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March 3, 1879.
Skyline of New York City
REVIVAL of crime indicates failure in moral obligation. Failure requires analysis and an honest facing of facts, followed by a prescribed treatment.

We are told by those engaged in the control of this national malady that crime prevention lags far behind detection and punishment.

Corrected court procedure and a closer following of the spirit of the law promises solution of the latter problem, while science and efficiency have gone a long way in detection and apprehension of the criminal.

Our problem is crime prevention. It is a grave responsibility which rests upon the American people, upon the home, the church, the school and the community. All of these are responsible and all must combine to meet the responsibility.

LOSS of native ideals, too great prosperity, too much emphasis on privileges with too little on obligations, too lax moral training, too much “get all you can” have brought us to a day of reckoning. The God-direction has been removed from too many lives. The child who does not learn to revere God at his mother’s knee, who does not learn obedience in the home, and respect for the rights and belongings of others, to be helpful and cooperative, has been robbed of his power of control.

THE school that places intellectual achievement above character and service has failed the community. The church which does not minister to the spiritual needs of the community has failed that community. The community that does not provide for healthy recreation, worthwhile outlets for the energies of youth, training in special aptitudes and a sphere of usefulness, is robbing the youth of the land and despoiling the nation. Direction and leadership are needed. Leadership must be developed. Faith and confidence in their leaders are imperative to youth.

Without God, the home is an empty shell, without God, education a folly, without God, the church a mockery, without God, the nation lost. The hope of a nation lies in its youth. “Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.”

Florence Hague Becker.
New York and New Yorkers
From the Dutch to the Revolution

Myrtle M. Lewis

New York is a city of superlatives. It is the largest, the richest, the noisiest city; its buildings are the tallest, its bridges are the longest, its theaters are the most elaborate, its libraries are the most complete; it has more hospitals than any other American city—and more slums; it has more parks—and more unemployed workers—than any other city in the world.

Some of these characteristics are admirable, some deplorable. But all of them are interesting, and perhaps it is only natural for us to remember the things that are New York and to forget the men who made the city possible. How many of the thousands who daily pass the doors of the New York Public Library remember the story of John Jacob Astor, who laid the foundations of the fortune that made the Astor Library one of New York’s rare treasures? Who recalls the names of those ancient merchants and traders, whose friendly meetings over a mug of ale led to the organization of what later became the New York Stock Exchange, probably the most widely known institution in the city?

And yet almost from the day that Hendrik Hudson sailed the Half-Moon through the Narrows, Manhattan has been the residence of men and women whose lives were packed with drama, adventure, romance and human interest. What memories their names awaken! Block, Vander Hulst, van Cortlandt, Hegeman, Van Cowenhoven, Hollenaer, Cortelyou, Van Dyck, Brewster, Bassett, De Peyster, Lawrence, Roosevelt, and a score, a hundred, a thousand more. And many of their descendants still call New York their home.

Let us follow a few of those old Dutch pioneers or English colonists who left behind them a heritage of the world’s greatest city and a tradition that was born before Plymouth Rock felt the foot of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The year 1624 is generally accepted as the date which marks the beginning of Dutch colonization in the New World, but in 1613, four years after Hudson’s voyage, a group of Amsterdam merchants had established a trading post on Manhattan Island. Hudson’s favorable reports had moved Adriaen Block, one of Holland’s foremost navigators, to foresee the possibilities in these virgin wilds, and he had made at least one and probably more trips to these shores himself. On one of them his ship was destroyed, and it became necessary for him to build another in which to return home. The time consumed in construction gave him ample opportunity for exploration and map-making, and his familiarity with the region inspired the stolid, cautious Dutch merchants to make him their representative in America. For ten years he carried on his crusade, gaining adherents and backers, and with the organization of the Great West India Company in 1621 his plans approached realization.

There was a somewhat unexpected delay of over two years, and it was not until 1623-24 that the Pigeon left the homeland, carrying eleven families and accompanied by the Mackerel. They were followed a few months later by the New Netherlands with thirty families, mostly Walloons, under the command of Cornelius May, who was the first Dutch governor of New Amsterdam.

The settlement prospered at first, and its sponsors were greatly elated at the success of their project. Within two years Peter Minuit’s purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians for twenty-four dollars had been consummated, and the colony was firmly established. It is interesting to note some of the few statistics that are available. In 1624 New Amsterdam imported merchandise to the value of $10,654, while the exports, consisting entirely of skins and furs, amounted to $11,000. Seven years later, both figures had more than doubled, imports in 1631 being $23,000 and exports $27,204.
DINING ROOM, FRAUNCE'S TAVERN. THE SCENE REPRESENTS GENERAL WASHINGTON TAKING LEAVE OF HIS OFFICERS

EARLIEST KNOWN VIEW OF NEW AMSTERDAM, CIRCA 1630.
Wouter Van Twiller, the fifth Dutch governor, was in office from 1633 to 1637. Not a particularly able administrator, he probably owed his appointment to the fact that he was related to the Van Rensselaer family, then, as now, one of the most distinguished and influential on both sides of the Atlantic. Van Twiller’s merit consisted of a stern sense of loyalty and justice, coupled with untiring industry. He built a fort and barracks for the first Dutch soldiers stationed in New Amsterdam, who arrived during his administration. Another important arrival whom Van Twiller greeted was Evarardus Bogardus, the first clergyman of the colony to be regularly elected its official pastor.

Van Twiller’s successor was William Kieft. He proved personally unpopular, and his administration was decidedly unprofitable to the Company, but this was probably due to the fact that he was unfortunately drawn into war with the Indians. Bloody battles between the natives and the settlers were frequent, and there was constant friction with the Swedes and the English, the nearest neighbors of the Dutch. In 1647 Kieft was relieved from office, and in July of that year sailed for Holland in the Princess. Several prominent persons were on board, including the Reverend Bogardus, who had married the widow Jansen and thus had come into possession of the land on which Trinity Church now stands—one of the most valuable plots in New York. After the Princess had safely crossed the dangerous Atlantic, the pilot, mistaking his channel, entered the Severn, and the vessel was wrecked off the Welsh coast. Eighty passengers were drowned, only twenty being saved.

Meanwhile, the auspicious beginnings of New Amsterdam’s commercial history were not being maintained. Between 1626 and 1644 the Great West India Company spent $220,000 more than was returned to it. At the close of the war with the Indians in 1645 only about a hundred men remained in the city, exclusive of officers and employees of the Company. And then came Peter Stuyvesant.

Governor Stuyvesant’s house (illustrated) was built by him on land adjacent to the grounds of St. Mark’s Church in the Bowery, probably in the area now bounded by Second and Third Avenues and Tenth and Eleventh Streets. It was destroyed by fire about two o’clock in the morning of Saturday, October 24th, 1778.

So much has been written about “Old Silver Leg” that it is unnecessary to dwell at length upon his career. Suffice it to say that he had in abundance the qualities and the executive capacity indispensable for the gigantic task before him. He smoothed over the conflict with the English, reduced the offending Swedes, and instituted many important reforms. In 1648 he established the first weekly market; in 1652 the city was regularly incorporated; the next year saw the erection of the palisades along the present line of Wall Street; and in 1657 the streets were laid out and named.

But alas for the revivified New Amsterdam! In 1664, with the magnificent, offhanded indifference characteristic of royalty, Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, all the territory involved in his dispute with the Dutch, quite oblivious of the rights of the case. Sir Richard Nicolls was placed in command of a fleet to take possession of the Dutch colonies, and in July, 1664, he arrived off the shore of Long Island and demanded the immediate surrender of New Amsterdam. He offered very liberal terms, and most of the Dutch urged acceptance. The fiery Stuyvesant, beside himself with rage, made a splendid but solitary and futile resistance. He was forced to capitulate on September 7th, and Colonel Nicolls raised the English flag for the first time over the fort of New Amsterdam. The name was never again applied to the city. Nicolls
called it New York, in honor of his lord. Colonel Nicolls proved to be a man of extraordinary tact and ability, with the intelligence to respect and retain the customs of the Dutch and to conform to their conventions. The transition to British rule was made with little difficulty, as were many improvements of a permanent nature. These included the introduction of trial by jury, equal taxation, freedom of religion to all professing Christians, and general liability to military duty.

When Nicolls resigned in 1668 the Dutch had become genuinely attached to him, and tendered him a farewell banquet in the home of the mayor, Cornelius Steenwyck. And yet he was fated to die at Dutch hands. In the decisive battle between the Dutch and the English at Solebay, May 28, 1672, when the Duke of York defeated the Grand Fleet of Holland, Colonel Nicolls fell in action.

And now once again the flag of the House of Orange is seen floating above the fort. On August 9th, 1673, seven Dutch men-of-war anchor off Staten Island. They are commanded by Admirals Cornelius Evertson and Jacob Benckes, who demand the surrender of the city. Governor Lovelace is away at the time, on a visit to Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts colony, and his subordinate, Manning, is a weak, vacillating creature, who surrenders without a struggle. And New Amsterdam, having been New York for almost half a decade, now becomes New Orange, with Anthony Colye its governor. But its chequered career is still unfinished, for on February 9, 1674, the terms of the treaty of peace between England and Holland restore it once more to British control.

Major Edmund Andros received the surrender of the city, and became the third English governor, to be followed by Thomas Dongan, Henry Sloughter, Benjamin Fletcher, Richard Coote, Edward Hyde, Lord John Lovelace, Robert Hunter, Colonel Peter Schuyler, William Burnet, Hon. John Montgomery, William Cosby, George Clarke, George Clinton, Sir Danvers Osborne, James De Lancey, Sir Charles Hardy, Dr. Cadwallader Colden, General Robert Monckton, Colden again, Sir Henry Moore, John Murray, and William Tryon, the twenty-third and last English governor.

One of the most interesting periods came between the second of Andros’ three administrations and the appointment of Slaughter. The Protestant revolution of 1689 which placed William and Mary on the throne of England and caused Andros to be deposed occasioned great excitement in New York. In many towns of Long Island and Westchester the King’s officers were driven out, and Nicholson, whom Andros had placed in charge of New York, was thought to be favorable to the Catholic cause. Rumors were spread that the Catholic governor of Canada, Count Frontenac, was planning an attack on the city, which greatly alarmed the French and Dutch Protestants. With a mighty uproar, New York resolved to defend itself. Under the command of Jacob Leisler, a retired German soldier of considerable wealth and influence, the people seized the fort on May 31, 1689. Thrust by fate into a position of leadership, Leisler became absolute governor of the colony, his administration lasting two years and costing him his life. There is no more controversial episode in the history of New York. Scholars agree that he was high-handed and made innumerable enemies, but his career seems to have been an unaccountable mixture of ruthlessness and devotion to the public welfare. Certainly he must have known that there could be but one outcome of his de facto government. He appears to have been dignified, fully
aware of his equivocal position and its dangers to himself, and alive to the grave responsibilities of his office. It is said that he was unpopular, and yet on the whole he received loyalty and sympathetic support. He had married the widow of Cornelius Van der Veer, and was the uncle of Stephanus Van Cortlandt and of Nicholas N. Bayard, who were the principal instigators in his execution. It must be said that there was some justification for the latter’s implacable hatred, as Leisler had caused him to be imprisoned without a fair trial.

The commission of the new governor, Henry Sloughter, was approved in 1689, but it was 1691 before he arrived in New York. Leisler at once turned over to him, upon proper proof of authority, the government of the city, and Sloughter’s first act was to order his arrest. Leisler was hanged May 16th, 1691, on his own estate, near the site of the present post-office.

Year after year, through turbulent storms and peaceful serenity, New York continued to grow and to become more metropolitan. In 1700, the Reverend John Sharp donated its first library, and William Bradford, who had come from Philadelphia in 1698, established the first printing plant. In 1725, at the instigation of Governor Burnet, he published the first newspaper to appear in the city, the “New York Gazette.” Unfortunately, it turned out to be nothing more than a mouthpiece for the authorities, and was used by Governor Cosby as a means of propaganda during his famous controversy with Rip Van Dam. The latter was the soul of rectitude and integrity, while Cosby was greedy, petty and unscrupulous. Seizing a flimsy pretext, he sued the venerable Van Dam, the “Gazette” using its powerful influence in support of the indefensible tactics of the governor. At this point one John Peter Zenger, a Palatine employed by Bradford, agreed to publish an independent paper, and his “New York Weekly Journal” entered the field in 1733, bitterly and loudly attacking Cosby. Zenger of course was arrested and thrown in jail, where he remained for eight months. However, the “Journal” never missed an issue, for Zenger directed its publication by whispering instructions to friends through a chink in the door.

And so New York approached the Revolution. New England is generally referred to as the cradle of American independence, but it detracts nothing from Yankee valor and spirit to point out that New York was second to none in those great days preceding the war for freedom.

The failure of New York’s governors to collect what the Crown deemed an adequate revenue led to the quartering of troops in the city, which was fiercely resented by the inhabitants. As a result the Sons of Liberty were organized, and in New York also was erected the first liberty pole. The merchants of New York were almost alone in keeping their word not to import goods from England—a plan grossly violated by other colonial businessmen. Many strong houses met disaster, but that was preferable to a broken promise. Five years before the Battle of Lexington, New York saw the first American blood shed by British troops. On January 20th, 1770, a band of the Sons of Liberty were fired upon when they refused to take down one of their liberty poles. The affray, referred to as the Battle of Golden Hill, took place on a small slope near the present John Street.

New York suffered more in the Revolution than any of the colonial towns, and was one of the first to be captured. Besides being partly burned, it was for seven
years occupied by the British, who seized its fine mansions for their officers, its stores to feed their troops, and despoiled and destroyed at will. The old Kip house (illustrated) was a favorite place to quarter their distinguished generals. It was located at Kip's Bay, where the first landing of British soldiers at the taking of New York occurred. In this splendid home wined and dined Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy, and many others; and here Major Andre gave as his song at a dinner the celebrated:

"Why, soldiers, why
    Should we be melancholy boys
    Whose business 'tis to die—"

Andre never again dined in New York. Within two weeks, charged with a difficult and dangerous mission, he was captured inside the American lines. A few days later the debonair major met the fate of spies.

But it is not only as a maker of history that New York's place is secure. She may well be called the mother of the nation's great. Boston has its ancient and honorable New England tradition, Philadelphia its magnificent Quaker background, the South its aristocratic dignity. New York is the birthplace of many of the country's immortals. Consider, for example, a single one of New York's many institutions—the New York Chamber of Commerce, which, by the way, was the first Chamber established in the new country. At its first meeting, on April 5th, 1768, in the long room of Fraunce's Tavern (see illustrations) the following distinguished persons were present: John Cruger, Elias Desbrosses, James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Robert Murray, Hugh Wallace, George Folliot, William Walton, Samuel Verplank, Theophylact Bache, Thomas White, Miles Sherbrooke, Walter Franklin, Robert Ross Waddle, Acheson Thompson, Lawrence Kortright, Thomas Randal, William McAdam, Isaac Low, Anthony Van Dam, with John Alsop, Henry White, Philip Livingston and James McEvers absent but assenting. Many of these were members of families still numbered as outstanding in New York, and several of its present members belong to families represented on its rolls for five generations.

A generation dies, to be succeeded by another, equally notable. Looking back on the glories of her past, New York faces the future, certain that her sons, inspired by their own proud heritage, can never fail her.
The Isle of Bali

ON the other side of the world lies a small island with palm-fringed shores, purple topped mountains, terraced rice fields, fantastic Hindu temples, women of surpassing beauty, strange exotic music—a land beyond the tumult of the world's frenzy, where life and civilization roll on as simply today as a thousand years ago—the Isle of Bali.

A short time ago, not more than ten or twelve years at most, this island was but vaguely known to the world at large. It was first brought to public attention by a number of writers and photographers who found their way to its shores and discovered its charm. Their fascinating articles and pictures spread the news that there was still in existence an ancient eastern civilization and culture as yet unchanged by the progress of the rest of the world. These accounts led groups of adventurous tourists to include Bali in their itineraries and everyone returned with such glowing accounts of its beauty and its unique life and customs, that its fame spread faster than the proverbial wild-fire, and today it is one of the chief points of interest for all round the world travelers.

Bali is one of the smallest of the Dutch East Indies. It is only 93 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is fifty miles, yet it adequately maintains one million happy and prosperous people. It lies almost due south of Hong Kong, about ten degrees below the Equator, and is only a night's sail east of Java.

It is one of the miracles of world history that a race of people could live so near to the main arteries of travel for thousands of years and yet remain isolated and practically unknown and uninfluenced by the rest of the world. The Balinese no doubt believe that they have been shielded by their heathen gods, but their isolation can be explained in three very plausible ways. From without, they were protected by a rock-bound coast. The island has no natural harbors. It is entirely surrounded by rocks and shoals and dangerous reefs, therefore it was impossible for either enemies or friends to reach the island in any great number.

They, on the other hand, are the most home-loving people in the world. They are in no sense a sea-faring race, have built no ships and never sought communication with the outside world. Their love for their country is easily accounted for. Their ancestors fled from the island of Java centuries ago to escape the domination of Islam, and to be free to worship their Hindu deities, and to live their lives according to the beliefs and customs handed down to them by their forefathers. Therefore, Bali is to them a haven of refuge. So ardently do they love their home land that they believe that the greatest good fortune that can come to them in re-incarnation is to return to their old home. Banishment is their greatest punishment. The Dutch recognize this and resort to it only in extreme cases.

The third and most important reason for their isolated existence is nature's bountiful provision for them. The soil of Bali is so fertile and its climate so varied, due to its high plateaus and mountain ranges, in addition to its tropical lowlands, that they can raise in abundance everything necessary for their sustenance. Their miraculous protection has followed them to the present time, for the policy of the Dutch Government today is "Bali for the Balinese". They have decreed that the fertile lands of Bali shall remain permanently in the hands of the natives and that no white man or Asiatic can acquire an acre of land there except for residential purposes. The greatest danger from outside interference that has ever confronted Bali is the recent invasion of the tourists. Enterprising steamship companies have already blasted and dredged a channel to its shores, and hundreds of visitors are now pouring into the island every year.

I visited the island in 1930 when making a trip around the world. I joined a special party and sailed on a little Dutch steamer
BALINESE DANCING GIRLS, READY AND WAITING FOR THEIR TURN TO DANCE

THE ISLE OF BALI
from Sourabaya in north Java. At that time even our small boat could not make its way through the dangerous reefs to the dock in Bali. So we cast anchor some distance from shore and had the novel experience of having our life-boats lowered and of being rowed by our crew to the little wooden wharf at Buleleng, Bali’s northern port. How different the scene from any other place we had landed on our world cruise. No grim warehouses or smoke-stacks to mar the beauty of the palm-fringed shore line—for there are no manufactories on the island. No beggars waiting for us on the wharf with out-stretched hands, for Bali is a land of plenty. No puffing of engines or clanging of bells, for there are no railroads or street cars on the island. One modern invention, however, was there to greet us—the automobile. There is no place so remote as far as I have traveled that the auto has not found its way. So on good macadam roads, a product of the Dutch régime, we made our way with modern speed and comfort across the primitive isle of Bali.

The roads led through endless fields of rice, sugar cane, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, coconut groves, orange groves, clove and pepper orchards, and vast plantations of tea and coffee. Bali’s amazingly productive soil is due to its volcanic origin. The mountain streams wash down the salts and minerals contained in the volcanic mud and regenerate the soil, so that though the fields of Bali have been cultivated for thousands of years, never has fertilizer been spread upon them. It is the story of the Nile over again. These natives know how to harness the life-giving waters of their streams, and have built one of the most efficient irrigating systems in the world.

Primitive simplicity best describes life on the Island of Bali. The one million Malayan people are all tillers of the soil. The rice fields and plantations were teeming with life. Men and women working side by side and using the laborious and primitive methods of a thousand years ago. The plowshare and the sickle are their principal tools. Grain, fruits, and all products are carried on the backs of the men or heads of the women to their little village compounds which are clusters of thatched-roofed huts surrounded by a wall.

In natural beauty Bali is a scenic wonderland. Here nature seems to have lavished choicest specimens of her handiwork. She has not only clothed the valleys and hills with the most luxuriant and colorful tropical vegetation, but has crowned the landscape with majestic mountain ranges and awe-inspiring volcanoes. And the finishing touch, as it were, to the beauty of this island is the remarkable beauty of the native women. They are the fairest in all Malaysia, tall, slender, graceful, erect. With bronzed bodies, bare above the waist-line, they are statuesque in beauty.

At every turn of the road we came upon interesting groups of them busy at their daily tasks—sitting by their village gates weaving or making baskets, pounding rice in wooden troughs, bathing or washing clothes in the mountain streams, and endless files of them walking along the road bearing all manner of burdens on their heads such as sheaves of rice, baskets of coconuts, bundles of sugar cane, or huge cones of fruits and flowers for temple offerings. Dressed in their native sarongs or skirts of every hue, they were indeed fascinating subjects for photographs.

The whole life of the people of Bali centers around their religion. They believe that the earth belongs to the gods and has been lent to man that he may maintain himself upon it, and grateful man should build temples to the generous gods and make daily offerings to them of the fruits of the fields. There is no more picturesque or exotic sight in the world than the almost endless processions of stately Balinese maidens making their way to the temples bearing on their heads offerings of huge cones of fruit and flowers that sometimes reach the height of six feet and are works of art in construction and coloring.

One of the most interesting features of the landscape is the number and variety of its Hindu temples. No hill or valley, no lake or forest, no hut or village, without its temple. In the prettiest spot on every farm patch stands the family altar. Each little rice field has its own tiny bamboo lantern swinging from a high pole as
BALINESE MAN AND WATER BUFFALO

By Edith Bone

PAGODA AND ALTARS ON THE ISLAND OF BALI

By Edith Bone
an airy temple to the rice god who has the field in charge. If a man's prayers go unanswered he is quite justified in demolishing his existing altars and building new ones to another divinity. You realize in Bali how mysterious life has always been to the primitive. How full of evil coming without herald or good reason, or of good coming whimsically or by chance. Besides the Hindu faith inherited from their Malayan forbearers, the religion of Bali has been expanded to include some of the Polynesian animistic beliefs which find deities in stone, trees, fire, water, and various forces of nature. This has no doubt modified and tempered Hinduism in Bali, for it is very much more tolerant than in India. The cow is not sacred and flesh is eaten. Caste is recognized but it has lost its rigor. People of different castes eat, drink, and work together and there are no outcasts.

The most tremendous and exciting religious ceremony in Bali is the cremation of their dead. This is more like the wild orgy of a savage race than any other event on the island and does not seem to belong to the gentle folk of Bali. It is an outgrowth of their Hindu belief that the body must pass away in smoke in order to release the soul for the next incarnation. Excitement reaches almost a point of frenzy as the time approaches for a cremation ceremony. Elaborate and costly preparations are made. Huge wadhas or floats in the form of pagodas are built in which to carry the bodies to the cremation field. The higher the caste of the individual the greater the number of stories in the pagoda. It often takes fifty to a hundred men to carry them. The procession that follows this unique hearse is exotic and spectacular in the extreme. Throngs of people crying and moaning, surging backward and forward, and suddenly circling wildly about, the object being to throw the evil spirits off their track. The climax of this frenzy used to be reached when widows threw themselves on their husbands funeral pyres and were burned alive. This was practiced in Bali until prohibited about thirty years ago by the Dutch Government.

Another exciting event in Bali, with a much happier ending, is the engagement and marriage of a Balinese maiden. When she reaches marriageable age, which is about fifteen in Bali, her father sharpens his pencil and figures out the price he will set upon her. That depends upon her beauty, her disposition, skill in weaving, ability to cook, and general household accomplishments. The price is seldom less than ten dollars and it may be as high as thirty dollars for a very beautiful accomplished maiden. When a young man is attracted by her charms, he sends his father to call upon her father and make a bid for her hand. The girl's father is slightly at a disadvantage for husbands are at a premium in Bali, there being 70 per cent more women than men. The girls have one privilege, however, not permissible in any other heathen country that I know about, and that is that they can reject any suitor that they may see fit. The bargain sealed and the price paid, the festivities begin. Shortly before the time set for the marriage and just to liven things up a bit, there is the traditional spectacular abduction of the bride. This is staged by friends or relatives of the groom. They go to her home when her parents are conveniently absent and capture her. If the girl has a flare for the dramatic, she resists her abductors and struggles, screams, kicks, and bites, pretending that she is being kidnapped against her will. The next day the groom begs forgiveness which is granted by the parents after just the proper amount of stage play. The marriage takes place soon after in the village temple or if that is too far away, the family shrine is used. The ceremony consists of the tapping of bells, and the reading of the service from the priests ancient book printed on lontar palm leaves. The marriage is sealed by the exchange of portions of rice and spiced meat, the traditional pledge of eternal unselfishness. The final blessing is bestowed by sprinkling the newlyweds with holy water, which is such a deluge in fact, that they have to change their clothing. With the ceremony finished, the feasting begins, the whole village participating. At sunset the newly married couple are escorted to their home by a platoon of friends, and usually live happily ever after. Should the wife develop laziness within a year,
HINDU SHRINE AND PRIEST

By Edith Bone

FIGHTING COCKS

By Edith Bone
however, back she goes to her family with a refund. On the other hand, she can get a divorce if her husband beats her undeservedly or is unfaithful. This seldom happens for the average man is kind and gentle, and as there is a high standard of morality in Bali, divorce is not common.

The chief amusement in Bali is cock fighting. A prize rooster with many victories to his credit is the pride and joy of every Balinese man. No shack so humble that does not have from one to a dozen bell-shaped baskets, and in each a proud, pampered cock. It is an amusing sight to see the fond owners sitting by cool mountain streams in the early morning giving their roosters a bath and rub-down. They carefully wash comb, bill, feet and head, and then after an all-over ducking, proceed to massage and groom them until their muscles are well limbered and every feather in place. With all of Bali's rural peace and serenity it is not always a quiet, peaceful place as everyone who has spent a night there can testify. When those hundreds, or I should say thousands of prize-fighting roosters raise their voices to announce the approach of dawn, the noise to a sleepy tourist is nothing less than pandemonium. The Dutch have tried to regulate the sport to keep down the reckless gambling, for like a Cuban or Mexican a Balinese will stake his last sou on a cock fight. On certain feast days, however, when the sport is legal, no ball game, horse race, or prize fight in America is to be compared to it, for crowds, excitement, and betting.

The most remarkable accomplishment of this primitive people is their progress in the arts. They are highly skilled in weaving, the making of tapestry, wood carving, gold and silver work, and in architecture and sculpture. They have also developed their traditional forms of the drama, dancing, and music to a higher degree of artistic perfection than any other far-eastern heathen race. We were fortunate in having a ceremonial temple dance staged for our party. It was given in a sylvan setting beneath the shade of a huge banyan tree with the natural jungle green for a background. The beauty and grace of the temple dancers are indescribable in words. They were fascinating little maidens from eight to twelve years of age, dressed with the elegance of queens in costumes of gold brocade encrusted with sparkling ornaments. They wore fantastic fan-shaped gold headdresses, quivering with hundreds of tiny points and flowers. The dance is a form of religious expression, an interpretation of some ancient Hindu legend. It is not dancing as we understand the term, but a symbolic pantomime, a series of rapid changes of posture, the body swaying, eyes flashing from side to side, and the arms, hands, and fingers weaving fantastic patterns to the exotic music of the native orchestra.

We had hoped that we might be able to stay in Bali long enough to see a traditional puppet show. This is the far eastern silent drama produced by throwing shadows of puppets on a white screen and was enjoyed by the Balinese long centuries before our motion picture came into existence.

But alas! Time and steamboats wait for no man. And as the sun slipped behind its emerald hills, we sailed away and reluctantly said goodbye to Bali—the Enchanted Isle.

IN HONOR OF MRS. WILLIAM BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL
N. S., D. A. R.

Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman Approved Schools, has contributed $100 to the Magazine Fund.
STATUE OF LIBERTY

National Park Service, N. Y.
The Statue of Liberty

JOHN J. HEIMBURGER

Ranger-Historian

IF YOU are to tell the story of the Statue of Liberty you cannot start with the year 1875 when the first sections of the famous figure began to take shape in the workshops of Gaget-Gautier in Paris. You cannot even start with the year 1865 when the beloved Edouard de Laboulaye spoke to the intimate friends gathered at his dinner table of his dreams of a Franco-American monument.

If you are to tell this story you must go back almost a century to the year 1776, to the time when a troubled Continental Congress began to realize that the success of the Massachusetts Militia at Lexington and Concord was past and that they were faced with a present which was far from encouraging. The rebellion had become war and the Colonies were faced with the grim realization that they were without the equipment for waging war. Already the fighting had spread to New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and even to Canada, and to conduct a campaign of this magnitude gunpowder, muskets, and supplies in greater quantities than could be manufactured in this country must be obtained.

There was only one place in which these could be secured—continental Europe. So it was that in March, 1776, the beleaguered Congress commissioned the first American foreign agent, Silas Deane, and sent him to France to secure munitions and supplies for an army of 30,000 men. In quaint and honest English his instructions set out the purpose of the trip: “France will be the nation which we shall pitch upon, from our opinion that if we should come to a final separation from Great Britain, she is the Power whose friendship it is most fitting for us to obtain and cultivate.”

In December of that year Deane was joined in Paris by Benjamin Franklin, that prince of all diplomats whose piquant personality was destined to leave its stamp upon the history of the world. The success of their efforts to “pitch upon” France need not be retold on these pages. It is sufficient to remember that no less than 67 ships of munitions and supplies and 61 frigates loaded with French soldiers crossed the Atlantic to aid the American cause; that the men who compelled the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga were clothed with uniforms and equipped with muskets that came from France; that the decisive victory at Yorktown was made possible by the presence of the French fleet. No one can say what the outcome of the war with England would have been without the aid of France but it would undeniably have been vastly more difficult.

If you are to tell the story of the Statue of Liberty you must also tell the story of Edouard de Laboulaye, the noble Frenchman who was the father of the idea of the Statue. All his life he loved America. Although he had never set foot upon our soil his history of America and his commentaries upon the government and laws of the United States were recognized the world over.

The memory of the close alliance between France and America during the Revolution, the kindred spirit which had motivated the people of both countries in their struggles for freedom, and the years of friendship which had followed, were in his mind in 1865 when he suggested that a memorial to this friendship should be erected in America on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The Franco-Prussian war intervened. The old patriot heard that there had been much sentiment in the United States in favor of Germany but his belief in America was not shaken and he told his friends again in 1873, “Friendship exists among nations as it does between men; when once a nation has come to the aid of another in its hour of need that act will never be forgotten.” His words stirred even the war weary hearts of his friends and the memorial was undertaken—the memorial that is today the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

If you are to tell the story of that me-
memorial you must tell also the story of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the artist whose vision, ambition, and courage created the Statue of Liberty. He was educated for the law but turned to painting and exhibited with wide acclaim while still a youth. His vaulting spirit rebelled at the limitations of canvass and oil, however, and he early turned his attention to sculpture—particularly to the mysterious art of colossal statuary. He studied most of the colossal sculpture then in existence, especially in Egypt where the best and most numerous of the gigantic ancient masterpieces remained.

Few artists have had the fundamental courage to devote themselves exclusively to colossal art. To do so means that instead of producing many works in which the artist may attain success in a number of ways, he exhausts a large part of his life upon a single task, on which he pours out all his treasures of genius, of study, and of enthusiasm, and upon which alone he must rest his hope of immortality. Bartholdi had this rare courage and spent the early years of his manhood in study of the colossal art to which he had dedicated his life.

But France called and with the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war Bartholdi organized the militia of his native Colmar in Alsace and waged a stubborn but hopeless resistance. Driven at last from his home, his command shattered, he was assigned to the staff of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi, who had offered his sword to France.

Bartholdi's study of colossal statuary had evolved three principles which he regarded as the basis of such art. The first was that the idea to be presented must be abstract and of nobility and grandeur commensurate with the size of the work—that a colossal statue could never successfully represent a small idea. The second was that the subject must harmonize with its environment, both physically and spiritually; and the third that in colossal statuary details must be submerged in the whole—that every line of the figure must express but one motion, one theme, one ideal.

Soon after the close of the war he found opportunity to express these principles in what is today one of the most remarkable pieces of stone sculpture in existence, the colossal Lion of Belfort. During the Franco-Prussian war the heroic garrison of Belfort resisted an overwhelmingly superior force for 173 days, during 75 of which they were under continuous bombardment. On the scarred cliff beneath the ancient battlements Bartholdi fashioned a huge lion 50 feet in height. He is wounded and battered, with his back to the cliff, yet his fangs and claws are bared in defiance and every line speaks plainer than words of indomitable, unconquerable courage.

Born in the very heart of the land which for centuries had been used as the battle ground of Europe, nothing was more precious to Bartholdi than liberty. When he was commissioned by the group organized by Laboulaye to come to America and determine the form of the memorial which should be erected he had no idea what it was to be. All the voyage over, he relates, he searched in vain for an inspiration. Then on a clear Fall morning the ship entered New York Harbor. Bartholdi stood on its upper deck lost in contemplation of the scene. Before him spread the living panorama of the bay; at his feet other travelers—those with their families and goods about them who were coming to this new land to make their homes—crowded into the bow, and their eyes did not weep for the land they had left but shone because of this land they entered. What was it that these people saw here? And suddenly he knew . . . liberty . . . that was the light in their faces. That would be the memorial that France and America should erect . . . here at the very gateway to this new world . . . liberty holding aloft her light to the world.

But if you are to tell this story you must also tell the story of the French people, the man on the street, the student, the housewife, who dug into their purses and gave their sous—a million francs worth of them—that they might send this great statue of Liberty to America. And you must also tell the story of the nine years of painstaking labor, the endless models, the millions of measurements, the trying-again-and-again-for-perfection that went into the construction of the 152 foot copper figure. And you should not fail to mention the twenty years of the sculptor's life which went into it nor the thousands of his own
francs which kept the work moving when funds ran low.

If you are to tell the story of the Statue of Liberty you must tell also the story of the gallant American gentleman who worked for eight weary years to collect money and build the pedestal upon which Liberty was to stand, of the discouragement they met, of impending failure of their patriotic efforts, and of the success made possible by a man who a few years before had been a penniless immigrant.

The difficulties which beset the American Committee must be attributed in large measure to lack of proper publicity. It was organized in 1877 for the specific purpose of building the pedestal and receiving the Statue from France. Numbered among its members were some of the most prominent men of the nation, men who worked vigorously and ceaselessly to attain their goal, yet as late as 1882 Richard Butler found it necessary to explain to a public meeting in New York that America was not to pay for the Statue itself—that the Statue was the gift of the French people, that we were but to build the pedestal on which it would stand. Poor publicity alone can account for the apathy with which the people at large viewed the project, for the feeling that the rest of the nation "should not be called upon to finance New York's lighthouse."

So it becomes necessary to tell the story of Joseph Pulitzer, of the man who in 1865 was a penniless youth alien to our shores but who in 1885 had become one of the nation's great publishers. Love of liberty and hatred of oppression in any form was a fundamental principle of Pulitzer's life and his rampant crusades against tyranny and corruption had carried him to ownership of the New York World in 1883. Heeding the last desperate appeal of the American Committee he undertook through the columns of the World a popular subscription campaign for the necessary funds. Virulently he railed against the men of wealth who could well have afforded to build the pedestal but who had not and almost as strongly he reprimanded the mass of the people who had been indifferent to the cause and content to let the rich men take the burden. The Statue, he insisted, was precious to the whole people and its pedestal should be erected by them. So successful was his appeal that within five months the money had been raised. Of the total amount, more than $80,000 was subscribed in amounts of less than one dollar each.

If you are to tell the story of the Statue of Liberty you cannot stop with its dedication by President Grover Cleveland on October 28, 1886. For then the story of the Statue had just started. Erected as a monument; it lives as a symbol. It has become the most widely known and greatly loved object in the world. In the farthest corners of the earth men know its name and schoolboys recognize its outline.

All this and much more must you relate if you are to tell the story of the Statue—but you cannot tell the story—for the real story of the Statue of Liberty lies deep in the hearts and minds of men, so deep that it cannot be spoken and only actions can reveal its presence. For it has truly become a symbol—a symbol that is beyond knowledge and which represents to men the most fundamental principles of their existence.

To people of other countries the Statue of Liberty has come to represent America and to symbolize all that that word means, all that they want it to mean—freedom, opportunity, the New World, the new life. To the men and women of America the Statue has come to symbolize those principles which are finest and most fundamental in our national life, the essence of the philosophy upon which this nation was founded, and the ideals upon which it will continue.

It is this story—the story that only the individual can tell himself, the symbolism that lies deeper than words—that forms the basis of the observance of the Statue of Liberty Fiftieth Anniversary which the National Park Service has undertaken this year. If this story can be told, it can be told only by giving each American an opportunity to take part in observance of the Statue's anniversary so that he will have cause to ask and answer for himself the question: "What does the Statue of Liberty mean to me?"
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY CLAPP, STATE REGENT, NEW YORK
New York Honor Roll

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, one of the three founders of the D. A. R., editor of the American Monthly, now the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, daughter of General John J. Hardin and Sarah E. Smith, who as a widow married Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was born in Illinois in 1832, married Mansfield T. Walworth, son of the Chancellor, in 1852 and died in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., in 1915. At the time of her death she was a member of Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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LIST OF NEW YORK STATE MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SIEGE
AT YORKTOWN AND WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON THE TABLET
ERECTED THERE AND DEDICATED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 19, 1931.

Jesse Adams, private                 William Kynion, sergeant
Robert Baorton, private              Owen Lynch, private
John Barrett, private                John McCloughry, lieutenant
Jonas Brown, sergeant                James McKinney, private
John Calaghan (Claghan), private     Ephraim Marsh, private
Moses Dimond (Diamond), private      Thomas Mason, drummer
Elijah Eggers, private               Henry Norton, private
Jacob Ellis, private                 Henry Randle, private
Amos Fincomb, private                William Rullins, private
John Flagly (Flagley), private       John Scott, private
James Fowles (Fowler), private       B. Egbert Smith, private
John Frimier, drummer               William Vallance (Valleance), private
Isaac Hawkins, private               Christian Van Vost, private
Thomas Higgins (Higgon), private     William Witham, private
John Jacobs, private                 John Wilcox, drummer.

Complete information as to services and references for the men mentioned in this
list may be secured from the office of the Registrar General, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

The data was compiled and sent to the Registrar General by Mrs. Frank Howland
Parcells when she was State Regent of New York.
New York State Capitol

DR. ALEXANDER C. FLICK
New York State Historian

The first settlement in New Netherland was in 1624 at Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y. The earliest capital was likewise there but in 1626 it was removed to New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island where it remained during the colonial period.

When in 1776 the capital of New York was seized by the British, the seat of the patriot government was removed to White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Kingston and Albany. Kingston, after the first State Constitution was adopted there in 1777, became the earliest State Capital.

Following the Revolution by the law of March 10, 1797, Albany became the permanent State Capital. At a cost of $110,000 a suitable building was erected jointly by New York State and the City of Albany, which was first occupied by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins in November, 1808. Philip Hooker was the architect.

About 1860 there began an agitation for a new building to house the State government and an act for that purpose was passed May 1, 1865. Thomas Fuller’s architectural plan was adopted, and the preliminary work began in 1867. The corner stone of the present building was laid June 24, 1871 with an address by Governor John T. Hoffman, and the structure was completed in 1898 under Governor Frank S. Black. It was officially declared the State Capitol on May 14, 1878 and occupied by the Legislature the following year. The cost including repairs has been approximately $25,000,000. The interior of the building is largely the work of the architects, Henry H. Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz and Isaac G. Perry.

The Capitol of New York State is perched upon the highest of the hills upon which Albany is built. Its size is made more impressive by the removal of buildings and the creation of spacious parks on three sides. It is built in the Free Renaissance style of light-gray granite, its towers reminding one of the famous Taj Mahal in India. It is 300 feet wide and 400 feet long. The central court is decorated with the arms of the Stuyve- sants, Schuylers, Livingstons, Jays, Clintons and Tompkins. The Executive Chamber, the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the Assembly are on the second floor. The western double staircase is famous for its beauty in columns, pilasters, balustrades, carved caps, arches and sculptured decorations of symbolic figures and historical characters. The eastern approach to the Capitol at the head of State Street is by an impressive granite stairway. William Henry Russell of the London Times pronounced the New York State Capitol to be the finest building in America. Although sixty-five years have passed since the corner stone was laid and many competitors have appeared, it is still an impressive creation of the builder’s skill.
NEW YORK STATE BOOK PLATE INSIGNIA

TABLET ERECTED AT ALBANY, N. Y., IN HONOR OF THE FOUR SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, FROM NEW YORK STATE

[ 776 ]
Creed of the Daughters of the American Revolution

By MARY HATHAWAY BILLINGS, Member of Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn, New York

Adapted from the American's Creed by William Tyler Page with the permission of Mr. Page

Printed in April, 1929, issue of the D. A. R. Magazine at request of Mrs. Grace Brosseau, at that time President General

I BELIEVE in the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization of descendants of American patriots desiring to perpetuate a true spirit of loyalty, democracy and service; a national society divided into state organizations and subdivided into chapters with a centralized control of the members, for the members and by the members, who constitute the delegated body of Continental Congress and initiate the organization’s policies in accordance with the principles of the representative form of government under which we live.

While I enjoy the privileges of membership I believe it is my duty to respect and to further the aims of the Society; to support its Constitution; to carry out its by-laws; and to defend it against all enemies.

The New York State Book Plate

FITTINGLY and altogether properly is placed in ascendancy the National Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and crowning this is the American eagle. The entablature, in addition to explaining the function of the whole scheme, by the words EX LIBRIS, also bears two important dates. 1776 needs no explanation, as scarcely less does 1891, which marks the origin of the New York State organization.

The incident portrayed in the enclosed panel, Robert Fulton’s contribution to the world at large, the successful propulsion of a boat by steam, an achievement of which all America is justly proud, seemed a fitting tribute to be featured by New York State.

The base or dado is purely functional, with a few linespermitting the recording of data deemed necessary.

Beneath the architectural base is placed the Great Seal of the State of New York, which compliments in line as well as symbolically its child and daughter enthroned above.

The New York State Regent’s Insignia

THE New York State Regent’s Insignia is a replica of the Coat of Arms of the State of New York.

In the spring of 1911, Mrs. Joseph Simeon Wood, State Regent of New York, was desirous of having the State own a gold insignia, representing the Seal of the State, to be worn by each Regent during her term of office. After some correspondence with the Chapters of the State, the work was commenced, and Tiffany and Company were selected to make the Insignia.

A description of this emblem, the Coat of Arms of the State of New York, is as follows:

Charge. Azure, in a landscape, the sun in fess, rising in splendor or, behind a range of three mountains, the middle one the highest; in base a ship and sloop under sail, passing in and about to meet on a river, bordered below by a grassy shore fringed with shrubs, all proper.

Crest. On a wreath azure and or, an American eagle proper, rising to the dexter from a two-thirds of a globe terrestrial, showing the North Atlantic Ocean with outlines of its shores.

Supporters. On a quasi compartment formed by the extension of the scroll.

Dexter. The figure of Liberty proper, her hair disheveled and decorated with pearls, vested azure, sandaled gules, about the waist a cincture or, fringed gules, a mantle of the last depending from the shoulders behind to the feet, in the dexter hand a staff ensigned with a Phrygian cap or, the sinister arm embowed, the hand
supporting the shield at the dexter chief point, a royal crown by her sinister foot dejected.

Sinister. The figure of Justice proper, her hair disheveled and decorated with pearls, vested or, about the waist a cincture azure, fringed gules, sandaled and mantled as Liberty, bound about the eyes with a fillet proper, in the dexter hand a straight sword hilted or, erect, resting on the chief point of the shield, the sinister arm embowed, holding before her her scales proper.

The gold chain to which the Insignia is attached was a gift from Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter of Watertown, New York, in honor of their beloved member, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury.

Saratoga Battlefield Memorial

SATURDAY, October tenth, nineteen thirty-one, will long be a memorable day to several hundred Daughters, their guests and friends, who witnessed the unveiling and presentation to the State of New York the Saratoga Battlefield Memorial, a gift from the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of the unknown American soldiers buried on the Saratoga Battlefield, and a contribution of the organization to the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington, in 1932.

The Memorial is an eighteen foot monument of light Barre granite, octagon in shape. It stands in the center of the American Cemetery on the Saratoga Battlefield, ground made sacred by the burial there of many unknown American patriots who gave their lives in the two historic battles on Bemis Heights.

The design of the monument, in its simplicity and sturdiness, appropriately typifies the spirit and metal of the Revolutionary patriots and expresses, in its symbolism, their sacrifices and the ideals for which they fought.

The designer, Brython Jones, wishing the predominating note of the memorial to be sacrifice, utilized the octagonal shape of the shaft to form four crosses, the arms of each forming the arms of the next. This interweaving of the symbols denotes the Union made possible through sacrifice.

Between the uprights of the crosses and springing from the base of the monument are radiating lines proclaiming sunrise, the dawn of freedom, liberty, and justice, "The Birth of a Nation."

Above the arms of the crosses, at the ends of the rays, are thirteen stars, representing the parts of the new America, bound together by common suffering.

On the front of the monument is a sword, symbol of death, crowned with an inverted wreath of laurel, token of victory.

On the bronze tablet beneath the sword are the words which dedicate the memorial and which preserve for the future not only the memory of the brave deeds of the early patriots, but also record the devotion of those who deeply revere that memory. The inscription reads:

The Unknown American Soldiers
Who Perished in the Battle of Saratoga
September 19 and October 7, 1777
And Were Here Buried in Unmarked Graves
Helped to Assure the Triumph of the War of
Independence to Create the Republic of
the United States of America
And to Establish Liberty Throughout the World.
In Honor of These Patriots
And in Recognition of the
Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington
This Memorial is Erected by the
Daughters of the American Revolution of
New York State
1931

Preceding the dedication ceremony the monument was veiled with a beautiful covering, the gift of Saratoga Chapter. This covering is preserved in the New York State Room of Memorial Continental Hall. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. William H. Clapp, State Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, and presented to the State of New York by the Chairman of the Saratoga Battlefield Memorial Committee, Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin, representing the Committee, and by Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, New York State Regent, representing over seventeen thousand members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State, who had contributed to the gift.
Valley Forge Bell and Other Gifts to Valley Forge

WHEN an opportunity was given the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution to contribute a bell in the chimes at Valley Forge, the thought uppermost was that this would be an appropriate manner in which to express the reverence the Daughters of the State of New York feel for our honored President, George Washington, and for the New York State men, who waited with him in patience, though suffering from cold and hunger, to give to this country the glorious freedom which we now enjoy.

The bell which was to be the gift of New York State Daughters is one of the two largest bells in the Star-Spangled Chime of the Peace Chimes.

On October 31, 1925, a pilgrimage was made to Valley Forge and the bell and other gifts were formally presented Valley Forge and Washington Memorial Chapel.

The bell bears this inscription:

To the Glory of God
And in Memory of New York State Soldiers
At Valley Forge
1777-1778
Presented by New York State Conference
Daughters of the American Revolution
October 31, 1925
Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent.
Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, Chairman.

An additional inscription on the bell, written by Edwin Markham, the poet, for this bell, reads:

"Thunder, O Empire Bell,
The deathless glory tell—
Tell of the winter sleet,
Starved men and bleeding feet,
And Washington kneeling alone
On frozen earth and stone.
Send down their courage and high desire
Upon our souls as sacred fire."

The New York State Daughters of the American Revolution also presented at this time other gifts—a New York State flag, Color Guard equipment and endowment, and a fund to be used for a New York State window in Patriot's Hall, Valley Forge.

Margaret Corbin Research and Memorials

A Patriot and Heroine of the Revolution

THE New York State Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a resolution at the State Conference in October, 1925, to raise funds for the purpose of locating the grave of Margaret Corbin, the Revolutionary heroine, to remove the remains to a suitable place, and to appropriately mark the grave. This action was the result of the desire of interested persons to preserve and mark the grave of "Captain Molly" should it be proved that she was Margaret Corbin.

Dr. Flick, State Historian, suggested to Mrs. Nash, State Regent at that time, that the Daughters of the American Revolution appoint a committee to investigate the long disputed question of the identity of Margaret Corbin, known in tradition and records as "Captain Molly," and the authenticity of the grave said to be hers on the J. P. Morgan estate at Highland Falls, New York.

The story of Margaret Corbin can be found in many histories. At the Battle of Fort Washington her husband, who was in charge of a cannon, was killed on November 16, 1776. When he fell Margaret took his place at the gun and served it with great credit until struck down with three grape shot, which nearly severed her arm and a part of her breast. At the surrender she was patroled to General Greene across the river at Fort Lee, and was carried with other sick and wounded to Philadelphia. So grievous were the wounds which she received at Fort Washington, and which ultimately were the cause of her death, that she was granted a pension, the pension being for a soldier's half pay and the value of one suit of clothes each year of her life.

A great deal of research work was done, and the result proved beyond future controversy the identity of Captain Molly as Margaret Corbin, and the identification and authentication of her remains and grave. On March 26, 1926, in the presence of the State Regent and Committee of the New York Daughters of the American Revolution, well-known historians, and
NEW YORK STATE COTTAGE AT TAMASSEE, S. C.

NEW YORK STATE BOOK PLATE
officials from West Point, her grave at Highland Falls was opened, the bones placed in a suitable casket, and with fitting ceremony reinterred in the Military Cemetery at West Point.

It seemed fitting that a memorial should be placed to honor her memory in the vicinity where "Captain Molly" had slept the last sleep for one hundred and twenty-six years, and on April 14, 1926, a brass tablet, placed in "Patriots' Corner" of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, was dedicated. The tablet reads:

"In Memory of
MARGARET CORBIN
A Heroine of the Revolution
Known throughout the Highlands of the Hudson as
CAPTAIN MOLLY

Born in Pennsylvania, November 12, 1751. Her father, Robert Cochran, was killed and her mother taken prisoner by the Indians in 1756. She was with her husband, John Corbin, at the Battle of Fort Washington, on Manhattan Island, November 16, 1776. When he was killed she loaded and fired his field piece until she fell severely wounded. She was granted by the Government half the pay and allowances of a soldier in service, receiving them from the Army Post at West Point. Until her death, about 1800, she lived childless and alone on the river bank near the place called Cragston Brook, and was buried there. After many years her dust was removed to consecrated ground, and that her courage and patriotism may not be forgotten, this tablet is erected by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK STATE
1926"

Margaret Corbin's grave has been made a Revolutionary shrine which now belongs to the Nation, that she so willingly and sacrificially served.

Memorial Tablet at State Capitol, Albany, New York

NEW YORK State Daughters at the State Conference in October, 1925, adopted a resolution to place a suitable bronze tablet in the Capitol building at Albany, in honor of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from New York State. The undertaking was worked out under the supervision of Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher of Oneida Chapter, Utica, and on August 2, 1926, the anniversary of the day on which the majority of the delegates to the Continental Congress signed their names to the immortal document, the dedication exercises were held in the Senate Chamber. The location selected for the tablet was Senate Staircase, second level, near the Executive Chamber.

Pictured in bronze, the portraits of the four "Signers" appear on the tablet, together with the emblems of the State of New York and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a border of oak leaves and acorns. The inscription reads:
To Honor and Commemorate
The Signers of the Declaration of Independence from the State of New York
WILLIAM FLOYD, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, FRANCIS LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS

Placed nineteen hundred and twenty-six, the one hundred and fiftieth year of Independence, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of New York, in tribute to these sponsors of Liberty who joined with their co-patriots in the adoption of the immortal instrument of human freedom which proclaimed Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

The occasion of dedicating and presenting this beautiful tablet to the State of New York was made more impressive by the presence of descendants of the “Signers” memorialized on the tablet. One of the outstanding features of the program was the presence of the President General, Mrs. Alfred E. Brosseau, who gave a most thrilling address.

The Daughters of New York State may well congratulate themselves that it has been their high privilege to honor in enduring bronze, in the State Capitol, the four New York Founders of the Republic, who risked their lives and fortunes when they affixed their names to the immortal instrument of human freedom.

Tablet in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine

The New York Daughters of the American Revolution presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on February 24, 1929, a bronze tablet of the Declaration of Independence, and a bas relief in bronze of the Signing of the Declaration, copied from John Turnbull’s painting. These were presented and dedicated at a service at the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, February 24th. In presenting the gifts, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, New York State Regent, speaking in behalf of the New York State Society of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke of the tablet and the significance of placing the Declaration of Independence in a most holy place, “so that it may be a reminder to succeeding generations for all time of their Country and their God.”

Birthplace of the State of New York

Besides being the scene of one of the decisive battles of the Revolution, White Plains is also the birthplace of the Empire State, as it was in the Court House on what is now South Broadway, July 9, 1776, that the Provincial Congress met to decide whether or not New York should endorse the Declaration of Independence. Nathaniel Woodhull was president of the Committee to make the report and John Jay was chairman. The report in favor of separation was unanimously adopted and it was directed that the Declaration of Independence be published “with beat of drum” at White Plains and that this announcement be made: “That hereafter this was the free and independent State of New York.”

The Old Court House was burned by American troops in the autumn of 1776, they fearing it might afford shelter to British and Hessian troops at the time of the Battle of White Plains. Another Court House, said to be a replica of the first, was built on the same foundation. This was completed in 1784-85. Nearly seventy years later this Court House was abandoned for a new structure nearer the village, the old building being used for church festivals, political meetings, etc., until it was razed in 1854 and a private residence erected on the site, still utilizing part of the old foundation.

When this property was about to be sold and the likelihood of its historic significance passing into oblivion, White Plains Chapter, D. A. R., determined to secure the site for a memorial. The National Society, D. A. R., and several chapters throughout the State cooperated in every way possible with the efforts of the chapter. Two patriotic and public spirited citizens of White Plains purchased the property to hold for the D. A. R. until funds could be raised. The State later acquired the property from the D. A. R. as a site for an armory, the White Plains Chapter reserving the right to erect a monument on the grounds.

Thus it was that some twenty members of White Plains Chapter met on the site
of the old Court House one afternoon to place in a copper receptacle the records of the day, newspapers of White Plains, names of subscribers to the fund and the names of Charter members of the Chapter. The box was then placed within the stone base and mortared securely in position. From this foundation a twelve-foot shaft, composed of stones from the first Court House, was built, surmounted by a huge bronze figure of an American eagle in the position of alighting. A bronze tablet on the face of the shaft bearing the arms of the State, the D. A. R. insignia and the inscription:

“Site of the County Court House where, on July 10, 1776, the Provincial Congress Proclaimed the Passing of the Dependent Colony and the Birth of the Independent State of New York”

marks for all time the birthplace of the Empire State.

Natalie M. Seth, Regent.

Tamassee Cottage

The twenty-fifth year’s endeavor of the New York State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the gift of a cottage to the school at Tamassee.

After the preliminary steps connected with the project and the appointment by the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, of a Committee to have charge of this important work, with Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, Chairman, a representative from each chapter in the State was asked to meet with the Committee in Washington, on April 17, 1922, to consider final plans for the erection of the cottage. The cottage, Dutch Colonial in design, typical of New York State, was to be a unit of the desired cottage dormitory system, and to accommodate twelve girls and two teachers.

Ground was broken for the cottage in September, 1922, and on April 26, 1923, the fifty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the North and the South, representatives of New York State Daughters and of South Carolina Daughters together dedicated the New York State Cottage at Tamassee.

