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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Merry Christmas to All
MERRY CHRISTMAS!

May the Christmas spirit be in your hearts at this blessed season and remain there throughout the year and throughout eternity. It is the spirit of love and brotherhood that we must seek today. A gospel of love and not one of hate will raise this weary world from depression and despondency, heal bitterness and strife and inaugurate on earth the millennium which many would have us believe is already here.

Looking back on the history of the world since the first Christmas Day, one marvels at the faith and courage of mankind. Yet in spite of massacre, pestilence, human misery, suffering through the ages, men and women, with an undying fire of the spirit, with dauntless courage, with endless hope, have greeted each other on one day of the year with "A Merry Christmas."

And, what is more, most of us all through the years make it merry for little children about us, for the family circle, for friends and strangers. Dickens taught us that one does not need the luxuries of life to be happy and merry and to have the Christmas spirit.

This old world is crying out for the things of the spirit, for first things first, for joy and tenderness and love. Forgetful of self, with a saving grace in a sense of humor, let us see how full of adventure we can make our days. They need not be hum-drum, they need not be discouraging, for the seeds of love planted by sharing with others shall make this old world new, create a comradeship more than name. "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

The struggle is on between materialism and negation and leveling of all humanity on the one side; and the search for beauty and love and the cultivation of the divine within each individual on the other. Atheism and hatred, or faith and love—this is our choice today.

Hitch your wagon to a star. Be not the prodigal, content to depart from the ways of his homeland and go into a far country, there to feed upon husks. Seek for yourselves and for your Society avenues of service.

More than ever before, let each one make this Christmas a momentous one in the life of some child, some youth in want. Who knows the magic of that touch of love to a life denied new clothes, food, toys, hope? A spirit planted now may mean a life saved. The thoughts of childhood are mighty thoughts and may mold and fashion the life.

Christmas is the time of childhood. New hope to the world! Love for one another! Ours the opportunity!

A Merry Christmas, one and all! Love, friendships and joys be yours.

"God bless us every one."

—FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.
When Anna Catherina Maulin consented to become the second wife of John Peter Zenger, and married him on September 11, 1722, at the Old Dutch Church in New York City, she had no idea that she had by this act stepped down into the arena to become an active participant in one of America's most outstanding historical events. Anna Catherina Zenger married her young man because she loved him. He had been born in Germany about 1697 and had come to America with his father and mother, a brother and a sister, all of them members of a group of Palatinate immigrants. Young Zenger was almost immediately apprenticed to the public printer, William Bradford, under whose instruction he learned his trade, over a period of eight years. There was, however, something in Zenger's character which prevented him from becoming a success, as the world views success. He never really mastered the English language, and his skill as a printer was indifferent.

At the time of his marriage to Anna Catherina he was about twenty-five years of age, and had one son, John, by his first marriage. The young couple took up their residence in one of those small plain little houses of the period, with its tiny flight of four steps protected by a slender iron handrail, and topped by a diminutive stoop from which one could observe the affairs of the street, or smoke a meditative pipe in the evening.

In 1725 Zenger formed a partnership with Bradford, but this proved to be of short duration, and only one volume bearing the imprint of their joint names is now extant. His first shop was on Smith Street, on that portion lying between Maiden Lane and Pearl Street. However, this venture was not a success, and as his family rapidly increased to the number of six children in his second marriage, he found it increasingly difficult to meet his expenses and the Zengers were very poor.

New York Province for a number of years had suffered at the hands of a succeeding number of royal governors. Andros had been a man both cruel and despotic; Fletcher was avaricious and fanatical; Hunter, timid and weak; Cornbury, a bankrupt, had come to New York to escape his creditors and was a man of dissolute character; and now in 1731, William S. Cosby had been appointed by King George II. A Dutchman, Rip Van Dam, who was president of the New York Assembly, had served for the thirteen months after Cosby's appointment, during which time the new governor had remained in England. Van Dam said: "We have been tenants to governors and exposed to be fleeced by them from time to time at their pleasure."

Upon his arrival, Cosby demanded of Van Dam that he turn over all fees and salary which he had collected during the period of his acting-governorship. Van Dam agreed to do this provided Cosby would in his turn share with him the emoluments he had received in England by virtue of his office. Cosby violently objected to this, and unable to settle the dispute between them, the matter was taken into court, and Lewis Morris, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for New York Province, handed down a decision in favor of Van Dam. Having been in the city only twenty-four days, the furious and outraged Governor abruptly dismissed Morris from his office and appointed young James de Lancey in his place. Much public feeling was aroused, for Morris was popular with the people, having served in a public capacity for over twenty years, during which time, as he himself proudly maintained, "My hands have never been soiled with a bribe. I am conscious to myself that neither power or poverty hath been able to induce me to partial in favor of either of them."
It happened that after Morris was thus dismissed, a vacancy occurred in the Westchester Assembly and Morris agreed to stand as a candidate. The election took place on the village green of historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester (Mount Vernon, N. Y.), and although a determined effort had been made on the part of Governor Cosby to ruin Morris' chances of election, a great gathering of freeholders from all parts of the county rallied to his cause, and the words "Tyranny" and "Liberty" were openly heard on the green for the first time in this land. In spite of the fact that thirty-eight Quakers were unjustly and arbitrarily refused the right to vote for Morris, he won the election by a majority of eighty votes.

It is at this point that Zenger and his wife begin to fit into the picture. We are not accustomed to regard these middle years of the eighteenth century as particularly important from a historic standpoint, as far as the American scene is concerned, and yet the seeds for the struggle to come forty years later were deeply laid. John Peter Zenger, perhaps seeing an opportunity to make a little extra money, prepared to attend the Eastchester election. Anna Catherina packed his modest little traveling case and saw him off on the stage coach which took him to Eastchester over the Boston Post Road. Arrived in Eastchester, Zenger watched the proceedings of the election carefully, and as some historians say, showed his manuscript to men who were present. When he returned to New York he hopefully presented his account to the only newspaper then published in the city, "The New York Weekly Gazette," and received a prompt rejection slip for his pains. The government-owned organ would not print an account which quite openly made allusions to a tyrannical governor, so Zenger took his manuscript and his story to an influential Quaker, who immediately ordered thirty-eight copies of the opposition paper which Zenger now resolved to launch.

He had his own printing establishment at this time, and the new paper was begun. He called it "The New York Weekly Journal," and it was a modest affair, a folio in size and consisted of four pages. The first copy was ready for distribution on November 5, 1733, just a week after the Eastchester election. It had an immediate and wide circulation and became the mouthpiece of the popular party. Lewis Morris, William Smith and James Alexander (the last two prominent lawyers) became regular contributors, writing under pen names, or frequently anonymously. The grammatical errors were many, and the printing not too good, although it was better on the whole than that of the "Gazette."

Anna Catherina now began to hope their own personal affairs would take a turn for the better with such influential gentlemen in the Province taking an interest in their Journal. It is certain that much of the material which Zenger printed was over his head, but he labored quietly and painstakingly at his task of turning out the weekly editions, and going about the city to collect the advertisements, for which he charged a few shillings. During these absences, Anna Catherina was in charge of the shop, and here she picked up a working knowledge of the printing business. It stood her in good stead for the time was drawing near when she was going to need this training.

For nearly a year, Zenger carried on the "Weekly Journal," James Alexander was its real editor, for all contributions were submitted to him before Zenger set them up on his press. There must have been lengthy consultations between the capable and learned lawyer and the humble, almost uneducated printer. During these months many scathing comments appeared in the "Journal" regarding the Governor and his administration. On October 21, 1734, Governor Cosby ordered that Nos. 4, 47, 48, 49 of the "Journal" were to be burned in the square by the public hangman and this was done at high noon of that day, but it did not add anything to the Governor's popularity among the common people. They stood silently by and watched the conflagration and rejoiced that they still had copies of these very papers safely concealed in their own homes. But Anna Catherina, with a true wife's intuition, trembled for her husband. She felt that this good natured, unimaginative husband of hers was being used to further a political cause of which he himself was ignorant.
Almost a month later, on a quiet Sabbath afternoon, there was a knock on the door of the little Zenger home, and Anna Catherina going to open it, with the children trailing curiously behind her, was amazed to see a group of soldiers headed by the sheriff standing in the street. She must, in her own mind, have expected something like this to happen sooner or later, but nevertheless, now that the soldiers actually stood there, she felt herself at a loss to meet them without some show of dismay. The sheriff carried his warrant from the Governor and demanded the person of John Peter Zenger, printer of the "Journal." The warrant read: "It is ordered that the sheriff for the City of New York forthwith take and apprehend John Peter Zenger for printing and publishing several seditious libels dispersed throughout his Journals or newspapers entitled: 'The New York Weekly Journal' as having in them many things tending to arouse factions and tumults among the people of this Province, inflaming their minds with contempt of His Majesty's government and greatly disturbing the business thereof, and upon his taking the said John Peter Zenger to commit him to the prison or common gaol of the said City and County."

Anna Catherina paid scant attention to the high sounding words of the warrant. She thought only of her John lying in the dismal prison, and herself left with the small children in the house and the business on her hands. Zenger offered little resistance and, clad in his Sunday clothes, he walked meekly among the soldiers to the prison not far distant. He was placed in a cell, deprived of pen, ink and paper and permitted to see no one.

Left now to face the situation alone, Anna Catherina sent a hurried note to James Alexander by one of the older children. For several days she was unable to see her husband, but during this time arrangements were made by Zenger's counsel to secure permission for her to talk with Zenger at the prison. So swiftly had the blow fallen, the little printing shop was quite demoralized for a brief period, and on the Monday following his arrest the "Journal" failed to make its customary appearance. However, after an interview with Anna Catherina, who received her instructions from her husband through a hole in the door of his cell, the "Journal" made its reappearance on November 24th, this time with a quaint apology from its printer. He said: "I know yo' think me sufficiently excused for not sending my last week's Journal, and I hope for the future to have the liberty of speaking to my wife and servants thro' the hole in the door of the prison and to entertain you with my Journal as formerly, and I am your obliged and humble servant."

Every week from then on, Anna Catherina went to the prison and talked long and earnestly with her husband. The conversations took place in German or Dutch, and it is amazing how quickly and competently this typical hausfrau became an able and capable manager of the printing plant, conferring with Alexander and the others as she was directed. But she also kept a housewifely eye on the affairs of her home and the activities of the children. A bail of 400 pounds was set by Chief Justice de Lancey, and this Zenger was unable to pay. He stated over his affidavit that his worldly possessions amounted to "forty pounds over and above my debts, my wearing apparel and the tools of my trade." So for seven months he remained in prison and then the date of his trial was set. Everything possible was done to make it difficult for him. A list of jurors' names was submitted to him for approval and his heart sank as he recognized that every man on the list was under definite obligation to the Governor. His own lawyers, James Alexander and William Smith, were disbarred by de Lancey, and a court lawyer of little ability appointed in their stead to represent him. The situation indeed looked hopeless. Anna Catherina saw no way of escape for them. They were crowded in on every side by insurmountable obstacles. Poor and insignificant themselves, their chief antagonist was the royal governor himself. It looked hopeless, too, for the popular party. Van Dam had been unable to secure his debt from Cosby; Morris had been removed from the bench, but the people raged more violently and with an increased bitterness as they realized how
completely they were at the mercy of Cosby and his judges. But the popular party had waited for this moment. Zenger was the axle about which the wheels of political freedom were revolving. In this crisis Morris and his associates secured the cooperation of Andrew Hamilton, the most capable and brilliant lawyer then in the Colonies. Hamilton was living and practicing in Philadelphia and had many eminently successful cases to his credit among them the settlement of the William Penn family estate, and he had been admitted to Gray's Benchers in London. The popular party could have played no greater stroke than the one they now proposed, that of introducing Hamilton into the controversy as Zenger's lawyer. On August 4th, 1735, the door of Zenger's cell was opened and he was led into the courtroom. He saw no hope as he faced the two Chief Justices on the bench, James de Lancey and Frederick Philipse. The angry florid countenance of His Majesty's representative, William Cosby, loomed like an evil portent. Anna Catharina, sitting among the spectators, was the only comfort which presented itself. He felt that if he should have to pay the supreme price she would be able to carry on for the children's sake. Her miraculous work of the past seven months gave ample proof of her ability, her courage and her steadfastness. Yes, there was comfort in that. Marvelous woman, his Anna Catharina.

The trial opened and the voices of the lawyers, the judges and the murmurs of the people flowed on and on about him. Presently Andrew Hamilton, this strange lawyer from Philadelphia whom he knew would represent him, leaned over and whispered in his ear. Quite involuntarily Zenger's shoulders straightened and a little color flowed into his sunken cheeks. A faint smile played about his thin lips as he caught the eye of Anna Catharina smiling at him from the gallery. Perhaps after all there might be hope. Hamilton's voice, strong, vibrant and assured, in spite of his eighty years, struck a new note in the courtroom. It was as though a breath of fresh salt air had been admitted to a room long closed. The jurymen in their box moved forward to listen to this man with the wide reputation.

At times Hamilton addressed the bench with the utmost courtesy and there was irony in this, for young de Lancey was only in his late twenties and quite inexperienced. He seemed a child in the hands of this veteran member of the bar. Again Hamilton addressed the lawyers for the Crown and finally in a great flow of eloquence he deliberately challenged the jury itself. His stirring and prophetic words: "I make no doubt your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempts of tyranny and by an impartial and incorrupt verdict have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity and our neighbors that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power in these parts of the world, at least by speaking and writing truth," have become one of our most priceless national possessions.

Andrew Hamilton sat down and a great sigh swept through the courtroom. The jury filed out and inside of ten minutes returned, while their foreman, Thomas Hunt, announced in a clear distinct voice: "We find the accused not guilty of libel."

It was thus that one of the fundamental principles of our democracy was established—freedom of the press.
Dedication of Anne Rogers Minor Cottage

KATHARINE MATTHIES

SATURDAY, October 19, 1935, was Connecticut Day at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School in Grant, Alabama, when the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage was dedicated. This cottage, named for Connecticut's Honorary President General, is a place where a few girls at a time may live and learn housekeeping under the direction of the Home Economics teacher. The cottage contains a living room with a fine fireplace, a dining room, kitchen, store-room and three bedrooms. It is a beautiful, well-built building, the first ever constructed on the mountain with double walls, and it is attractively furnished. All the furniture, except the beds, was made (as was the cottage itself) by mountain men, for the desire is to use things that may be made in any mountain community and which are so much more beautiful and useful than mail order things.

The dedication took place outdoors with the out-of-state visitors on the cottage porch and the large number of mountain people and Alabama Daughters gathered at the foot of the steps. Mrs. Minor, the guest of honor, and State Chaplain of Connecticut, gave the invocation which was followed by patriotic songs by the pupils. Mrs. Val Taylor, the State Regent of Alabama, then introduced the following ladies, who spoke briefly on the "evolution" of the cottage:

- Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools
- Miss Mary C. Welch, Connecticut State Chairman Approved Schools
- Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, Alabama State Chairman Approved Schools.

Miss Emeline A. Street, State Regent of Connecticut, presented the cottage to Mrs. Taylor, who accepted it for the School, and the two State Regents broke the paper ribbon stretched across the door. One of the Senior girls in the Home Economics Class expressed the appreciation and delight of the girls in having the cottage.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR COTTAGE

Erected in 1935 by Connecticut D. A. R. at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School
Mrs. William A. Becker, our President General, made the program complete with a few very appropriate words given in her charming manner. America was sung by everyone and, after the benediction, the cottage was inspected.

A picnic lunch was served in the auditorium of the School, after which the visitors inspected the buildings and the exhibits of the pupils. A country fair was in progress, which gave the visitors an excellent idea of the industry and products of the mountain people.

A fitting climax to a day on Gunter Mountain was a visit to a home not far from the School where one of the daughters of the family proudly showed the visitors the improvements she had brought about in her home. These had been inexpensively made by the girl and her family and turned a formerly very ordinary mountain house into an attractive, homelike place. This was a fine demonstration of what the Kate Duncan Smith, D. A. R. School is doing, not only for its students, but for the betterment of the entire community as well. It is this improvement of conditions in the mountains which makes the work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing for these schools so worthwhile.

