National Geographic Society.  
21—National Symphony Orchestra.  
22—Josef Hofmann. (Pianist.)  
26—National Symphony Orchestra.  
27—National Geographic Society.  
29—Grace Moore. (Soprano.) |
| 1936 | APRIL | 2—Philadelphia Orchestra.  
3—National Geographic Society.  
5—National Symphony Orchestra.  
12—Nelson Eddy. (Baritone.)  
19—D. A. R. Congress.  
20—D. A. R. Congress.  
21—D. A. R. Congress.  
22—D. A. R. Congress.  
23—D. A. R. Congress.  
24—D. A. R. Congress.  
25—D. A. R. Congress.  
26—Christian Science Lecture. |

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE, ADDRESS

FRED E. HAND, Managing Director,
CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Edited by Janet Wethy Foley
Published by Thomas J. Foley
Akron, New York

Enlarged genealogical magazine

EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW YORK STATE
Their Ancestors and Descendants

Published monthly, $3.00 per year
Family, Church and Town Records
Genealogical Work Sheets, 25c per dozen

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

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

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

THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL
extends a hearty welcome to Daughters of the American Revolution attending New York State Conference
October 5th to 9th
MADISON AVENUE at 45th STREET
NEW YORK
Bernam G. Hines, Manager

Columbia 5705
Established 1881
GEORGE PLITT Sr.
Interior and Exterior House Painting, Upholstering, Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades, Window Laces
Repairing and Storage of Rugs and Draperies
2484 18th Street, Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your Family Tree
Genealogies, local histories, and coats of arms are listed in our 178-page catalogue (No. 230), which will be sent for 10c in stamps. Write Dept. D.
GOODSPEED’S BOOK SHOP, INC.
7 Ashburton Place Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia
Opposite United States Treasury
ORGANIZED 1814
OFFICERS
GEO. W. WHITE .. President
O. H. P. JOHNSON .. Vice-President
A. A. HOEHLING .. Vice-President, General Counsel and Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSON .. Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH .. Assistant Trust Officer
S. W. BURWELL .. Assistant Trust Officer
H. A. KRETS .. Assistant Trust Officer
C. E. BRIGHT .. Assistant Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD .. Assistant Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF .. Assistant Cashier
R. E. BRIGGS .. Assistant Cashier
F. E. HILDEBRAND .. Assistant Cashier
H. F. STECK .. Assistant Cashier
F. V. N. COOK .. Auditor

Patronize Our Advertisers—It Helps
THE OFFICIAL LAY MEMBER MARKER
This marker, of solid cast bronze, measures 7 3/4" in diameter. Marker comes complete with split lugs or 18" bronze stake. Write today for new low prices and your copy of our illustrated booklet of other official markers and tablets.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, Inc.
660-670 W. Fourth St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL
extends a hearty welcome to Daughters of the American Revolution attending New York State Conference
October 5th to 9th
MADISON AVENUE at 45th STREET
NEW YORK
BERNAM G. HINES, Manager

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

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

THOUGHTS OF WASHINGTON...
Patriotic Citizens Have A Real Interest In The Many Activities of Government

- When next you plan to visit The Capital, make reservations at the Headquarters of The Daughters of The American Revolution.

Rates are no higher than at less finely appointed hotels

Single Rooms from $4
Double Rooms from $6
All with bath, of course

R. L. Pollio
Manager

The MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Patronize Our Advertisers—It Helps
GINGERBREAD
made from the grand old
Washington family recipe

Dromedary Gingerbread Mix is based on the 200-year-old private recipe of Mary Ball Washington by special permission of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fredericksburg, Virginia. It brings you, all properly measured and mixed, every ingredient for making this most delicious of dark, spicy gingerbreads.

All you do is add water and pop your gingerbread into the oven. You cannot go wrong. We guarantee Dromedary Gingerbread Mix sure to come out right, or your money back. Order Dromedary Gingerbread Mix today. If your grocer cannot as yet supply you, just send us the coupon below and we will mail you your gingerbread postage prepaid for the regular retail price of 25¢ a package, or 4 for $1.00.

P. S. Write for full details on how hundreds of D. A. R. Chapters are making money they need for chapter funds merely by selling a few packages of this finest of all gingerbreads to each member’s friends.

The Hills Brothers Company, Dept. 16, 110 Washington Street, New York City.

☐ Send me postpaid one package of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. I enclose 25¢.
☐ Send me postpaid 4 packages of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. I enclose $1.00.
☐ Send me information on how our chapter can make money.

Name: .................................................................
Street: ..............................................................
City: ............................................................... State: ...........................................