A bronze tablet given by the New York State Board of Management at that time was placed at the entrance and inscribed as follows:

The Dutch Colonial Cottage
erected by
New York State
Daughters of the American Revolution
in honor of their State Regent
Mary Frances Tupper Nash
is dedicated to
The Girls of the Southern Mountains
at Tamassee
1922-1923

New York State Daughters of the American Revolution, through chapters, and individually, gave generously toward the building and furnishing of the cottage. Approximately ten thousand three hundred dollars were contributed to the building fund, two thousand dollars to the furnishing fund, and over five hundred dollars in gifts from individuals. Fifty-three chapters in the State, “Hostess” Chapters, each gave one hundred dollars or more, as did Colonel Walter Scott of New York City, to the building fund. The living room was furnished by the three Albany Chapters, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Nash; the hall by Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society; the dining room by Schenectady Chapter, in honor of their Regent, Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes; the kitchen, by Tuscarora Chapter; Jamestown Chapter, and the Chapters of Long Island, each furnished a teacher’s room; the girls’ bedrooms were furnished by the following Chapters: Anne Hutchinson, Kanestio Valley, Monroe, Philip Schuyler, Chepuntuc, and White Plains. In addition many personal gifts were received for needed equipment for the cottage.

Since the completion of the cottage an endowment fund has been established, the interest to be used for the upkeep of New York State Cottage at Tamassee.
MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, IS A MEMBER OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY CHAPTER AT STATEN ISLAND. DURING HER TERM AS VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL SHE WAS APPOINTED NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF APPROVED SCHOOLS. AT THAT TIME SHE BECAME MUCH INTERESTED IN THE YOUTH AND IS NOW THE DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR GROUP MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

New York State Chapters

BEULAH PATTERTON BROWN
CHAPTER
(Newark Valley)

April 13, 1917, our chapter was organized by Mrs. Adelbert J. Livermore; we had twenty-two members. Our name was of a pioneer settler of this locality, and the ancestor of several of our members, Beulah Patterson Brown. She was born in Watertown, Mass., Jan. 20, 1741, the third child of Joseph and Lydia Marean Patterson; married about 1764 her cousin Abraham Brown, youngest child of Deacon Samuel and Mercy Patterson Brown, and they resided at Stockbridge, Mass. He served as a Captain of Militia in the Revolution and died of smallpox Jan. 8, 1777. Surviving him were five sons, one of whom, Abraham, was a surveyor.

This chapter is located in a rural section, and has a membership of ninety-five, about one-fourth of whom are distant non-residents and the others residing in the four villages of Newark Valley, Berkshire, Candor and Owego. We have always met all State and National obligations, contributed to bell at Valley Forge, to Fort Crailo, to the New York building at Tamasee and are a member of Billopp House association. We contributed several valuable genealogical and historic books to library at Washington, records of fifty-two cemeteries in towns of Richford, Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego, and Candor were collected, typed and bound in a 365-page book. The chapter was honored in having Mrs. Clarence Knapp as a State Chairman of Genealogical Records. During her three years 11 volumes of Bible and Family records, and 38 volumes of church, cemetery, town and census records were arranged and indexed and bound triplicate and added to the National and State Libraries.

A splendid interest and spirit of cooperation has always been manifested by the members and our meetings are well attended. A prized possession is an old thirteen-star flag presented by Mr. Oscar G. Randall.

Miss Susan E. Richardson,
Regent.

ONEONTA CHAPTER
(Oneonta)

This Chapter came into existence in the year 1897. Organized with twelve members present and seventeen upon its roll. The real work of the chapter began in the fall of 1897 when the study of local history in Revolutionary days was taken up.

Perhaps the most interesting work undertaken is that of the committee on Historical Research, which began in earlier years the search for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this vicinity. The records show that over one hundred graves have been found and marked. A granite marker has been placed in Riverside Cemetery in memory of the eleven soldiers buried there. These soldiers lie near the trail over which the land troops passed under General Clinton, and some of these soldiers took part in that memorable expedition.

Some interesting facts seem worthy of mention here. Tim Murphy, the scout of whom the Indians stood in great dread, was only 24 when he enlisted in 1776. It is said that he was always put in command of the bands of scouts when the officers learned it was dangerous to neglect his advice. His last years of life were spent near our “City of the Hills.” Jonathan Richardson, whose name is still attached to a long steep hill, belonged to Ethan Allen’s Green Mountain Boys, and probably came to Central New York to stay the march to Burgoyne’s Army. Amos Spencer, who enlisted at sixteen, and with his brother Ithan had the privilege of seeing the first flag flung to the breeze on June 14, 1777.

The first gift of the chapter in 1898 for outside work was given for hospital supplies during the Spanish-American War. The passing years have seen an increase in our gifts. Beside the marking of Revolutionary graves and the erecting of markers as memorials, helping in the building of Memorial and Continental Halls, arousing interest in “Old Ironsides,” we have assisted in the restoration of many historic buildings.

(Mrs. Chas. J.) Flora Vroman Beams,
Historian.
FAYETTEVILLE CHAPTER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., HAS STRESSED WORK WITH YOUTH. IT PRESENTED AN AMERICAN FLAG AND STANDARD TO THE NEWLY ORGANIZED GIRL SCOUT TROOP NO. 55. IT SPONSORED THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP CONTEST, PRESENTED HISTORY PRIZES, AND INVITED MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CLASS IN AMERICAN HISTORY TO DISCUSS THE CONSTITUTION AT ONE OF ITS MEETINGS.

GANOWAUGES CHAPTER, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. NEAR SCHUYLER LAKE STANDS A MARKER INDICATING THE SITE OF THE HERKIMER FARM. HENDRICK FOUGHT AND WAS WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY.
MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR GROUP OF STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER, IN THE MARTHA WASHINGTON COLONIAL ROSE GARDEN, BILLOP-CONFERENCE HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND

CHAMPLAIN CHAPTER, PORT HENRY AND CROWN POINT, N. Y. MASTER GEORGE AND MISTRESS MARTHA WHO GREETED CROWN POINT AND PORT HENRY MEMBERS OF CHAMPLAIN CHAPTER AT A BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON GIVEN AT PORT HENRY
CAYUGA CHAPTER, BUFFALO, N. Y., CELEBRATES CHAPTER DAY WITH A PAGEANT, "THE D. A. R. ALBUM." MEMBERS WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE PAST PRESIDENTS GENERAL AND DRESSED IN COSTUMES OF THAT PERIOD. THEY POSED IN A PICTURE FRAME WHILE THE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE REGIME OF THAT PARTICULAR PRESIDENT GENERAL WERE READ.

COL. AARON OGDEN CHAPTER  
(Garden City)

On May 16, 1936, I was invited to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Post Office in Garden City, Long Island.

It was difficult to visualize what the completed building was to look like but now a beautiful brick and marble Colonial style building is nearing completion which will be a lasting addition to the village of Garden City.

After the impressive ceremonies, I, as Regent of the Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, D. A. R., placed within the copper box a record of the chapter as follows:

Organized December 30, 1929, by Mrs. Jesse Edwards, Regent.  
Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry S. Schley.  
Treasurer, Mrs. Floyd E. Noolsey.  
Registrar, Mrs. Howard E. Brower.  
Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John E. Grogge.  
Historian, Mrs. George B. Van Sickle.  
And then followed the names of the Charter members.

ADÈLE M. SCHLEY,  
Regent.

CONHOCTON CHAPTER  
(Cohocton)

The Conhocton Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., has been honored during the year by having the State N. S., D. A. R., choose as its State Regent, Mrs. William H. Clapp, a native of this beautiful little town, and, since the foundation of the local chapter, one of its most progressive and outstanding members. Her executive ability together with her fine personality makes it most fitting that she should represent our great State in one of its most important functions.

The work of our chapter throughout the year has tended to emphasize the importance of the teaching of the problems of American democracy to the girls and boys of our own public schools. With this aim in view it has presented to each of the following high schools—Ahlanta, Anoca, Cohocton and North Cohocton—a copy of The American Government, by Frederic J. Haskin.

The chapter felt, however, that the presentation of this basic material should be followed by something more concrete in order that the pupils of these schools be encouraged to become even more responsive to the complex problems that are before the Nation. Accordingly, it offered a medal to the junior or the senior in each high school who should attain the highest yearly rating in American History.

As Ahlanta and North Cohocton have a secondary school in common, three medals were to be awarded to the three schools mentioned.

The spirit of those taking part was excellent. Fine young Americans. The winners were, Ada Parshall, and Gertrude Sick, from Ahlanta and North Cohocton, a tie. Therefore, the chapter sponsored a second medal for the school. Anoca, Thelma Hamill, Cohocton, Gertrude Dewey. The interest aroused in the schools causes the local Regent to believe that the further offering of these symbols of patriotism should include, not only scholastic ability, but those personal qualities of citizenship that are so productive of far reaching results.

IRENE EDMOND SICK,  
Regent.

LARCHMONT CHAPTER  
(Larchmont)

Greetings from Larchmont Chapter to all of the members of the D. A. R. in U. S. A. Although we number less than 50, our activities are in accordance with the aims and purposes of the National Society.

As State Chairman of National Defense, the work of that Committee which is so important, is emphasized and regular time is given to it each meeting. Since our organization in 1931 we have held a Tamassee card party each year, sending $50 for a medical scholarship there, as well as many boxes of clothing.

We were honored in having our Candidate for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage accepted for the trip this year. Frances Jefferson of Larchmont, with the high average of 98 was the winner.

With our joys have come sorrows in the loss of several members. A marker

has been placed on the grave of our chaplain, Mrs. Susan Vandervoort. Study of the Constitution is emphasized. Collecting genealogical records by members, marking historic spots are all emphasized in our work. Mrs. R. De Mille Brown is the Organizing Regent of this chapter. We have an active C. A. R.

SARA HAWKS HULING, Regent.

NI-HA-NA-WA-TE CHAPTER (Potsdam)

Our chapter has done nothing especially spectacular the past year but the program has been very fine and a visit of our State Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Clapp, on the evening of June 1st, our Guest Night was a delightful occasion.

Here we naturally have few of the opportunities for service offered the large city societies. The foreigners located in these localities are largely intelligent and law-abiding citizens, with the possible exception of Massena in which town is located the large plant of The Aluminum Company of America. Here are other nationalities. The children of the Greeks and Italians graduate with honors from the high schools and go on to college. However, we give the citizenship medals and a prize for American History standings in our chapter. The Revolution left us with no historic places as we were not in its path.

As we are the center of the cultural life of Saint Lawrence County, our programs are broad in scope and of the utmost intellectual and patriotic value. The Potsdam State Normal School, Clarkson Technology School, Saint Lawrence University in Canton faculties, the Crane Institute of Music and the various orchestras and choruses connected with these institutions, have been most generous with their talents and time, so that I doubt if any chapter in the State enjoys better or more worthwhile programs than Ni-ha-na-wa-te in Potsdam.

NINA BENHAM DANIELS, Regent.

JAMES MADISON CHAPTER (Hamilton)

This chapter was organized December 9, 1900. This year the chapter has gained 16 new members and now has a membership of 100. We have 13 D. A. R. committees and 6 local committees and they have been active. Two essay prizes have been awarded in the high school for the best essay dealing with Revolutionary or Colonial times. Four medal pin prizes were awarded eighth grade history classes. A memorial fund of $323.00 was raised during the past year for two of the history prizes. One hundred Creed cards and one hundred and twenty-five copies of the Constitution have been distributed and a speaker secured to give an address on the "Constitution" at an evening Guest meeting. Schools and libraries have received patriotic literature in large quantities and seven framed maps have been presented.

The chapter owns 150 genealogical records. They purchase 6 each year. A fine bronze marker has been placed in honor of a Revolutionary Soldier. Three member markers have been placed. These are given for deceased members instead of flowers. Patriotic literature has been sent to C. C. C. Camps. 1,200 Flag Codes have been used in schools, 100 Salute cards sent out in letters, 26 Flag books placed in libraries and in doctors' offices. 15 flags were presented. 5 libraries were presented with a two-year subscription to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. Three prizes were awarded to Girl Home Makers' classes. A box was sent to Ellis Island and one to Tamassee. Over $8.00 was netted from a sale of Berea College "Sweets" exhibited at a regular meeting.

A Good Citizenship speaker was provided for seven schools, seven medals were presented, and 7 posters were provided. 1,200 Good Citizenship leaflets and 300 other National Defense leaflets were distributed. 12 books "Our American Government" were presented.

We are looking forward to being of greater service to our State and National D. A. R.

ELSIE HAYDON CORNELL, Regent.
Not what we do but what we represent
Asks recognition from our fellow men.
'Tis but our duty, aye, and pleasure, when
On loyal tasks our energies are spent.

The story of the past we hold so dear
Instead of blinding us to present needs
But makes that need more urgent. Calls for deeds
Worthy the names we honor and revere.

Our Fathers had a vision, brave and bright,
Born of high courage and experience;
With care they marked the pathway leading thence
That we must travel toward that radiant light.

No higher mission, surely, can there be
Than that which we have chosen for our own
To guard, to tread the pathway they have shown
And keep the vision for posterity.

Florence Floyd Merriam,
Carantouan Chapter, D.A.R.,
Waverly, N. Y.
CAPTAIN JOHN HARRIS CHAPTER
(Norwich)

The Capt. John Harris Chapter, D. A. R., Charter No. 732, is at Norwich, N. Y., a city of only about 9,000 people. The chapter numbers 129 members, a number of whom are non-residents, and is thirty years old.

We have been able to do splendid committee work during this past year. The people appointed to serve the Chapter in various ways have been selected with an eye to the interest which they seemed to have in the subject concerned in each department—and the results have been constructive.

At the Flag Day picnic held on June 13th, the Chapter voted to approve an application for a loan to one of our young men, who is a medical student.

During the past week 12 Historical Markers have been received from the State Education Department. The Chapter Committee has made the research and arranged the legend for each one and forwarded them to Albany for verification.

The Ellis Island work and work for Tamassee and Crossnore have all met with a good response this year and we have been able to forward fair contributions.

Several prizes have been given in junior high and high school work, along citizenship and conservation lines, also we are doing some work through our Conservation Committee for a Becker Girl. We hope to do more.

Our little campaign among members for subscribers to The Magazine is beginning to bear fruit. The Magazine has such a fine selection of reading matter along our lines that we consider making a slogan to be used to the tune just recently made so popular at Cleveland.

Read it again
Read—and then
Get the Daughters to take it on.
It’s fun to read and then pass it on,
And don’t be stingy—but sign it on
For three long years.

We firmly believe that we have a most unusually interesting Chapter in a small city.

JESSIE K. McNITT, Regent.

CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER
(Belmont)

In a yellowed copy of an old newspaper, the Allegany County Reporter, dated 1897—a copy treasured by our Catherine Schuyler Chapter—we find the following items concerning its organization, its first meetings and the choice of a name.

On June 17, 1897, a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Belmont with twenty charter members. At that meeting no name was chosen. In July a second meeting was held in Wellsville at the residence of the first vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Jones.

The name Catherine Schuyler was at that time presented by the hostess in a paper rich in local, historical interest, bringing out the fact that Catherine Schuyler, the wife of General Schuyler and an exponent of a high type of womanhood, was the ancestor of the outstanding pioneer of our county, Judge Philip Church.

The present manor house on the Church estate at Belvidere was built during the War of 1812; and, now in an excellent state of preservation, is a fine example of Colonial architecture. This beauty spot, with its historical associations is a matter of pride to the people of Allegany County.

It will be understood that only through her posterity was Catherine Schuyler connected with the history of our county; but the influence of this heroine of Revolutionary days has reached far down the years, and our Chapter is proud to bear her name.

EDITH C. LOSEY.

KOO KOOSE CHAPTER
(Deposit)

The name Koo Koose, is derived from the Indian name of the locality, Coke-ose or Cook-hurse.

Our chapter will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary, September 21, 1936. We have a membership of sixty-one at present.

In our programs the past year we have stressed local history, hoping to secure much for permanent records that would otherwise be lost. We have had as guest speakers our State Regent, Mrs. William H. Clapp, our State Corresponding Secre-
BATTLE PASS CHAPTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y., PLACED THIS MARKER ON THE FRONT LAWN OF THE FLATLANDS DUTCH CHURCH, E. 40TH STREET AND KINGS HIGHWAY. IT NOT ONLY COMMENORATES AN IMPORTANT LINE OF RETREAT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AFTER THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, BUT HAS AS A BACKGROUND THE OLD HISTORIC CHURCH AND BEAUTIFUL MAPLES

MELZINGAH CHAPTER, BEACON, N. Y., AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK, PLACED BOULDER WITH TABLET NEAR THE RAILROAD IN FISHKILL, TO COMMENORATE THE FACT THAT SAMUEL LOUDEN IN 1777 PRINTED HERE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD A MEETING ON THIS PROPERTY
tary, Mrs. Sheldon D. Clark and our State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. C. O. Worden of Binghamton.

Through our National Defense Committee, Constitution Day was given a large part of the program at the opening Fall meeting. Articles of the Constitution were published in the local paper, and the Mayor issued a proclamation that flags be displayed on September the 17th.

In October, State Senator Martin W. Deyo of Binghamton gave a most interesting and instructive talk on County Government. At the Christmas meeting we had a shower for Tammassee and Ellis Island. The slides, "National Old Trails" were shown at the January meeting. On Washington's Birthday, the Past Regents arranged a pageant of shawls and bonnets. An unusually fine display of each was shown and aroused much interest.

Our chapter is most fortunate in having a talented dramatic reader among its members. In April Miss Julia Vail, gave her original monodramas, "Colonial Women" which are carefully prepared with every effort to preserve authenticity of period, character and detail of American History during the Revolution. This was an ideal entertainment from which the chapter realized a goodly sum.

The last meeting of the year was held at the Summer cottage of Mrs. C. K. Brown at Oquaga Lake. A Flag Day program in charge of our State Director, Mrs. W. P. Maxwell was given with Mrs. L. M. Day of Sidney, Past State Director as guest speaker. The retiring Regent, Miss Mabel Tucker, was presented with a Past Regent's pin, and a picnic supper closed a most delightful afternoon.

Ruth Adams Boyd,
Regent.

Knapp Chapter of Pelham Manor, New York, was founded in February, 1928, by its first Regent, Mrs. Nathan Vidaver, a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, who with his brother William emigrated to America from England in 1630. More than 250 men surnamed Knapp, most of them descendants of these two brothers, fought in the American Revolution, and this chapter was organized as a memorial to so unusual a record of patriotism. It has at present a membership of about fifty, some of whom, known as "the Scranton group," live in that city, where Mrs. Vidaver was formerly a member of another chapter. Under the inspiration of her enthusiasm and unselfish zeal, and that of her successor, Mrs. George R. Lord, its present regent, the young chapter has a fine record for its six years of service. It has presented three chairs to Continental Hall, and two cases to the Museum, one in honor of Mrs. Vidaver and one in honor of Mrs. Samuel Kramer, former curator-general; it has given as liberally as it could to the various activities of the National Society, and to special appeals for patriotic causes; and as its especial care and interest, has continuously supported, throughout its entire period of existence, a scholarship for a girl at Tammassee.

Visits have been made to historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester; to the old burying-ground of the Pell family, former Lords of the Manor of Pelham; to the Split Rock, associated with the martyrdom of Anne Hutchinson; to Glen Island, refuge of the exiled Louis Napoleon, and to other unusual landmarks in and around Pelham.

Mary G. Birney,
First Vice-Regent.

Carantouan Chapter was organized September 20, 1921, by Mrs. Frank W. Merriam. Since that time the chapter has had only three other Regents, Mrs. Frank L. Howard, Mrs. W. S. Morley, and Miss Jean Merriam, daughter of the Organizing Regent.

As far as possible we have given to State and National work, Ellis Island and Approved Schools; also purchased a chair in Constitution Hall for Mrs. Merriam. With Tioga Point Chapter of Athens, Pa., a headstone was purchased for Mrs. Ann Hyatt Stewart, a Real Daughter. A native boulder was placed at the Carantouan Indian Spring at the Iron Kettle Inn. This never failing spring was highly prized by the Carantouan Indians who lived in this
vicinity, and for years it furnished water for the Erie Railroad engines. Chapter members gave an appropriate historical program at the dedication of the State marker in Waverly, marking the route of General John Sullivan’s Revolutionary Army in this section. Historical programs were given at the 125th anniversary of Asbury Chapel at Asbury, and the 100th anniversary of Emory Chapel at Ellistown.

Lay member markers have been placed at the graves of Mrs. Gertrude Lytle Westfall at Elmira, N. Y., and Mrs. Florence Kinney Hampton at Newark, N. J. We had the honor of having the President General, Mrs. William Becker, place the marker for Mrs. Hampton.

Last Summer a picnic was held at the home of the Misses Hicks at Hicks, for the out of town chapter members. Miss Minnie B. Wade, a member of Manhattan Chapter, New York City, and State President of the Daughters of 1812, was guest speaker.

The St. Nicholas Magazine for March, 1854, prints the following regarding the service of Isaac Sharp: “Upon one occasion at an early period of the war the Colonel of his (Sharp’s) regiment desired a detachment of picked men for an expedition then planned and which required men of nerve and prowess. Among other volunteers for the enterprise, Sharp stepped forward, although destitute of shoes. The officer in immediate command drew the attention of the superior officer to the condition of his feet, remarking that they required men with shoes. Sharp promptly convinced them, in his own ready way, that his feet, although unprotected, were as sound as his courage. Sharp, who was a pensioner, enlisted in April, 1775, and served until the close of the war.”

MARY E. FINCH,
Publicity Chairman.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER
(New York City)

The oldest chapter in the State received its name and the appointment of a Regent from the National Society, October 11, 1890. Formally organized April 19, 1891, with its keyword—education.

One of its scholarships at Barnard College features American history, and its three scholarships at Tamassee were the first scholarships given to boys. The chapter devotes much time at the Naturalization Bureau with D. A. R. Manuals.

An American Flag, from the chapter, for which Rear Admiral Schley expressed his appreciation, floated over Morro Castle at the conclusion of the Spanish American War.

On the flagstaff (presented by the Chapter to the Grant Monument Memorial Association) at General Grant’s tomb on Riverside Drive, is also our gift of a tablet.

The Chapter presented the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall, in which is a tablet to Mrs. Donald McLean, Chapter Regent and sixth President General.

The Chapter represented the National Society at the 216th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, placing a wreath on the statue in Printing House Square, New York.

The Chapter also gave to the Hall of Fame at the New York University, a bronze bust by Jean Antoine Houdon, of General George Washington. The bust was unveiled by The Right Honorable Field Marshal Earl French of Ypres.

As far as is known, New York City Chapter is the only Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution to celebrate the anniversary of General and Mrs. Washington’s Wedding Day.

EDITH COLLIN WILDE,
Regent.
OTSEGO CHAPTER, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., MARKED THE SITE OF THE DAM WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE THE CLINTON-SULLIVAN EXPEDITION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. IN 1779 GENERAL JAMES CLINTON MARCHED HIS MEN FROM CANAHOARIE TO OTSEGO LAKE AND CAME BY BOAT FROM HYDE BAY TO THE SITE OF THE PRESENT VILLAGE. HERE THE ARMY CAMPED WHILE A GREAT DAM WAS BUILT AND THE WATERS OF THE LAKE ALLOWED TO BACK UP TO A CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT. THE DAM WAS THEN BROKEN OUT AND UPON THE SWOLLEN FLOOD THE ARMY AND ITS EQUIPMENT DRIFTED DOWN THE SUSQUEHANNA AND JOINED THE FORCES OF GENERAL SULLIVAN AT TIOGA POINT IN THE CAMPAIGN TO PUT AN END TO THE TERRIBLE BORDER WARFARE THAT HAD LAIED WASTE ALL THE UPPER SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., PRESENTED A TABLET TO OLD ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT VAN CORTLANDTVILLE NEAR PEEKSVILLE IN MEMORY OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT WHO WAS WARDEN OF THIS CHURCH IN 1792. THE PICTURE SHOWS THREE GENERATIONS OF HIS DESCENDANTS; MISS ANNE STEVENSON VAN CORTLANDT, HIS GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER, IS STANDING DIRECTLY UNDER THE TABLET.
FORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER
(New York City)

Fort Washington recently celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary. Its name was derived from the fort which was built by General Washington, and a marker was placed on a huge boulder with appropriate ceremonies in 1910. This boulder stands on the outer redoubt of Fort Washington, just north of the George Washington Bridge. Remains of the earthworks are still visible. The First Vice-Regent, Miss Elizabeth E. Case, painted a beautiful water color of the boulder and presented it to the chapter at the June meeting.

A flourishing C. A. R. is sponsored by the chapter and suitably called The Margaret Corbin Society. Mrs. Newell C. Kingsbury is the Senior President and Miss Betty Russell, the Junior President.

Mrs. Jacob P. Marshall served as Regent for seventeen years and has just been made an Honorary Regent. Mrs. Marshall presented the D. A. R. Museum with a valuable old Chelsea tea set, a mahogany table and glass case, also equipped the hospital room at Constitution Hall. Many other gifts have been sent to the Museum and a table, books and bookplates to the Library. Six auditorium chairs have been purchased and contributions made to the Corner Stone, Sunshine and Debt Funds, amounting to several hundred dollars. Recently a contribution was made to the tribute which is to be placed in the corridor of Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The chairman of D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship distributed approximately 54,000 manuals and the Genealogical Records chairman copied cemetery inscriptions, old Bible records, wills and other data and during her term sent 1195 pages typed in triplicate to the State chairman, also over 3000 pages to various libraries and historical societies. The Magazine chairman reports several new subscribers. A Christmas box was sent to Tamasee and a fine box of materials to Ellis Island to help them carry on the splendid work.

HELEN LYONS WIKOFF,
Regent.

CHEMUNG CHAPTER
(Elmira)

The Daughters of the American Revolution were among the first organizations to start a movement for “Better Films,” realizing the educational as well as the entertainment possibilities of the movies, but that they must be kept within bounds because of the tremendous appeal and the influence on the youth of the country and that the movies were here to stay whether we liked them or not.

The producers were willing to cooperate and provide a place where representatives of these national groups could preview the pictures and pass upon them as fast as they were released, that we might know what pictures were good and clean and worth supporting, as the titles were so misleading and advertising very poor. For several years these women, working in shifts, have previewed pictures five days a week the year around, giving devoted and faithful service with no compensation except their splendid contribution to the welfare of the community. At first bulletins were sent out once a month, then twice a month, to all those desiring the information. But as the great art developed and more pictures were made this service was inadequate, as most of the pictures had come and gone before information reached us. So the weekly post-card service was inaugurated, which has been a wonderful help. Very few pictures come now, without our knowing about them.

This work for “Better Films” has done more in Elmira to make the public conscious of the work of the D. A. R. than any other project, and I am sure it has been or could be the same in every other community. We have been regarded by many people as simply a patriotic organization with no particular object except a militaristic one. Let us redouble our efforts in this work so that every community will be interested to know what we are trying to do to help in one of the major influences in American thinking and action today, the motion picture.

LINA G. SWIFT,
(Mrs. Chas. W.)
Better Films Chairman.
ONEIDA CHAPTER, UTICA, N. Y., MARKING GRAVE IN SUNSET HILL CEMETERY, CLINTON, OF REAL DAUGHTER, EMILY BARKER LANDERS

LORD STIRLING CHAPTER, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., UNVEILS A TABLET AT THE GRAVE OF ZACHARIAH GREEN, PATRIOT, IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY
CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER
(Rhinebeck)

Situated in the heart of the old Rhinebeck Precinct, the leading settlement in the old North Ward of Dutchess County, the greater part of its membership descendants of the early settlers, many of them even to the tenth generation living where their fathers lived, Chancellor Livingston Chapter, D. A. R., has devoted itself to two major objects of the Organization; Americanism and Historic Research and Preservation of Records.