On November 4, 1935, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey passed to her reward. Miss Dorsey was a charter member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her national number was 57. She served the Society as Vice President General 1893 to 1895. Her brilliant mind, gracious charm and her old-world manner will be remembered by all who were privileged to know her. All these were but "an outward and visible sign of an inward and Spiritual grace."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. James T. Morris (Lucy Leavenworth Wilder), on November 1, 1935. Mrs. Morris served the State of Minnesota as State Regent 1917 to 1920. She was Vice President General of the National Society 1920 to 1923 and Honorary Vice President General 1933 to the date of her death.
Real Daughters of the Revolution

RICHMOND W. McCurry

No Daughter of the American Revolution can help but feel inspired when she remembers that there are yet living five Real Daughters of the Revolution. In these five unusual women are the last links which connect the present with the past which witnessed the birth of our Nation. Perhaps no task was more nobly set than the task given to each Daughter of making the remaining days of these five Real Daughters happier and brighter, and fuller of the homage and respect which their position demands.

The five remaining Real Daughters are: Mrs. Mary Poole Newsome and Miss Sarah Poole, of Gibson, Georgia; Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Willimantic, Connecticut; Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, of Springfield, Vermont; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

As National Chairman of Real Daughters, I have had the privilege of pleasant communications from each of these remarkable women. I spent a pleasant afternoon in September with Mrs. Newsome and Miss Sarah Poole in their home about two miles from Gibson.

The “Poole sisters” as we call Mrs. Newsome and her sister Miss Poole, are quite the quaintest characters one can imagine. As we stopped our automobile at the side of their home that hot afternoon, we were met by a young girl who said that she spent a great deal of her time looking after the two old ladies. No one lives with the “Poole sisters.” They feel, despite their extreme age, quite capable of protecting themselves.

When we were shown into the living room, these two Real Daughters were seated complacently in ancient rockers. They seemed to sense that I was another Daughter and extended a hearty greeting. The walls of their rooms are lined, and the tables are laden with pictures and articles which have been sent to them by various chapters throughout the country. Their appreciation for such remembrances seems limitless, and I was made to realize just what such thoughtfulness on the part of our chapters means to our Real Daughters. It was amusing to note, in front of the house at the edge of the road, their mailbox. When I tell you that it is the largest size that can be purchased at Sears-Roebuck, it is no exaggeration. They live for the daily cards, letters and gifts which they know, or believe, will always be there, so the enormous mailbox is not so incongruous as it would seem at first appearance.

They were quite happy to have their pictures taken. I feel that the prayer of Miss Mary, who prays to God to provide so that “Sarah and I, in the evening of life should be spared the pinch of dire poverty and helplessness,” is being answered. The pension which they receive from the National Society, with the Confederate pension which Miss Mary receives, amply provides for all their wants, and gives them a feeling of absolute security.

My acquaintanceship with Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, who now lives in Springfield, Vt., is only through the delightful letters which she has written me. Until recently she read and studied the current affairs with avidity. Her letters, penned in a shaking but quite legible hand were long and interesting. She has told me much of her personal history.

She was born in Charlestown, N. H., in
1849. Her family comprises an interesting
and distinguished group. They have been
outstanding in Massachusetts and New
Hampshire life ever since her great-great-
great grandfather drove a yoke of oxen into
Spencer Hollow, part of Springfield, carry-
ing all his possessions on a sled and settled
later, hewing the logs to build a house for
himself, and a school house. Her grand-
father was active in the Indian wars in
Canada. Her father, Stephen Hassam, was
a clock-maker of note. Three of his clocks,
one at Claremont, N. H., one at Charles-
town, N. H., and another at Springfield,
Vt., were still running last summer.

At present she is very ill, and is being
carefully watched over by the New Hamp-
shire Daughters. The picture shown was
taken on the occasion of her 85th birthday
at a party given by the Colonel Samuel
Ashley Chapter, of Claremont, N. H., of
which she is a member, at “Hillstead,” the
home of Mrs. John G. Christopher, Honor-
ary State Regent of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Annie
Knight Gregory,
who is living at
608 Packer
Street, Wil-
liamsport, Penn-
sylvania, at the
age of 92 is still
keenly inter-
ested in current
events, and es-
pecially in the
activities of the
Society of the
Daughters of
the American
Revolution. Mrs. Gregory was born in
Liverpool, Pa., March 23, 1843. Richard
Knight, her father, was a drummer boy in
Captain John Beatty’s Company in the Fifth
Pennsylvania Battalion under the com-
mand of Colonel Robert Magraw. He
returned to civic life after independence had
been won, and engaged in the mercantile
business until the War of 1812 began. He
then abandoned storekeeping to become
Captain of a Company designated by his
name in the First Pennsylvania Militia.
After the suspension of hostilities, Captain
Richard Knight became proprietor of the
Old Stone Hotel at Liverpool, Pa., then an
important tavern along the Pennsylvania
Canal.

Mrs. Gregory spent her early girlhood
days at Liverpool. She continued to live in
Snyder County until her marriage to Ben-
jamin Franklin Gregory. Mr. and Mrs.
Gregory lived their entire married life of
forty-five years in Selinsgrove, Pa. She
now lives with her son and takes a great
interest in her five grandchildren and nine
great grandchildren. She is active for her
years, assists with the routine household
duties, and enjoys reading current events
in newspapers and magazines.

Mrs. Angelina
Loring Avery,
of 156 Chestnut
Street, Willi-
mantic, Conne-
ccticut, is now
quite feeble. She
was unable to
write me but
sent some valu-
able personal
data. She is
able to sit up
and dresses
every day, but
outside of that
her activities are practically none.

She was born on July 16, 1839. She
is interested in the work of the National
Society and deeply appreciates the many
intentions which have been showered upon
her by various chapters and individuals.
There is never a day that some message,
does not reach her and in spite of her
feebleness she enjoys reading every word
of her letters.

Just five are left. What a loving task we
have to make each day full of pleasant
memories for our Real Daughters.
FLAG HOUSE CHAPTER, FRANKFORD, PENNSYLVANIA, GAVE A PLAYLET, "DOLLY MADISON STEPS OUT," AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FRANKFORD. ALL THE CHARACTERS WERE REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER.

BRUNSWICK CHAPTER, BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, PLACED A MARKER ON THE OLD POST ROAD, WHICH RUNS PARALLEL TO THE COAST FROM COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. THE OLD TAVERN, WHICH IS A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE MARKER, WAS USED IN EARLY STAGE-COACH DAYS ON THE OLD ROAD.
ABRAHAM CLARK CHAPTER, ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY, PLACED A TABLET HONORING SEVENTY-TWO REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN CONNECTICUT FARMS CEMETERY. THE UNVEILING WAS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. JOHN H. TIETJEN. THE RECORDS OF THE SOLDIERS WERE UNEARTHED BY MRS. JONATHAN N. DEYO, GENEALOGICAL CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAPTER.

LOS SERRANOS CHAPTER, ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, EXHIBIT WHAT IS THOUGHT TO BE THE ONLY ORIGINAL FLAG OF THIRTEEN STARS TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST. ON THE BINDING IS STAMPED "U. S. E. NO. 6," AND ACCORDING TO TRADITION IT FLOATED ON THE SHIP "ESSEX," PROBABLY THE ONE MENTIONED IN HISTORY IN 1781 AS HAVING PRISONERS TAKEN FROM IT BY THE BRITISH TO OLD MILL PRISON.
ANNE HUTCHINSON CHAPTER, BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK, CONDUCTS AN ANNUAL DISCUSSION-DEBATE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CAPABLE CHAIRMAN OF AMERICANISM AND HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE, MRS. ROBERT F. BOWE. EIGHT SENIORS ARE CHOOSEN FROM THE PUBLIC SPEAKING DEPARTMENT OF THE BRONXVILLE HIGH SCHOOL BY THE DIRECTOR, MRS. I. D. TAUBENECK. THE SUBJECT IS SELECTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, AND HAND-DONE SCROLLS OF PARTICIPATION ARE AWARDED TO EACH.

DOROTHEA VON STEUBEN CHAPTER, BERLIN, GERMANY, VISITING MAGDEBURG, BIRTHPLACE OF BARON VON STEUBEN, WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED BY HERR STADTKAMMERER DR. KLEWITZ. MANY PLACES OF INTEREST WERE VISITED, INCLUDING A SMALL PARISH HOUSE WHERE THE STEUBEN RELICS ARE HOUSED, AND THE CATHEDRAL, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EDIFICES IN GERMANY, FAMED FOR ITS PRESERVATION FOR ONE THOUSAND YEARS.
CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER, BERKELEY, WEST VIRGINIA, PRESENTED A COLONIAL PAGEANT TO THE WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND PATRONS. THE STAGE REPRESENTED A RECEPTION ROOM AT MT. VERNON AND REPRODUCTIONS OF COLONIAL FURNITURE WERE USED.

ST. JOSEPH CHAPTER, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, ENJOYED A MUSICAL PROGRAM GIVEN BY THREE GENERATIONS, MRS. A. E. WAYLAND AT THE PIANO, MRS. W. L. SMITH, HER DAUGHTER, AND MISS MAXINE ENGLISH, HER GRANDDAUGHTER.
LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, PRESENTS OFFICERS OF THEIR JUNIOR GROUP: MRS. WILLIAM F. STREIT, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ROY E. DE HART, VICE-CHAIRMAN; MRS. STEWART W. NUNNELEY, SECRETARY; MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS, TREASURER.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, MYSTIC, CONNECTICUT, ENTERED A FLOAT IN THE CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY PARADE.
NEW MEXICO

The Sixteenth Annual State Conference of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 11-12, 1935, at the Franciscan Hotel, in Albuquerque, with the Lew Wallace Chapter as hostess.

Our State Regent gave a splendid report of her year’s work. The usual business was then transacted.

At noon we were taken to the University of New Mexico, where a lovely luncheon awaited us. A word must be said about the beautiful campus of the University—so different and unique, with its Indian Pueblo type of architecture, and so in keeping with the surrounding mesa, with the Sandia Mountains towering in the background.

At the afternoon session the reports of the State Officers and the Chapter Regents showed that much had been accomplished in the far-reaching work of our society. A very impressive memorial service was conducted by the Conference Chaplain, Mrs. H. E. Samson, for the Daughters who had died during the past year.

Late in the afternoon we drove to the beautiful home of Mrs. E. S. Pilcher, where we renewed old acquaintances and made new ones at a lovely tea.

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

Friday evening the Daughters attended a banquet in the Indian Room of the Franciscan Hotel. Our Regent, Mrs. Donley, gave a splendid patriotic address. Miss Marilyn Thompson entertained us with several harp selections. Mr. Loyd Johnson, member of Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a fine address.

Saturday morning session opened with the usual devotional services, minutes by the recording secretary, and the reports of State Chairmen. Mrs. Thomas White, State Director of Children of the American Revolution, briefly told of her work and plans for the future. Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, past Vice-President General, gave an interesting talk on “The D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.”

The afternoon session consisted of reports of the various committees and the passing of important resolutions. Officers elected for the coming two years were as follows: State Regent, Mrs. A. G. Shortle; State Vice Regent, Mrs. R. K. Bell; Chaplain, Mrs. George Baxter; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gerald Cassidy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. McCollum; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Martin; Registrar, Mrs. David Chavez; Historian, Mrs. Rolla Hinkle; Librarian, Mrs. Gates Van Antwerp; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Dickson.

The Seventeenth Annual Conference will be held in Clovis.

The singing of “Blest Be The Tie That Binds” by the assembly and the retiring of the colors marked the close of a very inspiring and beneficial conference.

MARIAN FELL HINKLE,
State Historian.

MISSOURI

The 36th Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution was held at St. Joseph, Oct. 1-3, 1935.

The city of St. Joseph is rich in historical lore. It was an early French settlement, and was the termination of “The Pony Express” of pioneer days.

Tuesday morning at 9:00 o’clock the enrollment reached 210. Promptly at this hour was sounded the assembly call by the trumpeter.

Mrs. Mortimer Platt, state regent, called the assembly to order with “Faith” as her theme.

Mrs. Pinckney French, chaplain, gave the scripture reading and prayer.

Mrs. John Trigg Moss of St. Louis read the rules of the conference; reports were given by several state officers, followed by Constitution Hall Memory Book report by Mrs. Bailey, after which were given reports by State Chairmen, all of which were interesting and instructive along the line of
work done by the various departments of our organization.

Mrs. W. W. Graves, in her usual pleasing manner, made an interesting report as a member of the finance committee of Arrow Rock Tavern, Missouri's historic shrine at Arrowrock. Much interest was shown in the report of Mrs. E. C. Baker, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee.

The Conference unanimously endorsed the National Defense Committee's Program as presented by Mrs. Becker.

Mrs. Hummel gave an extended account of the research work of Missouri during her term of service, concluding next April. Since October, 1934, one hundred historic sites in our state have been located, many old Bible records copied, old family burying grounds restored and inscriptions copied, important legal documents have been discovered in the homes of citizens, genealogical data has been obtained, old trails are being traced, Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and in some instances marked, while several Daughters' graves have been found and some of them marked. Interviews with old inhabitants have been stressed during this administration and the historian is happy to be able to report that 1,250 of the old people of Missouri have been interviewed and much valuable history has been recorded. These interviews, in many instances, have led to greater and more important discoveries of historical documents substantiating the statements of the interviewed. A granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and the old family Bible and other data were found in Clark county through interviewing one of the old residents. First marriage records in several counties have been copied for the state files of the historian. All this historical data will soon be prepared for binding, after which it will be delivered to the State Librarian at Columbia.

Reading of minutes and retiring of colors followed.

"God Be With You Till We Meet Again"—Assemblage.

Adjournment of Thirty-Sixth Missouri State Conference.

Alta St. Clair Hummel,
State Historian.
Making American History Live at Yorktown

VERNE E. CHATELAIN

Acting Assistant Director, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, National Park Service

In the development of the Yorktown Battlefield area of Colonial National Monument, the National Park Service has a task which has proved to be an exciting challenge to its scholarship, resourcefulness, and ability to plan for the future needs of the American people. The events which transpired on this historic ground must be interpreted and presented in such a way that not only the highly trained specialist, but also the general public, will receive a clear understanding of the significance of that area in American history.

Although the history of the Yorktown area goes back to 1631, and though events of far-reaching importance have taken place there during the last three centuries, a single date has been chosen around which the development is being centered. On that date—October 19, 1781—occurred what is considered the most important single event in Yorktown's history, the surrender of the army of Lord Cornwallis to the French and American forces, which virtually brought the American Revolution to a close. For that reason when a building has been restored or a site developed, it is intended to be as it was, or as it might have been, in 1781.

In 1781 Yorktown was a small village containing sixty to seventy houses, with a population of less than 2,000 people. Around the town, for several miles in all

SECTION OF RESTORED GRAND FRENCH BATTERY

Gun platforms are made of concrete to resemble wood; gun carriages are exact reproductions of French gun carriages of Revolutionary period; round basket-like fortifications are gabions; long bundles of sticks are fascines.
directions, were the plantations of wealthy families. During the summer of 1781 Cornwallis chose to occupy the town and fortify it with earthworks. In September, Washington and the French moved in and established their camp across the cultivated fields and in the less heavily wooded grounds surrounding the town.

In developing historic Yorktown, the program of restoration and reconstruction work falls under three general heads: work in the town proper, in the encampment areas, and on the trenches and batteries of the fortifications.

If work of this kind is to be comprehensive and accurate, it must be based on thorough documentary research, field studies, and excavations, each activity supplementing the others.

Records pertaining to Yorktown during Colonial and Revolutionary times are preserved in the York County Clerk's office and include deeds, orders, wills, inventories, and other documents relating to lots and buildings within the town. It is from these and other written sources, plus the information obtained from excavating an old foundation or following traces of an old road for a few yards here and there, that we are slowly reconstructing the Yorktown of 1781.

The headquarters sites of general officers, the encampment positions, and in adjacent grounds the field hospitals, artillery parks, magazines, and artificers' laboratories make up what is called the encampment area. Almost all of this land is now partially or heavily wooded, there being few traces of its occupancy by troops a century and a half ago.

In order to help visitors understand the history of the area, portions of the road system of 1781 have been restored. Using landmarks such as creeks, springs, or known sites of the Revolutionary period as points of departure, the original locations of roads are determined as nearly as possible from old maps. These locations are then checked by searching for physical traces of the road itself. Such traces have sometimes consisted of a single rut a few feet or yards long, or a double rut extending a hundred yards. When all information is at hand and plotted on maps, a road may be staked out and constructed.