They are copying Bible records, town records, church records, the old-time tales and the stories of the old houses. These are invaluable because of the changes of the northern boundary of Dutchess County. These changes placed many of the same properties in three counties. First in Dutchess where the baptisms and marriages are recorded; second in Albany where the military enlistments are found and last in Columbia County where they, the same men, appear as residents in the first census of 1790.

In honor of Washington we presented to the Rhinebeck High School a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence. We placed a tablet on the old Palatine Church on U. S. 9 and marked the crossing of the two trails, The Kings Highway and the Ulster and Salisbury Turnpike at Beekman Square the center of the town. We have located the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers and those of the War of 1812 in the various local cemeteries.

We are proud of our three Tamassee girls and also of our real grand-daughter of the American Revolution, and our members are active in every worth-while organization in the town.

We are cooperating with the Dutchess County Fair with an exhibition of Colonial furnishings which has been of great educational value.

An old album quilt on exhibition and a casual remark as to its genealogical value brought to us a list of the births, deaths, etc., of every signer. This opened a vast untapped well of information.

Letters come to us from every part of the United States and even from Germany seeking information about some early Rhinebeck ancestor.

We have preserved many of the old records but much remains to be done.

HELEN R. DE LAPORTE,
Chairman, Historic Research Committee.

MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER
(Poughkeepsie)

“Mahwenawasigh” means “great body of foaming water.”

Forty-two years ago, Daughters of the American Revolution, living in Poughkeepsie, chose that name for their small chapter of 13, which was given the number of 70. Today 259 women in Poughkeepsie and other towns belong to “Mahwenawasigh” and have just completed another year, made successful by meetings held in their historic chapter house and by work done for “God and Country.”

It has, also, maintained, in the Lincoln Memorial University, a scholarship of $100.00, has given prizes in the local schools, made donations to the G. A. R. and Salvation Army, sent delegates to the National and State Conventions, marked the graves of two Revolutionary Soldiers and, as its crowning achievement, devoted both time and money to Americanization work, by distributing manuals among the foreign born and by working with the children in the local schools and in those schools of nearby towns. These children are entertained at the Chapter House and are taught, from its many historic treasures, both to love and revere the colonial life of their country.

At the Dutchess County Fair, held in Rhinebeck, Mahwenawasigh Chapter had a replica of a colonial kitchen, which gave much interest and pleasure to the visitors. Mahwenawasigh is making, now, its plans for the coming year, when the Daughters hope to carry on, with the same or even greater enthusiasm, the good works of the past.

MARY E. RHONE,
Corresponding Secretary.
WOMEN OF '76 CHAPTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y., ERECT A TABLET AS A MEMORIAL IN THE OLD BURIAL GROUND AT GRAVESEND.

THIS SIMPLE PLOT WITH PLAIN GRAVESTONE INSCRIBED, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919)," IS SITUATED ON THE TOP OF A KNOLL FROM WHICH THE WATERS OF THE LONG ISLAND SOUND MAY BE SEEN, AND IN THE WINTER THE DISTANT ROOF OF SAGAMORE HILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME. OYSTER BAY CHAPTER, OYSTER BAY, N. Y.
COMFORT TYLER CHAPTER
(Syracuse)

The chairman of "Junior American Citizens" was appointed in the late spring by our regent, Mrs. Mott, to organize the "Junior American Citizens" clubs in our city schools.

The first step and perhaps the big problem in the organization of these clubs was to find, from among our members, leaders who were adapted for this work and who were able to give their time.

The next step was to visit our Superintendent of City Schools to secure his permission to do this work. He approved of the handbook and gave us permission to start these clubs in any or all of the city schools, and suggested that we go to the Director of Social Science (Geography and History) of the city schools and ask his help and his suggestions in carrying out this work. Our Superintendent also suggested that we be careful to provide leaders who were able to work well with the children.

We went to the Director of Social Science. He is one who wishes to help the young people in the schools to become true American citizens. He plans and outlines all the work to be done in the social science classes in all our schools.

He said he would like to use the "Junior American Citizens" handbook as a part of the regular school curriculum, to be taught by the regular trained class teachers, thus not giving this privilege to just a few, but to all.

The foreword by Mrs. Becker he thought most appropriate.

The motto, the flag ritual, and rules for the correct use of the flag, the flag history, the pledge, the prayer, the American’s Creed, and the Civic Creed, the parliamentary procedure for meetings, and the suggested activities given in the handbook, in fact the entire contents of the handbook should be taught in class.

Our Director asked for six hundred (600) copies of the handbook, one for each teacher, thereby reaching some twenty-four thousand children where we could have contacted perhaps not more than one hundred by the club method, due to lack of leaders and lack of time during school hours for such a meeting for the children.

Mrs. Wisner, National Chairman, so very kindly and promptly cooperated that our handbooks have arrived, and our Director has already had a conference with his teachers, and the work is all scheduled to start at the beginning of the fall term.

We feel that great credit and thanks is to be given our school leaders in carrying on this wonderful work which the sponsors of the “Junior American Citizens” have started.

During the school year we shall make various visits to the different schools to see the effect of this work, and to note the extent to which the children enjoy it and cooperate in its study.

ETHEL S. HOMMEL,
Chairman, “Junior American Citizens.”

PHILIP SCHUYLER CHAPTER
(Troy)

The Historical Research Committee of the Philip Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of the City of Troy, has accomplished an extensive work in preserving records of the earlier inhabitants of Rensselaer County which are in the small burial places where the first interments of this county were made, and many of the stones cannot be deciphered.

Very few of the early records of this county are to be found anywhere, as portions of the early census have been destroyed or lost. Church records cannot be located. Early vital records and marriage licenses do not exist. Graveyard inscriptions published by Philip Schuyler Chapter have proved of great value to lawyers, genealogists and historians. These records covered over fifteen cemeteries in one year’s work and the records covered six years’ effort. Copies of these have been placed in the leading genealogical libraries of the United States so that though graveyards may disappear, it is impossible for the inscriptions now to be lost. Scarcely a week passes without bringing some request for data that cannot be found except in epitaphs.

Fifty copies were published by the Chapter and placed in important libraries in many states from which grateful acknowl-
MATINECOCH CHAPTER, FLUSHING, N. Y., MARKS WITH BRONZE TABLET THE ROUTE TRAVELED BY PRESIDENT WASHINGTON IN 1790, CALLED THE ALLEY POND PARK ROAD

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER, BATAVIA, N. Y., RESTORED WITHOUT CHANGE OF APPEARANCE, THIS MOST HISTORIC AND BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT MARKING THE BURIAL PLACE OF JOSEPH AND BENJAMEN ELICOTT. THE VALUABLE INSCRIPTIONS HAD BEEN OBLITERATED BY TIME AND THE ELEMENTS. THESE WERE REPRODUCED ON BRONZE TABLETS PlACED OVER THE SPACE OF THE ORIGINAL LETTERING
edgment was received, and the Library of Congress expressed it as a very valued addition to their collection.

Without the able assistance of Miss Jessie F. Wheeler, one of Philip Schuyler’s oldest members, who ranks high in historical research, the high standard of this work would have been impossible.

MRS. J. T. MITCHELL,
Regent.

OWASCO CHAPTER
(Auburn)

Owasco Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized by Mrs. Julia Porter Osborne, a member of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, is thirty-nine years old. During these years, we have had an average membership of seventy-five.

We have been unwaveringly loyal to all national and state obligations, upholding ideals and contributing to activities. Our programs have followed consistently the lines of work suggested by national and state chairmen. An outstanding paper, entitled “The Portraits of George Washington,” material for which was collected from original sources, was prepared and twice read, on widely separated occasions, by one of our members, Mrs. Grace Kennard Underwood.

We have located and marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Cayuga County. We have placed two bronze tablets, one to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors, the other recalling the visit to Auburn of the Marquis LaFayette. We made generous contributions to the Civil War soldiers and sailors monument fund and to the fund for the memorial tablet to Harriet Tubman, a slave who managed the “underground railway” by which many slaves escaped to the North. We observed the bi-centennial of George Washington by planting and marking an elm tree in a beautiful new park.

Is not the immediate concern of every Daughter of the American Revolution the vigorous insistence upon keeping America for true Americans?

MRS. MARY E. C. SPENCER,
Regent.

HARVEY BIRCH CHAPTER
(Scarsdale)

Harvey Birch Chapter has one hundred and ten members and will be ten years old in November, 1936. Our name is taken from Cooper’s novel, “The Spy,” the scene of which is laid in this neighborhood. Harvey Birch was, in real life, Enoch Crosby.

We are a united group, giving liberally of our time and treasury for D. A. R. objectives. We always have representatives at the National Congress and at the State conferences. We meet all quotas, subscribe to the student loan, make cash contributions to the American Marine Library, send books to American Merchant Marine and Children’s Village, boxes of wool and materials to Ellis Island. Have given out fifty D. A. R. Manuals this year, attend the Naturalizations sessions at the Court at White Plains, where our Honorary Chaplain, Rev. George Smyth, has given talks to the new citizens. We have placed flag codes in Children’s Village, Schools and Library. Been instrumental in having daily ceremony of raising and lowering of the Flag in one of our schools. Have given out two good citizenship medals this year. Have done much locally in making garments for Red Cross and White Plains Hospital. Our Thrift Chairman was also Chairman of Red Cross Roll Call last November for the whole village. Our Motion Picture Committee works with the Committee from the Scarsdale Women’s Club and we have had excellent cooperation from our theatre manager.

We always march in the Decoration Day parade and stop en route in our little cemetery where lies the body of a Revolutionary patriot, Major William Popham. We marked his grave two years ago.

We have had a little girl at Tamassee for almost five years and her gradual development as shown by her letters makes a most interesting part of our meetings.

It is a tradition with us to close the season with a social luncheon celebrating Flag Day.

MRS. CHARLES R. HEBARD,
Regent.
JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. CHAPTER HOUSE, ONE OF FOUR PRE-REVOLUTIONARY STRUCTURES OF WHICH THIS HISTORIC TOWN IS JUSTLY PROUD; THE COURT-HOUSE ERECTED IN 1772, THE BARONIAL MANSION, AND THE SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE, BOTH BUILT IN 1767, AND THE JAMES BURK'S INN HOUSE, SHOWN HERE

FORT PLAIN CHAPTER, FORT PLAIN, N. Y. THE FORT PLAIN CHAPTER WAS BUILT IN 1786 BY ISAAC PARIS, JR., AS A TRADING POST AND RESIDENCE. IT WAS BOUGHT BY WILLIAM BLEEKER IN 1834, AND AFTER THAT TIME WAS KNOWN AS THE PARIS-BLEEKER HOUSE UNTIL ITS PURCHASE IN 1931 BY MRS. WILL J. DIEFENDORF. IN 1932 MRS. DIELFENDORF PRESENTED THE HISTORIC HOUSE TO FORT PLAIN CHAPTER, IN HONOR OF MRS. GEORGE DUFFY, REGENT 1921-28, 1932--
TIANDERAH CHAPTER  
(Gilbertsville)

"'Tis Tianderah's natal day, so we have gathered here  
To celebrate as best we may, each past and happy year.  
A quarter of a century has quickly slipped away;  
Our Silver Anniversary is what we call this day.  
Each busy year, as it has passed, has left some mem'ry sweet  
That in our hearts must always last, though we no longer meet.  
Our ranks of Charter Members, dear, alas, are thinning fast  
But some remain who've gathered here to help review our past.  
Our Officers who led this band have worked with loyal zest,  
With fearless heart and steady hand; each always onward pressed.  
The work we do, as years roll on, is strongly bound with ties  
That reach far back to days long gone; our work before us lies.  
Our Ancestors call every one to prove, with works of worth,  
The value of the fight they won that gave our Country birth.  
So, Tianderah must press on, new levels to attain;  
Our past, though good, has come and gone; our future is our aim."

ADIRONDACK CHAPTER  
(Malone)

Nestling in a valley in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains lies the village of Malone, home of the Chapter bearing their name—its emblem, the pine and cone.  
Women of Revolutionary descent met here for the first time on September 16, 1899, to organize a Chapter, but it was not until February ninth, 1901, that fifteen Daughters were granted a Charter.  
During these thirty-five years all but three of the Charter Members have passed away. These three have seen the Chapter grow, not only in membership, but in usefulness to the community and to the Society of which it is a part, consistently adhering to the "aims and objects" of the Founders, and broadening its efforts with changing conditions until today no less than twenty committees are engaged in its manifold activities.  
Incorporated in 1927, the Chapter fell heir in the following year to the home of one of the Charter Members, where she had lived for a half-century; and shortly afterward to a large bequest from another member, which enabled the Chapter to set its house in complete order.

Two real Grand-daughters add distinction to our present membership (death having claimed one other), which now stands at seventy-nine. The total number of those who have joined the Chapter since its founding is one hundred ninety-seven.

It has been the custom of the Chapter to begin its fall and winter meetings on "Constitution Day." The program, continuing until "Flag Day," is intimately related to governmental, historical, and patriotic subjects which has made for a deeper interest in each.

MARTHA L. CHANNELL,  
Historian.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER  
(Binghamton)

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, New York, was born in 1895 and is, in no way, remarkable. We've always paid our quotas and received a painful jolt when informed quotas were not gifts—merely just dues. So we began giving and have not stopped: Scholarships to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, and to Crossmore; Memorials of many types, both financial and material, to Tamassee and furnishings to our own New York State Cottage; yearly Christmas boxes and money to Ellis Island, and a money gift to Kenmore. We also oversubscribed our quota in Memorial Chairs to Constitution Hall.

But this article, which our State Chairman of Magazine asked me to write, is not intended to be an enumeration of our generosities. It is to mention our privilege and happiness in having for many years as a member of Tuscarora, a Real Daughter who was a benefactor of our organization—Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, a rarely lovely character, who kept to the very end, a marvellous memory, an unusual sense of appreciation and a blessed Christian faith. Mrs. Dean was born July 4th, 1831, and joined the Choir Invisible on another holiday, Thanksgiving Day, November 28th, 1929. Her own devoted daughter shared her home and told me the Daughters of the American Revolution were prolonging "Mother's life."

MARY BREWSTER LOCKWOOD.
HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER, HUDSON, N. Y., HAD BEEN EARNEST AND DILIGENT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE A CHAPTER HOUSE WHEN THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED BY A GENEROUS BENEFACCTOR, MRS. MARCELLUS HARTLEY. THE CHAPTER RECENTLY CELEBRATED ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY—A LONG AND HONORABLE RECORD; AN INCENTIVE TO CONTINUE AND EXTEND THE PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE OF THE CHAPTER.

FORT RENSSELAER CHAPTER, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., MEETS IN THE VAN ALSTYNE HOUSE. SIXTEEN OF THE THIRTY-ONE MEETINGS OF TRYON COUNTY SAFETY COMMITTEE WERE HELD HERE 1774 TO 1775.
BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER  
(Bath)

The June meeting of Baron Steuben Chapter N. S. D. A. R. of Bath was a memorable one. It was held in Prattsburgh, N. Y., at the birthplace of Narcissa Prentiss on the occasion of the Whitman-Spalding Centennial celebration, June 4, 1936.

Very recently this property was purchased by Dr. Arthur H. Limouze of New York, who plans to restore it and preserve it because of its connection with this woman who typifies the best in the character of our pioneer women.

Under leadership of the local Woman’s Missionary Society, Mrs. Arthur Kennedy, President, and with permission of Dr. Limouze, four rooms on the first floor were painted and papered and temporarily furnished with furniture of the period immediately following the Revolutionary War, for Narcissa was born March 14, 1808.

It was surprising how these seemingly cumbersome articles lent themselves to their surroundings and really made the place attractive and homelike. One said, “I would like to live here” and another, “I wish we might have all our meetings here” and other expressions of appreciation brought joy to the hearts of those who planned and carried out the work. Every room held the charm of other days: In the little bedroom was a beautiful old four-poster with its lovely blue and white coverlid and fine piecework quilts. The parlor had a rather unusual mahogany suite that elicited many exclamations of admiration and a grandfather’s clock with an interesting history, that reminded one it had outlived many generations of men while it still continued to record the endless flight of time. One might look a long time to find such a delightful suite of cherry tables as those which graced the little room set apart for serving tea and caraway cookies. Mrs. J. W. Sturdevant, attired in her great-great-grandmother’s cap and gown poured, and she looked the part of a spirited old lady to perfection. Several Bath ladies wore beautiful gowns and bonnets of very early date and completed the illusion.

We were proud of our Regent, Miss Ellen De Puy, when a little later at the public meeting in the park, she extended the greetings of the D. A. R. to an assemblage of eight hundred or more people, in a manner that was gracious and very fitting; and we were proud of our Mrs. Kennedy who gave the address of welcome to the guests who came from all parts of the United States to do honor to the Whitmans and the Spaldings on this historic occasion, the centennial of their departure for the Oregon country. The atmosphere of the occasion was distinctly reverent and inspiring. I know of no better way to express the spirit of the day than in the words of John Henry Jewett who said:

“Powers of moral quickening come from communion with ancient heroism. I take delight in the Old Testament story which tells of a dead man being let down into the sepulcher of the prophet Elisha ‘and when he touched the bones of Elisha the man revived and stood upon his feet.’ Whatever we may think of that story, it is pregnant with moral and spiritual significance. It proclaims the vitalizing energies of the great and noble dead. We touch our heroic ancestry and invigorating virtue flows out of them. ... Let us seek inspiration at great historic fonts. Seeing that we are compassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses, the faithful knightly warriors of other days, let us nerve our hearts in their heroism, let us feed our wills on their exploits and then with their virtuous blood running in our veins, let us bravely turn to face the task and the menace of our own day.”

CHARLOTTE WELLS HOWE.

RUTH LYON BUSH CHAPTER  
(Port Chester)

In the village of Port Chester, New York, the largest village in the state, will be found the old colonial farmhouse in which General Israel Putnam made his headquarters when stationed in Westchester County during the winter of 1778-1779.

The house was built by one of the early settlers of the county, Abraham Bush, and there he and his wife, Ruth Lyon, settled in 1750. The house and farm are now the property of the village and form part of the park system, the house being open to the public on certain days of each week.
AMSTERDAM CHAPTER, N. Y. CHAPTER HOUSE. THE NORTH ENTRANCE TO GUY PARK MANOR BUILT IN 1766 BY SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, BARONET. THIS OLD HOUSE WAS BOUGHT BY THE STATE, RESTORED AND FURNISHED. VISITORS ARE WELCOMED FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

BEUKENDAAL CHAPTER, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. THE GLEN-SANDERS MANSION BUILT IN 1713 AND OCCUPIED CONTINUOUSLY BY THEIR DESCENDANTS FOR 275 YEARS. WHEN SCHENECTADY WAS BURNED THE FRENCH OFFICERS SPARED THIS HOUSE. CAPT. JOHANNES GLEN WAS THE BUILDER OF THE PRESENT HOUSE, WHICH IS NOW OWNED BY MRS. CHARLES P. SANDERS
When the chapter in Port Chester was organized, it was felt that no more suitable name could be found than one to honor her who, no doubt, did all she could to make happy and comfortable that famous general who partook of her hospitality.

During the one year, and a little over, of its existence, the Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter has had two outstanding events. Its organization meeting, February, 1934, in a county where many of the chapters have been in existence from twenty to forty years, was an interesting occasion to others than the members. On April 27th of this year, the two chapter flags were presented by the descendants of the Lyon family and in the presentation, members of the youngest generation, Elizabeth Mills and Arnie Saunders, were the proud bearers of the colors.

The programs were planned with the idea of interesting and instructing the members, to most of whom the aims and objects of the D. A. R. were entirely new, with every phase of the society and, with the help of the various state chairmen, much has been accomplished and interest aroused.

Closing the year with a membership of twenty, the chapter is facing the future with a definite knowledge of what should be done to make its influence for Americanism and good citizenship felt in a community where the population is over seventy-five per cent foreign.

Orina E. Dearing,
Regent.

FORT CRAILO CHAPTER
(Rensselaer)

It has been the privilege of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution to furnish a room in Fort Crailo, or Yankee Doodle House, at Rensselaer, on the Hudson, New York. This house of history and tradition was given to the State of New York by Mrs. Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong, and had been restored by the State to its original state and condition as nearly as was possible to determine.

The room selected to be furnished by New York Daughters is the northwest front room, on the first floor of the original 1642 building. It is a well proportioned room, twenty-two by twenty-one feet in dimension, has beamed ceiling and panelled side walls in a mellow brown finish. There is a large brick fire place in the room, and five casement, diamond-paned antiqued glass windows, in deep embrasures. The floor is of wide boards suited to its period. One of the loopholes, which pierces the twenty-inch thick outside walls, is one of the original loopholes of 1642.

The room in Fort Crailo was to be a memorial to honor the memory of Mrs. Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong, the donor of the house to the State of New York and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York.

Mrs. Charles W. Nash, the State Chairman of the Fort Crailo Committee, together with the other members of the Committee, spent long hours of intensive study of authorities on seventeenth century furniture, pottery and metals, studying Dutch art, and visiting museums and special exhibitions. The finding and selection of the furniture and accessories for the room required much time as well. The first articles of furnishing placed in Fort Crailo room were the kas (or Dutch cupboard) and two Dutch chairs, also a side table, on May 22, 1934, and on May 30th following, most of the present furnishings had been placed in the room.

At the close of the State Conference in October, 1934, the room in Fort Crailo, furnished with rare original pieces of the seventeenth century Dutch type, was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Strong and its furnishings presented to the State of New York. The exercises were conducted out-of-doors, near the “Yankee Doodle” well on the grounds, in the presence of a large assemblage of Daughters and guests, with Mrs. Nash, Chairman, presiding, who, representing the Fort Crailo Committee, presented the furnishings to Mrs. Robert H. Gibbes as the official head of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Gibbes, New York State Regent, in turn gave these furnishings to the care and custody of the State of New York.
ON-TI-ORA CHAPTER, CATSKILL, N. Y. BRONCK HOUSE, THE NEW HOME OF THE GREENE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC JUNE 1ST. TWO ROOMS HAVE BEEN SET APART BY THE SOCIETY, AT THE REQUEST OF THE DONOR, MR. LEONARD BRONCK LAMPMAN, FOR THE USE OF ON-TI-ORA CHAPTER, AND FLAG DAY WAS OBSERVED JUNE 13TH THE FIRST MEETING TO BE HELD THERE

WILTLYCK CHAPTER, KINGSTON, N. Y., HAS MARKED BY A BRONZE TABLET THIS OLD TOBIAS VAN STEENBERGH HOUSE, THE ONLY ONE LEFT UNTOUCHED BY FIRE WHEN KINGSTON WAS BURNT BY THE BRITISH UNDER GENERAL JOHN VAUGHN, DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
NEW ROCHELLE CHAPTER  
(New Rochelle)  

This has been an outstanding year for the New Rochelle Chapter, D. A. R. The twenty-fifth birthday of the Chapter, which was founded in 1911, was observed on February 25th. The reception and luncheon held on that date at the Wykagyl Country Club were attended by eighteen national and state officers and committee chairmen, including Mrs. William H. Pouch, National Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold, State Vice-Regent, the Regents from Westchester County, and four Charter Members. A letter from the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Sullivan, of Oakland, California, was read by the Regent, Mrs. C. Robert Duncan, who presided. A musical program and brief addresses by the guests of honor followed the luncheon. The history of the chapter was related by Mrs. Duncan. Silver balls piled on mirror reflectors and large bowls of delphinium and white stock formed the color scheme.

The program for the first four meetings of the 1935-36 season was entitled “The Early Settlers of Westchester County.” The articles on the French, Dutch, and English were written by members of the chapter, an outside authority being engaged for the address on the Indian.

At the May meeting the two winners of the “Prize Essay Contest,” conducted by the chapter each year in the eighth grade of the Junior High Schools, read their essays, the title of which was “What the Constitution Means to Me, an Eighth Grade Pupil.” Gold and silver medals were presented and a picture of Alexander Hamilton was given to the school attended by the winner of the gold medal.

On June 12th “Flag Day” was observed by a program given outdoors by the Col. Joseph Drake Society C. A. R. and the Betsy Ross Club, a “Junior Citizens of America” group, sponsored by this chapter. A pageant telling of Betsy Ross and giving a history of the thirteen original states was performed by members of the club who are girls of Italian descent.

The chapter was honored by having three members serve on the Better Films Committee of the National Society.

The Approved Schools Committee conducted a Bundle Bridge in November. The contents of the bundles and the proceeds were sent to Tamasssee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. An acre of ground at Tamasssee had been purchased in honor of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Sullivan.

Last year a Junior group was organized. A member of this group is chairman of the Americanism Committee and serves as director of the Betsy Ross Club.

Three hundred manuals were issued to the night schools for the use of the foreign students studying English.

The chapter contributes to the Visiting Nurse Association of New Rochelle and is represented on the local Conservation Council.

For twenty-five years the chapter has fulfilled all national and state requirements.

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS FOOTE,  
Press Chairman.

SUFFOLK CHAPTER  
(Riverhead, L. I.)

Suffolk Chapter entertained the four Chapters of Suffolk County June 17th at the annual picnic at the Great Peconic Bay House at South Jamesport. About 175 members and guests enjoyed the picnic luncheon. Greetings were extended by the Regent, Mrs. Frank Corwin. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Dimon Smith, State Treasurer, a member of Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter of Freeport, and Mrs. Arthur Tunnel of Southampton Colony, Southampton, who is State Chairman of Manuals.

Mrs. George Dickman, Regent of Saghekoos Chapter, Bay Shore; Mrs. Noel Sargent, Regent of Ketewamoke Chapter, of Huntington; Mrs. Walter H. Jaycox, Regent of Col. Josiah Smith Chapter, Patchogue; Mrs. Edwin Clark, past Regent of Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Freeport, responded as they were introduced by the Regent of the hostess chapter.

Mrs. Fred C. Orth of Flanders gave an amusing reading which added to the afternoon's program. In honor of Patriotic Week, Mrs. Linn B. Young gave a talk on Bunker Hill and Mrs. Carrie Terry spoke on The Flag.
CHIEF TAUGHANNOCK CHAPTER, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y. THIS OLD CAMP HOUSE BUILT IN 1845, HOME OF MRS. ALICE HERMIONE CAMP GRISWOLD, A CHARTER MEMBER OF THIS CHAPTER, A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION, BORN IN 1851

SCHOHARIE CHAPTER, SCHOHARIE, N. Y. THIS HOUSE WAS GIVEN TO THIS CHAPTER IN 1913 BY THE HEIRS OF JOSIAH LASELL WHO WAS BORN HERE AUGUST 6, 1825. IT WAS OPENED AS A TAVERN BY JOHN J. LAWYER IN 1795
The Tarrytown Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated its tenth birthday anniversary October 17th, 1935, with a beautiful and interesting birthday party. The scene was the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and our hostess was Mrs. William A. Spring, who greeted her guests in her own cordial and delightful manner in the entrance hall.

Before cutting the large white birthday cake, glowing with ten green candles, the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Leslie V. Case, spoke briefly in her charming way, wishing the Chapter a happy and useful future.

The speaker of the day was our own Mrs. Worcester R. Warner, who became a member of the N. S., D. A. R., in 1895—five years after its organization. Her subject was “Memories” and “Reflections,” and in her inimitable way Mrs. Warner gave us an address worthy in every respect of our tenth birthday anniversary.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Charles F. Hawes, Sr., President of the local chapter of the C. A. R., presented to that society a beautiful silk flag in behalf of the Tarrytown Chapter.

On the nineteenth of May, 1936, the Tarrytown Chapter held its annual meeting in a home filled with treasures dating from Revolutionary days, with the Regent, Miss Helen Niles Blake, presiding.

The Daughters were the guests of Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton at her home in Elmsford. Miss Hamilton is a great-great granddaughter of the famous Alexander Hamilton and his wife, Elizabeth Schuyler, who was the daughter of the equally famous Major-General Philip Schuyler.