Once the location of the Revolutionary road system has been established, the rest of the restoration work is greatly facilitated; since the Revolutionary armies marched over these roads, their camp locations, the officers' headquarters and other such sites were set up in fields along the roads. Although these fields have long since become covered with trees, they are readily found by reference to maps. Markers are placed at the sites which are of interest and the locale partially cleared to make it distinct from the surrounding woods.

A feature in addition to the location of important sites and the erection of markers is the restoration of the American Artillery Park. For this outdoor museum a field is being cleared, located where Washington kept his surplus field guns, extra carriages, shot wagons, powder carts, and limbers. In the restored area it is planned to place one authentic copy of each type of gun and of each means of conveyance used by Americans at the siege of 1781.

Another outdoor museum, already built,
is a reconstructed battery of the siege. It is located in the first parallel or line of trenches (of which there were two) around Yorktown. Established by French regiments during the first four days of the siege, the Grand French Battery was a potent factor in the bombardment that forced the surrender of Cornwallis’ army.

An interesting feature of this outdoor museum is its permanent nature. Faced with the problem of constructing an exhibit for posterity which was to be an exact copy of a fortification built for a few days’ use, it was necessary to make all perishable parts as permanent as possible. Accordingly the parapets, tops of magazines, and trenches were heavily sodded to prevent wind and rain from destroying or altering them. Wooden parts, such as planks on the gun platforms and logs in the powder magazines, were constructed by making concrete slabs and providing them with a grain or bark finish to simulate wood.

Somewhat similar to the method used at the French Battery was that used in restoring a British work, a redoubt defended by the Royal Welsh Fusileers. This fortification, the extreme right of Cornwallis’ defenses, was not as complicated in its construction as the Grand French Battery. It was simply a large earth fort strengthened by a moat ditch and high parapet. Around the outside there were probably fraises—pointed stakes about seven feet long, set at an angle to deter an attacking party.

The British redoubt was located and excavated in the same manner as the battery, and will be reconstructed in the same careful fashion in order to make it as exact as possible a duplication of the original work.

Restoration of the colonial buildings in the town proper may be divided into two phases, viz., the restoration to their original appearance of buildings still standing at Yorktown, and the complete reconstruction of buildings destroyed since the Colonial period.

In 1781 Yorktown was a prosperous port, but the passage of a century and a half has left standing only ten of the houses that then made up the town.

The restoration of the Swan Tavern group at Yorktown by the National Park Service is a piece of work involving
the reconstruction of buildings, which, except for their foundations, had disappeared entirely. The first Swan Tavern was erected between 1719 and 1722, and was for many years a leading Virginia hostelry. During the Civil War it was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine. Another Swan Tavern was built in 1880 and destroyed in 1915. Excavation of the lot uncovered the foundations of the Tavern with its kitchen, smokehouse and stable. These building were rebuilt on their original foundations in 1934. Complete description of the buildings was lacking, but every detail of their construction, as it has been carried out, has a Colonial precedent.

The comments received from thousands of visitors indicate that the restoration work has already progressed sufficiently to present a good picture of Yorktown in 1781 and of the military activities around the town in that year. We shall feel that our task has been accomplished if the museums and reproductions help to give this historic ground something of the color, the pageantry and the dignity of our national past.

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The Badlands

By Mary Boynton Cowdrey

Across the western prairie
There is a mansion fair,
A treasure-house of fancy
That God left standing there.

Its walls of colored sandstone
Are trimmed with boughs of pine,
Its carpeting, the sagebrush,
A fair and rare design.

Its rafters are the rainbows,
Its roof, the heavens blue
Where chandeliers of many stars
Come scintillating through.

There have been crowds aplenty
To occupy its lawn:
The buffalo and sage hen,
The cat, the deer, the fawn.

The Indian and cowboy
Have knocked at its front door,
And always gained admittance
Though asking by the score.

A masterpiece of Nature,
It cost ten million years,
Great charm to those who love it
Is the heritage it bears.

Though men have named it “Badlands,”
In reverence of its spell,
Perhaps the name of “Goodlands,”
Would answer just as well.
Missouri State Capitol

MRS. CHARLES E. DEWEY
Regent Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter

MISouri'S magnificent Capitol, situated at Jefferson City, upon a high bluff, overlooking the majestic Missouri river, was finished in July, 1917. Beautiful fluted columns entirely surround the structure and produce the effect of a Grecian temple. The dome is one of unsurpassed beauty. In size and contour it is in harmony with the building and the carving upon its exterior is exquisite. When burnished by the rays of the sun or when its background is a mass of storm clouds it is a picture of peerless grandeur. Standing upon the top of the lantern of the dome is a graceful bronze figure of the goddess Ceres, bearing in her left arm a sheaf of grain and extending her right arm in a gesture of perpetual blessing.

The framework is of steel and the walls proper of Carthage, Missouri, stone. All floors of halls, rotundas and the treads of the stairways are of solid Carthage marble. The walls of the rotunda and the corridors and vestibules of the first, second and third floors are also of Carthage and Phenix marble.

The entrance stairway, which extends from the front, or south portico, to the third floor, is said to be the widest stairway in the world, and the entrance doors of bronze, the largest since the Roman era. In ascending the outer stairs, one passes a statue of Thomas Jefferson. The inside stairway is lighted by a rich mosaic stained glass window and at the right and the left of the top of the stairway are niches containing statues of Lewis and Clark. The dome is lighted by twelve stained glass windows and the superb murals in bright blue, gold and orange were executed by Frank Brangwyn of London, England, one of the greatest mural painters in the world. The central areas of the first and second floors is given over to museums—the west side a resources museum and the east side, a soldiers and sailors museum. On the mezzanine floor of each museum are eight exquisite lunettes, depicting upon the east Missouri's part in war and on the west her resources. Throughout the building, in lunette, pendentive, mural, stained glass, tapestry and bronze are depicted Missouri's history and progress, her scenery and her resources. An impressive decorative element are the inscriptions upon the walls of choice epigrams and quotations, such as: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof"; "Nothing is politically right that is morally wrong"; "Be just and fear not".

A replica of Karl Bitter's relief commemorating the signing of the treaty for the Louisiana purchase stands upon the brink of the bluff of the river. Also on the north side of the building is a contrasting work of art, said to be one of, if not the finest, bronze group in the world—a fountain, the oval basin of which contains gigantic centaurs, playful sea urchins, elemental serpents and fish.

Two lovely fountains with figures representing the arts and sciences adorn the south lawn. Two flag poles of Oregon pine rest upon octagonal plinths of Missouri marble, surmounting bronze bases which are prototypes of the famous ones of St. Mark's in Venice, one on each side of the main entrance. The magnificent reclining bronze figures of the state stairway symbolize Missouri's great rivers—the Missouri and the Mississippi.

The Capitol Decoration Commission has compiled a guide book, abundantly illustrated, which describes the building and relates the historic incidents which inspired the decorations. This book with its faultless English and handsome cuts is worthy a place in any library.

Mrs. William R. Painter, a past Chaplain General, N. S. D. A. R., was a member of this commission.
Dec. 1, 1777—Baron Von Steuben, the disciplinarian of the American Revolutionary Army, arrived in America and immediately offered his services to this country.

Dec. 2, 1823—The Monroe Doctrine was publicly declared in a message to Congress.


Dec. 3, 1818—Illinois was admitted into the Union as the twenty-first state.

Dec. 6, 1884—The Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., was completed.

Dec. 7, 1787—The New Constitution of the United States was ratified by the first state, Delaware.

Dec. 8, 1776—Washington crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.

Dec. 8, 1848—The first gold from California was deposited at the United States Mint by David Carter; 1804.59 ounces, troy weight, average value per ounce, $18.05 1/2.

Dec. 10, 1777—George Rogers Clark laid before Governor Patrick Henry his plans for the invasion of the Northwest Territory.

Dec. 10, 1817—Mississippi was admitted into the Union as the twentieth state.

Dec. 10, 1898—The treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Spain, by which the United States acquired sovereignty over Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam.


Dec. 11, 1620—The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.

Dec. 11, 1753—Washington arrived at Fort LeBoeuf with Dinwiddie’s message to the French.

Dec. 11, 1816—Indiana was admitted into the Union as the nineteenth state.

Dec. 11, 1907—The Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy made a visit to Pacific waters and around the world.

Dec. 12, 1776—Benjamin Franklin was publicly received at the Court of France.

Dec. 13, 1781—A day of prayer and thanksgiving throughout the United States.

Dec. 14, 1777—The first foreign salute was fired in recognition of the Stars and Stripes.

Dec. 14, 1819—Alabama was admitted into the Union as the twenty-second state.

Dec. 15, 1791—The first ten amendments to the National Constitution were declared in force.

Dec. 16, 1773—Destruction of three cargoes of tea in Boston Harbor by citizens disguised as Mohawk Indians.

Dec. 17, 1903—The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, accomplished the first flight of man in a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

Dec. 18, 1799—Washington was buried at Mount Vernon.

Dec. 19, 1777—Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa.

Dec. 20, 1880—Broadway, New York City, was lighted by electricity, Brush system, for almost one mile.

Dec. 22, 1824—Congress voted Lafayette $200,000 and a township of land in any unoccupied part of the United States which he might select.

Dec. 23, 1783—Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the State House, Annapolis, Md., and retired to his home at Mt. Vernon.

Dec. 24, 1814—Treaty of peace concluded by the Commissioners at Ghent, ending hostilities between Great Britain and America. This was signed early in 1815. In it nothing was said of the
impressment of seamen, the search of American vessels, and the decrees respecting neutral commerce, the three grievances which mainly caused the war.

Dec. 24, 1851—Fire in the Congressional Library destroyed 35,000 volumes.
Dec. 26, 1776—Battle of Trenton.
Dec. 26, 1799—Washington eulogized in Congress by Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry") of Virginia, who called him "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."
Dec. 28, 1846—Iowa was admitted into the Union as the twenty-ninth state.
Dec. 29, 1812—The United States frigate "Constitution" captured the British frigate "Java" off the coast of Brazil.
Dec. 29, 1835—By treaty the Cherokee Indians of Georgia ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States for $5,000,000.
Dec. 29, 1845—Texas was admitted into the Union as the twenty-eighth state.
Dec. 30, 1853—James Gadsden of South Carolina, Minister to Mexico, by treaty purchased the territory south of the Gila river, now known as the "Gadsden Purchase" and included in Arizona, 45,535 square miles for $10,000,000; treaty and purchase approved by Congress.
Dec. 31, 1775—Battle of Quebec in which Arnold and Montgomery were repulsed. General Montgomery was killed.

Who, What, Where!

EMMA A. FOX

Official parliamentarian of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and author of "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," is a member of Louisa St. Clair Chapter of Detroit, Mich.

ALICE G. BRENTON

President of the Dallas County State Bank of Adel, Iowa, is a member of Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, Iowa.

ISABEL PERKINS ANDERSON

Authoress, poetess, is a member of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of Washington, D. C.

JENNIE BROWNSCOMBE

Painter of Colonial pictures, is a member of Wayne Chapter of Honesdale, Pa.

MARION MARGERY SCRANTON

Republican National Committee Woman for Pennsylvania, is a member of Scranton City Chapter of Scranton, Pa.
THE visitor to modern Rome finds, close by the Tiber, a temple. That temple was associated with the days when Rome ruled the world, when her statesmen laid the foundation for all modern government, when her citizens were the first citizens of the world, when her unconquerable armies faced every direction of the compass.

In the heart of Rome, by the side of the Tiber, was a shrine kept by the Vestals. The Vestals were keepers of a flame that was symbolic. Upon the altar by day and by night, whatever the crisis, whether in the days of prosperity or the days of adversity, the flame was tenderly guarded.

Within this temple, there was a simple object—a relic of the founding of Rome. The significance back of the flame, rooted in centuries of tradition, was that as long as the flame gleamed on the altar, Rome would never fall. The flame, to me, is symbolic of patriotism; the Vestals who gave their lives to guard the flame have thrown their mantle upon your shoulders as Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish I might make you conscious of the fact that as long as there gleams upon America's altar the flame of unselfish patriotism our country will be safe. You will see, therefore, both the seriousness of the task which I conceive of as your own, and the sublime challenge in this hour of tumult and confusion. While the flame burns, America stands!

In each age there are peculiar approaches required.

In our own today, it seems to me that the specific task most needed in America is that of planting larger conceptions, deeper convictions and more worthwhile objectives in the minds of the twenty-seven millions of children who will be the citizens of tomorrow. We need a new recognition of the heritage that is ours.

What, after all, is America?—the America that we love.

There is a continent bounded by oceans and lakes and gulfs. In all the world there is no stage so wonderful. The mountains are big. The rivers are big. The valleys are big. These had to be big to be worthy of the achievements which the heart of the Almighty cherished for the American people. Minerals, oils, fertile fields—they are all here; but this continent is not America.

There is an America made up of great architectural beauty. Man has built ribbons of concrete to lift the country out of the mud. Steel threads carry trains to the uttermost parts of our land. Cathedrals rise, institutions smile from every roadside, bearing witness to the genius of the American people. No capitol in all the world is today as beautiful as our own Capitol in Washington. What wonderful things American hands have made from the resources within their reach—but this is not America.
What a rare blend constitutes the American people. From the north and from the south; from frozen Scandinavia to the tropical Mediterranean, God has gathered from every country to enrich the lifeblood of the American people. The English with his staunchness, the Hollander with his dependability, the German with his industry and frugality, the Scandinavian with his dreams, the Frenchman with his fire, the Italian with his intensity—why go further? All of this has been poured into the great crucible out of which some day the hand of the Almighty will draw that greatest of masterpieces—the American citizen.

The American people possess a variety which makes them the most interesting people in the world; but even these people, as interesting as they are, do not constitute America.

In the bow of a great transatlantic liner there were crowded a group of Russian immigrants. In the center of the group was a Russian peasant. Time had not been kind to him. His eyes were like craters of a burnt-out volcano. His face, lit by wrinkles, like the side of Yosemite, had been cut by the moving stream. As the ship neared the dock, the simple peasant gathered about him his seven children, lifting his face—not to the crowded harbor—not to the towering skyscrapers, but to the sky. He said, over and over again, “America!” “America!”

What is this America? America is a great intangible reality—it is a spiritual thing. Once it gets a hold of the imagination, once it grips the soul, a new significance creeps into every relationship of life. In the hour of temptation and weakness, it gives you strength; in the hour of difficulty, it gives you courage; in the hour of strength, it gives you vision and perspective.

I know of nothing sadder than the hundreds and thousands of people who live under the flag, who eat America’s bread but who are not Americans at all.

To our land, there came three distinct types. To the rock-ribbed New England coast, there came those Pilgrim fathers with a sense of righteousness, their inhospitable environment seemed the proper frame within which their rugged souls might express themselves. They brought to America a culture which was deeply religious.

To Pennsylvania, there came William Penn and a group of German immigrants who brought to America an appreciation of toil and frugality.

To Virginia and the South, there came the Cavaliers who brought with them refinement of feeling and an appreciation of the courtesies of life.

What a magnificent blending of endowment!

How strangely when they landed on the American shores, each race caught up the spirit of the new land.

The Revolutionary Army was commanded by an Englishman, was trained by the German, von Steuben, and a Pole, Kosiusko. The first admiral of the fleet was Jack Barry, the Irishman.

What were the characteristic traits of this new country whose spirit they so brilliantly interpreted? America embodied the ideal of comradeship. Confronted, as they were, by the privations and hardships of pioneer days, caste and class were soon forgotten. Shoulder to shoulder they faced each new task. These widely different people were soon welded together in a great comradeship of adventure. America gave expression to idealism. We are so accustomed to hearing of the practical business men and women of America that we so often forget that the Americans, as a whole, are the most impractical people in the world. This is true if by being practical you mean calculating. Americans, as a people, are idealists. They have long ago realized that man cannot live by bread alone. The typical American is one who has caught the spirit of this great country of ours and attempts, in his own sphere, to express that spirit through his own efforts.

America cherishes good-will.

Greece sought to be the world’s teacher. Rome sought to be the world’s master. America seeks to be the world’s friend. Friendly-mindedness is the life breath of the American people.

Three summers ago, I visited thirteen foreign countries. I talked with the learned and the unlearned. I talked with national leaders, with cab drivers. I left the shores
of Europe with a heavy heart. As the ship upon which I came home entered New York harbor, I looked at the Statue of Liberty. I breathed deeply and thanked God for the great heart and the international good-will dominating American life.