In honor of the occasion the hostess had her entire house open for inspection. In each of the six rooms upstairs and the three large rooms down stairs, she had on display, neatly tagged with printed descriptions, hundreds of pieces of furniture, housewares, books, clothing, letters, and silver that once belonged to her famous ancestors.

Following the meeting tea was served on the porch overlooking a pretty garden.

Ontario Chapter, located at Pulaski, Oswego County, New York, entertained the two troupes of Girl Scouts at its March meeting. It was planned for the Lincoln’s Birthday meeting, but deep snow and inclement weather made necessary the postponement. A short patriotic program with songs was carried out, and the Girl Scouts held a brief ceremony giving the Scout Creed and the Scout Pledge, following which our chairman of the National for the Correct Use of the Flag presented each troup with a beautiful flag on a staff. Our chapter is small and our work necessarily limited but we always give a cash prize for high standing in American History in High School. Pulaski is a county seat and we always attend Naturalization Court and present Codes and Manuals to new citizens. Samuel de Champlain, when he crossed Lake Ontario from Canada, landed somewhere near our nearest lake point “Selkirk” and it is expected there will be a monument to mark this spot and commemorate the event before very many months.

Mrs. F. E. McCchesney, Regent.

Jane McCrea Chapter
(Fort Edward)

The Flag Day meeting of Jane McCrea Chapter, D. A. R., was held June sixteenth on the spacious lawn at the home of Dr. Wm. A. Patterson and daughter.

This property was originally owned by General Peter Gansevoort, one of our Revolutionary War heroes (who gave the land for the two churches, the present Methodist and Dutch Reformed), owing to his generosity and prominence the hamlet became known as Gansevoort. It is located on the D. & H. R. R. and auto highway No. 32, eleven miles north of Saratoga Springs.

The estate now consists of fifty-six acres of woodland and rolling meadows, watered by the beautiful Snook Kill.

Tables were spread on the well-kept lawn which surrounds the mansion, the
KENT-DELORE HOUSE, BUILT BY CHANCELLOR JAMES KENT, AND SOLD TO JUDGE HENRY DELORE IN 1810. THIS HOUSE IS A MEMORIAL OF THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, AND IS UNIQUE IN THAT IT HAS HAD BUT TWO MISTRESSES IN ITS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX YEARS: MADAME HENRY DELORE AND HER GRAND-DAUGHTER, MRS. FRANCES DELORE WEBB HALL. THIS HOUSE IS NOW AN HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND SARANAC CHAPTER, PLATTSBURG, N. Y., WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING IT PRESERVED TO POSTERITY
stately trees, probably more than a century old, providing shade and shadows.

The house was opened for inspection by our gracious hostess, Miss Patterson, who assisted and looked after the comfort of the guests.

HELEN G. ALBRIGHT, Historian.

NIAGARA FALLS CHAPTER (Niagara Falls)

The grey stone buildings and log huts of Restored Old Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara River, were the scene of the Four Nations Celebration, September 3rd to 6th, 1934.

September 6th was British Day. Then a monument was unveiled to commemorate the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817, which has resulted in an unfortified boundary and 117 years of peace to the 4,000-mile Canadian-American frontier—second longest in the world.

At the close of the exercises, under the chairmanship of the Regent, Miss M. Gazelle Hoffman, tea was served to the British and American distinguished visitors to the British Day program, in the Historical Institute of Old Fort Niagara, by the Niagara Falls Chapter of the D. A. R. Mrs. Nicholas I. Ardan was chairman of refreshments and with the assistance of her committee, over 300 guests were served. The Katherine Pratt Horton Chapter, the Abigail Fillmore Chapter, the Orleans Chapter and the Irondequoit Chapter were invited to assist in receiving, as well as five chapters of the Daughters of Empire, including the Clifton Chapter, The Niagara Rangers, the Municipal Chapter and St. Catherine's and the Newark Chapter. The regents of those chapters, Miss M. Gazelle Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick H. Skinner, Mrs. Godfrey Morgan, Mrs. Schuyler Hazard, Mrs. John P. Mosher, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Miss Ina Marshall, Miss B. Dwyer and Mrs. C. H. Smith received the guests. Tea was poured by Mrs. Harry L. Noyes, Mrs. John L. Roberts, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. Sanford Church, Mrs. Schuyler Hazard, Mrs. John P. Mosher, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. B. Dwyer, Mrs. C. H. Smith and Miss B. Dwyer.

The Niagara Falls Chapter may congratulate itself upon having had charge of one of the most significant events of the Four Nations celebration, bringing together as it did in a peaceful and happy occasion descendants of those American and British soldiers who fought so bravely on opposing sides.

The floral decorations in red, white and blue and the beautiful American and British flags that stood side by side in all their glory before the fireplace touched the hearts of all and made them realize the deeper significance of the gala day; and many a silent prayer went up that such peace and friendship might ever continue.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL HARRIS CHAPTER (Granville)

Captain Israel Harris Chapter D. A. R. feels particularly happy to have had for one of its Charter Members the late Mrs. Lucy Bishop Henry who traces her ancestry back to Captain Israel Harris who was born in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. Captain Israel Harris is the patriot for whom the Granville Chapter is named. Captain Harris was one of a band of one hundred patriots who captured Fort Ticonderoga. If Ethan Allen called upon the British commander of the Fort to surrender, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," as many school books teach, one of the Green Mountain Boys failed to hear him. In an account written in 1832, Captain Harris described his part on that historic occasion.

"On the fifth or sixth of May, 1775," he wrote, "I enlisted in a company of Massachusetts soldiers as they passed my house (then near Williamston, Mass.). The next day we met Col. Allen and marched all day. We arrived at Castleton, Vermont, on the evening of the eighth. The next morning we received our orders as to what we were expected to do and started on our long march over a new road through a thick, dark woods. That night, after dark we reached the shores of Lake Champlain."
THE MILLER HOUSE AT WHITE PLAINS NORTH, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON 1776, 1778, 1781. THE HOUSE IS NOW A MUSEUM IN CUSTODY OF WHITE PLAINS CHAPTER, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. THE 300 YEAR OLD SYCAMORE TREE BESIDE THE HOUSE IS RECORDED IN THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION HALL OF FAME IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM JONAS BRONCK CHAPTER, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., MOUNT VERNON'S MOST HISTORIC SPOT, OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH ON THE VILLAGE GREEN SURROUNDED BY THE ANCIENT CEMETERY, FOUNDED 1665. FOURTEEN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LIE IN THE CHURCHYARD, ALSO MANY HESSIANS WHO DIED WHILE THE CHURCH WAS USED AS A HOSPITAL BY THE BRITISH. IN 1787 USED AS A COURT WHERE AARON BURR TRIED MANY CASES. TODAY IS A LIVING, WORKING CHURCH.
It wasn’t until toward morning that the boats arrived to take us across. I was the first to go. Colonel Allen noticed that daylight was coming and ordered us to advance on the Fort. We surprised the guard and rushed right up to the Commander’s quarters. Colonel Allen hammered on the door of the Commander’s quarters with the hilt of his sword and called out. ‘Come out here, you d—d rat!’ By the time the others came, the Fort was surrendered to us. The next day I got leave and returned to my home as fast as I could.”

Captain Harris also took part in the capture of St. Johns, the retreat from Fort Ticonderoga, Battles of Fort Ann, Bennington, White Plains and several frontier forays. He died at Hartford, New York, on the 28th day of November, 1836. He was a venturesome pioneer, a brave soldier and an honorable and respected citizen.

MRS. M. W. HICKS, 
Magazine Chairman.

PATTERSON CHAPTER
(Westfield)

The 100th Anniversary of the moving of the Holland Land Company’s office to Westfield, New York and the coming to that place of William H. Seward as Agent was celebrated this year by Patterson Chapter, D. A. R.

In the early years of the last century the land in central and western New York was owned by the Holland Land Company. From 1810-1836 there was an office at Mayville with Judge William Peacock in charge as Agent. Due to trouble with the settlers over new hard terms by which they must pay for their land, the company was forced to close this office and in July, 1836, opened a new office in Westfield with the Hon. William H. Seward as Agent. Mr. Seward, a world figure, later became Governor of New York and still later Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Lincoln.

During his agency, Mr. Seward by tactful handling of the situation and by modifying the terms of payment, reestablished harmonious relations between the purchasers of land and the company.

Mr. Seward was followed as Agent for the Holland Land Company by George Washington Patterson, later Lieutenant Governor of New York for whose father, a soldier of the American Revolution, Patterson Chapter was named.

The beautiful colonial house which was built in 1837 for Mr. Seward and later owned and occupied by Gov. Patterson and the old brick land office opposite still stand, dignified and historic landmarks. The Regent of Patterson Chapter, granddaughter of Gov. Patterson, now occupies this old mansion which has much of its hundred years’ furnishings, and often opens it for meetings of Patterson Chapter.

CATHARINE PATTERSON CRANDALL, 
Regent, Patterson Chapter, 
Westfield, New York.

MARY MURRAY CHAPTER
(New York City)

The Mary Murray Chapter of New York City was organized by Mrs. Mary E. Dooolittle Fisk on March 18th, 1908.

The name was chosen to perpetuate the memory of that splendid woman. Mrs. Mary Lindley Murray who entertained the British General Howe so royally that the American forces under General Putnam were able to join General Washington. A tablet was placed on the geographic center of the Murray farm (No. 16 Park Ave.) by the Chapter in 1926.

We have a keen interest in approved schools, especially Tamassee, where for a number of years a scholarship has been maintained.

The “Mary Murray” garden at Tamassee is the gift of our member Mrs. Clara Thackery Hillman, and it is a beautiful spot.

PERLE UHLER TITTERINGTON, 
Regent.

KAYENDATSYONA CHAPTER
(Fulton)

Kayendatsyona Chapter owes its name to the Chief Governess of the Senecas, one of the signers of the treaty by which the title of much of Oswego County, including Ful-
SAGHTEKOOS CHAPTER, BAY SHORE, N. Y., TAKES ITS NAME FROM SAGHTEKOOS MANOR, BUILT IN 1692 BY STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT AFTER HE RECEIVED PERMISSION TO PURCHASE LANDS FROM THE INDIANS. THE ORIGINAL PATENT OF SAGHTEKOOS MANOR, OR APPLETREE NECK WICKE, WAS GRANTED BY WILLIAM III. THE MANOR IS TODAY THE RESIDENCE OF MISS SARAH DIODATI GARDINER, A DESCENDANT OF LION GARDINER WHO SETTLED GARDINER'S ISLAND.

CHAPTER HOUSE OF CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER, RHINEBECK, N. Y. THE HOME OF GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY WHEN HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN FORCES IN 1775.
ton, was ceded to the state by the Indians. The name signifies, “She makes or forms heaps of firewood.” The fact that along the historic Oswego River to the confluence of the Oneida and Seneca at Three River Point lay the pathway in war and peace of pioneers and natives makes it fitting that our chapter should bear an Indian name.

A tablet commemorating the part this region played in our early history stands on the grounds of the Sweet Memorial Building in Phoenix near one of the elms we planted in memory of George Washington. In May, 1913, a monument was erected in Mount Adna Cemetery by Kayendatsyona Chapter in memory of all Revolutionary soldiers of our locality.

True to our traditions, the members of Kayendatsyona Chapter are loyally striving to accomplish two purposes: to acquire such knowledge concerning the problems of our country that we may be intelligent and efficient representatives of our organization and to pass on wisely and capably to our associates the principles of patriotism and loyal Americanism which are our heritage.

It has been our custom to give one evening each year to the young foreigners of Fulton. These little people whom we call “Fulton’s League of Nations” have furnished the program for these meetings and such has been their patriotic enthusiasm that they have been an inspiration to us and caused us to peer with humility into our own hearts.

As we study the problem of youth this year, we hope to arm ourselves for the protection of our own American born young people beset by dangerous and subversive influences in this, our land of glorious liberty.

MRS. CHARLES W. RICHARDS, Historian.

GEN. JAMES CLINTON CHAPTER
(East Springfield)

This past year, Gen. James Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 640, has published a book, “The History of Springfield,” which was written by Kate M. Gray, a member of the chapter.

The town of Springfield abounds in colorful history, as this township stood at the crossroads of several important Revolutionary expeditions. The Great Western Turnpike, one of the main roads of travel in the early days of our country’s history, even as it is today, runs through the town of Springfield.

This history has been described as “colorful, entertaining, authentic, educational, instructive.” It is full of so much general interest—the daily lives of the early settlers; the taverns of the town; customs and practices; biographical sketches, shops and industries. Clinton’s expedition through Springfield, these and many more absorbing chapters have a great appeal to anyone interested in the early development of our country.

FRANCES HUNTINGTON HARBISON, Historian.

GOLDEN HILL CHAPTER
(New York City)

Golden Hill Chapter of New York City is the “baby” chapter of the State, being its most recently organized one. It was organized on November 23rd, 1935, and confirmed by the National Board of Management on December 17th. It was the first chapter to be organized in New York City in sixteen years.

Its name is taken from the Battle of Golden Hill which occurred in New York on January 18th and 19th, 1790. On that occasion, two months before the “Boston Massacre,” and five years before the Battle of Lexington, the first blood was shed in our War for Independence.

Golden Hill at that time was the name given that part of John Street which lies east of William Street, in New York City. The name was derived from an adjacent hill covered with golden wheat.

During the troublous days before the Revolution, when the Colonists were being irritated by the Stamp Act and similar unpopular legislation, there was constant friction between the citizens and the British soldiers unwelcomely quartered in their midst. In New York the Liberty Boys, an organization of citizens which led in direct and popular forms of resistance to British oppression, were particularly active. One of their expressions of defiance was the
GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL CHAPTER, NEW YORK CITY, NAMED FOR GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL WHO WAS AN AIDE TO GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND COMMANDED THE LEFT WING OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND. THIS CHAPTER IS PROUD TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF SUCH A BRAVE AND NOBLE CHARACTER. THE DESILLE HOUSE IN NEW URECHT, L. I., WHERE GEN. WOODHULL DIED IN 1776.

QUOTING A STATEMENT BY MRS. HORTENSE W. GREEN: “FORT WAGGONER, PALATINE, N. Y., THE HOUSE OF MY ANCESTOR, COL. JOHANN PETER WAGGONER, WAS BUILT IN 1750 AND HAD A PALSIDE AROUND IT IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION WHERE ANY ONE COULD SEEK REFUGE FROM THE INDIAN ATTACKS. THE WALLS ARE OF LIMESTONE BLOCKS TWO FEET THICK. THE FIREPLACE IS EIGHT FEET, LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD AN ENTIRE LOG OF WOOD. THE FLOORBOARDS ARE EIGHTEEN INCHES WIDE AND TWO INCHES THICK. OVENS ARE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE FIREPLACE. THE SECOND FLOOR HAS NARROW OPENINGS WHICH SERVED AS 'LOOK OUTS.' SAID TO BE THE OLDEST HOUSE NOW STANDING WEST OF FORT PLAIN, N. Y. COL. WAGGONER WAS AT THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY WITH GEN'L. HERKIMER.” MANHATTAN CHAPTER, N. Y.
erection of a Liberty Pole on the Commons. Time and again the Liberty Pole was torn down by the British soldiers but it was always quickly restored by the Liberty Boys.

When one that had been secured by iron bands was taken down and cut into small pieces, the Liberty Boys called together a mass meeting of indignant citizens. On the following day, January 18, 1770, three soldiers were found posting uncomplimentary placards and seized by some citizens. As they were being taken to the Mayor a score of their comrades came to their rescue and there was a lively encounter between the two groups. Then the Mayor appeared and ordered the soldiers to their barracks. The soldiers, yielding a partial obedience, retreated up The Fly to Golden Hill. There they were joined by reinforcements, and the order being given to draw, the soldiers charged the citizens who defended themselves with canes, stakes and whatever weapons they could lay their hands to. There was serious fighting between the soldiers and the citizens before some officers appeared and ordered the soldiers to their barracks. A few soldiers had been disarmed and a number of citizens injured, three seriously, and one was killed. The next day the fighting was resumed but the soldiers were driven back to their barracks and only minor injuries resulted. Thus in New York, in the Battle of Golden Hill, was the first blood shed in the War for Independence.

Golden Hill Chapter was organized with thirty-four members, twenty-six of whom were new members in the National Society. Although the chapter was not quite six months old at the time of its “Annual” meeting, in May, its membership had exactly doubled in size and included sixty-eight members, besides one honorary member. The chapter is proud of the fact that not one of its members was taken from any existing local chapter.

The members of the Junior Group of the chapter are competing for a prize of twenty-five dollars offered by a chapter member for the best essay on the subject, “Golden Hill of Old New York.”

NEW NETHERLAND CHAPTER
(New York City)

“Little Old New York” as it is sometimes affectionately called, has served under three flags, the Dutch, the English, and the American.

Many members of the New Netherland Chapter proudly trace their ancestry back to those sturdy Dutch burgomasters and patroons who left their homes in the Netherlands to establish a colony in the new world, which they called “New Netherland.”

In 1623 the States-General of Holland granted a seal to New Netherland, thus placing it on a level with the other Dutch provinces. The seal represents a shield bearing a beaver, proper, over which is a count’s cornet encircled by the words, “Sigillum Novi Belgi.” On the back cover of our Year Book this seal is depicted.

We are also the proud possessor of a New Netherland Flag given by the present Regent in memory of her father Dr. Charles Mitchell. It is of Nassau Orange, quartered by a dark blue cross, the Cross of St. George. In the center of the cross appears the seal of New Netherland, and the staff is surmounted by a Dutch Lion of solid brass.

Our chapter is young in years having been organized in 1927, but we face the future with confidence inspired by a vision of patriotic endeavor to our National Society, our Country, and our Flag.

Bessie Mitchell Carlisle,
Regent.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER
(Freeport)

The Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter was organized with twenty-one members on February 26, 1927, in Freeport, Long Island, by Mrs. Sherman C. Holaday.

A Long Island heroine inspired the Chapter’s choice of name. Ruth Floyd was the daughter of Nicoll Floyd and a sister of General William Floyd, a signer of “The Declaration of Independence.” She was the wife of General Nathaniel Woodhull,
SHATEMUC CHAPTER, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y. THE HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF THIS CHAPTER HAS COMPILED AND PUBLISHED A FOLDER FOR (LIMITED) PUBLICATION. IT IS ENTITLED "HISTORIC ROCK-LAND COUNTY, N. Y." AND CONTAINS AN INDEXED MAP ON WHICH IS LOCATED FIFTY-THREE HISTORIC SPOTS. THIS SHOWS ONE OF THESE, AN OLD DUTCH HOUSE IN OLD TAPPAN

FORT GREENE CHAPTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y. THIS OLD DUTCH COLONIAL HOMESTEAD, PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS, AND ENTRUSTED TO THE CARE OF THIS CHAPTER, FOR A REVOLUTIONARY MUSEUM
the first President of the Provincial Congress of New York, who was captured after the Battle of Long Island, brutally hacked and mortally wounded by a British officer because of refusal to say “God Save the King.”

The Hon. Richard Woodhull and Richard Floyd were co-patentees of the Brookhaven Township in 1655, still the largest township in New York State; thus Ruth Floyd Woodhull represented two historically significant Long Island families.

A first act of the Chapter was the presentation of a Memorial Chair in Constitution Hall, in honor of its Organizing Regent.

Under the efficient and inspiring leadership of Mrs. J. Edwin Clark, Regent 1930-33, the Chapter grew to a membership of sixty-six.

Highlights in the history of the Chapter have been its work with distribution of manuals, night school classes, presentation of flags to all local Girl Scout troops; the placing of a granite marker on the grave of Col. Benjamin Birdsell, Revolutionary soldier, at Massapequa; museum trips and good citizenship prizes; the support of a Scholarship girl at Tamassee since 1930; and most outstanding has been its excellent work in Historic Research.

The authentic route of President George Washington’s tour through this vicinity was established by Mrs. S. Dimon Smith, Chairman of Historic Research, and officially approved by the New York State Historian, Dr. Alexander C. Flick. Two markers—“Ye South Post Road, Washington Route 1790”—were placed along this route as part of the Bicentennial Celebration in 1932. The Chapter also participated in the community pageant celebration on the Anniversary of Washington’s Inauguration. In recognition of her work as historian, Mrs. Smith was granted the official Bicentennial Medal bestowed by the Congressional Committee.

So the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter entered into its tenth year with an enviable record, and we look forward to a full year of progress under the leadership of Mrs. Frank J. Wetmore, Regent.

HELEN L. STRANG,
Historian.

GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPTER
(Penn Yan)

Friday, May 15, 1936, was a history-making day for the Tonawanda Indians as well as for the Indians of New York State. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Walter A. Henricks, a member of Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, the Tonawanda Indians of New York State are to have a community house, the first community building for Indians in the United States.

Mrs. Henricks has made a thorough and intensive study of the New York State Indians; their history, their arts, their customs, and especially the unfortunate conditions which surround these, our native Americans, at the present time. Seeing the valuable science, arts, religion and culture of the Senecas fast disappearing, she immediately sought methods whereby they could be preserved. The remedy was close at hand, but like all big projects, it took time, patience and manipulating.

The State Social Welfare, through the kindness of the W. P. A., secured $36,000 as the nucleus for beginning this worthy project. The bill to secure the additional appropriation for the building was passed by the Assembly and the Senate with record-breaking speed, and on May 15, 1936, was duly signed by Governor Lehman. Mrs. Henricks was successful in having Assemblyman Arthur L. Swartz, of Kenmore, to introduce a bill to provide $3,000 a year for maintenance. The Indians themselves have formed the Tonawanda Indian Community Association and are actively engaged in plans for raising money to purchase the land for the building which they will deed to the State, since the building will be under supervision of the State Social Welfare Commissioner.

This new building will contain a museum; a library, in which 5,000 volumes, largely contributed by the D. A. R. Chapters throughout this State, are ready to be placed when it is completed; and a studio, where the Indians will make the beautiful hand-work so characteristic of their people. Mrs. Henricks and Dr. Arthur C. Parker of the Rochester Museum have done much to reawaken and stimulate the desire to rescue the failing Seneca arts. There
ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH CHAPTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y., HELD A PAGEANT DURING THE STATE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH MRS. HENRY ARTHUR KING WORE A WEDDING GOWN OF 1872

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER, NEW YORK CITY. MRS. GEORGE D. BANGS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THIS CHAPTER SINCE 1906, SERVING AS 2ND VICE REGENT AND 1ST VICE REGENT FOR MANY YEARS, ALSO CHAPLAIN AND AT PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF EXHIBITS IN WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY, IMPERSONATED IN COSTUME, IN A RECENT SERIES OF TABLEAUX, JULIA WARD HOWE, AUTHOR OF THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC, WHICH MADE HER IMMORTAL.
will be a clinic for medical treatment; a recreation hall, suitable for use as a dining-room, will complete the building which will serve a real need in the lives of these people.

The community house project has worked as a stimulus to help alleviate the miserable living conditions of the Indians on the various reservations throughout the State. A series of projects are on foot: the planting of fruit and shade trees; providing deeper wells; building better roads; survey of flood control; study and prevention of soil pollution, and other similar projects of immediate need to the everyday life of the Indians.

Late in November the dedication of the building will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. Many distinguished guests from Washington, New York City, Albany and other sections of the State will be present to take part in the celebration. The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are cordially invited to this ceremony and are welcome at any time to visit the reservation.

In recognition of the marvelous service rendered in behalf of their welfare, the Indians of the Tonawanda reservation have accepted Mrs. Henricks into their inner circle and have given her the title of SAHNEE-WEH (she, who overcomes everything).

MRS. CLYDE I. KELCHNER,  
Regent.

ANNE HUTCHINSON CHAPTER  
(Bronxville)

Anne Hutchinson, in honor of whom Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bronxville, New York, is named, was a noted woman who played an important part in the early days of the New England Colonies. As a mother, a Christian and a great leader, she stands out in vivid colors against the sombre background of her period. In local history she also attained prominence as one of the first settlers of Westchester County, New York.

Anne Hutchinson was born in Alford, Lincolnshire, England, and was baptized July 20, 1591. Her father, Francis Mar-
KATHARINE PRATT HORTON BUFFALO CHAPTER, BUFFALO, N. Y., PRESENTS GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS IN EACH OF 83 ELEMENTARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUFFALO. BARBARA A. MAITLAND AND BETTY M. E. MAITLAND, IDENTICAL TWINS, 13 YEARS OLD, WINNERS OF THESE MEDALS

MOUNT PLEASANT CHAPTER, PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., OFFICERS WITH THEIR NEW AMERICAN FLAG PURCHASED BY OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 48 STARS. AS A RECEIPT EACH MEMBER WAS GIVEN A SILVER STAR ON A BLUE BACKGROUND BEARING THE NAME OF A STATE AND THE DATE OF ITS ADMISSION TO THE UNION
KETEWAMOKE CHAPTER, HUNTINGTON, L. L., N. Y., PURCHASED AN OLD HISTORIC HOUSE WHERE THE MEETINGS AND DIFFERENT AFFAIRS OF THE CHAPTER ARE HELD. THE GRAVES OF MANY REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN MARKED AS WELL AS THE TOWN GREEN WHICH WAS GIVEN TO THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON BY THOMAS WICKES IN 1739.

MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR GROUP, CHICAGO CHAPTER, AND THEIR GUESTS
SA-GO-YE-WA-THA CHAPTER, SENeca FALLS, N. Y., HOLDS A FLAG DAY PICNIC PARTY AT "THE LANDING" ON CAYUGA LAKE, THE SUMMER HOME OF MRS. FREDERICK W. LESTER, PAST REGENT. IN JUNE, 1750 THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES ZEISBERGER AND CAMMERHOFF LANDED ON THIS SHORE AFTER CROSSING CAYUGA LAKE IN A CANOE.

GENERAL ASA DANFORTH CHAPTER, SYRACUSE, N. Y., GAVE A PAGEANT, "THE HISTORY OF SYRACUSE," ON ONONDAGA LAKE PARKWAY BEFORE SEVERAL THOUSAND SPECTATORS. SEVEN EPISODES DEPICTED SYRACUSE FROM FORMATION OF IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY HERE TO THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE IMMIGRANT. TEN PRIZES WERE AWARDED BY THE AMERICANISM COMMITTEE.
was called and her views denounced. On November 7, 1637, in the following session of the General Court held at Newton, Mass., Anne Hutchinson was summoned to trial "for traducing the ministers and their ministry." She was not permitted to sit down during the trial, which lasted two days. After proceedings, which were a legal travesty, she was sentenced to banishment. Because it was winter, and her health was delicate, Anne was committed to the charge of Joseph Weld of Roxbury. Later, she was placed in the home of Reverend John Cotton of Boston where Cotton and the Reverend John Devenport made every effort to convince her of her errors. With the force of this unremitting pressure, she was induced to recant in public, when she was brought twice before the church at Boston to answer to a charge of heresy. When she finally admitted that her judgment remained unaltered, she was accused of lying and formally excommunicated.

In the early spring of 1638, she emigrated with her family to the colony which had been founded on the island of Aquidneck, Rhode Island. In 1642, William Hutchinson died and Anne removed with some of her family to Long Island, but later built a home on the mainland, in Eastchester, near the shore of Pelham Bay. Here in August, or September, 1643, she and all but one of her children were massacred by the Indians.

Anne Hutchinson's fearlessness, independent thought and intrepid defense of her opinions have won for her a permanent place in American history. Her monument stands before the Massachusetts State House, with the inscription to this "Courageous Exponent of Civil Liberty and Religious Toleration." And these same principles for which she made the great sacrifice were declared by our Revolutionary ancestors in the Constitution of the United States.

Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is endeavoring to perpetuate the memory of this pioneer torch bearer of freedom of thought and speech by advancing its patriotic, educational and philanthropic activities.