These national ideals constitute a heritage which we must somehow plant in the hearts and minds of young America. There are subversive influences at work in our land. They sometimes alarm us. Mosquitoes and germ carriers are everywhere. We must fight them unitedly and tirelessly. That, however, constitutes but one side. The more effective means of dealing with the dangers of infection is to build up rugged bodies possessing such a measure of vitality that the poisonous inoculations attacking the bodies will be overcome from within.

The most effective method of preparing the youth of our land to withstand the poisonous influences which will attack them is to build up a healthy-mindedness which, like a hidden coat of armor, will turn aside the deadly shafts.

In citizen building, we must, first of all, establish in our own minds the type which we wish to produce. What are the traits which are most seriously needed in carrying forward the great heritage that is ours? First of all, we must quicken in the minds of our young a profound sense of obligation. On the one hand, we have the frivolous type who are inclined to enjoy everything and contribute nothing. On the other hand, we have the cynical type naturally inclined to make light of traditions and national ideals. Over the door through which each youth goes to face a career should be written the words: Remember, as an American, there is a debt that you must pay. Life is not an ownership but a stewardship. We stand as a connecting link between the past and the future. The past is a story of unselfish and heroic achievement. Wherever there was a need to be met or a battle to be fought, brave men stood ready. Back of these brave men were equally brave women. In the pioneer days, stalwart souls bent under the load that was theirs, but they carried on.

In the nation building, exacting burdens weighed heavily but in the tremendous expanse from 1840 to 1860 those who lived under the flag bravely carried on.

In the bitter days of '60 to '64, when conflicting opinions hurled the country into the arms of war, the days were trying—never once did they falter—those of the North or those of the South. Divided, as they were by opinions, they were united in the magnificent manner in which they gave the full measure of the devotion to what they believed was right. All of this suffering and hardship and sacrifice will be of little avail if we fail to carry on.

Generations will follow after us. We are reaping what others planted. We are sharing what others toiled to gather, so those who follow will reap what we sow. The hope of America's tomorrow lies in the degree to which those who live today unselfishly give themselves for the promoting of that which is highest and best.

My country? Yes, it belongs to me as my heritage. In a far deeper sense, however, I belong to my country. All I have that is fine and worthy I owe first to God, then to America.

We must, somehow, seek to supply life with a background. We are training young men and women to be citizens of America. The most serious question confronting us is, For which group are we preparing them? They will inevitably join themselves to and become a cooperating factor in one group or another.

There are so-called citizens of America who are cruel and selfish—hard adventurers. To them, might makes right. Their hearts are as hard as the heart of the pirate who preys upon what he wants with no restraining voice from conscience.

In Chicago, 443 out of every thousand boys in the downtown area take the first step in criminal careers through some form of juvenile delinquency. Walk into the Juvenile Courts and examine the faces of the lads who sit in the prisoners' docket. America's sympathies are stirred by the under-nourished children whose white lips and haggard eyes bear witness to starved bodies. As you see them pass, an icy hand grips your heart. What is this compared with sitting in any Juvenile Court and seeing the under-nourished souls of those who are being prepared to be citizens of America?
These self-seeking citizens present a picture which we dare not overlook. To whatever class they may belong, whatever their social station may be, these racketeers constitute an arch-enemy of every fundamental thing that is typically American.

There is a group made up of Americans who are modern embodiments of the spirit of Hamlet. These Americans sit on the side-lines and watch the teeming crowds go by. Their eyes are quick to detect the wrongs, the injustices that work about them, but they are mere spectators. To them, life is a futile thing. The idea of rolling up their sleeves, getting into the midst of the struggle and fighting for the right never occurs to them. Like Hamlet, they are ever lamenting that the world is out of joint but they are doing nothing about it.

There are Americans, stalwart men and women who have done their work in conspicuous places. We think of them as the builders of America. Before each one, I would place a tribute of loyalty and esteem. Where would our country be without its Washingtons, its Lincolns, its heroes?

In every sphere of national life, our country has always been able to find daring and competent leadership. However much I appreciate these outstanding personalities whose portraits hang in our temple of immortals, they are not, after all, the builders of America.

There is a great group of American citizens whose lives are cast in humbler moulds. They have always lived, perhaps, unnoticed by popular acclaim, unsung by the poets of their day. One may sing of the priceless gems that lie hidden in ocean depths and the flowers that waste their perfume beyond the reach of human appreciation but with the eye of God to see and the heart of man to feel, no ocean depths can hide, no secluded nook can shut out any heart that is honest, any life that is heroic.

These Americans, brave men and women, are nobly doing their duty. To each day’s task, they address themselves with a whole-hearted abandon that hides each care behind a smile. You need not ask whether they love their flag. That love is reflected in what they think and what they say and what they do. These are truly the builders of America—the unsung men and women who bravely bear their burdens, who daily give their best.

In our citizen building, these four groups pass before us. Are the 27 million children of today being prepared for American citizenship going to be added to those who build or those who destroy? To which of the four groups will they add the measure of their strength?

The Americans of tomorrow will have to join that company which in aiming at the stars is ever prepared and willing to smile at the stripes. Each generation has had a peculiar problem of its own. I wish I had time to enlarge upon the particular problem confronting each of the six generations of American citizens preceding us. Our problem is a simple one. We must take a demoralized age and give it vision, discipline and moral courage.

Our most essential task is to rear a generation of strong men and strong women who will be able to build wisely. We must rear Americans who will take their citizenship seriously—Americans who are not asking but contributing—Americans who care—Americans who realize that no country can rise higher than the dreams of its citizens.

We must develop a generation of young men and young women who will face life courageously.

To be even measurably successful, life must have a clear-cut worthwhile objective. There must be what someone called “a magnificent obsession.” This concentrates ability, stimulates effort, and contributes resistance. A high purpose in life somehow burns out the petty and the sordid. The life that is going nowhere is the life that is always an easy prey to temptation. It is not enough to equip a life and supply it with food and clothing, the most important thing about a life is where is it going? What is it headed for? Does it have at its center some high resolve around which it might build itself?

On a lowly Wisconsin farm a little child was tossing on a bed of pain. The tired-eyed mother kept her vigil until sleepless nights dimmed her eyes and hours of anxiety seamed her face and forehead. Night after night, it was the same story.
The father and mother sat in the stillness brooding and grieving.

In the house was an older son who saw shadows gather about the face of his mother. One day, the father saddled the horse and started in quest of a doctor. The older son, a mere slip of a boy, sat on the fence with his eyes searching the distance for the coming of this strange man for whom the mother so deeply longed. At last he came.

Around the bed they gathered, the father and mother, the doctor and the son. The old kerosene lamp which gave little light and more fumes scattered its rays on the face of the mother. The older son sat watching. After some moments of examination, the doctor looked up and said, "Your son will live." From out of the crucible where the rays of dawn are created, an unseen hand took the gleam which brightened the haggard face of the tired mother. The son who had watched suddenly saw the glow on his mother's face.

He had seen what the doctor's presence had meant in a home that sat in gloom.

Days went by and the humble little lad became possessed with one absorbing dream. He, too, would so live that he could bring light into tired sad faces. It was only a dream, but it was a dream that gave passion and purpose. It was the dream that sustained him, tired of body and sick of heart, yet moved towards this great goal. Today, that lad is one of the world's greatest bacteriologists.

Feed the soul of the child with high resolve and you will insure the safety of the adult. Through the study of the laws of diet, the human mind has been able to master many of the ills attacking the body, but nowhere are laws of diet so vitally effective as in the realm of the soul.

Here is your task. It is challenging and amazingly clear-cut. Our twenty-seven million children must be developed into citizens who can be depended upon to appreciate and add to the well-being of the land that we love!

How carefully we guard the water they drink, the food they eat, the air they breathe. These are all important, but they shrink into insignificance when compared with the ideals they should cherish and the thoughts upon which they should feed. The seed of today determines the harvest of tomorrow.

Upon your shoulders has fallen the mantle. Your task, as keepers of the flame, is that of building up love for our country and loyalty to the things that make it strong. To you is committed the task of keeping on the altar a patriotism that will find its way into every heart, every home, every school, every State in the Union. As I look upon the troubled waters about us, as I realize the tremendous issues at stake, as I see the world's great need for those things which America alone can give, I say—with all my heart—God bless you, keepers of the flame, with courage and patience and faith.

For Christmas

A SUBSCRIPTION for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE will make a splendid Christmas gift. An appropriate card bearing the name of the donor will be sent to the recipient of the subscription from the office. Checks and subscriptions should be sent to "Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C." See page 782 of this issue for subscription blanks.
Americanism

I HAVE been asked to tell the story of the prize pins that Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution present to perfect attendance pupils of the evening schools of the State.

Evening schools have long been a part of the educational system in Connecticut. The first were established in 1869, but about 1910 came a decided change in the type of immigrant. The new groups came from countries where English was little known and whose native tongue made it difficult to acquire. They had not only to learn a new language, they had to learn to live in a new way, to learn to have a personal responsibility to the government. They were potential citizens who needed training in language and for the duties of citizenship. Not so many years later Daughters of Connecticut began to interest themselves in these adult schools.

The Daughters found that one problem of evening schools was to keep its pupils in regular attendance. No truant officer can be sent after absentee adult pupils. The State Society D. A. R. suggested to the State Director of Adult Education the offer of a prize for the two Americanization classes in evening schools of the State having the best record of attendance. For a number of years this prize took the form of a book of historic or patriotic interest.

In 1927-28 the basis for the award was changed from class attendance to individual attendance and the prize was changed from a book to a pin. The first pin was a gold star, the date, 1928, surrounded by the words “Connecticut D. A. R. Award” in gilt on blue and white enamel. With each pin was given a card carrying the D. A. R. insignia and a statement by whom it was awarded and the reason for the award and signed by the State Regent. These prizes were presented at the closing exercises of the evening school classes, the presentation being made by the Regent or Americanization chairman of the local chapter, or if the town had no chapter, by the Director of the evening school. The number of perfect attendance pupils doubled this first year due, according to Mr. Robert C. Deming (State Director of Adult Education) entirely to the stimulus of these prizes.

From that day to this, each year Connecticut D. A. R. present a prize pin to those members of the Americanization classes of evening schools who have achieved seventy-five consecutive nights perfect attendance, as that is the usual length of a session in this State. Each year there is a new design for the pin, sometimes in gilt, sometimes in enamel, but always the words “Connecticut D. A. R. Award,” with the date, are on the pin.

Last year, to recognize the Connecticut Tercentenary, the design was the State Seal, in the center the three grape-vines with the motto “Qui transtulit sustinet,” gilt on blue enamel, around the edge “Connecticut D. A. R. Award” and the date in gilt on white enamel, as you see it in the picture. We like this design so well that we are repeating it this year.

Do the foreign-born appreciate this pin? Indeed they do! They wear the pins across their breast like the orders of a foreign
court, if they are so fortunate as to be perfect in attendance for a number of years. A woman in one town was told by her physician that she must go at once to the hospital for a serious operation. "But I can't go for four nights" says she, "I must finish evening school and get my prize."

Has this prize improved attendance? Directors tell us yes, they are unanimous in praise of the prize. One Director writes to the State Chairman as follows: "The pins and certificates which come from the State D. A. R. are very much appreciated by the students and there is no doubt that they act as an incentive toward better attendance. As long as we have classes of this type I hope the Daughters will continue to award these pins."

It would give an incorrect picture of Americanism in Connecticut to make no mention of the prizes and parties and other interest shown by local chapters for their evening schools. One prize in particular deserves mention—to the pupil who brings in the most new pupils who remain a stated number of nights. This prize helps out another problem of educators, viz., how to reach those who need the school most.

A reward for three years, seventy-five consecutive nights for three consecutive years, has grown out of the success of the one-year pin. A $2.50 gold piece was first given for the three-year prize. When gold pieces were no more, a medal was substituted; a bronze medal, Washington's profile with the words "Perfect attendance, 3 years, D. A. R. Connecticut." The medal hangs on a blue and white ribbon backed by a substantial pin.

While the $2.50 gold piece was the prize, a woman of fifty-five years walked two miles to the trolley to go to evening school for three years without missing a night. When presented with her gold piece her husband, who was present, got up and said: "You give my wife this gold piece for coming to school 225 nights, yet to me who has stayed at home and got my own supper you give nothing."

This story illustrates something of the opposition that a foreign-born woman has to meet from her "man" if she would educate herself. Hence Connecticut D. A. R. encourage "Mothers' Classes," usually held in the afternoon. Statistics tell us that illiteracy is greater among foreign-born women than men, although more women than men are taking the first step in naturalization. Mothers must be educated to keep up with their children and who should help them if not Daughters of the American Revolution? So this year, for the first time, the Connecticut State Society D. A. R. is offering a prize for perfect attendance in Mothers' Classes. It cannot be the same pin, for these classes seldom have seventy-five sessions. This is the second pin that you see in the picture.

With over one hundred organized Mothers' Classes; with some chapters carrying on nurseries for the children while their mothers attend class; with other chapters organizing Mothers' Classes, we hope to stabilize something that will be of real service to these women.

We believe that all the men and women who have done better work because of our prizes will unite with us to perpetuate the government of our forefathers and so make the United States safe for us all.

MARY C. WELSH,
Vice Chairman.

Buildings and Grounds Committee

DECEMBER brings thoughts of Christmas. At Memorial Continental Hall, the holiday season is appropriately observed. The superintendent and his assistants erect a Christmas tree. Late one afternoon, the National officers in or near Washington gather with the members of our Staff to sing Christmas carols. For a number of years the women of our offices have prepared and distributed baskets of provisions for the needy. For this work they have occasionally given a card party. Through the cooperation of members and friends in Washington, these benefits have made possible greatly increased activities. The building help have shared in these charities, our boys voluntarily devoting to the cause any sums received for extra services.

The members of the National Society have reason to be gratified at the loyal spirit of our Staff of employees. Our young women have a little club to which all contribute, making possible many kindly at-
tentions. No illness passes unnoticed. In the offices throughout the summer, are beautiful roses from the garden in our grounds. These flowers were made possible through the generosity of "our girls" who contributed the funds necessary for the planting of the rose garden. Because of the mildness of the present fall season, lovely blooms are still on our desks as these lines are written, near the middle of November, a reminder of the interest and loyalty of our permanent staff.

SARAH C. ROBERT,
Chairman.

Approved Schools

BEREA COLLEGE, in Kentucky, founded in 1855, has been on our Approved List from the beginning. It has Junior High School, accredited Senior High School and College departments, with a total enrollment of 1,876. The majority of the students earn their way in the various vocational departments, such as the Fireside Industries and the bakery. A motto on the wall in the bakery reads "Employment is enjoyment," and certainly those boys and girls do not consider work of any kind degrading. Boone Tavern, a fine inn connected with the College, is run by the students and no tipping is allowed. Berea's particular need this year is money for working scholarships, for regular work and for some new secondary buildings.

The Berry Schools, in Georgia, have also been on our Approved List from the beginning. There all the grades through grammar and high schools to four years of college are taught. The total enrollment is 1,238. There, also, students earn their way by means of the various school industries. The college is coeducational, while there is a high school for boys and one for girls. The faculties of the various schools are entirely separate, although they are shared at times for lectures. All the southern states are represented in the enrollment and there are many boys and girls on the waiting list. Berry's greatest need this year is money for endowment and $10,000. for a chapel for the Boy's School.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Better Films

OF ALL the present-day arts there is none so fluid as the motion picture. It is so constantly changing and developing that what is written today about the methods of production may be stale news before it is in print. Certainly it is a far cry from the first crude beginnings to the color drama "Becky Sharp," and yet all this has happened in less than fifty years.

Thomas A. Edison, in 1889, took pictures in rapid succession on a flexible film, and they were shown in a box with a peep hole, called the Kinetoscope, but of course only one person at a time could see the picture. It remained for two young men from Virginia, Ottway and Gray Latham, collaborating with a former technician of the Edison Company, to evolve an apparatus which they called the Pantoptician which would run a reel one thousand feet long and would project pictures on a wall.

Shortly thereafter a young man named Thomas Armat invented the first commercially practical projection machine. It is interesting to note that, in view of the fact that the talking picture is a comparatively recent invention, from the very beginning of his experiments Edison had the idea of linking up the silent films with phonographic disks to produce the talkie, and in fact actually did experiment with the project as early as 1899.

Like talking movies, the news reel also had its beginning in the very early days of motion pictures. Commodore J. Stewart Blackton and Alfred E. Smith took pictures of Dewey arriving in New York on his flagship, the *Olympia*, after his triumph at Manila, of his drive through the city streets, and his receiving a loving cup in front of the City Hall. This, the world's first newsreel, was exhibited at Koster & Bial's Music Hall in 1898.