ENOCH CROSBY CHAPTER
(Carmel)

After organization in 1926, our D. A. R. decided that adoption of a name of a person who had rendered eminent service in the Revolution, or a place having historical significance, should be selected as the title of the chapter. Two names, Col. Henry Ludington and Enoch Crosby, were suggested. Col. Ludington had rendered meritorious service as Commander of a regiment, but Crosby had won celebrity as a spy or secret agent, so his name was adopted as title of the chapter. Had Putnam County D. A. R. Chapter been organized 100 years ago instead of 10 years ago, it probably would not have been named for the famous "Spy" and Revolutionary patriot, Enoch Crosby, because the facts of his career were but little known and unsubstantiated. A few years after his enlistment in the American Army, Crosby sought out a member of the Committee of Safety and asked that they employ him as a spy as he thought he could render greater service in that capacity than serving as a private in the regular army. The Committee endeavored to dissuade him from taking such a step and pictured the peril he would be in and eventually lose his life. Crosby could not be persuaded to abandon the project and finally the Committee consented and the utmost secrecy was enjoined, and the Committee pledged themselves to give all the protection they could and he entered on his perilous undertaking. As it were, a two-edged sword hung over him. If he were arrested within the British lines and suspected of being an American spy his doom was sealed—death awaited him. And if he were captured by American soldiers and thought to be a British spy, would likewise lose his life.

Crosby pursued his course as spy or secret agent for the American Army until the close of the war, 1783, when he was honorably discharged and then with his brother, Benjamin Crosby, purchased a farm near the middle branch of the Croton River, in the Town of Southeast, married and settled down to the pursuits of peace. The public knew he had been connected with the Army in a secret manner, but there
GENERAL WILLIAM FLOYD CHAPTER, BOONVILLE, N. Y., NAMED FOR SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ORGANIZED IN 1903. SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT, CHARTER MEMBERS: MRS. CHARLES R. BARLETT, MRS. AUGUST SWEINSBERG, MRS. JERRY FISKE, MRS. BENJAMEN A. CAPRON, MRS. I. GILBERT SAWYER. STANDING, OFFICERS 1936: MRS. HENRY D. RYDER, ADVISORY BOARD; MISS NORMA FITCH, HISTORIAN; MRS. JOSEPH A. LENWAY, SECOND VICE REGENT; MRS. WILLIAM D. SIPPELL, REGENT; MRS. J. VAN BAKER, SECRETARY; MRS. WILLIAM C. ROSER, CHAPLAIN; AND MRS. JESSE LEWIS, REGISTRAR

CUNAHUNTA CHAPTER, AFTON, N. Y. A MEMBER OF THIS CHAPTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 72 WALL STREET. HER GIFT OF $25 SENT LOAN LIBRARY NO. 13,858 IN MEMORY OF HER LATE HUSBAND, TO CHEER AND EDUCATE AMERICAN SEAMEN WHILE AT SEA

FORT STANWIX CHAPTER, ROME, N. Y. UPON THIS FORT, ON AUGUST 3, 1777, THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE FIRST UNFURLED IN THE FACE OF AN ENEMY, AND WAVED IN THE SMOKE OF BATTLE DURING WILLET'S SORTIE ON AUGUST 6TH WHILE THE SECOND PART OF THE FIVE HOURS' BATTLE OF ORISKANY WAS BEING FOUGHT SEVEN MILES AWAY
MANHATTAN CHAPTER, NEW YORK CITY. MRS. LIVINGSTON ROWE SCHUYLER, EX-REGENCY OF THE CHAPTER, WAS CHAIRMAN OF PAGEANT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE CONFERENCE. THIS COSTUME WAS BOTH MRS. SCHUYLER'S WEDDING DRESS AND THE DRESS IN WHICH SHE WAS PRESENTED AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES

SARATOGA CHAPTER, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., GIVES A COLONIAL CANDLELIGHT TEA AT THE WALWORTH MANSION, HOME OF THE LATE ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, D. A. R. FOUNDER
were no facts to confirm their belief. Some years after settling in Southeast an incident happened which gave an intimation of what might have been the character and extent of the services rendered by Crosby as a secret agent of the American Army. A novel entitled “The Spy” was published by J. Fenimore Cooper, the hero of which was “Harvey Birch” who was pictured as a spy of the Army who in the guise of a peddler obtained much valuable information of the movements of the British Army. Crosby was at once associated with the description of Harvey Birch although Cooper denied all knowledge of the identity of the hero whom he had created stating that he had based it only on a story told him by Hon. John Jay, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, of a man who in the capacity of a spy of the Neutral Ground had rendered invaluable service to his country during the Revolutionary struggle, but Mr. Jay did not reveal his name.

In November, 1827, when the Astor suit was being tried in New York City, Crosby was summoned as a witness. The novel “The Spy” had been dramatized and the play was being given at the Park Theatre. The manager, learning that the old soldier was in the city, gave him an invitation to be present. Crosby accepted and during an interval the manager announced that Enoch Crosby, Harvey Birch, the hero of the play, was in the audience, which was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Crosby rose in his box and bowed his thanks.

Yet it was over forty years after the close of the Revolutionary War before the veil was lifted and Enoch Crosby stood before the public as one of the noblest and most patriotic persons who took part in the Revolution. The true story of his hairbreadth escapes, thrilling adventures and services in the war was confirmed by a narrative taken down in shorthand from Crosby’s own lips by Capt. H. L. Barnum who wrote it up in good literary style and it was published in book form by Harper Brothers, New York City, in 1828. After serving as Supervisor of the town of Southeast from 1812 to 1814, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for many years and a deacon in the Gilead Presbyterian Church, Carmel, Enoch Crosby died June 26, 1835, at the ripe age of 85 years and is buried in the Old Gilead Cemetery, a mile south of Carmel Village, Putnam County, N. Y. His grave is marked by a beautiful Barre granite monument fittingly inscribed, erected by a grandnephew, the late Ferdinand T. Hopkins.

We have endeavored in the foregoing outline of Crosby’s career to show that the D. A. R. of Putnam County adopted the name Enoch Crosby as the title of their Chapter because they desired to honor and perpetuate his memory as the most celebrated outstanding figure Putnam County contributed to the Revolution.

IDA M. BLAKE, Historian.

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY
CHAPTER
(Gloversville)

The history of this city dates back to a time when its present territory was part of the vast hunting ground of the Mohawks, two hundred years ago. . . . Many families from the eastern states, especially Connecticut, emigrated to these bleak hills. It was the choicest of the New England people who slowly wended their way by ox cart to Tryon County, bringing with them their love for God and country, their New England thrift and sterling principle. Following this little colony came godly and learned preachers and teachers, whose influence for good has controlled this vicinity for generations.

Toward the close of the 18th Century, about 1786, there were three principle settlements—one at Kingsboro center, one in the vicinity of McNab’s Mills, the other at the four corners near Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Beside the settlers from New England were some Scotch and Dutch. Some of the New England men were tinsmiths and the making and peddling of tinware was their principal business until it was superseded by the glove industry. . . .

Named from its most striking characteristic, glove making was sufficiently developed in 1828 to dictate the name then chosen. The growth of Gloversville presents a phenomenon in village building. Until
SKA-HASE-GA-O CHAPTER, LIMA, N. Y. GIVES A DOLL PARTY. ALL THESE DOLLS NEAR THE CENTURY MARK IN YEARS LISTENED TO THE BOOK REVIEW "HITTY HER FIRST ONE-HUNDRED YEARS." ROPE BEDSTEAD CRADLE OVER 100 YEARS OLD. CHAPTER DOLL WITH THE CARD, IN THE CENTER, 77 YEARS OLD.

ELIZABETH ANNESLEY LEWIS CHAPTER, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. GROUP WHO RECEIVED GOVERNOR LEHMAN AT THE LONG ISLAND TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT KING MANOR IN JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.
the year 1830 there were only fourteen
dwelling houses, remote from all important
channels of communication but the water
power afforded by a small stream. It has
outgrown neighboring villages that were
old when it was fairly started. . . .

"Great men have been among us, hands
that penned, and tongues that uttered wis-
dom, better none. They taught us how
rightfully a nation shone in splendor, what
strength was, that would not bend."

LOUISE HILDRETH DE LA MATER.

GENERAL JACOB ODELL CHAPTER
(Hastings-on-Hudson)

Race suicide, divorce and other depres-
sion problems seem to fall by the wayside,
as wives and mothers follow D. A. R. ideals
and give of themselves for community serv-
cices. Such facts have been brought out in a
recent survey just completed in the three
and one-half year old General Jacob Odell
Chapter of the D. A. R. at Hastings-on-
Hudson in an effort to get a "cross section"
of the activities and lives of its twenty mem-
bers in a town of seven thousand.

The first fact brought out was that fifteen
of the eighteen members have forty children
—the largest family having four children.
All but four families own their own
homes; all are employed; none have been
on relief.

Whether it is the result of family environ-
ment, or the influence of the ideals of the
D. A. R., no one will ever know, but all
except five are active church workers in
their respective faiths. All but one, the
mother of three small children, take
part in some community service. Those
most active now were in their day as con-
scientious in their home duties when their
children were young. They now feel that
their duties are outside the home, as well
as in the home, in order to make their com-
munities the best possible places for their
young people to live.

Although members have been active in
various fields, they have not neglected their
D. A. R. work. They have marked the site
of the skirmish of Edgar Lane, taken part
in naturalization court work, distributed
D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship, given
medals for patriotic essay contests, pre-
sented citizenship certificates, contributed
to sending a lad to Boy Scout camp, helped
with flood relief, taken part in patriotic
celebrations, as well as contributing to the
various national D. A. R. projects.

Lisetta Neukom Hicgens,
Chairman, Press Relations.

BEAVERKILL CHAPTER
(Rockland)

Our Gavel is made from The Charter
Oak famed in song and story as where The
Continentalis hid their Charter when the
British were devastating Boston. We also
have a block from the first door of the
Capitol that was destroyed when the Brit-
ish burned Washington. The block is black
walnut, and was presented to the writer,
then Regent of the Chapter, by Miss Musette
Apply, a member, and a daughter of Dr.
William Apply, whose father ranked among
the foremost physicians and surgeons of his
time. The block was given to the Applys
by a friend that helped to replace the door.

The Chapter has erected two beautiful
tables, one in memory of the Revolutionary
Soldiers, placed in front of the Court
House, in Monticello, the other is in honor
of Rev. Alexander Morton, who carried the
story of the Cross to his people on horse-
back and underwent many hardships in the
service of his Master. This tablet is at the
M. E. Church, in the village of Rockland,
Sullivan County.

Two massive boulders have been placed
in honor of Sullivan County men and
women of pioneer days. One to the mem-
ory of Revolutionary men who fell in the
Battle of Chestnut Hill in Grahamsville,
the other in memory of the first white
woman settler in Rockland, then called
Westfield Flats, so named from the long
level stretch of country.

We have also placed a marker in honor
of Dr. John Mott on a natural boulder that
stands across from his birthplace in the
color of the N. S., D. A. R., white and tall
letters in blue. The Marker is large enough
to be seen from a long distance, and read
readily from the road between Roscoe and
Livingstone Manor where it stands. In the
center are the words: "In honor of Dr. John
R. Mott, World Secretary of Y. M. C. A.,
erected by the Beaverkill Chapter, D. A. R."

LISETTA NEUKOM HICGENS,
Chairman, Press Relations.

BEAVERKILL CHAPTER
(Rockland)
MINISINK CHAPTER, GOSHEN, N. Y., AT THEIR REGULAR JUNE MEETING ENTERTAINED THE HUDSON VALLEY COUNCIL AT THE STONE HOUSE, BUILT IN 1722, HOME OF SARA WELLS BULL WHO WAS THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN TO LIVE IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTY. MRS. STANKY MANLOVE, STATE CHAIRMAN OF PUBLICITY; MRS. WILLIAM RUSSELL, STATE HISTORIAN; MISS DELIA P. KELSEY, STATE CHAPLAIN; MRS. WILLIAM A. CLAPP, GUEST OF HONOR AND STATE REGENT; AND MRS. DANIEL H. OWEN, CHAPTER REGENT

MAJOR BENJAMIN BOSWORTH CHAPTER, SILVER CREEK, GAVE PRIZES AGGREGATING TEN DOLLARS FOR WINNING DRESSES. THESE GIRLS ARE THE PRIZE WINNERS WEARING THE PRIZE DRESSES WHICH REPRESENT WORK OF SEVEN WEEKS TRAINING WITHOUT PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, UNDER MRS. HERBERT SWETLAND, SUPERVISOR, HOMEMAKING DEPARTMENT
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT CHAPTER, WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., TAKES PRIDE IN HAVING FURNISHED A STATE OFFICER IN MISS HELEN L. WEEKS. MISS WEEKS WAS CHAPTER TREASURER, THEN REGENT, AND SERVED AS STATE RECORDING SECRETARY, 1932-35. COMPETENT, FAITHFUL AND ENTHU SI A STIC, MISS WEEKS IS A VALUABLE ASSET TO THE ORGANIZATION

LORD STIRLING CHAPTER, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., WAS NAMED AFTER WILLIAM ALEXANDER, KNOWN AS GENERAL LORD STIRLING, BY VIRTUE OF HIM BEING A CLAIMANT TO A LAPSED EARLDOM OF SCOTLAND
AGRONDOUGWAS CHAPTER, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., "TWIN ELMS" MUTE CHRONICLERS OF THE PAST. THESE OLD ELMS, GIGANTIC TREES ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, UNDER WHICH ONEIDA INDIANS HELD COUNCILS, AND UNDER WHOSE SPREADING BRANCHES PASSED REV. DANIEL NASH, SAMUEL KIRKLAND, CHIEF "GOOD PETER" AGRONDOUGWAS, AND JOSEPH BRANT IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. CALLED "ELMS OF AFTON" IN COOPER'S WRITINGS.

RICHMOND COUNTY CHAPTER, NEW BRITON, L. I., N. Y., WAS ORGANIZED IN 1910 BY MRS. T. LIVINGSTON KENNEDY, DURING WHOSE REGENCY OF SEVEN YEARS, THE EFFORTS OF THE CHAPTER WERE DEVOTED TO PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL WORK. DEDICATION OF THE TABLET MARKING SPOT OF THE OLD FRENCH CHURCH ON STATEN ISLAND.
On one side is the insignia of the Y. M. C. A.—the triangle; on the other side, the insignia of the D. A. R., the wheel and distaff.

MRS. HAMILTON GAGE.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER CHAPTER (Herkimer)

Among the many outstanding accomplishments of the members of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the gift of the boulder and the handsome bronze tablet which was placed as a base for the life-size statue of General Herkimer which stands in Myers Park, Herkimer, N. Y. The inscription reads: “Statue of General Nicholas Herkheimer, gift of Hon. Warner Miller. Placed on the boulder and presented to the village of Herkimer by General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of those who have died for our country.” General Herkimer was mortally wounded in the battle of Oriskany, N. Y.

ABIGAIL HARPER CHAPTER (Stamford)

The outstanding work of the Abigail Harper Chapter of Stamford, New York, consists of the placing of a marker on the site of Col. John Harper’s home; also, a boulder in a small park in the center of the village, “In Memory of Our Heroic Dead.”

Appropriate services were held which included a patriotic address by our late Congressman, the Hon. John D. Clark, at the unveiling of both marker and boulder.

Another outstanding feature of our work was the copying of cemetery and Bible records numbering twenty-four hundred names; also the placing copies of the latest “Flag Code” in five high schools in our locality.

COL. WILLIAM PRESCOTT CHAPTER (Newark)

The Colonel William Prescott Chapter, located in Newark, Wayne Co., New York, placed a permanent marker on the grave of each deceased member as its outstanding project last year. In the nineteen years since its organization forty members have passed to the Great Beyond.

For many years it had been the custom of the Grave Marking Committee to decorate the graves of deceased members on Memorial Day. Only those which happened to be in the local cemetery received that attention. At first the committee with as many chapter members as would go, made an event of it by laying loose flowers on each grave. Later when the sexton of the cemetery objected, because he had to hire men to pick these up, the custom of placing an American flag and omitting the flowers was started. However, that was never satisfactory to the one who had long been chairman of that committee.

Last summer after careful investigation of various bronze markers, the chapter voted to purchase fifty. At that time thirty-seven members had died and their graves were scattered in many parts of the country. So the chairman working with Mrs. Lewis H. VanTassel, regent, personally placed as many as possible, among others one in St. Petersburg, Florida. The others were sent to the graves. In every instance the family of the member expressed great satisfaction at the thought of a permanent marker.

The committee selected a standard marker on which was the National Insignia and below it a separate plate bearing the chapter name. Now, as the members die, the chapter has markers on hand to send to the family at the time of the funeral.

This chapter is a county-wide organization with over one hundred and thirty active members and has already marked many historic sites as well as graves of our Revolutionary soldiers.

MISS ETHEL G. WILLIAMS, Second Vice-Regent.
Geneva’s Lafayette Tree

One of the oldest trees in Ontario County, and certainly the most historic tree, is a majestic balsam poplar standing alongside the Lafayette Highway—probably better known to most persons as U. S. Route 20—just on the outskirts and overlooking the City of Geneva as one approaches it from the west. And it was from the west that General Lafayette approached Geneva on June 8, 1825, and it was under the branches of this great tree that the citizens of Geneva greeted their distinguished guest on his last triumphal tour of the United States.

Almost a hundred years later, on June 8, 1922, Seneca Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, erected a boulder beside this famous tree with a bronze tablet carrying an appropriate inscription telling of the event. Each year on the anniversary of General Lafayette’s visit to Geneva the Chapter places flowers beside the boulder, and one of the Chapter’s present projects is to surround the marker with suitable plantings of shrubs.

The legend of the Lafayette tree, which goes back fully 200 years when Geneva was but a tiny settlement, is that a trader, Ephraim Lee by name, pausing near the top of the hill west of the city to rest, stuck into the ground a sapling that he had been using as a cane. In due course of time, this sapling struck root and began to grow and from this small beginning developed the Lafayette tree which now towers 120 feet into the air.

In 1843, when the present roadway was being projected, the road master declared that the tree must come down. So insistent, however, was the owner of the land on which it stood that no harm should come to this tree because of its history and associations with the past that the plans for the road were changed sufficiently to allow the tree to remain, and so today it is an historic landmark viewed by thousands of motorists annually.

Mrs. J. D. Luckett,
Regent.
The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the final defender of the individual and his freedom, the preserver of the Constitution. Efforts are being brought to bear to discredit the Supreme Court, to say that its powers are usurped powers, that the makers of the Constitution never intended it to have such powers, and to persuade the people to limit these powers.

It would be well for us to review what was said of the Supreme Court both before and after the ratification of the Constitution and to understand its position in the American Philosophy of Government.

At the Connecticut convention, Oliver Ellsworth, a member of the Constitutional Convention and subsequently of the Supreme Court, said: "This Constitution defines the extent of the powers of the general government. If the general legislature should at any time overlap their limits, the judicial department is a constitutional check. If the United States go beyond their powers, if they make a law which the Constitution does not authorize, it is void; and the judicial power, the national judges, who to secure their impartiality are to be made independent, will declare it to be void."

At the Virginia convention, met to consider ratification of the Constitution, John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said: "If they (Congress) were to make a law not warranted by any of the powers enumerated, it would be considered by the judges as an infringement of the Constitution which they are to guard. They would not consider such a law as coming under their jurisdiction. They would declare it void."

At the Pennsylvania convention, James Wilson, a member of the Constitutional Convention and later of the Supreme Court, said: "If a law should be made inconsistent with those powers vested by this instrument (the Constitution) in Congress, the judges, as a consequence of their independence, and the particular powers of government being defined, will declare such law to be null and void. . . ."

Rhode Island officially declared: "The second section of the Third Article of the Constitution . . . vests in the federal courts exclusively, and in the Supreme Court of the United States ultimately, the authority of deciding on the constitutionality of any act or law of the Congress of the United States."

In the same year, the State of Massachusetts passed a resolution declaring: "The decision of all cases . . . arising under the Constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof, are exclusively vested by the people in the judicial courts of the United States."

New Hampshire's resolution stated: "The duty of such decisions (as to the constitutionality of congressional acts) is properly and exclusively confined to the judicial department."

The resolution adopted by Vermont said: "It belongs not to state legislatures to decide on the constitutionality of laws made by the general government; this power being exclusively vested in the judiciary courts of the Union."

Mr. Charles H. Burr, after exhaustive study, has stated in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review: "When the Federal Constitution was submitted to the several state conventions for ratification, complete unanimity of interpretation was given to the judiciary clauses. To the proposition, repeated again and again, that the power had been granted to the federal judiciary to declare void an unconstitutional act of Congress, no voice was raised in doubt, criticism or dissent. This power of the judiciary to protect the States and the people from the aggressions of Congress was the one all-potent argument wielded by the supporters of the Constitution."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written for the MAGAZINE at the request of Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education.
SIX REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS AND ONE REAL DAUGHTER

Upper, Left to right: Mrs. Mary Hubell Barnes, Mrs. Isabel Peck Zone, Mrs. Carrie Adell Lowe Griffin. Center: Mrs. Susan Pollard Benson. Lower: Mrs. Mary Stilew Dow, Mrs. Mary Luther Burr (real Daughter), Mrs. Harriet Shuttuck Radspinner
Our Real Granddaughters

Mrs. Mary Hubell Barnes

LEWIS BOYER CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sidney, Ohio, is honored by having for one of its most interested members, a real granddaughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Mary Hubbell Barnes. Born October the twenty-second, 1850, near Quincy, Ohio, Mrs. Barnes, despite her eighty-six years, still maintains an active interest in the social life of the community in which she lives. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and besides her activity in the Daughters of the American Revolution, she holds membership in the Daughters of Rebecca, which she faithfully attends, and she also is an enthusiastic member of four social clubs. She is an expert contract player, and is never happier than when enjoying a social game of cards with friends. She maintains and manages her own home, and her reputation for graciousness and hospitality is unsurpassed.

Mrs. Barnes is of Connecticut ancestry, her branch of the Hubbell family being purely and thoroughly American. Her ancestors fought and died for the liberties of this great republic before it even had a flag. She is the seventh child of Hezekiah Broomfield Hubbell, Jr., who was the tenth child of Hezekiah Broomfield Hubbell, Sr., a soldier Aide under General Washington for seven years. As a reward for his services to his country, he received from the Government a grant of one hundred acres of land situated in Allen County, near Bluffton, Ohio, which he farmed until his death. He is buried in one corner of this farm where he spent almost his entire life. The inscription on the tombstone reads: “Hezekiah Broomfield Hubbell—died October 12–1855–aged 100 years—one month. A Revolutionary Soldier Aide under General Washington seven years.”

Mrs. Barnes is the widow of Mr. John H. Barnes, and Sidney has been the family home for fifty-one years. Her only son, Joseph D. Barnes, is Judge of the Court of Appeals, Second Ohio District. The family is held in high esteem by the entire community, where they have always taken an active interest in civic and social affairs.

Susan Pollard Benson

MRS. SUSAN POLLARD BENSON, a real granddaughter of the Revolution, and the oldest member of Dorcas Dearborn Chapter, D. A. R., of Oakland, Maine, was born June 9, 1844, in Winslow, Maine. She was the youngest of a family of eight children, five of these being her half brothers and sisters. In childhood, Susan Pollard's playground was the land where stands historic old Fort Halifax, on the banks of the Kennebec River. She was educated in the public schools of Winslow and Waterville.

Her father, William Pollard, served in the War of 1812. His father, Timothy Pollard, and Timothy's father, Thomas, were both Revolutionary soldiers; and the father of Timothy Pollard's wife (Sarah Whittemore), Benjamin Whittemore, was also a soldier of the American Revolution.

Timothy Pollard's war record includes service at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He had several enlistments. In one, he was a private in Capt. Archelaus Towne's company, Col. Ebenezer Bridges' Regiment, the 27th.

Susan Elizabeth Pollard was married December 16, 1869, to George T. Benson, a Union veteran of the Civil War, and they observed their 66th wedding anniversary last year. They have two children, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Benson is in good health and active for her 92 years. She is a member of the United Baptist Church and of the Woman's Relief Corps, and for more than fifty years she has assisted in making Memorial Day wreaths used for decorating the graves of the soldiers of all wars in the local cemeteries, by the patriotic orders of her town.

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Mrs. Carrie Adell Lowe Griffin

Mrs. Carrie Adell Lowe Griffin (Mrs. William A.), a member of Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver, Colorado, is one of the youngest real granddaughters of the Revolution.

Carrie Adell Lowe was born in Iowa and came to Colorado in 1893.

She is the proud owner of an embroidered pillow bearing the D. A. R. emblem, given to her grandmother, Mary Ann Luther Burr, in 1900, and the gold spoon presented to her grandmother in 1901 by the National Society, D. A. R.

Mrs. Mary Luther Burr

Mrs. Mary Ann Luther was born October 6, 1807, at Swansea, Mass., to Theophilus Luther and Zilpha Sherman. She lived in New York, then moved to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where she died October 15, 1902, an honored member of the Cedar Falls Chapter.

Her father and grandfather took part in the Revolution. Her father enlisted from Massachusetts when he was sixteen years old, and served throughout the war, and at its close was awarded a pension.

Mrs. Mary Stiles Dow

Born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, January 23, 1846, Mary Stiles Dow, the youngest of seven children, was brought by her parents, Jonas and Sara Winans, to Pittsfield, Ill.

Those early Americans took that long trip by water, spending three weeks on the way with this baby only five months old. For eighty-three years this baby, now Mrs. Dow, lived at Pittsfield in historic Pike County and then came to the northern part of the state, making her home now in Plainfield.

She has served her country, as women do, through three wars, following directly in the footsteps of her parental grandfather, Moses Winans, a minute man in the Revolution, and both of her great-grandfathers, one of whom, the Honorable Stephen Crane, was a member of the First Continental Congress.

In 1858 Lincoln and Douglas both spoke in Pittsfield, though not in debate, and her father brought her in from the farm to hear these noted men. She was particularly impressed by the way Lincoln had to lean out of the carriage to tip his tall hat, since there was no open carriage in Pittsfield in which he could ride. He seemed ever taller to the little girl when he clasped her hand.

With her father, Mary drove the forty miles to Jacksonville, and from there boarded the train for Springfield to attend the funeral of President Lincoln. When the Lincoln Tomb was dedicated she attended the services and also was a guest of honor at the dedication of the rebuilt memorial on June 17, 1931.

Mrs. Dow has married twice. Her first husband was a Lieutenant in the regular army, enlisting when but eighteen and brevetted Captain for bravery in action. He was the hero of the well known John Hays poem, "Banty Tim." Capt. Bates died in 1880, and 18 years later she married Augustus Dow of Pittsfield.

Mrs. Dow has seen and heard speak all of the Presidents since Lincoln except our present one. She has travelled much, keeps her interest in all the news of the day, is an enthusiastic member of the D. A. R., and attends many of the meetings of the Louis Joliet Chapter, of which she is a member.

Through the hard and happy experiences of her life she has kept her zest for living and her belief in America, the country she loves.

Mrs. Isabel Peck Zorn

Here is another granddaughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier, Jesse Peck, Canterbury, Windham County, Connecticut, who married Sarah Carver, of the same town and State. My father was Newton Carver Peck, who married Fanny Frances Adams, September 12, 1834, all of Canterbury, Windham County, Conn. I am Isabel Peck Zorn, born August 7, 1854. Attended the old red country school house called Gayhead district, taught school three years, took up nursing, liked it very much for three years. I was the only sister of
seven brothers; have one living, Eugene, 89 years old. Two brothers, Edward A. and George A., in the Civil War. I have been a widow almost 16 years; lived in New Haven, Conn., 37 years. I am in good health, go out walking every pleasant day, visit relatives and friends in New Haven, Conn., and Brockton, Mass. I joined Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn., April 12 or 22, 1919. My National Number is 145,898. Emma L. Crowell was Recording Secretary General. I now live at Fairview, Groton, Conn.