Commodore Blackton and Mr. Smith also built the first motion picture studio which was erected in Brooklyn in 1900, where the first film to be based on a drama arranged especially for motion pictures, "The White Slave," was produced. Shortly thereafter came what was regarded then as an exceptionally ambitious production, a one-reel version of "Ben Hur," which actually cost
$3,000. Compare this with the $3,000,000 which was later expended for the making of a de luxe edition of the same film and you will have some idea of how motion pictures have developed in thirty-five years.

During and immediately following the World War came most of the striking innovations in motion picture production. In the “Birth of a Nation,” D. W. Griffith used for the first time the close-up, the fade-out, and the cut-back, the last of which gave pictures a new flexibility.

The advent of the talking motion pictures came in 1929, when Fox and Warner Brothers announced almost simultaneously the invention of processes which were the direct parents of the present-day talking films. The Fox process, in which sound was recorded directly on film, was called the Movietone, and the Warner invention, which recorded sound on wax disks and synchronized it with the action of the picture, was named the Vitaphone. Warner Brothers made the first feature picture with sound accompaniment, “The Jazz Singer,” featuring Al Jolson.

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.—Adults    Y.—Youth    C.—Children

THE THREE MUSKETEERS (RKO).
Paul Lukas, Walter Abel, Margot Grahame.
Taken from the presentation of Dumas “Three Musketeers,” the scenarist has changed many incidents in the original story and placed the emphasis on the gallantry and fighting qualities of d’Artagnan and the lovable three. Beautiful photography and gorgeous settings of the 17th Century in France. A. Y. C.

METROPOLITAN (Fox).
Lawrence Tibbett, Virginia Bruce.
The story deals with the struggles of a singer to break into Opera. To hear Lawrence Tibbett sing “Carmen,” “Paglicci” and “The Road to Mandalay” makes this picture very worthwhile and excellent entertainment for the family.

WINGS OVER ETHIOPIA (Paramount).
Here is a very fine travelogue, by various means of transportation, into the interior of this almost impenetrable land. The photography is excellent and the narrative is both intelligent and picturesque. A. Y. C.

A FEATHER IN HER HAT (Columbia).
Pauline Lord, Basil Rathbone, Louis Hayward.
Obsessed with the idea that her boy must grow up and be educated as a gentleman, a self-sacrificing mother disowns him and dies happy in the knowledge that her dreams have been fulfilled. A. Y.

BARBARY COAST (United Artists).
Miriam Hopkins, Edward G. Robinson.
This story is based upon the struggle of law versus rowdyism in California during the colorful days of 1849. An exciting melodrama, skilfully presented. A. Y.

THE VIRGINIA JUDGE (Paramount).
Walter C. Kelly, Marsha Hunt, Johnny Downs.
An exceedingly human story of a judge in a small Virginia town, his cases in court and the intelligent handling of a very serious predicament in which his son-in-law is involved. A. Y.

THE LAST OUTPOST (Paramount).
Claude Raines, Cary Grant, Gertrude Michael.
Impressive scenes in Kurdistan and the Soudan form the background of the story. The theme concerns a hero of the intelligence department who faces peril and sacrifices everything to service. A. Y.

THE RAINMAKERS (RKO).
Bert Wheeler, Robert Woolsey, Dorothy Lee.
A Wheeler and Woolsey comedy dealing with a drought in California and how the problem is solved by an invention for producing rain. A. Y. C.

PERSONAL MAID’S SECRET (Warner).
Ruth Donnelly, Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull.
A young couple manage to climb the social ladder following the suggestions of a capable and devoted maid. Pleasant entertainment for adults and young people.

LEGONG (Du World).
The picturesque tropical island of Bali is the setting for this excellently photographed picture in color. The entire cast is native and native dances are skilfully introduced. A. Y.

BAD BOY (Fox).
James Dunn, Dorothy Wilson.
A simple and human story of the every day troubles of a boy to better himself. The story is not important but there are humorous and sentimental scenes and the acting is good. A. Y. C.
GRAND EXIT (Columbia).
Edmund Lowe, Ann Sothern.
An investigator for a company of fire underwriters interestingly follows the clues leading to the discovery of the pyromaniac. Clever and amusing dialogue as well as good characterizations make this an entertaining picture. A. Y.

MUSIC IS MAGIC (20th Century-Fox).
Alice Fay, Ray Walker, Bebe Daniels.
A small vaudeville company and two comedians on a tour come to disaster through the sentimental behavior of the movie star. They all go to Hollywood and finally all get into pictures. A light musical comedy with slapstick. A. Y. C.

LITTLE AMERICA (Paramount).
Rear-Admiral Byrd, Dr. Poulter.
Admiral Byrd’s second expedition to Little America. Picturing the severe hardships endured by all the party while making a record of twenty-two branches of science investigated. Also Byrd’s lone vigil. Family.

TRANSATLANTIC TUNNEL (Gaumont-British).
Richard Dix, Madge Evans.
While this picture is both idealistic and imaginative, it stands for peace and good will between Great Britain and the United States. Fine cast and good acting. A. Y.

STORMY (Universal).
Noah Beery, Jr., Jean Rogers.
This western has a human interest and is above the average western. Beautiful scenes of the Painted Desert in Arizona, and some fine acting by Rex, the King of Horses. A. Y. C.

CHARLIE CHAN’S SECRET (Fox).
Warner Oland, Rosina Lawrence, Henrietta Crossman.
A wealthy woman, also an ardent believer in spiritualism engages Chan to solve the mystery of her son’s strange disappearance, at the same time he exposes the fake methods used by so-called “spiritualists.” Tense and exciting although not as weird as Chan’s former pictures. A. Y.

THREE KIDS AND A QUEEN (Universal).
May Robson, Henry Armetta, Frankie Darrow.
A rich old spinster, tossed out of her carriage is picked up by three foundlings who have been adopted by a barber. Upon finding out who she really is, many complications arise. In the meantime the rich lady foils the attempts of her young heir to prove her insane. A. Y.

PETER IBBETSON (Paramount).
The well-known love story of both the stage and opera brought to the screen in a magnificent production. Superb settings. The dream scenes are most unusual and beautiful, as well as the early life of the children. The prison scenes may be too harrowing for small children, otherwise excellent family entertainment.

SHORTS

PITCAIRN ISLAND TODAY (M-G-M).
Exceptionally interesting film showing the descendants of the Bounty crew, their homes and life on the island. The narrative is splendid. Family.

WINGS OVER MOUNT EVEREST (Fox).
Remarkable picturization of flight of English expedition over Mt. Everest. Descriptive talk by Lowell Thomas. Excellent for family.

MARYLAND, U. S. A. (By States).
Beautiful pictures of Maryland with musical accompaniment. Excellent for family.

TOMORROW’S CHAMPS (Columbia).
Boys and girls in athletic stunts and games of skill. Good for all ages.

SPILLS AND SPLASHES (Columbia).
Water sports of all kinds, illustrating amazing skill of performers. Family.

BIRD LAND (Fox).
Birds, cats and caterpillars try to outwit each other. The birds win. Good for family.

CHINESE NIGHTINGALE (Paramount).
Lovely story of Chinese Emperor and his nightingale. It contains real pathos, humor and charming music as well as delightful drawings. In color. Outstanding for all ages.

GOING ON TWO (RKO).
Those fascinating babies, the Dionne Quintuplets, are shown on their birthday, showing the daily routine. The picture has unusual appeal for the average audience and is excellent for children.

KING OF THE MARDI GRAS (Paramount).
Popeye challenges the giant of the Mardi Gras, rescues a maiden in captivity and proves to his audience his great strength comes from spinach. Family.

BARNYARD BABIES (M-G-M).
A Happy Harmonics color cartoon in which the barnyard stages a Better Babies Contest. Family.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.
D. A. R. Museum

The Daughters of the American Revolution Museum Committee to the number of twelve, met for organization on October 15, following luncheon served in Memorial Continental Banquet Hall. The meeting was called to order by the National Chairman, Mrs. Reed. Curator General, and Mrs. Levi H. Morris of New Jersey was named as recording secretary. Representatives were present from Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and a member representing the Philippine Islands.

The meeting was most informal. Miss Lothrop, secretary to the Museum, and the National Chairman spoke briefly of the work of the Committee, its hopes and plans for the future. The committee members asked questions and evinced a real interest and a desire to have their states co-operate in making the D. A. R. Museum one worthy of the honored name it bears. All agreed that the change in title was desirable as better expressing the present purpose of the work of the Museum.

It was gratifying to announce the gift of a needed new wall-case from the Daughters of West Virginia, given in honor of the Curator General. Great encouragement came in letters from absent members, assuring the committee of their support in an effort to help to secure for the Museum valuable and historic gifts suitable to the periods we represent, the Revolutionary to 1800, and the Early Republic to 1830. A second assembling of the committee will take place in February at a time to accord with the meeting of the National Board of Management.

Ellis Island

Every nationality, in every walk of life is represented on Ellis Island. These men and women are kept until a thorough examination of the facts in the case permits them to enter the country, or it is found necessary to deport them. This investigation requires anywhere from a half hour in some cases to many months in others.

Many American citizens are also found among the patients in the hospital, where seamen, coast guardsmen and men in the government service are given medical and surgical care.

The Daughters of American Revolution have the sole responsibility of keeping all these people occupied during the many weary days and months of detention.

In order that the Chapters may have a better realization of the important work being done by the Society at the Island, a moving picture has been made which shows not only the surroundings, but the workers engaged in making useful articles from materials donated by the Chapters.

Last year the film appeared in two reels in order to show the occupational work being done in the hospital. This second reel was photographed by Dr. Reichard of the medical staff in appreciation of the service rendered by our Society.

This year the film has been revised to show changing working conditions. By this means, members may at Chapter meetings view the hospital, enter the ward, and visit our D. A. R. workroom, where the cripple men are at work under the direction of our social worker.

We now have six duplicates of this film to loan to Chapters without cost. We do, however, expect that the parcel post postage be refunded. A descriptive paper accompanies the film. The attention of State Chairman is called to the fact that the film may be reserved for a given time for State use, and thus save time and expense in transportation.

Cora Hatch Churchill, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Films.

Girl Home Makers

Massachusetts is leading the way in this new project of the Girl Home Makers Committee, by voting at their October fall meeting in Pittsfield, to raise a $100 Scholarship for Girl Home Makers this year.

This plan differs from the loan funds established in a few States, because it is a gift, not a loan; and because it is offered to girls graduating from Senior High Schools, instead of to girls already in college. Little
or no scholarship help or loans are available for freshmen, since they are untried material. A scholarship won by competition in the High Schools would be invaluable, as the High School has the advantage of an intimate knowledge of the student; and a gift rather than a loan is much to be preferred, since it is discouraging for a first-year student to assume a financial burden at the very beginning of her college life. Loan funds help the college girls to complete their course. These Scholarships will help High School girls to enter college.

Field supervisors of Home Economics in our State Department of Education approve the plan and think it will meet a real need. Offer of a scholarship is bound to increase interest in the study of Home Economics. It will not only enable some worthy girl to continue her education, but also be an incentive to many girls to take up a study which will be of great benefit to all. Consult with your State Department of Education, and ask for their approval and cooperation in this worthwhile project.

For your help and guidance, the offer as presented to each superintendent of schools in Massachusetts follows:

“The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution thoroughly approve the study of Home Economics in the Senior High Schools, and wish to encourage more girls to take up this study as an elective. Therefore, the Massachusetts D. A. R. offer a $100 Scholarship to the girl chosen from the graduating classes of the Senior High Schools of Massachusetts who has shown special interest in Home Economics and is eligible for entrance to State Teacher’s College at Framingham or Massachusetts State College at Amhurst or Simmons College at Boston. The applicant must have had at least one year’s work, preferably the Senior year, in Household Arts. Other requirements are good character, definite aims and a real need of assistance.”

Plans for conducting the contest are in the hands of the state chairman.

**PLAN FOR CONTEST**

Each chapter will present this Scholarship offer to the superintendent of the local High School.

Each principal of each High School is asked to choose a candidate from that school, following our requirements. To prove need of assistance, means simply that without this help the girl could not enter college.

Each candidate must write a letter in her own handwriting to the State Chairman, stating her reason for desiring the Scholarship, her educational aims and vocational plans, her choice of college and reason. With this letter, she must send a letter from her principal, stating her qualifications, character, scholastic standing and financial status of family. Also, she must send one other letter of recommendation, preferably from a D. A. R. sponsor. These letters must be sent to the State Chairman on or before May 15, 1936. The State Chairman and a committee will choose the winner from these letters and will arrange for a personal interview with each candidate.

**Vestella M. Burr Daniels,**

*National Chairman.*

**Radio**

The ever-increasing requests for time on the air by hundreds of patriotic and educational organizations to the broadcasting companies, make it more necessary for the Daughters of the American Revolution National Radio Committee to present outstanding and worthwhile programs.

The broadcasting companies give us time valued at hundreds of dollars a year. How many take the time to write a letter of thanks or even a postal card? Will you not cooperate with the National Radio Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and when you hear one of our programs take a minute and write a note of thanks and appreciation? Is it too much to ask when we are receiving so much? I think you will agree with me that the broadcasting companies throughout the United States are most generous.

Before this issue of the Magazine reaches you, a broadcast new in the history of our National Society will have taken place. When Constitution Hall was being constructed and gifts were solicited for this beautiful building, which stands as a monument to American womanhood, Mrs. Wil-
liam N. Reynolds, of Tanglewood Farm, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, gave the funds for the organ. Until now it has only been possible to hear the organ over the air during the Annual Conference or when the hall was filled with people, but now, through the generosity of Mr. LeRoy Mark, president of the WOL broadcasting station in Washington, who is furnishing the radio equipment, and the American Broadcasting Company, which will present the programs over their hook-up, organ recitals will be presented from Constitution Hall twice a month. Already several well-known organists in Washington have expressed their willingness to give the programs.

Armistice Day, November 11, was selected as an appropriate time to inaugurate our first broadcast, and the program was dedicated to Mrs. William N. Reynolds, the donor of the organ. The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. T. Carlisle Crump presided at the organ.

Please watch your local papers for an important announcement for a radio broadcast from Washington, D. C., the week of December 16.

MABEL G. DAUGHERTY,
National Chairman.

Registrar General

The application papers are the property of the National Society. They are simply the credentials that the applicant submits as proof of her eligibility to membership. The Society is the custodian of these papers and grants certain privileges for the purpose of assisting others to complete the membership requirements. Among these privileges is the publication of the lineage books, which contain copies of these application papers on file. Another privilege is that copies of the applications of deceased, resigned or dropped members may be had upon payment of the $1 fee. Copies of papers of active members may be had upon payment of this $1 fee and the written permission of the member.

Realizing that many applicants may lack some much desired data to meet lineage requirements that might be obtained from our files, and which many members would willingly give, the Consent Plan was adopted and approved by the Executive Committee. By this plan a chapter, by majority vote, may give consent for the Office of Registrar General to furnish specific information to applicants seeking to establish their membership requirements. Anyone unwilling to grant this privilege must notify this office. Should a chapter refuse to grant this consent, those individual members who approve the plan may send their consents to this office and their wishes also will be respected.

With more than 400,000 ancestor cards upon which to indicate these consents it is necessary that the chapter lists contain:

National number, name, maiden name of member, address, chapter, names and states of Revolutionary ancestors.

If your chapter year book roster contains this valuable information, the Registrar may verify the lists from her records, sign it and it will be accepted by us as the official consent list.

Many hundreds of consents have been received and the marking of the ancestor card catalogue to indicate this consent is progressing. It is expected that by January 1, 1936 we will be ready to respond to inquiries. Please bear in mind that this does not permit personal inspection of these files. Information is given only by correspondence. All inquiries must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped return envelope and must state the specific information desired. Requests for copies of papers do not come under this consent privilege.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER.
The First D. A. R. Marker in Alaska

THE Alaska Daughters of the American Revolution in September erected at the junction of the Loop Road and Matanuska Highway, a marker of native stone bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the opening of the Anchorage-Matanuska Highway.

Speaking at the ceremonies held in Anchorage, the Regent, Mrs. McCroskey, said in part:

"To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion, and to foster patriotic citizenship: These are the objects of our Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. As a part of the program in the carrying out of these purposes, the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed many monuments, tablets and markers throughout the United States. The building of roads mark the pace of the progress of any country. The opening of a highway so important as this, one that connects the government-sponsored colony of the Matanuska Valley with Anchorage, one of the largest towns in the Territory of Alaska, is a real historical event, and one worth while to commemorate in this manner. To foster patriotic citizenship is one of the most important purposes of our society. This road has for the most part been built by the Federal Government. If this monument will in any degree cause those who pass by it to realize more fully the benefits of the government under which we live, and if it can to any extent arouse an increased pride in the achievements of our country it will have served a worthy purpose."

Mr. Winfield Ervin, President of Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, said: "Two years ago a number of people drifted into Anchorage from the States because of having been hit by the depression. Some of our own people also were out of employment. To take care of these people a subscription was raised here amounting to some $6,000, and with the money the first work was done on what is now the Anchorage-Matanuska Highway project. The Alaska Road Commission later came to our assistance and now the colonization movement has brought with it the contribution from the Federal Government to complete the highway.

"The monument dedicated here today may mark the turning point in a new era for Alaska—one signalizing the opening of Alaska as a land of great agricultural possibilities—and for the erection of this monument we are grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution and are happy to have with us on this auspicious occasion the chief executive of the Territory."

In accepting the tablet, Governor John W. Troy, of the Territory of Alaska, said: "In the erection of this monument as a milestone marking an important event in the history of Alaska a valuable work has been inaugurated—a work which I hope will be followed by similar acts commemorative of outstanding achievements in the development of the Empire of the North. I am glad that this monument marks a highway—a work of construction."

A message of the meaning of this marker to one of our members comes from Mrs. Flavilla M. W. Rickards of the Matanuska Valley Hospital, Palmer, Alaska: "I am particularly thrilled, as I am at the extreme end of this famous road, and I feel a sort of personal touch with my D. A. R. sisters reaching out to me. It will be viewed by all who will visit this colonization project next summer. To be here from the inception of this project has been a wonderful experience."
Questions and Answers

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

Question. What percentage of our chapters are entitled to an extra delegate in addition to the Regent?

Answer. In answering this question, facts in regard to our entire membership may be helpful. The figures are based upon membership as of June first, 1935:

Number of Chapters of 25 or less... 563
" 26 to 50... 857
" 51 to 100... 762
" 101 or more... 309

Chapters of 25 or less... 22.6%
" 50 or less... 46%
" 100 or less... 87.6%
" more than 100... 12.4%

With a few chapters of exactly fifty members, the number of chapters entitled to an extra delegate is approximately 45% of the total. A few of the largest chapters are entitled to several delegates.

Question. Can you tell what member of the Society has the greatest number of proved lines of descent from Revolutionary ancestors?

Answer. The names of all proved ancestors of each member are carefully recorded. To tell exactly the member who has the most lines would require much time to examine and count the names on the cards of many thousands of members. Among the members known to have joined on many lines are: Mrs. William A. Buckingham, John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland, 15; Miss Margaret P. Humes, Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania, 15; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Luce, Arkansas Chapter, Arkansas, 17; Mrs. Lottie E. G. Norton, Fort Kearney Chapter, Nebraska, 15; Mrs. Inez S. Stansfield, Colonel John Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, 13. Three sisters, Mrs. William P. Doing, Jr., Mrs. DeForest Mellon and Mrs. Ralph Endicott of Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, have twenty-five proved lines of descent recorded in the Society. The Magazine will print in this column the names of any members having fifteen or more proved ancestors who will send name, chapter, state, and number of ancestors, to "Questions and Answers," in care of the Magazine.

Question. Our Chapter Regent plans to be absent on a long trip for two or three months this winter. Should she try to direct the work of the chapter from a distance, or what authority have the other officers to take charge in her absence?

Answer. The Vice Regent assumes responsibility in the absence of the Regent. Before the Chapter Regent leaves, she should give to the Vice Regent all information needed to help her direct the work intelligently. In case of a prolonged absence, the Vice Regent becomes an Acting Regent. As such she exercises all of the functions of the Regent except that she can not changes the policies or plans or appointments of the Regent who is the permanent officer. She may, however, appoint committees authorized at the meetings while she is Acting Regent. In case of a temporary absence of the Regent, for one meeting, the Vice Regent merely presides. She does not appoint a committee authorized at that meeting unless emergency requires immediate action.

Answers to questions in former magazine: "The Old Colony Chapter, Hingham, Mass., has been a continuous subscriber since 1900, with one of 1895, five of 1898 and seven of 1899." "The LeRay de Chaumont Chapter of Watertown, N. Y., has a complete file of the Magazine bound in blue and white."
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor
2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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

15362b. MILLER.—Wanted ances. with Rev. rec of David Daniels Miller born Berkeley Co. Va. 20 Aug. 1819. (See February 1935 Magazine, page 119.) The following data is used through the courtesy of McDonald Miller. 2121 New York Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.)

15362b. MILLER.—David Daniels Miller born Mill Creek, Berkeley Co. Va. had brothers & sisters as follows: Julianna, James D., Hester, Harriet B., Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret & Madison. Would be glad to correspond.

15408a. TROTTER.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Joseph Trotter b in va. abt 1740 mar. Nancy— & died in Bourbon Co. Ky. 1809. Their chil were Joseph, Sally b 1771, Mary, Wm., James b 1770 & Nancy b 1783. (See April 1935 Magazine, page 243) The following is used through the courtesy of Leon O. Reed. 310 Xenia Ave. Yellow Springs, Ohio.

15408a. TROTTER.—While this Trotter information does not exactly answer the query it is offered with the hope that it may connect. Elizabeth Trotter who married 1st —Brann (d) strator had children:—Andrew who married Frankie, dau of James Wilker-
son, Sr.; Susan married 1813 John Hopkins (known as “Colonel”); Mary (Polly) mar-ied 14 Dec 1814 Joseph Kibbey; Katie married John Critchfield. Elizabeth Trotter Brandstrator married 2nd Ezra Robertson & had children:—John T., David who mar-ied Hannah Hutchison; Wm. who married

Phebe Dunham; Benjamin; Betsy who married Eli Cox; Hannah who married—Titis; Delilah who married Joseph Jeff-
erson Reed. These children may not be ar-
ranged in order of birth. Wm. Robertson was born 1799 & Delilah R. in 1804. Eliza-
abeth T. B. Robertson is buried in the Old Baptist Cemetery located at the top of the west Fort Ancient Hill, Warren Co. Ohio. Her grave stone shows:—Elizabeth Robertson died 13 Feb. 1849 aged abt 83 yrs. Ac-
cording to this she was born abt 1766. Her brother Wm. lived in Warren Co. & re-
moved to Bartholomew Co. Ind. Beer’s History of Warren County states that Ezra Robertson & his brother-in-law Wm. Trot-
ter were Rev. soldiers. but no organization, state or county is mentioned in which these services were performed. Tradition states that the Trotters came from Scotland & set-
tled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is not known how many moves were made by the family bef coming to Ohio in 1799. In answer to an inquiry in “Our Fore-
fathers” column mentioning the above Miss Ruth M. Voorheis, 321 West Sandusky St. Findlay, Ohio offers infor of the Trotters. (Column containing infor “Our Fore-
fathers” appears in the Sunday edition of the Dayton Ohio Journal) She states in part:—My records begin with James Trot-
ter & wife Mary from Scotland who settled in Va. & Ky. They were the parents of Joseph, James, George, Samuel, David, Wm., John & dau. perhaps Mary. This branch came to America 1742.

[ 763 ]
15024a. MELICK.—Peter Melick b Aug 29 1719 at Bendorf, Germany, came 1st to New Jersey thence to what is now Columbia Co. Pa. d April 26, 1789. Was a member of the Committee of Safety for Wyoming Twp, Northumberland Twp Northumberland Co. Pa. 1776-77. * * * Wanted name of his wife Mary —. (See November 1933 Magazine page 713). The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. O. L. Trenary. 6027 5th Avenue Kenosha, Wisconsin.

15024a. MELICK.—Reference: The Michael Shoemaker Book, by W. T. Blair. pages 907-908. Peter Melick of Wyoming Township, Northumberland Co. Penna was born at Bensdorf, Germany 12 Oct 1715, & was the son of Hans Peter Moelich (Melick). He came to America & apparently was living in Greenwich Township, Hunterdon, now Warren Co. N. J. or in the vicinity of Easton Pa. before 1746. He was married 1st 16 May 1746 to Mrs. Maria Sophia (Raub) Abel, daughter of Peter Raub & widow of Jacob Abel. Peter Melick, widower, was married 23 May 1749 to Anna Maria Faber, doubtless a daughter of Johannes & Anna Christina Faber. He was affiliated with the original Luthern Church at Easton, Pa. He removed bef 1776 to Northumberland Co. Pa. & settled near Espy, then Wyoming Township. Was a Member of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland Co. serving with James McClure & Thos. Clayton. His will was dated 26 March 1789 & prob. at Sunbury, Pa. 25 June 1789. Chil. of 1st wife:—John born 16 March 1747 married Catherine Scholler. Chil. of 2nd wife:—Anna Christina b 22 May 1750 married Wm. Gingles; Michael born 9 Oct. 1754 died in Philadelphia 1818; David born 1756 died 1836, lived in Sunbury, Pa. & married 1st—Conrad & 2nd, before 22 April 1831 Mrs. Elizabeth Kiekly; Henry married Julia Alstot; Charity married George Esterly; Margaret married Conrad Metzger; Elizabeth. Peter Melick named "Mary" as his wife at the time he made his will but the reference shows that Anna, Peter Jr., Michael, David & Henry are children of his 2nd wife. The others Charity, Margaret & Elizabeth are simply named, with no reference as to date of birth or names of sponsors at the time of their baptism.

QUERIES

15510. NEAL.—Wanted maiden name of Esther—who married Charles, son of Wm. & Mary Neal prior to 1751 & lived in Culpeper Co. Va. Their chil were John, Micaiah, Fielding, Charles, Mary who mar — Riddle; Sarah who mar — Picket, & Lucy who mar — Simpson. Wanted also Neal ancestry.—W. E. W.

15511. GRIER-GREER.—Wanted parentage & names of bros & sis of Henry Grier who served in Rev. Enlisted twice from Carlisle, Cumberland Co. Pa. Was he the same Henry Grier who took the Oath of Allegiance 1777 at York Pa., & who was a lieut. in Capt. Godfrey's Co. Penna. Archives show that Henry Grier owned 50 acres in Berks Co. in 1781. He had a bro. John who removed to Ohio in 1800 Henry following with his family in 1804.

(a) GUFFIN.—Wanted parentage & ances of each of Sarah Guffin who lived in Mason Co. Ky & mar 1798 at Maysville John Row. Would like to corres. with anyone having Guffin data.

(b) PALMER.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Colwell Palmer b 1803 in Ohio Co. Va. now W. Va. He married Ester Zartman in 1826 in Perry Co. Ohio.

(c) Post.—Wanted ancestry of Jacob Post & of his wife Barbara—who lived in Rockingham Co. Va. in 1796, where their son Valentine was born. Their other known chil. were Abraham, Jacob, Elizabeth, Catherine, & Isaac.—M. P. R.

15512. STEARNS.—Wanted Rev. rec of David Stearns, Jr. who was born 26 July 1757 & died 5 Sept 1836 in Clinton Co. O. He mar Susanna Beals b 30 May 1759 & d 10 Mch 1849. Both are buried in New Hope Cemetery, Clinton Co. O.

(a) LILLIE.—Wanted parentage of Olive Lillie who mar 18 Oct 1770 Daniel Shaw of Ashfield, Mass. a Rev. soldier.

(b) JOHNS.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Henry Johns who was born in Wales 21 Apr. 1757, died 28 Mch 1833 & married Nancy Duncan.

(c) WHEATLEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joseph Wheatley who is buried in Boone Co. Ind.—C. M. McC.
THE CRAWFORD FAMILY

I, Kenneth Davidson, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am a resident of Emmetsburg, Iowa, where I am an attorney-at-law. That for the past four years I have interested myself in family history and that in the month of July, 1934, I visited in Beaver and Lawrence Counties, Pennsylvania, and searched their county records, visited numerous cemeteries there, located old family Bibles, and took notes on the information I found that dealt with my ancestry.

That I have been requested to make this affidavit stating the record information I found, together with the sources of my information, as to one of my immigrant ancestors and his descendants, to-wit:

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
said to have been born in County Down, Ireland, son of another Robert Crawford whose tombstone shows that he was born in 1765 or 1766 and died February 28, 1846, and who married

MARTHA MCCLELLAND,
said to have been born on the Ocean on the way to America, and whose tombstone shows that she was born in 1779 or 1780 and died April 12, 1837.

That in the following I have set out the record information obtained by me as to said Robert Crawford and Martha McClelland and their descendants, giving in each case the source of my information. That these seven pages have been checked with the original documents, when the same are in my possession, and with my notes when the original documents are not in my possession. That the information contained in these seven pages is truly and correctly copied from the original records as I verily believe.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1933.
KENNETH DAVIDSON.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1935, by Kenneth Davidson.

A. J. BURT, Notary Public, Palo Alto County, Iowa.

My Commission expires July 4, 1936.

ROBERT CRAWFORD AND MARTHA McCLELLAND

The first reference I find to these parties is in a list of “Taxables” in Big Beaver Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, for the year 1803, copied at Page 1215 et seq. “History of Beaver County, Pa.,” by J. H. Bausman of Rochester, Pa. (A copy of this history is in the Newberry Library at Chicago; was unable to find the date of Publication). In this list of “Taxables” is the name of Robert Crawford.

In Rocky Springs Cemetery in the hills east of New Galilee, Pa., I found the following tombstones:

ROBERT CRAWFORD
Died Feb. 28, 1846 aged 80 years

MARTHA CRAWFORD
Died Apr. 12, 1837 aged 57 years

The Deed Records of Beaver County, Pa., show a deed to Robert Crawford of 200 acres of land in Big Beaver Township from Wm. Griffith et al., dated July 2, 1814, and recorded in Book D, page 68.

The Will Records of Beaver County, Pa., Book C, page 1, record the will of Robert Crawford of Big Beaver Township, which will is dated June 6, 1843, and was filed for record March 10, 1846, and admitted to probate apparently on that day. The will mentions his sons, David Crawford, Robert Crawford, and James Crawford, dividing his property among them, and directs “That each of my daughters, Margaret Miller, Sarah Line, Mary Ann Forder, Nancy Steen, Matty Marshall, Elizabeth Bready (Brady) and Rebecca Cox” receive one dollar. The will is signed by mark and is witnessed by John Davidson, Robert Stinson and Robert Shannon.

The family Bible of Robert Crawford, now in the possession of Mrs. R. M. Crawford, 3408 Sixth Avenue, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., contains the following list of his children. It will be noted that it lists a daughter, Jane, not mentioned in the will of Robert Crawford. My conclusion is that Jane died unmarried before June 6, 1843, the date of the will. The list is as follows:
Births

David Crawford... March 31, 1802
Margaret ....... Dec. 18, 1803
Sarah ........ Sept. 9, 1805
Mary Ann ...... Jan. 23, 1809
Nancy .......... Oct. 1, 1810
Robert ......... June 6, 1813
Jane ........... July 23, 1815
Martha ......... Jan. 5, 1818
Elizabeth ...... Oct. 22, 1819
Rebecca ...... June 12, 1821
James .......... Aug. 5, 1823

Marriages

David Crawford married Jane Miller, June 18, 1827.
David Crawford married Eliza Steen, Feb. 6, 1841.
David Crawford and his first wife are buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery near New Galilee, Pa. Their tombstones read:

David Crawford
Born Mar. 3-, 1802
Died Aug. —, 1879
(Almost illegible)

Jane Crawford
Died Nov. 9, 1836
Aged 28 y., 9 m., 21 d.

I do not know where Eliza Steen Crawford is buried.

In the family Bible of Robert Crawford and Martha McClelland I found the following information with reference to the children of their oldest son, David:

Births

Martha Crawford, July 13, 1828; Lettice Crawford, May 7, 1830; Katherine Crawford, Apr. 22, 1832; Sarah Crawford, March 7, 1834; Robert Miller Crawford, Mar. 17, 1836; John Crawford, Jan. 17, 1842; Eliza Jane Crawford, Jan. 22, 1844; Margaret Crawford, Aug. 22, 1846; David Crawford, Oct. 18, 1847; Joseph Crawford, Feb. 6, 1850.