Mrs. Etta Brooks Campbell

BEYOND the Mississippi River, "Out Where the Tall Corn Grows," Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa, takes great pride in the fact that it has had for many years a real granddaughter, Mrs. Etta Brooks Campbell.

A tea was given in her honor July twenty-fourth to celebrate her ninetieth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Crain. Friends, relatives and Pilgrim Chapter presented her with beautiful flowers and gifts, tokens of their love and the high esteem with which she is held in the community. Her grandfather, Sergt. Benjamin Brooks, and his two brothers served in the war of the Revolution from Bucks County, Pa.

Etta Brooks was born in Cameron Co., Pa., July 24, 1845, daughter of Washington and Elizabeth Brooks. Moved to northwestern Iowa early in its history, married Melvin J. Campbell of Carthage, N. Y., March 13, 1870. Mr. Campbell was a direct descendant of Ethan Allen. There were five children, one son and four daughters.

Mrs. Campbell especially remembers the scarcity of trees in the locality where they lived and her father went sixty miles for lumber to build their house, twenty-five miles for wood to burn to keep warm, and the post office was fifty miles away. But, as Mrs. Campbell looks back, she says, "My life has been a happy one."

Mrs. William Howlett Irvin

MR. WILLIAM HOWLETT IRVIN, Regent of the Stephen Heard Chapter in Elberton, Georgia, has the distinction of being a real granddaughter as well as a great-granddaughter of the American Revolution.

She is the daughter of the late Lemuel H. and Jane Scott Verner of Oconee County, South Carolina. Lemuel Verner was the ninth son of John Verner, Jr., and Rebecca Dicky, and was born April 23, 1813. Her great grand-father, John Verner, Sr., was a settler of Pennsylvania, moving to North Carolina and thence to Abbeville District, South Carolina, about the middle of the 18th Century. Her maternal great-grandfather, James L. Pettigrew, was born in the north of Ireland, April, 1713. He was married to Mary Cochran. They settled in New Castle, Delaware, and moved to Abbeville District, S. C.
John Verner, Sr., and his three sons, David, James, and John, Jr., were all soldiers in the Revolution. They were in active service in the militia of South Carolina as shown by the records in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina at Columbia and the Pension Department at Washington, D. C. James died as a prisoner in the hands of the British in Charleston, South Carolina. John, Jr., was merely a lad in his seventeenth year. They all fought in the Battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens under General Pickens and General Morgan.

John Verner, Jr., lived a long and useful life in Oconee County, South Carolina. He bought large and valuable tracts of land, one tract on which Mrs. Irvin was born and lived, was purchased from Governor Vanderhost, the deed of which is in her possession.

In his old age, he received a pension for his services during the war. The interesting original document dated March 4, 1831, giving him $48.32 annually, is in the possession of Mrs. Irvin. John Verner, Jr., has thirteen grandchildren now living. One of his grandchildren, C. B. Verner, is Assistant Controller-General in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lelia Belle Foster Hill

The Staten Island Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Port Richmond, New York, is proud of having, as a member, a real granddaughter of the Revolution.

Mrs. Lelia Belle Foster Hill is the youngest of the ten children of Abram Penn Foster and Mary Jane Critz who were married December 13, 1838. Abram Penn Foster was the youngest of the children of Charles Foster and his second wife, Polly Penn, who were married Sept. 8, 1811.

Born January 15, 1753, Charles Foster served in the Revolution as a captain from Virginia. Later he was one of the Framers of the Constitution. Mrs. Hill has in her possession the Bible of Captain Foster, containing all the records of the family. There is a page set aside for the registration of the slaves on the plantation. There is also an old parchment of a grant of land which came to Captain Foster. Mrs. Hill has no record of Charles Foster’s first marriage. He was ninety-six when he died.

Through Polly Penn, the wife of Captain Foster, Mrs. Hill is descended from John Penn, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Polly Penn’s father was Colonel Abram Penn, also a Revolutionary soldier. Their home was in the Blue Ridge mountains near the North Carolina border, in Patrick and Henry county, Va. When the county was separated into two counties Col. Penn bought the courthouse of Patrick and made it his home. Mrs. Hill has a set of brass candlesticks over two hundred years old that belonged to the Penns. She has a bed and a spinning wheel made, over two hundred years ago, on her grandfather’s estate. Recently the Roanoke Chapter, D. A. R., marked the grave of Col. Abram Penn in Patrick County, Va. Mrs. Hill’s only surviving sister, Mrs. Mary Dalton Burgess, aged ninety-two, is a member of this Chapter.

On the maternal side Mrs. Hill’s great grandfather Critz was a colonel in the
MRS. LELIA BELLE FOSTER HILL, REAL GRAND-DAUGHTER

Revolution, and a great-great-grandfather, General Hunter, has been honored by a memorial on the Guilford Battlegrounds, North Carolina. Also on the maternal side Mrs. Hill is related to Lord Dalton of England and has a copy of the coats-of-arms of both Lord Dalton and John Penn.

When a young woman, Mrs. Hill first taught school. Then she went to Bedford, Va., where she took a business course, but disliking the contacts of a business office, she left and entered a training course for nurses. Shortly after graduation she married William D. Hill and they moved to Staten Island in 1899. They lived first on Prospect Ave., in New Brighton, then on Richmond Terrace near Clinton where her husband established a pharmacy. They lived over the store for twelve years and then moved to the present homestead at 72 Clinton Ave., New Brighton. Mr. Hill died a few years ago but his daughter, a registered pharmacist, and a son still carry on the business.

Mrs. Harriet Shattuck Radspinner

A REAL granddaughter of Asa Shattuck, who was born in Pepperell, Mass., on May 21, 1762, and died March 28, 1851. Mrs. Radspinner's father was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., July 8, 1789; her mother was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Her name was Catherine McCullough Abden. Mrs. Radspinner was the twelfth child and was born and reared in Aurora, Ind. Her grandfather was a private in Captain John Porter's Company.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Becker:

I wish to thank you and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the George Washington Prize which you presented during the June Week activities at West Point. I realize the patriotic ideals of your Society, and appreciate the spirit evidenced by your annual gift to the Military Academy. It was with great pleasure that I found myself the recipient this year of your valued award. In keeping with the spirit of the gift I am saving the prize until I report to my first station so that I may obtain with it some permanent possession for my home that will serve as a lasting reminder of the generosity of your Society.

Very truly yours,

O. G. Haywood, Jr.
News from the States

MARYLAND

The Star Spangled Banner Flag House

This quaint old house, corner of Albermarle and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, was built in 1793, and is fragrant with the tender memories and sacred traditions that cluster round it and the home-loving atmosphere for which “Old Baltimore” was famous. It is the Nation’s Shrine, birthplace of the “Victory Flag” of Fort McHenry.

The Flag House is also, a memorial to the two notable flag makers who dwelt there, Mary Young Pickersgill, maker of the Star Spangled Flag of Fort McHenry, and her mother, Rebecca Young, who made in Philadelphia the first Flag of the Revolution, the “Grand Union Flag” under General Washington’s direction, and under which Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1, 1776.

The House, the Flag, and the Song it inspired are immutably interwoven in the history of the Nation. Thus the house has become, also, a memorial to Francis Scott Key, the famous Maryland poet, and the men who ordered the Flag made—General John Stricker, Commander at the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, and Commodore Joshua Barney, capturer of many British ships, and chief defender of the National Capital at the Battle of Bladensburg.

It also memorializes General Samuel Smith, the able Commander-in-Chief of the Defense of Baltimore, and Colonel George Armistead, the heroic defender of Fort McHenry.

The owner of the Flag House was Samuel Ready, who fought at North Point in Colonel William McDonald’s 6th Maryland Regiment, and who founded the well known Samuel Ready School for Girls in Baltimore, Maryland, whose trustees agreed to the purchase of the Flag House by Baltimore City.

The movement to acquire this historic house was launched February 22, 1927. A Campaign Committee of interested citizens solicited funds which, proving insufficient, the house was purchased by the City. The Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association, incorporated April 19, 1927, was entrusted with its restoration, custody, and support on Flag Day, June 14, 1927, the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the first official United States Flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, the Flag of the Revolution.

On Armistice Day, 1928, the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the World War, the “Star Spangled Banner” Flag House of Baltimore was dedicated as a National Shrine. It was an appropriate day for this ceremony, the honoring of the birthplace of the Flag that so impressively waved its story of national deliverance to Francis Scott Key that he was inspired to write “The Star Spangled Banner,” which has become the National Anthem—the Te Deum of the Nation.

JANE GOSHORN SHANKLIN,
State Regent, Maryland.

CHINA

Members of the Shanghai Daughters of the American Revolution, the only chapter in China, met for their March meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the Misses Ethel and Alice Allen in Hungjao Road.

Opening as usual with the salute to the flag and the beautiful words of the D. A. R. ritual conducted by the acting regent and the chaplain, Mrs. Espey, who followed with a short prayer; reports by the secretary were submitted and letters pertaining to club affairs were read and accepted with the treasurer’s report.

Mrs. Stockton’s resignation from office because of ill-health was regretfully accepted, and a new member, Mrs. Katharine Edson Wilbur, transferred from the John Paul Chapter to membership here, was welcomed.

Mrs. R. P. Roberts prefaced her well-chosen reading from “The Epic of America” by James Truslow Adams, with a poem from the American Woman’s Club
Bulletin "What does it mean to be American" she prepared the way for thought of "our gallant forbears and their brave inheritances which left a worthy daughter or a noble son." She spoke in part as follows:

"In the epilogue of Mr. Adams' book, he speaks of the land of a half-million savages peopled in nine generations with 250 times that number of active, vigorous folk; of a British visitor's criticism that 'we make too much of our "frontiers" as an excuse for everything,' suggests that it is rather an explanation. If we saw the 'pot of gold' we also saw the 'rainbow' and accomplished in the intangible realm of character a Washington and a Lincoln. In spite of the barbarian carelessness of motoring millions, lawlessness and corruption, disregarded by an indifferent public there still remain two sides of our national shield, upon one the Ideal of Democracy and on the other the Reality of the Crowd; an American dream of a better, richer, fuller opportunity for every man according to ability or achievement; of a standard based upon what they are, regardless of fortuitous circumstances; of the character that can look one straight in the eye without thought of inequality; a dream not of merely material plenty, but a dream of the best conditions for every class.

"In a land of individuals the 'Yes-man' is a character new to our national life. There are Babbitts everywhere, for they are not limited to an American background; and Main Street is the longest in the world for it encircles the globe. Let our aim be not to build bigger but to build better."

COLORADO

Our State Regent requested me to report rather fully the result of the organization in our Chapter of a Junior Group.

We are just a little boastful of the fact that Peace Pipe Chapter organized the first one in Colorado, and further let me state that after a fair trial, we believe it has proven a successful venture.

We were particularly fortunate in having 24 young members of our Chapter when we decided to organize. A number of these joined because their mothers belonged, and many were transferred from the C. A. R.

Last year in Washington, I was greatly impressed with the reports given concerning the work of Junior Groups all over the country and I took notes on what was said. Upon my return, talking with various members of the Chapter, I found they agreed with me that it was essential to keep our younger members interested, and to do this, they must be given work to do.

They were not particularly interested in the meetings of us older women. The few girls who did attend, seemed so pleased when asked to be a page, or color bearer, or help serve refreshments. We tried to make them feel necessary to us, and noticed an increased interest.

The Regent invited the 24 eligibles (ranging from 18 to 35 years of age) to a luncheon, where an open discussion took place. To my surprise, but few of them realized what the D. A. R. was all about. Some had signed on the dotted line "at Mother's request," some knew we gave flags away, sang the Star Spangled Banner (if we knew the words), paid our dues, and listened to talks on George Washington and Patriotism. The Regent explained the real reasons for the existence of the D. A. R. and read from Mrs. Boyd's able Radio talk on "What the Daughters Do."

The necessary approval of the Chapter to form a Junior Group was obtained. The Regent appointed Miss Marguerite Matson, a college girl with personality, patience and excellent judgment, as Chairman of the group. To this fortunate selection of a leader, we are indebted to Miss Matson for whipping the organization into a functioning body of, at present, 28 members. Then the election of Secretary, Treasurer, chairman of Membership and chairman of Ways and Means was held. The Junior Group members are now in training to succeed the older women.

The Regent announced when the group was formed that she would attend none of their meetings, but would be glad to consult with them at any time; that they were merely another committee of our Chapter. I have kept in touch with their work, and believe we may count among them our best workers.

One member of the group was put on each committee of the Chapter and many
proved to be our best workers. They feel their responsibilities and are no longer spectators to our D. A. R. achievements. The Junior Group took charge of one program. They gave a little playlet entitled “Afternoon Tea at Mount Vernon” and such fun as they had arranging for costumes, and making wigs.

Several members of our Junior Group acted as pages at our Colorado State Conference in March.

Mrs. Frederic O. Krauser, Regent.

ILLINOIS

The Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its regular meeting June 20, 1935, authorized the organization of a Junior Group in accordance with the ruling of the National Society. Mrs. Frederick J. Dickson, Regent, appointed Miss Ruth Orndorff to act as organizing chairman.

Miss Orndorff was a page from Chicago Chapter to the Continental Congress in 1935. She is a graduate of Northwestern University and has had a year of graduate work at Smith College. She is a member of Alpha Chi Omega, Phi Beta Kappa, and Mortar Board.

The first meeting of the Junior Group was a luncheon at the Interfraternity Club of Chicago in June. Saturday, October 26, the group was presented to the board and committee chairmen of the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a tea given by the regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Dickson, at the Stevens Hotel.

Mrs. Clifford Conry, of Evanston, attended the first regular meeting of the Junior Group the evening of November 20, in the Chicago Chapter Board Room in the Stevens Hotel. Mrs. Conry is a member of the National Committee on Junior Membership, of which Mrs. William H. Pouch is the Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Conry effectively brought to the group the appeal of Mrs. Pouch for the young women of our organization, or eligible to membership in it, to accept their share of the responsibility of carrying on the fundamental American ideals of the founders of our government.

At this meeting, the Chicago Chapter Junior Group outlined its aims:

1. To serve as Color Guard at all chapter meetings.
2. To form a link between the C. A. R. and the chapter.
3. To function as a body to welcome young women into the chapter.
4. To develop friendship among those with a common heritage.

The Junior Group participated with the Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell Society, Children of the American Revolution, and with the Wheel and Distaff Committee, in presenting a pageant, “The Light of Bethlehem,” for the Chapter’s Christmas program, December 19, 1935.

Mrs. William F. Conlon, the chairman of the Chicago Chapter Student Loan Fund, opened her home to the Juniors for their January meeting. She gave a talk on “The Ancient Craft of Spinning,” demonstrating the various stages of carding, spinning, and weaving, which are necessary in order to make raw wool into cloth, entirely by hand methods.
The Juniors brought bundles for Crossnore School to their December meeting held in the Chapter Board Room at the Stevens Hotel. On Saturday, January 25, at a luncheon meeting in Vassar House Restaurant, they heard about the mountain school from Miss Denise Abbey, Traveling Secretary for Crossnore, Inc. Miss Abbey, who was graduated from Barnard College in 1933, drew a realistic picture of the life at this school which is supported by the Daughters.

It was an additional privilege to have had the regent, Mrs. Dickson, present at this meeting and at all other meetings, so far, of the Junior Group. At her suggestion, a scrapbook of press notices concerning the group and its members has been compiled.

At the annual Washington Birthday Luncheon of the Chicago Chapter, thirteen Juniors were present. A special table was reserved for the group, eight of whom wore white and served as Flag Bearers and Guards in the opening procession.

Among the Juniors are secretaries, teachers, musicians, young married women, and a grammar school principal. All members are under thirty years of age. The Junior Group is at present composed of nineteen young women.

MRS. WILLIAM F. CONLON,
Press Chairman, Chicago Chapter.

WASHINGTON
The Whitman Centennial

Since we Americans are so proud of the achievements of our forbears who settled this continent, and cultivated and civilized the Atlantic coast and the narrow strip of country adjacent, we of the West often wonder why our Eastern people do not show a more lively interest in the deeds of those who extended the borders of the Nation to the land of the setting sun. The West is the treasure-house for an inexhaustible wealth of material for all kinds of literature; and the traveler need not go abroad if he wishes to see a country which has given rise to the most stirring sagas.

If, as historians say, the Lewis and Clark Expedition is “our great national epic of exploration” surely the great romance and tragedy of the Northwest are the lives, the work and the death of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman.

In August of this year, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth, there will be held in Walla Walla, Washington, the observance of the Centennial of the coming of the Whitmans to the valley, their home and mission having been located at Waillatpu, which is about six miles from the present site of Walla Walla, but which was twenty-five miles from the old Fort Walla Walla. The National Honorary Committee is made up of a long list of those distinguished in many different lines, practically all of them being men and women who have attained eminence in the professions. Our own President General, Mrs. Becker, is a member of this committee. While Mrs. Becker’s Washington Daughters deeply regret that she will be unable to participate personally in this most significant event, yet she will be represented by the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; and the Washington State Regent, several state officers and many members of the D. A. R. in Washington State will also be honored in having a part in the ceremonies.

This Centennial has for its main objective the restoration, preservation and maintenance of the Whitman Mission, founded in 1836; and contributions from all over the United States are coming in. As an outstanding opportunity to assist in the “preservation of historic spots,” many Daughters and many Chapters are sending through their State Treasurers contributions to the Whitman Centennial, Inc., Walla Walla, Washington. Two kinds of certificates are issued—life membership at one dollar each, and sustaining life membership at ten dollars each, with the name of the individual or the chapter engrossed on the certificate. Many parents and grandparents are buying these certificates in the names of children, realizing that in addition to assisting in this patriotic work, in future years they will be most interesting souvenirs of one of the great Centennials in the history of this land.

For at least twenty-five years after the completion of the great Lewis and Clark Expedition, no appreciable effort had been made to settle the Northwest. “The Oregon
"Country" as it was called, included what is now Washington, Oregon, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming—a vast territory, and the ownership of it was not clear. The English and the Americans held this land under a treaty of joint occupancy. The understanding was that the numbers of settlers would be a deciding factor when its ownership should finally be settled. The English conducted a thriving fur business with the Indians, through the famous Hudson’s Bay Company. The American interest in that district remained to be aroused through the efforts of Dr. Whitman.

According to one authority a group of Flathead and Nez Perce Indians went to St. Louis to see General Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to persuade him to send them a missionary. They had heard of the white man’s religion through some Indians of the Iroquois tribe who had come from their Eastern Canada home with the Hudson’s Bay Company. These Iroquois had been converted by the French Catholic missionaries in Canada. All but one of the Indians who went to St. Louis died. The story of their quest was told by General Clark to an Indian agent, who wrote an account of it for a religious paper. Rev. Samuel Parker, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, became interested in the story and endeavored to reach the field in 1834, but missed the American Fur Caravan which went but once a year to the Rendezvous, just west of the Rocky Mountains. However, he spent the winter lecturing on Oregon, and asking for volunteers for the mission work, and a young country doctor, Marcus Whitman, offered to go. So the following year he and Dr. Whitman went to the Rendezvous and met the Nez Perces, who had come to hunt buffalo and to trade with the British. After this meeting, the missionaries decided that their work lay in the Northwest, and returned to New York to make up a party. Dr. Whitman secured four people to accompany him—William Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spalding, and Narcissa Prentiss, all of New York. Just before the little party started toward the great West, Dr. Whitman and Narcissa Prentiss were married in the church where the young girl sang in the choir, Angelica, N. Y. Her father had been a judge in Prattsburg, N. Y., the family home when Narcissa was a child. She was educated in the manner prescribed at that time, was a graduate of Franklin Academy, and had a beautiful soprano voice. After her graduation, she and her sister conducted a kindergarten.

The long trip to the westward was made by means of stage, sleigh, canal boats, river steamers, and the covered wagon, which latter took them as far as Snake Fort, now Boise, Idaho. Theirs was the first wagon to come west of Fort Hall, and several miles before reaching Boise one of the axletrees was broken, and from then on the wagon went as a two-wheeled cart. At Fort Walla Walla they had a few days’ rest, and then proceeded to Fort Vancouver, where the New York girl, strange as it may seem, saw for the first time a ship—two of them being in the harbor. Dr. McLoughlin of the Hudson’s Bay Co. was most hospitable to the missionaries, giving them a large quantity of clothing, bedding and other supplies, and an order on Fort Colville for all the grain and flour which they might need for two years. He persuaded them not to settle at The Dalles, because of the unfriendly Indians. After a few days, the men of the pioneer party left to select their sites, it having been decided to have two missions. Historians differ as to the cause for this, but there is much evidence that the two men could not work harmoniously together. Dr. Whitman chose Wailatpu on the Walla Walla, and Mr. Spalding decided to settle at Lapwai on the Clearwater, this latter being in what is now Idaho. A year later, in the log house at Wailatpu, surrounded by a wilderness infested with Indians who were to be the murderers of her parents and many others, was born the first white child on the Pacific Coast—Alice Clarissa Whitman. Mercifully she was drowned when two years of age, so did not live to suffer massacre or worse at the hands of the redskins.

The home of Marcus Whitman and his wife was of logs which the Doctor cut in the Blue Mountains, twenty miles away. It had no board floor, and skins and blankets served as doors and windows. Two hundred and fifty acres of land surrounded
the mission, much of which was cultivated, and a visitor said that the yield was good quality and abundant. A large house, one hundred feet by forty feet, for travelers and immigrants, was under construction within a very few years after their arrival. They also had a grist mill, and the women had organized a temperance society. Dr. Whitman had learned the Indian language, took care of sick Indians, and offered them the Christian religion; but after nine years with them, Narcissa Whitman wrote home that she had not once heard the “voice of the penitent.” Dr. Whitman’s work as a physician took him to the Spalding mission at Lapwai, which was 120 miles East; to Tshimakain, 200 miles North, where Cush- ing Eels and Elkanah Walker and their wives maintained a mission; and even 300 miles to the westward, to the Hudson’s Bay Company at Fort Vancouver.

In 1842 some travelers brought the news that the Northwest Boundary was about to be settled, and that there would be a new treaty. Dr. Whitman knew the marvelous potentialities of the country if only settlers could be gotten out west; he knew that the British were reaping a rich harvest from the fur trade; he surmised that the United States government had no real idea of the value of that territory, and would probably surrender her claims amiably if the British offered anything attractive in some other place. So Dr. Whitman determined to ride to Washington to plead for the saving of the Northwest for the Americans of future generations, and too much cannot be said in praise of the man who was most instrumental of all in keeping that vast, rich territory. He left Waillatpu in October, 1842, rode all through the winter, meeting Indians on the warpath, fighting snows in the mountains, and arrived in Washington in March, 1843, exactly six months from a day from the time he started. His face, hands and feet had been frozen, but he had taken, with but one companion, what some historians call “the greatest ride in history”, and that ride and its results saved for us, for all Americans, a part of our country which is not only vast, remarkably rich and productive, but of immeasurable strategic value, and containing by far the most beautiful scenery in the United States. The Congress adjourned the following day. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, was not at all impressed with his plea, but President Tyler agreed that no settlement of the Northwest boundary would be made until he knew definitely whether or not settlers could reach Oregon by wagon. We who live in this great Northwest can hardly believe that the following statement could ever have been made, but it shows that Daniel Webster looked upon the Northwest as did several of his contemporaries. This quotation is from Dayton, of New Jersey: “The whole country is among the most irreclaimable barren wastes known to mankind except the Desert of Sahara. As to healthfulness, the ravages of malaria defy all history to furnish a parallel.” Another said: “It is the mere riddlings of creation. It is almost as barren as the deserts of Africa, and is as unhealthy as the Campagna of Italy. Russia has her Siberia, England her Botany Bay; if ever the United States should need a country to which it might banish its rogues and scoundrels, Oregon would be the place. We are perfectly willing to leave this inhospitable region to the Indians, the trappers, and the buffaloes that roam over its sandbanks and by the sides of its rushing and unnavigable rivers.” (From “Red Heroines of the N. W.”) If these misinformed people, who thought that all of America was encompassed by the few Eastern states, whose minds could not envisage the thrill of conquering a great untamed rich region—who could not imagine what it would mean to wrest from a wilderness a home, then follow that home with a church, and then a school; to clear great forests and so build one of the greatest industries of the continent—the lumber trade—to see huge mills rise, virgin fields produce great crops, and eventually the most extensive orchards in all the Union; if they could only have known that one of these “unnavigable rivers” would be the scene of building a dam which, if completed according to hopes, will be as large as all the other dams in the United States together; if they could compute the wealth of the “silver horde” which comes back to spawn in those despised rivers—how great would be their surprise! But Dr. Whitman...
had just a little gleam of what the future held for the Oregon country. Returning, he guided an emigrant train of almost eight hundred American settlers, having with them two thousand horses and oxen. Can you picture that train toiling ever onward, crossing the prairie states, working its perilous way through the Rocky Mountains to the Whitman mission site, and from there down to the Willamette Valley? Dr. Penrose, former president of Whitman College, says in his book “The Cradle of the Northwest”: “That wagon train blazed a trail so broad and clear across the continent that thereafter settlers poured westward in an unending stream.” In 1846 the boundary, as it is now, was settled by treaty.

But the coming of so many of the hated palefaces filled the Indians with fear and hate—fear that they would lose their hunting grounds, and hate for the ways of the white man. A little more than a year after the signing of the treaty their smouldering resentment broke into sudden flame. Dr. and Mrs. Whitman were killed and scalped; all boys and men in the place were killed. The women and children, numbering thirty-five or more, were held for ransom, and in the meantime used for their own purposes by the Indians.

Of course the mission was burned, the fruit trees destroyed, and the place where Marcus and Narcissa Whitman had spent eleven years in a brave attempt to bring only good to a people who had sought the Christian religion—that place was left desolate; and for many years that part of the country was overrun by Indian wars, and finally was closed temporarily as a white settlement.

Rev. Eels visited the place after Col. George Wright and his cavalry had finally driven out the Indians. He looked at the neglected spot where all the massacred victims lay in one grave, and determined to found a memorial to those brave people. His determination brought about “Whitman Seminary.” Is it easy for you to realize that two years before the Civil War broke out, there was in what is now Washington, but was then Washington Territory, a seminary, “an institution of learning for the instruction of persons of both sexes, in science and literature”?

In 1882 its name was changed to “Whitman College.”

To all who think, this College is mute evidence of vision, character, courage. A Christian man and woman brought the beginnings of orderly living, agriculture, orchardry, the American home, school and church, and the rudiments of law to a new country. To the world it appears that massacre was their reward; but those of our people who know and love history, and whose hearts thrill to the deeds of the valiant and the faithful, know that the Whitmans found their immortality by laying down their lives to “perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence.”

(Data secured from various histories and from the book of Dr. Penrose, quoted above, and from Red Heroines of the Northwest, by Defenbach.)

Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent.
Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

Historian General

August 1, 1876—Colorado was admitted into the Union as the thirty-eighth state.

August 2, 1776—The Declaration of Independence was signed by 54 delegates.

August 2, 1781—Cornwallis placed his army at Yorktown, Va., near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

August 2, 1858—Street deposit boxes for mail were first used in Boston.

August 3, 1777—Lafayette was first introduced to General Washington, who at once made him a member of his personal staff.

August 3, 1780—The Americans repulsed British forces at the Battle of Hanging Rock, South Carolina.

August 3, 1780—Command of the fort at West Point was given to General Benedict Arnold at his request.

August 3, 1882—President Arthur was authorized to call an international conference to determine upon a common prime meridian for the world.

August 4, 1914—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality for the United States towards the war between Germany, France, Great Britain, and Russia.

August 5, 1656—Eight Quakers from England arrived at Boston. They were at once imprisoned and masters of the vessels which brought them were put under bonds to take them away.

August 5, 1858—The Atlantic cable was completed.

August 5, 1884—The corner-stone of the Statue of Liberty was laid on Bedloe’s Island in New York Harbor.

August 5, 1917—The National Guard of the United States, numbering about 300,000, passed from the states into Federal service.