Marriages

Oct. 23, 1854, Frederick Seh; ——, not given; Feb. 22, 1852, to Henry Paden; Dec. 1, 1853, to James Davis; Dec. 25, 1850, to Mary Hammil; June —, 1868, to Sophia Branch; Dec. 22, 1868, to Samuel Dickson; ——, not given; Sept. 29, 1870, to Katherine F. Kearney; Dec. 28, 1871, to Christine L. Philpott.

Deaths

Jane Crawford, Nov. 9, 1836 (1st wife of David); Margaret Crawford, Oct. 26, 1846 (daughter of David).

And in the same family Bible are recorded the following births of children of Joseph Crawford:

Susie Sophie Crawford, Mar. 18, 1878; John William Crawford, June 20, 1881; Anne Eliza Crawford, Nov. 29, 1883 (the 3 is blotted and may be a mistake).

In Rocky Springs Cemetery east of New Galilee, Pa., I found the graves of Margaret Crawford Miller, her husband, William Miller, and four of her children, as follows:

Margaret Miller
Born in Big Beaver Township, Beaver Co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1803; died July 17, 1867.

William Miller
Born May 7, 1802; died April 8, 1889. Ellen Miller, died July 22, 1864, aged 36 years, 3 mo., 15 days. Martha McKim, died March 4, 1869, (?) aged 26 years, 2 mo., 11 days. Robert Miller, died Nov. 10, 1860, aged 21 years. Rhufina McKim, wife of John C. McKim, born Sept. 23, 1848; died Jan. 18, 1902.

In the same cemetery I found the graves of Sarah Crawford Line and her husband, William Line, as follows:

Sarah Line
Died Sept. 1, 1850; aged 44 y., 11 mo., 22 days.

William Line
Died Sept. 1, 1847, aged 49 y., 5 mo., 24 days.

In the Old United Presbyterian Cemetery at Mt. Jackson, Pa., I found the graves of Robert Crawford (Junior) and his wife, Mary Davidson:

Robert Crawford, born June 6, 1813, died August 15, 1874; Mary Crawford, born April 29, 1818, died March 5, 1876.

In the family register of Andrew Davidson and Jane (Janet) Whan, their third
child is listed as follows (it is in my possession):

Mary, born April 29, 1818, married Oct. 16, 1838; died March 5, 1876.

The two oldest of their three children are buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery and I found their graves, which read:

Robert Lemon Crawford, died July 24, 1863, aged 21 years, 11 months, 7 days; Jane Crawford, died Jan. 10, 1861, aged 21 years, 3 months, 27 days.

I have in my possession the Honorable Discharge of R. L. Crawford from the army. It shows he enlisted September 29, 1861, in Company C of the 101st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and was discharged on account of sickness March 25, 1863, at New Bern, N. C.

The third and youngest child of Robert Crawford (Junior) and Mary Davidson is buried beside his wife in the old United Presbyterian Cemetery at Mt. Jackson, Pa., and their tombstones show:

Andrew Crawford, born July 6, 1845, died August 20, 1872; Sarah C. Crawford, born Dec. 28, 1846, died March 8, 1877.

Their family Bible is in my possession and shows that they were married February 10, 1870, also that Sarah C. Crawford's full name was Sarah Cowan Graham and that she was the daughter of Edward Graham and Rachel Donaldson. Her will is on file in the office of the Register of Lawrence County, Pa., in Book C, page 86, and mentions her only daughter, M. A. E. Crawford.

The will of Mary (Davidson) Crawford is on file in the same office, dated Jan. 12, 1876, recorded March 11, 1876, and mentions her daughter-in-law, Sade C. Crawford, and her granddaughter, M. A. E. Crawford and the following brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, who were given the following amounts: David Crawford, $100.00; James Crawford, $100.00; Betsy Brady, $200.00; Rebecca Cox, $100.00; Hugh C. Marshall, $200.00, and my commentaries, as well as some of her own brothers and sisters.

The family Bible of Andrew and Sarah C. Crawford is in my possession and records the birth, at Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania, of their daughter, Mary Andrew Edna Crawford, on September 25, 1872. It also records her marriage in New Castle, Pennsylvania, to Freeman Crawford Davidson, September 25, 1900. It also records the birth of their children, as follows:

Myrna Margaret Davidson, born Oct. 21, 1901; Frances Anita Davidson, born Mar. 13, 1903; Robert Kenneth Davidson, born July 10, 1906; Maurice Crawford Davidson, born Feb. 8, 1910; Carolyn Virginia Davidson, born Aug. 12, 1913; the death of Carolyn Virginia Davidson, January 12, 1921, also the marriage of Myrna Margaret Davidson, July 15, 1931, to Harold D. Stetson; and the birth of their child, Robert Crawford Stetson, September 26, 1934.

I have no further records regarding Mary Ann (Crawford) Forder, Nancy (Crawford) Steen, Jane Crawford or Martha (Crawford) Marshall. Martha and her husband, Hugh Marshall, are said to be buried in Slippery Rock Cemetery near Wampum, Pennsylvania.

The will of Elizabeth Brady is on file in the office of the Register of Wills, Lawrence County, Pa., at New Castle, Pa., and is recorded in Will Book 4, page 345. In it she mentions her daughters Sarah R. Smith and Margaret A. Ross, and a son, David L. Brady. Elizabeth Brady died May 9, 1888, according to the petition to probate her will, in the same office. I do not know where she or her husband, Sylvester Brady, are buried.

Rebecca Cox and her husband, John Cox, are buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery near New Galilee, Pa. I overlooked securing the dates from his tombstone, but hers shows the following:

Rebecca Cox

born June 12, 1821, died Feb. 3, 1884.

One of her 13 children is buried in the lot of Robert Crawford (Junior) in the Old U. P. Cemetery near Mt. Jackson, Pa.

Adaline Cox

died Jan. 14, 1875, aged 22 y., 2 m., 3 days.

James Crawford and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Cox, are also buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery but I did not secure their dates, having them from other sources. Their family Bible is in the possession of their daughter, Miss Letty Crawford, 64 Meadow Lane, East Palestine, Ohio. It shows that James Crawford was born August 5, 1823, died November 15, 1905, married July 20,
1848, to Elizabeth Ann Cox, born Aug. 19, 1825, in Columbia Co., Pa., died March 26, 1886. It also shows the dates of the birth, marriages and death of their 11 children, as follows:


Marriages

Serilda Crawford and Jackson Hellon, September 20, 1870; Ann Jane Crawford and John Seltzer, January 20, 1875; Margaret Crawford and S. M. Irvin, February 22, 1876; Robert Milton Crawford and Tillie Marshall, July 15, 1879.

In addition to this, I am in possession of a questionnaire which purports to have been filled out by James Crawford in 1903 or 1904 at the request of Rev. Joshua Crawford (no relative). This questionnaire was given me by a daughter of Rev. Crawford, Mrs. Nellie Fenton, 876 Wyley Avenue, Akron, Ohio, and I have seen the correspondence which led up to the filling out of the questionnaire in 1903 or 1904. The questionnaire is as follows:

"1st. Write your name—James Crawford.
2nd. When and where you were born—Aug. 5th, 1823, near New Galilee, Beaver Co., Pa.
3rd. Name of your wife and where she was born—Elizabeth Ann Cox, August 19, 1825, in Columbia Co., Pa.
4th. Name and time of birth of each of your children and who each one married—Martha, born March 10, 1849; Serilda, born Oct. 31, 1850; Hannah E., Feb. 22, 1852; Robert M.,  
Apr. 4, 1853; Abraham, Sept. 9, 1855; Margaret, June 13, 1857; M. Elizabeth, Nov. 13, 1858; A. Jane, June 19, 1859; S. Lettie, Apr. 8, 1861; James F., January 31, 1863; Matilda, April 5, 1868. Serilda married Jackson Hellon, Robert married Tillie Marshall, Margaret married Mac Irven, A. Jane married John Seltzer.
5th. The name of your father and where he was born and who he married and when he died—Robert Crawford, born in Ireland, County Down; married Martha McCleland. Robert Crawford died March, 1844.
6th. Name of each of your brothers, birth and marriage and time of death—David Crawford, March 31, 1802; married June 28, 1827, died Aug., 1879. Robert Crawford, born June 6, 1813; married Mary Davidson. Don't know date of marriage. Edna Crawford or Davidson now might be able to give you some information. We have Grandfather Crawford's old Bible. We have given you all the information that is in it.
7th. Name of your grandfather and all you know about him—Robert Crawford. Don't know anything about him.
8th. Name of great-grandfather and all known of him—Don't know anything at all of him.
9th. Do you know of any old family Bibles with records in them? (Not answered.)
10th. Give us the names of any Crawfords or Crawford relatives who can give us information. (Not answered.)"

NOTE: I have included herein all the record information I have gathered on the descendants of Robert Crawford and Martha McClelland. Naturally I have a good deal of additional information which is not taken from records but was furnished me by other people, but this has not been included. However, I shall be glad to correspond with anyone legitimately interested in this family.

KENNETH DAVIDSON,
Emmetsburg, Iowa.
In reference to the family of David Crawford I omitted to mention one record: In Volume 4 of the Journal of the Orphan's Court for Beaver County, Pennsylvania, there is an entry on September 5, 1848, by which David Crawford is appointed Guardian of Robert Crawford, his son, a minor under 14, and David Crawford is appointed Guardian of Martha, Letticia, Catherine and Sarah Crawford, minors over 14 years old.

Early Marriage Bonds of Greene County, Tennessee

Copied by Florence Morey Brown
Genealogical Chairman, Nolichucky Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

SUMMARY of historical events in Greeneville, and Greene County, Tennessee:
1—Named for General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution; only Greeneville in the country containing the extra e; 2—second oldest town in the state, laid off 1785; 3—second oldest church in the state organized 1781 (Presbyterian); 4—second and last capital of the State of Franklin, 1785-1788; 5—oldest institution of higher learning west of the Blue Ridge mountains, Greeneville and Tusculum College, founded September 2, 1794; 6—first abolition paper in the United States published here by Benjamin Lundy, “The Genius of Universal Emancipation,” about 1825 (published first in Ohio); 7—two Presidents of the United States, in their early manhood, were initiated into the Masonic Lodge of Greeneville, Andrew Jackson, and Andrew Johnson; 8—home of Andrew Johnson, 17th President; the tailor shop where he practised his trade is preserved, and a monument marks his grave in the National Cemetery; 9—the Confederate general, “Morgan the Raider,” shot and killed in the garden of one of the old homes 1863; 10—Greene County led the country in number of Red Cross memberships in proportion to the population, 1917-1918.

These marriage bonds have been copied from the original scraps of paper, torn and defaced by rough handling through the 150 years, the ink faded, and the writing, in many cases, almost illegible. Where there is uncertainty as to the correct name, a question mark is placed. The spelling varies in the same paper, but when the prospective bridegroom’s signature is plain, his form of the name is accepted. Often he merely made his mark, and then the clerk had it all his own way, which was sometimes three ways. The files are not complete, for many of the records were destroyed by fire, and by negligence, many years ago, and some were even carried away to distant states, where they are still held. Vital statistics were unknown in this pioneer region except for the Parish Records and doctors' books, kept at a later date, and most of which have perished; but even the log cabins sometimes contained precious Family Bibles, often carried over the mountains in saddle-bags, like the library of Tusculum College. These bonds, with a few wills, and the land entries in the Register's office, constitute the official records.

At the close of the 18th century, these settlers of the region now known as East Tennessee, had been under five forms of civil government. Of Scotch-Irish stock, they had a flair for law and order and self-determination, as shown by that remarkable document, the Articles of the Watauga Association, signed in May, 1772, forming the first independent government in the territory now included in the United States. In 1777 they came under the jurisdiction of North Carolina as Washington County; in 1785 the First Assembly of the new State of Franklin—formed by themselves—met in Jonesborough. By the middle of the year 1788 determined opposition to Franklin had forced it out of existence at least in its northern section, and the people came again under North Carolina. In 1790 Congress formed the Territory South of the Ohio River, and in 1796 full statehood under the name of Tennessee was granted.
The names here given are found many times in the pages of Ramsey's Annals. These men were captains, judges, and leading citizens of the district. If some of them merely made a mark on the page, even these illiterate ones had often made momentous marks on the battlefields which were the history of their county. John Sevier, the idol of the people of this entire region, familiarly called "Nolichucky Jack," was of ancient lineage and noble Huguenot ancestry, but of far greater nobility of character. The following inscription appears on the monument marking his grave in Knoxville:

"Pioneer, soldier, statesman, and one of the founders of the Republic; Governor of the State of Franklin; six times Governor of Tennessee; four times elected to Congress; the typical pioneer who conquered the wilderness and fashioned the State; a projector and hero of King's Mountain; thirty-five battles, thirty-five victories; his Indian war-cry, 'Here they are! Come on, boys, come on!'"

John Sevier was the first clerk of Washington County, North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA MARRIAGE RECORDS

Washington County
John Sevier, County Clerk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>Robert Willson (?)</td>
<td>to Jane Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>Ninny Steele</td>
<td>to Rebecca Hardin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>Moses Moore</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Davis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>James Richardson</td>
<td>to Anna Wilson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greene County
Formed from Washington County
Daniel Kennedy, County Clerk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>Chas. Mc ?</td>
<td>to Mary Hughes</td>
<td>Edward Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
<td>Abner Lee</td>
<td>to Catherine Wilson</td>
<td>Col. George Doherty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 20</td>
<td>Courtest Mills</td>
<td>to Ann Lovelady</td>
<td>Joseph Lovelady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 27</td>
<td>Alexander Suit</td>
<td>to Agnes Benfield</td>
<td>Gideon Y. Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Hugh Cavanaugh</td>
<td>to Jane McFaren</td>
<td>John Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>Isaac Wright</td>
<td>to Susannah Hayworth</td>
<td>Daniel Dillon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>James Hayworth</td>
<td>to Mary Rees</td>
<td>Sarah McCoke (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 9</td>
<td>John Owens</td>
<td>to Sarah McCoke (?)</td>
<td>Vivian Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>Charles Atkins (Yadkins)</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Miller</td>
<td>John Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>John Houston</td>
<td>to Rachel Balch</td>
<td>James Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3</td>
<td>David Johnson</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Cochran</td>
<td>Henry Willis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>Lewis Broyles</td>
<td>to Mary Cain</td>
<td>Abraham Broyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>Samuel Gibson</td>
<td>to Sarah Moore</td>
<td>James Galbraith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 28</td>
<td>Mieah Carter</td>
<td>to Ann Stockton</td>
<td>Caleb Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>Thomas Crawford</td>
<td>to Mary Chapman</td>
<td>Seabert Sollars (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>William Richardson</td>
<td>to Rachel Richardson</td>
<td>Mark Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amos Harrison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following bond bears no date, but the name of Gov. Martin, of the State of North Carolina appears, making it probable it was about 1784-85:

Jacob Smelsor to Agnes Yocum (?) Solomon Reed

1785

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 5</td>
<td>Francis Harbison</td>
<td>to Jemima Coinbr-?</td>
<td>Alex McCaughlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 8</td>
<td>George Amond (?)</td>
<td>to Margaret Shalley</td>
<td>Luke Shalley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 25</td>
<td>Seabart Sollars (?)</td>
<td>to Mary Monrow</td>
<td>James Henderson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following bond bears no date but 1785, and refers to State of North Carolina and Gov. Martin; it is unsigned by clerk:

George Wagoner to Mary King John Gist
### STATE OF FRANKLIN

*John Sevier, Governor*

**Greene County**

*Daniel Kennedy, County Clerk*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>Phillip Babb</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Hearnbard(?)</td>
<td>John Noniman, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Joseph Evans</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Earnest</td>
<td>James Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>William McBroom(?)</td>
<td>to Mary Eldridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>John Dalzell</td>
<td>to Margaret McFaren</td>
<td>Robert Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 27</td>
<td>David Crowley(?)</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Dulaney</td>
<td>Richard Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 9</td>
<td>George Hays</td>
<td>to Margaret Richey</td>
<td>Thomas Richey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>John Sloan</td>
<td>to Mary Boyd</td>
<td>John Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>William McMurry, Jr.</td>
<td>to Millie Prichard</td>
<td>Col. George Doherty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>Joseph Steele</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Carson</td>
<td>David Carson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 23</td>
<td>John Stuart</td>
<td>to Rachel McGraw</td>
<td>John Newman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30</td>
<td>James Dunn</td>
<td>to Margaret Winton</td>
<td>William Winton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>David Campbell</td>
<td>to Jennell Lockard</td>
<td>James Willson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1786**

| Jan. 4    | John Bullard       | to Agnes Kinsey    | Luke Bowyer       |
| Jan. 20   | Joseph Bogle       | to Margaret Houston| William Houston   |
| Feb. 4    | George Martin      | to Esther McMullin | Richard Martin    |
| Feb. 6    | Archibald McCurdy  | to Susannah Ligett | James Denniston   |
| Feb. 13   | John Alley         | to Margaret Johnson| David Hickey      |
| Feb. 22   | Samuel Henderson   | to Lucy Rickman    | James Henderson   |
| Mar. 12   | Jonathan Humber    | to Mary Babb       | William Humber    |
| Mar. 12   | Jacob Bennett      | to Agnes Richey    | William Richey    |
| Apr. 1    | Obadiah Matthews   | to Lydya Richardson| Avinton Sherrill  |
| Apr. 4    | James Boyd         | to Sarah Sloan     | William Sloan     |
| Apr. 4    | George Wilson      | to Agnes McMahon(?)| Thomas McMakin    |
| Apr. 25   | James Miligan      | to Deborah Newman  | George Hayes      |
|          |                    |                    | John Newman       |
| May 8     | James Johnson      | to Margaret Druming| David Hickey      |
| June 12   | William Wilson     | to Huldy Sherrill  | Avinton Sherrill  |
| June 13   | Moses Johnston     | to Ann Bullard     | George Passon(?)  |
| June 13   | George Passon(?)   | to Margaret O'Neal | Moses Johnston    |
| July 1    | Nathan Carter      | to Hannah Carter   | William Shores    |
| July 13   | Frederick Ie-?     | to Nancy Snott(?)  | James Mahon       |
| July 13   | Phillip Hattler    | to Hannah Brown    | Joseph Williams   |
| July 13   | Robert Kerr        | to Agnes Wagoner   | Robert Kerr, Jr.  |
| July 22   | James McMurtry     | to Mary Reynolds   | James Jack        |
| July 26   | John Dixon         | to Jean Willson    | Joseph Willson    |
|          |                    |                    | (A request to the clerk to issue this license, by Joseph Willson, John Lowe) |
| Aug. 8    | William Reeves     | to Catherine McKighon| George Jamison    |
| Aug. 15   | David Reynolds     | to Fanny Davis     | George Doherty    |
| Aug. 15   | Felix Earnest      | to Sarah North     | Henry Earnest     |
| Aug. 15   | Samuel McPherson(?)| to Susannah McChung| James McPherson   |
| Aug. 21   | George Haston      | to Susanna Wray(?) | Benjamin Wray     |
| Aug. 21   | John Whitaker      | to Margaret Miller | David Hickey      |
| Aug. 22   | George Jameson     | to Elizabeth Reeves| James Johnson     |
| Aug. 22   | Archibald Alexander| to Agnes McCaughey | Nath. McMara      |
| Aug. 31   | James Davis        | to Mary Brumley    | Barnabas Brumley  |
| Sept. 18  | James Edmondson    | to Elizabeth McCaughey| Samuel Willson   |
| Oct. 2    | David Robinson     | to Margaret McCaughey| Archibald Alexander |
| Oct. 16   | Andrew Hickson     | to Anna Davis      | Sparking Bowman   |
| Nov. 18   | James Taylor       | to Jennet McCollum | Robert Armstrong  |
| Nov. 24   | William Walker     | to Ann Buckingham  | Joseph Hardin     |
| Dec. 3    | Hezckiah Ashmore   | to Elizabeth Kerr   | Nathaniel McMicken|
| Dec. 6    | John M—?           | to Susanna Broyles | Jacob Miller      |
| Dec. 12   | Robert Kerr, Jr.   | to Amy George      | George Hays       |
| Dec. 16   | Moses Chambers     | to Mary Tadlock    | John Tadlock      |
1787

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 5</td>
<td>Henry Maniwell (?)</td>
<td>to Agnes Dilaney</td>
<td>Julius Wilhoit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 6</td>
<td>Robert McCurdy</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Liggert</td>
<td>James Pickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 10</td>
<td>John Carpenter</td>
<td>to Mary O'Neal</td>
<td>Hugh Wagoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12</td>
<td>Abijah Fowler</td>
<td>to Eleanor Watkins</td>
<td>Elisha Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12</td>
<td>Samuel Lusk</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Stewart</td>
<td>Elisha Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
<td>Johnson King</td>
<td>to Jennet Wagoner</td>
<td>John Wagner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Both license and bond)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 7</td>
<td>Samuel Perry (Purcy)</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Ashmore</td>
<td>Hezekiah Ashmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 31</td>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td>to Abigail Alexander</td>
<td>Joseph Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 9</td>
<td>John Wagoner</td>
<td>to Sarah King</td>
<td>George Wagoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 23</td>
<td>Julius Wilhoit</td>
<td>to Margaret Hise</td>
<td>Jacob Hise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 23</td>
<td>Richard Dyer</td>
<td>to Barbary Hise</td>
<td>Jacob Hise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>William Padfield</td>
<td>to Mary Tadlock</td>
<td>John Tadlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>George Smith</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Anthony</td>
<td>Peter Sturm (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>Absalom Franklin</td>
<td>to Margaret Gullet</td>
<td>Reese Gullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>John Evans</td>
<td>to Kezia Cotton</td>
<td>Thomas Wallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Both bond and license)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>William Gibson</td>
<td>to Frances Tadlock</td>
<td>John Tadlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>Thomas Lusk</td>
<td>to Abigail Montgomery</td>
<td>Elisha Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>John Woolsey</td>
<td>to Mary Gilbert</td>
<td>Samuel Gilbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>John Cain</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Moore</td>
<td>Moses Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>John W. Bowers</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Haslet</td>
<td>James Bowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Williamson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>Clemons Phillips</td>
<td>to Agnes Turner</td>
<td>Johnson King</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Both bond and license)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>James Gray</td>
<td>to Mary Stevenson</td>
<td>William Stevenson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14</td>
<td>Alexander McCalpin</td>
<td>to Jane Farnsworth</td>
<td>Henry Farnsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>Nicholas Couch</td>
<td>to Mary Roach</td>
<td>Edmund Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 24</td>
<td>William Rankin</td>
<td>to Sarah Moore</td>
<td>David Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 6</td>
<td>John Kidwell</td>
<td>to Agnes McKey</td>
<td>Charles Kidwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Both bond and license)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
<td>Ezra Phillips</td>
<td>to Hannah Randolph</td>
<td>Samuel Randolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
<td>Abraham Miller</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Gittrell</td>
<td>David Hickey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6</td>
<td>Thomas Walker</td>
<td>to Elizabeth McGill</td>
<td>Daniel Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 14</td>
<td>John Hardin</td>
<td>to Rebeckah Carter</td>
<td>James Mahan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Williamson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Benjamin Thornbrough</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>John Hays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1788

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td>Joseph Caysey</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Blackwood</td>
<td>Joseph Hardin, County Clerk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License, signed by Joseph Hardin, County Clerk.

The State of Franklin has declined, almost to extinction, and the Greene County Court, loyal to the last, reluctantly returns to the jurisdiction of North Carolina, Samuel Johnston, Governor. The Clerk is still the noted soldier, patriot and citizen, Col. Daniel Kennedy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>John Bean</td>
<td>to Sarah Jordan</td>
<td>William Richey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>Andrew Richey</td>
<td>to Pheobe Hughes</td>
<td>William Richey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>Daniel Walker</td>
<td>to Martha Kilgore</td>
<td>Andrew Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>John Griffty</td>
<td>to Mary Garrison</td>
<td>John Gibson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greene County, Tenn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>Lewis Tadlock</td>
<td>to Charlotte Padfield</td>
<td>James Tadlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>Daniel Ragon</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Harrison</td>
<td>Daniel Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>Benjamin McFarland</td>
<td>to Ruth Jack</td>
<td>Alexd. Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>John Cowan</td>
<td>to Agnes Martin</td>
<td>Moses Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4</td>
<td>James Neely</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Neely</td>
<td>William Neely</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 29</td>
<td>Samuel Eslip (?)</td>
<td>to Mary Lane</td>
<td>John Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Jeremiah Matthews</td>
<td>to Elizabeth Lusk</td>
<td>Alexd. Matthews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>James Taylor</td>
<td>to Mary Carson</td>
<td>Robert Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>Evan Morgan</td>
<td>to Abigail Nitherton (?)</td>
<td>John McFarland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

William McFarland
The “Western Country,” including Greene County and the other counties which had constituted the State of Franklin, have again been ceded by North Carolina to the Federal government, and Congress has organized this region into The Territory South of the Ohio River.

The new governor is William Blount, who was a deputy from North Carolina to the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He has not yet arrived to take up his duties, and the bonds bear the name of Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina. The clerk is Daniel Kennedy.

Jan. 5 John McDonald to Eleanor Hughes Michael McDonald
Jan. 7 Moses Hughes to Mary McCoy Francis Hughes
Jan. 29 Thomas Hamilton to Rebekah Rhea Moses Hughes
Feb. 1 Hugh Williams to Elizabeth Rodgers Alexander Williams
Feb. 1 Bartlet Gentry to Elizabeth Whitman Robert Gentry
Feb. 2 Elias Veatch to Jane Brown Benjamin Crow
Feb. 2 William Greene to Pheobe Brown Samuel Patton
Feb. 3 Andrew English to Mary Woolsey Asahel Rawling
Feb. 5 Jacob Job to Martha Corder William Job
Feb. 25 John Williams to Anne Jamison Samuel Jamison
Mar. 2 Robert Patton to Mary Snoddy Abel Ritchey
Mar. 9 Francis Ogdon to Elizabeth Switzor Michael Switzor
Mar. 30 James Walker to Catherine Rush James Cozy
Mar. 31 Andrew English to Agnes Robinson Michael Rawling
May 4 James Haven to Sarah Miller John Blackburn
May 25 Alexander Lowry to Amie Gist James Stinson
June 11 John Simpson to Mary Haresha John Yauncy
June 22 James McClain to Amie Gist or Anne James Stinson
June 28 Ephraim Baily to Margaret Johnson Jacob Johnson
July 1 Joseph Richardson to Susanna Goodman James Davis
Both bond and license.
July 2 Isaac Allen to Ruth Corder John Corder
Aug. 7 John Roberts to Phebe Moyer Moses Dodson
Aug. 9 Thomas Ripley to Phebe Stanfield John Stanfield
Aug. 12 Robert Henderson to Elizabeth Balch John Wilson
Aug. 23 William Reynolds to Jane Milikin Thomas Milikin
Aug. 30 Frederick Talbott to Elizabeth Wilhoit Renben Wilhoit
Aug. 31 Thomas Williamson to Kezia Broyles James Broyles
Sept. 7 Leonard Edlimas to Charity Bowman Jeremiah Laney
Sept. 7 John Watson to Mary Logan Christopher Graham
Sept. 21 James Walker to Mary Morrow Moses Hughes
Sept. 29 John Miller to Jane Lowry James Stevenson
Oct. 2 John Stanfield to Sarah Dillon William Lowney
The following bond bears no date but 1790, and the name of Alex. Martin appears over an erasure of William Blount.
Hugh Brown to Margaret Kelsey Joseph Brown
The name of Governor William Blount is found on the rest of the bonds for this year, 1790.
Nov. 1 Nicholas Roberts to Martha Dodson Thomas Gillaspie
Nov. 13 John Harris to Elizabeth Linney James McHighan
Nov. 26 John Scott to Mary Edwards George Hutchinson
Dec. 7 Daniel Creamer to Sarah Wilson William Caldwell
Dec. 7 John Baskin to Mary Middleton William Bigham
Dec. 7 Joseph Hixon to Mary Johnson Sparling Bowman
Dec. 20 James Rodgers to Elizabeth Hays Samuel Hays
Dec. 26 Thomas Gorrell to Judah McGlohlin John Hays
Dec. 30 Joseph Rodgers to Elizabeth Donaldson James Rodgers
Dec. 30 Abraham Carlough to Abigail Ozborn Hugh Rodgers
A list of ancestors whose records of service during the Revolution have recently been established, showing state from which soldier served.

A

ADAIR, James S. C.
Aiken, Samuel, Sr. N. H.
Allemang, Nicholas, Pa.
Anderson, Timothy. Conn.
Anderson, Nathaniel. N. C.

B

Baer, Thomas. Va.
Baldwin, Peleg. Conn.
Ball, John. N. H.
Banks, John. N. Y.
Bank, Tomast. Va.
Barber, Gray. N. C.
Barber, Thomas. Va.
Banks, John N. Y.
Ball, John N. H.
Babbage, John Mass.

C

Caldwell, Louis. France
Carruthers, Isaac. Md.
Carr, Isaac. Md.
Carr, Charles, Elias. N. C.
Clapp, Barney. N. C.
Clark, E. Joel. Conn.
Clarke, John. Conn.
Cleveland, Isaac. Sr. Conn.
Cochran, John, Sr. Conn.
Cochran, Phoebe Grey. S. C.
Coffin, Moses. Va.
Coleman, Elijah. Va.
Conger, Joseph. N. J.
Cooper, William. Md.
Corley, Ebenezer. N. J.
Crowther, Cornelius. Pa.
Coynington, Benjamin. N. C.
Cox, David. Va.
Crawford, P. Va.
Curtis, John. Conn.
Curtis, Stephen. Conn.

D

Darby, George. N. Y.
Davis, Daniel. N. C.
Davis, Robert. N. C.
Davis, William. N. C.
Davis, William. S. C.
DeForest, Martin. N. Y.
DeHuff, Matthias. Pa.
Denniston, Joseph. Conn.
De Vane, John. N. C.
Didier, William. N. C.
Dingley, Jacob. Mass.
Dunham, Jonathan. N. J.
Durgin, William, Jr. N. H.

E

Early, Joel. Va.
Evans, Christian. N. C.
Emerson, Joseph. Mass.
Emerson, Oliver. Mass.
Eppley, Henry, Sr. Va.
Evans, Ann (Meshow) Smith. S. C.

F

Faber, John. Pa.
Farrar, Nathan. Md.
Faulkner, George. N. J.
Fish, Henry. N. Y.
Fisk, Eleazer, Sr. Mass.
Flinn, Alexander. N. Y.
Fluck, Casper. Pa.
Fort, Micajah. N. C.
Foster, Luman. Pa.
Foster, Joshua. Va.
Foulke, Samuel. Pa.
Fowle, Nathan. Conn.
Fox, Thomas. S. C.
Franklin, Henry. Pa.
Frahm, Seth. Conn.
Fry, Benjamin. Va.
Fryer, John, Jr. N. Y.
Fulmer, James. Conn.

G

Gandy, John. N. J.
Garland, Joseph. N. H.
Garland, Anthony. N. C.
Gilmour, James. N. C.
Goire, James, Sr. S. C.
Goire, Joshua. S. C.
Grake, John Peter. Pa.
Gregg, Joseph. N. H.
Gustine, Elias. N. H.

H

Hancock, James. Va.
Hall, John. S. C.
Hammer, Benjamin. Va.
Hammond, John, Sr. Md.
Hampton, Thomas. Va.
Handy, Eleazer. Md.
Hardy, George. Va.
Hardy, Peter. Conn.
Hargis, Shadrach. N. C.
Hargis, William. N. C.
Harrison, David. Mass.
Harris, Joseph. Mass.
Harriss, Overton. Va.
Harriss, William. Va.
Harrison, Ithiel. Conn.
LEONARD, George, Mass.
LEWIS, James Hawkins, Mass.
LEWIS, William, Mass.
LINN, Richard, Md.
LINN, Richard, Jr., Md.
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LYMAN, Simeon, Mass.
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MATHERS, William, Pa.
MATHEWS, James, Pa.
McCLUNG, William, Pa.
McCLUGGIE, William, Pa.
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MORRIS, Samuel, N. Y.
MORRIS, William, Pa.
MORTON, Eliza, Mass.
MORE, William, Va.
MURRAY, Nathaniel, Va.
MURRAY, Jemina, Pa.
N
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PURDUE, Azron, Va.
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QUERIE, Pierre, Va.
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RANKIN, Samuel, N. C.
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RASON, Peter, Va.
READ, Joshua, N. H.
REICHARD, John Leonard, Pa.
REICHARD, Lemanuel, N. H.
REICHARD, William, N. H.
REICH, Henry, Pa.
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RINEL, John, Pa.
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ROBINS, John, Va.
ROBINSON, James, Va.
ROGGER, Robert, Pa.
ROPER, Richard, Pa.
Roose, Jesse, N. Y.
RUT, Andrew, Pa.
S
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