August 6, 1778—The first Ambassador from any nation to the United States, Monsieur Girard, representing France, was introduced to Congress.

August 6, 1780—Andrew Jackson, a lad of thirteen, began his career during an attack by Col. Sumter on a large detachment of British regulars and Tories at Hanging Rock, South Carolina.

August 6, 1787—A draft of the Federal Constitution in twenty-three articles was reported to the Constitutional Convention.

August 7, 1791—George Hammond was appointed the first Minister from Great Britain to the United States.

August 8, 1777—Daniel Boone successfully defended his fort in Kentucky.

August 8, 1786—Coinage was established for the United States.

August 9, 1915—The training of American citizens for national defense was begun at Plattsburg, N. Y., as an experiment.

August 10, 1787—Captain Gray reached Boston in the ship “Columbia” on the first American voyage around the world. He had sailed the previous October 1.

August 10, 1789—Gen. Knox reported that troops to the number of 672 were in the U. S. service.

August 10, 1846—An Act establishing the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

August 11, 1857—The Atlantic cable, being laid, broke after 335 miles had been completed and work was abandoned on it until the next year.

August 12, 1658—A “rattle-watch” of eight men to serve as the first police force was established at New Amsterdam (New York City).

August 12, 1676—King Philip’s War ended with the death of King Philip.

August 12, 1898—The peace protocol was signed between Spain and the United States.

August 13, 1779—The American fleet was dispersed by the British fleet at Penobscot.
August 14, 1781—Gen. Washington, upon receipt of a letter from Count de Grasse stating that he would sail for Chesapeake Bay on Aug. 13, abandoned his plan to attack Clinton in New York, and started his army towards Virginia.

August 15, 1812—Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) surrendered and retreating Americans were massacred by the Indians.

August 15, 1824—Marquis de Lafayette arrived in New York with his son, George Washington Lafayette, by invitation of the Congress of the United States, which later voted a gift to him of $200,000 and a township in any unoccupied part of the United States which he might choose.

August 16, 1777—The Battle of Bennington occurred, in which Col. John Stark with the militia defeated the British. The country became fired with enthusiasm.

August 16, 1858—Robert Fulton, in his steamboat “Clermont” made the first trip under steam from New York to Albany on the Hudson River.

August 17, 1807—Robert Fulton, in his steamboat “Clermont” made the first message over the Atlantic cable was sent from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. Twenty-three days later the cable lost its power.

August 18, 1870—The President declared the neutrality of the United States in the Franco-Prussian War.

August 19, 1775—George III proclaimed that the American Colonies were in “open and avowed rebellion.”


August 20, 1866—The War between the States (Civil War) officially ended.

August 22, 1770—The President declared the neutrality of the United States in the Franco-Prussian War.

August 23, 1775—George III proclaimed that the American Colonies were in “open and avowed rebellion.”


August 26, 1609—The Delaware River was discovered by Henry Hudson.

August 27, 1776—Washington withdrew his forces from Long Island to New York City.

August 28, 1776—Washington withdrew his forces from Long Island to New York City.

August 29, 1775—The battle of Bennington occurred, in which Col. John Stark with the militia defeated the British. The country became fired with enthusiasm.

August 29, 1842—Congress passed a law making the government fiscal year July 1 instead of January 1.

August 29, 1565—The town of St. Augustine in Florida was settled by the Spaniard, Menendez. This is the oldest existing settlement in the United States.

August 29, 1642—The first representative assembly of New York met by permission of Governor Kieft. Representatives were heads of families. The assembly chose twelve men to investigate the affairs of the colony but criticizing the despotic acts of the governor the meeting was speedily dissolved by him.

August 30, 1776—Gen. Washington, favored by a dense fog, secretly crossed from Brooklyn to New York.

August 30, 1778—The Americans evacuated Rhode Island.
National Officers and Committees

Americanism

In considering Americanism as citizenship training it opens to all an unlimited opportunity for service. Throughout the country are men and women, boys and girls whose vision is blurred and whose outlook on life is perverted. Financial handicaps have added to this army and Americanism is challenged to arrest this condition, for Americanism is not Americanization which is the process of making American citizens of the aliens enabling them to pass requirements of Naturalization Courts. It is more than Patriotic Education which is a training of the mind in the study of history and the principles which should develop love of country, but which does not necessarily make one a good citizen. Americanism is a matter of the heart. It is that unselfish love of country which puts devotion to duty before the question of individual rights. This is shown by friendliness and instruction for the foreign born and the teaching of our own people to realize their obligations toward tradition and opportunity.

Among foreign born a definite line of work is planned. Reduction of illiteracy and encouragement in the study of English, accomplished through cooperation with Night Schools, Settlement Houses and by teaching in the homes. Attendance at Naturalization Courts with a small gift and a friendly greeting for the new citizen. Chapters represented on Boards of Settlement Houses, providing Programs and stimulating development of the foreign talents.

Interest is solicited in the work of C.C.C. Camps with contributions of good reading matter, games and musical instruments.

Cooperation is advocated in educational work. A knowledge of the men and women teaching children. Encouragement for young people to attend only colleges whose instructors are American in thought and principle. Memberships on School Boards and in Parent-Teacher Associations. A study of present day school problems, supporting appropriations for the building and remodeling of schools.

Intensive work is urged among all young people, Scout Troops, 4H Clubs and others, helping them to take citizenship seriously, realizing its obligations, and that theirs is a country not only for the people but by the people; inviting them to participate in the celebration of Patriotic Days and making the study of American History a vital thing.

Americanism importunes every member to do definite personal work, to reduce crime and sedition and to build up the true ideals of America.

Alice S. Jones,
National Chairman.

Approved Schools

TAMASSEE, our D. A. R. School in South Carolina, is doing splendid work for the mountain boys and girls. Children suffering from malnutrition become plump and rosy after a year or more at Tamasssee and are alert and happy. These young people return to their homes and improve conditions there. For fascinating true stories of boys and girls at Tamasssee send for school literature and learn more about these young people of the mountains.

At a recent meeting of the Tamasssee Board it was decided to have a plan made of the buildings and grounds and to seek advice in regard to future building in order to avoid mistakes in location.

An immediate need, however, for which we have an appeal, is a barn. Years ago temporary sheds were erected from rough timbers and these now are nearly in ruins because of the weather and the usage. Also the sheds are located too near the dormitories and their site is where the Industrial Arts Building should stand when built.

I quote from the South Carolina State Regent’s letter: “Our cows, the greatest source of wholesome food which we have, must be cared for in a proper and sanitary manner lest the lack of it be evidenced in the health of the children.
Perhaps it will surprise you to know that many children had never tasted milk before they came to Tamassee! They had to cultivate a taste for it! And we think it is the milk and butter which they now have in abundance that puts the lovely color into their faces and adds the many pounds of avoirdupois to the schoolbody between the month of September and the month of June!"

This barn with its modern equipment would cost about $5,000, and I hope very much that this project can be undertaken by the D. A. R. Chapters and members during the coming year. Be sure all contributions go through the Chapter and State Treasurers to the Treasurer General plainly marked for the Tamassee barn. Also let the National Chairman know when such a gift has been sent.

The Tamassee Governing Board purchased and modernized a charming little cottage near the entrance to the School grounds, where at present the superintendent and his family are living. This is called the Memorial Cottage and any one wishing to purchase a room, porch, etc., may do so and have any inscription she wishes placed upon it. Perhaps someone would like to take the entire Cottage for $3,000 as a memorial. The simple, home-like atmosphere of this cottage sets a standard for the home life of the school and for the homes from which the Tamassee children come and to which they return—better home-makers, better citizens, and better Christians.

Would not some State Society undertake paying the coal bill at Tamassee for a year? A Chapter might make some sweaters, socks or mittens for the boys and girls, for winters in the mountains are cold.

And don’t forget the coupons for Tamassee’s laundry equipment! 500,000 are needed. The coupons wanted are those from Octagon and Kirkman Soap products; Magnolia, Star, Standard, Darling, Leader, Challenge, Pearl, Peninsular Condensed and Evaporated milks; Rumford Baking Powder; Luzianne Tea and Coffee; Knox Gelatine.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

As you well know, the purpose of this Committee is to instruct in the history and Correct Use of the Flag. Misuse of the Flag can be traced to ignorance and thoughtlessness. To overcome these factors must be our aim, and to succeed we need unanimous cooperation. Your efforts will reach far beyond your own limited area of endeavor and reflect credit on our entire undertaking. Individual effort is all-important. The success of the Committee is impossible without the success of each and every individual in its organization. I am urging you by individual effort and enthusiasm to work for the success of our department of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Flag, emblem of our national security and freedom, should be loved and venerated by all who live beneath its protection. If we consistently and repeatedly bring the Flag to the attention of the people in its material and symbolical form, then we may hope to raise it from its casual place in public estimation. If you have ever come upon the Flag of the United States unexpectedly on foreign soil, with a strange tongue ringing in your ears and strange sights all about you, you will recall the great surge of pride that welled up in your heart at the sight of it. Whether it was flying over Embassy, Consulate, private or government building, you knew that a powerful nation was fulfilling a promise of assurance and safety, no matter how far you had wandered from the homeland. Living on our own soil and under our own laws, our Flag should mean that much to us. We should experience the same consciousness of its manifold blessing of peace, prosperity and freedom. For want of a better name we call this consciousness “patriotism”—a deep abiding faith in the greatness of our nation and in the Flag that symbolizes it.

We whose heritage is so firmly established in American ideals and principles, should stand as staunch examples for those whose forbears came later to find refuge on our shore and protection under our Flag. Every Daughter of the Ameri-
can Revolution should be letter perfect in the Correct Use of the Flag and should be able at all times to give advice to others on the subject.

It is your part, my dear Chairman, to inspire your chapter chairmen that they in turn may carry each chapter member enthusiastically through a successful year's work.

1. Be well informed. Every member should have her own copy of the Flag Manual and be conversant with its contents. Especially should every member with children have one convenient for reference.

2. Be sure that the Flag of the United States is properly displayed on all national and state holidays, on all historic or special occasions.

3. Bring to the attention of your chapter chairmen and members the following resolution, adopted by the Forty-fifth Continental Congress of the National Society:

"Whereas, It is desired that all national emblems displayed by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution be made in the United States of America and not by foreign nations;

Resolved, That the Forty-fifth Continental Congress assembled empower the National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag to investigate where American-made Flags of all standard sizes may be procured and to have this information available to the members; and further

Resolved, That all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are urged to purchase only American made Flags."

4. Ascertain if story-telling class in libraries and schools include the history of the Flag. If story-telling classes do not exist, organize them. They will serve as a basis not only for Flag instruction but for other associate education, a training class in patriotism.

5. Encourage in the home fireside parties for study of the Flag and the use of questionnaires in contest for prizes at children's parties. Instruction so presented will prove valuable to the child now and in the future.

6. Stimulate interest in Flag education in schools by the presentation by the children of plays, pageants and tableaux. Suggest Flag notebooks for the American History classes and give prizes for the best. Plan a Flag booth in school fairs. Members should be designated to visit the school at appropriate times to give short talks at assemblies. Help the children plan Flag programs. Your advice will imbue their efforts with enthusiasm.

7. Urge members of the chapters to read books on "The Flag." See the bibliography on page 31 of the Flag Manual for suggestions.

8. Be sure that all patriotic holidays are properly celebrated with programs. Cooperate in mass meetings of a patriotic nature.

9. Form a Club composed of the state chairman and the chapter chairmen whose purpose would be to create ideas and suggestions and to exchange plans for arousing interest in Flag education. Write these on separate pages and report to the national chairman. They can then be made available to all concerned. The club will lend variety to our work and produce a close feeling of cooperation between us all.

10. Consult with Boy Scout and Girl Scout leaders. Be sure that they emphasize Flag instruction.

11. The Flag Manual was ready for the Forty-fifth Continental Congress. Flag lessons were published every month in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, ending in May with the questionnaire on these lessons. The Flag Manual should be distributed in libraries, schools, public institutions. The Flag Lessons and the questionnaire as set forth in the MAGAZINE may be mimeographed and given to classes in Civics and American History. Do not ignore the adult night classes.

12. Offer prizes for the best essays written in schools on the Flag. Using Flag questionnaires, arrange Flag "Bees" on the order of the old-fashioned spelling "Bee." These may be extended to chapter meetings.

13. Suggest to teachers of sewing classes in the elementary schools that the little girls make Flags. While they are sewing they may be instructed in the meaning and Correct Use of the Flag.
14. Consider the school board. Take an active part in the election of members to these boards. Be sure that Flag instruction is favored as a policy and that it is an enforced policy.

15. Lose no opportunity for including a Flag number on school programs, dancing classes and kindergartens. Children of all ages may easily be taught to form a LIVING FLAG for celebration of legal holidays.

16. Assist American History classes with talks on the Flag by members of the Society on appropriate dates.

17. Provide a Flag to be given to the child in school who writes the best historical study of the Flag.

18. See that the lower grades, especially kindergartens, encourage the drawing of the Flag by the younger children. The teacher's explanation of the Flag's history will then have a material form for them.

19. Arrange to have small Flags in holders placed on trays in hospitals on days when our Flag should be displayed. This courtesy will remind many who are confined in hospitals of the day and its place in our history. This suggestion has already been successfully introduced in some sections of the country. Any service that brings the Flag to the attention of the general public has the whole-hearted support of this Committee.

20. Confer with the radio chairman. Be sure that at least one broadcast is on "The Flag." Use interesting material, including the history of the Flag, but place the emphasis on the Correct Use of the Flag. Remember the purpose of our Committee. Select a speaker for quality of voice. My suggestion would be to dramatize your broadcast, using a short skit or a debate. Be brief, but skillfully employ either pathos or humor. The program director of the radio station will give advice and will help in the selection of your material.

21. Confer with the Publicity Chairman. Furnish her with articles on "The Flag—Its History and Correct Use" for newspapers, magazines and trade journals of your vicinity.

22. Consult the Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee. Urge that short subjects on the Flag be included on moving picture programs. Days that are important in Flag history should be marked in the theatres by appropriate films.

23. Consider the settlement houses of your cities and the community centers of industrial towns where the foreign born congregate. Educate children and adults in the history and the correct use of the Flag. For the non-English-speaking element provide material, but have some member of their own group translate it and read it to them in their native tongue.

24. Encourage community singing. Include on the program songs pertaining to the Flag. "The Flag," words composed by Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, music by Mrs. Frederick Schluter, National Vice Chairman, would be appropriate. Copies are obtainable from the Business Office of the National Society at ten (10) cents each. They should be donated to schools, churches, libraries and state institutions.

25. Furnish your libraries with a more complete bibliography of Flag literature. Suggest the purchase of books. Ask that all volumes on the Flag be grouped together on a conspicuous shelf, plainly marked.

26. Encourage every member to subscribe to the D. A. R. Magazine since Flag Lessons, Messages and Questionnaires will be continued this year. Every issue will have articles that will prove valuable in Flag study.

27. One entire chapter meeting may be a round table discussion on the Flag.

28. It is important to remember that, when giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the right hand must be bare. The wearing of gloves or the holding of objects is incongruous and incorrect. The left hand should be empty and held straight at the side.

29. Use the Flag Manual, "The Flag of the United States" (Its History—Its Correct Display) as a basis of programs; prices as follows:

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<td>Single copy</td>
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<td>Six (6) copies</td>
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Any quantities over fifty will be at the rate of twelve (12) cents each.

Flag Code Posters (in color size 14" x 17")
- $8.00 per 100 posters
- 4.50 per 50 posters
- .10 per single copy

Flag Code Leaflets (in color)
- $8.00 for 1,000 codes
- 4.50 " 500 "
- 2.50 " 250 "
- 1.50 " 100 "

Address orders to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Our last year's accomplishments were gratifying to your Chairman. I wish to express to each of you who had any part, however small, in those achievements, my very deepest appreciation and to voice the hope that you will each do even more toward greater development this year. To those of you who are joining our unit this year, I extend a hearty welcome. I urge you to unite with us in making this an outstanding year.

I cannot urge too strongly both teamwork and individual enthusiasm. With these splendid attributes we can not but progress and succeed. We must never feel that our work is completed. We must always build for the future.

Look backward only for inspiration. The past is of value only to light the way ahead by the lamp of experience. There is never a time when we can sit back and say, "All is done. It is perfect." Let us remember the story of the worn and weary woman who spent many years at a heavy loom, years filled with toil and little sunshine. One day she stayed after the other workers had gone, polishing and oiling her machine. A watchman passed and asked why she delayed there in the silent factory. She looked at him with tired eyes and gave the old loom a farewell stroke. Then she said softly but proudly, "Tomorrow my daughter works at this loom."

VIVIAN F. SIGMON,
Chairman.

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

This message to you is just a little chat about some problems that are puzzling, to say the least. The plan of work for this Committee will be found in the 1936-37 Handbook which we are now compiling, and in the September National Defense News which will reach you by September first.

The "problems" relate to publicity. What can we as a Committee do to offset and counteract unfavorable comments that continue to find their way into our daily newspapers, and in the magazine columns? To what extent are we, individually, responsible for the misconception of the stand our Society takes on certain current issues? I have in mind several specific items about which much publicity has been given, namely the flag-salute cases, the oath of allegiance for teachers, immigration and deportation, and so-called peace activities. On these and other important issues it is imperative that the position of our National Society be stated clearly, and no member of the Committee has any authority to express for the Committee any opinion other than those definite policies. I am impelled to make this emphatic statement because of the nature of the press clippings that have come to my desk during the past few weeks.

Our Society has never expressed itself on the compulsory flag-salute laws. We have always sponsored legislation relative to the proper display of and respect for the flag, but have had no part in coercion of individuals to a display of patriotism. My own personal opinion is that nothing is gained for the cause we represent by the persecution of the little children of religious fanatics whose refusal to do homage to the symbol of patriotism does not necessarily mean that they would refuse to obey the laws of the land or give whole-hearted allegiance to their government. If they are to be punished the cause should go deeper than this.

The oath of allegiance for teachers should not carry with it interference with
the prerogative of educators to determine the courses of study. Our one purpose in sponsoring this pledge is to weed out, if possible, the un-American teacher who is now attempting to inculcate subversive doctrines in the minds of his students. A person who does not believe in our form of government should be forced to seek employment outside the teaching profession. We realize that many will take the oath who are willing to perjure themselves, but these persons are quite likely to jeopardize their positions if the oath is enforced. An oath of allegiance for students has no bearing on the subject and is not a part of our program.

Certain press comments have said that our Society is responsible for such organization terrorism as has recently taken place in Michigan because we "foster hatred of all aliens" and wish to have them deported! It is our responsibility to place before the public our Society's splendid work with the aliens, making it clear that we wish to deport only the criminal and indigent aliens.

Agitation against the R. O. T. C. must command our immediate attention if we wish to retain our government's sane, democratic and economical scheme of preparedness against war. Do not condemn all peace activities in your church and community without knowing just what the purpose is, whether a disarmed America and a new social order or a legitimate gesture toward a real solution of world chaos. We are accused of being militaristic and against peace, and it is our solemn duty as a Committee to prove that this is not true.

In short, the immediate duty of this Committee, as I see it, is to offer to the public at large a clear and unbiased picture of the aims and purposes of the National Society as carried on through our particular Department. Our best medium is the press, always cooperative if we give it real news. The good name of our glorious Society demands that we so guard our actions and utterances that no misinterpretation of purpose is possible.

Please send in the names of your National Defense Chairmen without delay. Our work is handicapped by incomplete information.

ADELAIDE H. Sisson,
National Chairman.

Press Relations

On September first, we are planning to mail to all Chapter Chairmen for Press Relations information which should be at hand for daily reference.

We realize that Chapter Chairmen, as a rule, receive very little material dealing with the activities and requirements of the National Society, Officers and Chairmen. We plan to supply this by means of a News Bulletin.

To aid in this project, the National Chairman of the committee for Press Relations asks you to submit by July FIFTEENTH, a condensed, concise article dealing with the work of your office or committee. State your requirements—what you wish accomplished and in what manner; the purpose of your department; its value to members and to the community as a whole. Give us new ways in which to carry on—give us new ideas—give inspiration to the chairmen for enthusiasm and increased activity.

It is through the Chapter Chairman for Press Relations that the real, constructive activities and the value of our National Society will be made known to the reading public. We wish readers to realize that the National Society stands for the best that there is in American life and ideals. Let us provide our press chairmen with the data. The newspapers will tell the story and will render priceless service to our Society.

We ask each State Regent to tell us of the principal activity which she has selected to develop during the year. Tell us of the new and unusual work in which the State Society is interested.

Each National Officer, National Chairman and State Regent, please send your photograph (a glossy finish, or preferably, a mat).

With grateful appreciation for your interest and help, I am

BESSIE B. PRYOR,
Chairman.
Radio Committee

It gives me much pleasure again to extend greetings to you and to thank you for your cooperation and splendid work during the past year. The personal meeting with the members of the Radio Committee who attended the Forty-fifth Congress was a great joy and I hope will be a mutual benefit to all of us.

We have much work to do during the coming year because radio has become the greatest medium of publicity. Every word said over the air in behalf of our National Society must be a force to educate the public with the purposes and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Your reports showed care and thought in securing the best speakers available. We must continue our policy of presenting outstanding and worthwhile programs.

No doubt you heard the broadcast of the address of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, to the opening of the Congress. It was the first time in the history of broadcasting in the United States that a woman's message was carried by all of the chains, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, the Mutual Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company. For one half hour on April 20th from 10:00 to 10:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, Mrs. Becker's voice was the only one heard on the air in this country. This broadcast had a commercial value of twenty-five thousand dollars. I have had many letters from Daughters in distant states, who were unable to attend the Congress, expressing their satisfaction and pleasure in hearing Mrs. Becker's forceful address.

The Broadcast of the President General and The United States Army Band on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1936, was recorded and four aluminum records were made of this broadcast, which was described by those familiar with radio technique as a most remarkable program. These records have been purchased for use of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the United States. They may be obtained through the Filing and Lending Bureau, Memorial Continental Hall, by sending sufficient postage to cover carrying charges from and return to Washington. I suggest that your Chapter make application sometime in advance, as I think they will be much in demand. One-half hour is required to play the four records.

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of a Resolution passed by the Congress which I am sending to every Broadcasting Station which so graciously gave us time on the air during the past year.

Enclosed also is a list of broadcasts which have been given and are on file in the Filing and Lending Bureau, Memorial Continental Hall, and may be obtained by sending twenty-five cents to cover postage.

Carrying out my suggestion last year, several State Radio Chairmen presented Historical and Dramatic Sketches. These broadcasts were very successful. In every instance they had wonderful cooperation from the stations, as you will see by my annual report, which will be mailed to you just as soon as it is printed.

Independence Day, July 4th; Constitution Day, September 17th; Founders' Day of our Society, October 11; Armistice Day, November 11th; and all patriotic days should be observed by broadcasts in all states. I am hoping you are making plans to observe these anniversaries.

I propose to secure a nationally known speaker for September 17th, if I can secure time from one of the Broadcasting Companies for a nation-wide network. With the Presidential Campaign in full swing at that time and the political parties paying for their broadcasts, I am not sure that my requests will be granted.

It is impossible for me to notify you far in advance of a nation-wide hookup because for business reasons the Broadcasting Companies cannot tell me definitely that I may have a specified time.

With the nation-wide hook-ups that we had last year, it was necessary for me to sit up until three o'clock in the morning addressing postal cards in order that you might receive the notice before the broadcast. I wish it were possible for me to send telegrams to the State Chairmen, but that would be too expensive.

If you have a Real Daughter in your state, I am eager to have you honor her
by arranging a broadcast. If possible, have her give a greeting.

At the Junior Group Breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel on Wednesday, April 22nd, when I was the guest of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, I requested the Junior Chairmen to keep in touch with their State Radio Chairmen and to arrange at least one broadcast a year. I am sure you will cooperate with me in this and I know the Juniors will present a good program. As Mrs. Becker has so gracefully said “These younger women are the bread cast on the troubled waters of the world and will come back to bless us; they are our rainbows of hope.”

As another broadcast, I suggest that you invite the winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage award in your state to describe her trip to Washington. I think it would create great interest and have a wonderful appeal.

Don’t forget that good music on the air is always popular.

Please keep an accurate report of all broadcasts—name of speaker, subject, station, length of time, and commercial value. If particularly good, request a copy of the speech to be placed on file in Washington.

Kindly send a résumé of this letter to each chapter in your state and urge the appointment of a Radio Chairman in every chapter. Let us make this the banner year for radio. We all realize as radio becomes more commercial, it will be more difficult each year to secure free time.

I am ready at all times to assist and cooperate with you and I want you to feel free to call upon me. We have a wonderful President General and an outstanding Board of Management and we must support them in every way.

Wishing you all success.

MABEL G. DAUGHERTY,
National Chairman.

Real Daughters

It gives me pleasure to serve you another year as Chairman of Real Daughters.

I wish to thank each former state and chapter chairman for the splendid and enthusiastic cooperation given me and to welcome each one of you who are just beginning your term of office.

I am asking that all of you continue to send cards and remembrances to the Real Daughters during the year to cheer their long, monotonous days. Continue your programs on Real Daughters.

We have been requested by Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, Chairman of Radio, 315 W. Main Street, Grove City, Pennsylvania, to broadcast, “The Lives and History of the Real Daughters.” You can get this material from the February 1932 and the December 1935 issues of the D. A. R. Magazine, and the 1936 National D. A. R. Proceedings. Communicate with your state chairman of radio and plan a radio talk on the Real Daughters, using this means of interesting our members in our dear old ladies.

Follow again this year the outline we used last year.

I regret that some of the state reports came in too late for me to use in my national report. I hope you will send in your report in time for your state to receive credit for the work that it has done.

Again let me thank you for the splendid work done in the past.

RICHMOND W. MCCURRY,
National Chairman.

Motion Pictures

In an ever increasing degree the motion picture based on historical fact or adapted from masterpieces of literature and drama is becoming an aid to education and a stimulus to better reading and even study. Literary classics, when well and faithfully produced, live on the screen as they could not under ordinary class room teaching of our childhood. The drama and poetry in the written word are often intensified many times over in the screen presentation.

But seldom has a more conclusive proof been offered of how powerful an ally the present-day screen may become to the forces of education than in the type of exhibit which has just been evolved by the motion picture industry to supplement the enjoyment of screen classics.

Probably very few people realize the
A vast amount of research that must precede the production of any film which has a literary or an historical background, but these new exhibits show to some degree the labor and time involved in the interests of authentication, and give us a new respect for the present-day motion picture.

Take, for instance, the new feature "Romeo and Juliet." Long before the scenario was even written experts were sent to Verona and to art galleries and museums throughout Europe to make sketches and photographs of bits of architecture, of costumes, of paintings and frescoes, from which sets and costumes could be designed. The tomb of a noble Veronese family was reproduced in essentials for the Capulet tomb. The apartment for Juliet's bedchamber and the balcony from which the lovers plighted their vows are copied from originals in the city where the plot was laid.

The producers have prepared an exhibit in a series of panels with captions which will enable the spectator to trace the evolution of the picture from the original bit of research or the first sketch to the finished product. The first panel has to do with the research experts and producing staff who are together responsible for the authenticity of the film. Successive panels show, side by side with them, the paintings and frescoes which furnished the inspiration for the characters, the sketches from which the costumes were made, the arches and window embrasures and so on, including the tomb and the apartment and the balcony already mentioned.

This exhibit and others which will be evolved from such films as "Mary of Scotland" and various impending literary and historical classics, are designed for use in libraries, and before adult and junior groups interested in the study of films, and especially for classes in photoplay appreciation in the high schools, in which group the Motion Picture Committee is so deeply interested.
Responsible Motion Picture or Better Films Organizations can secure the loan of these exhibits free of charge for display in libraries and other public places and for use in the schools by communicating with the National Chairman, who feels that they have a definite value in the promotion of the finer films now being produced.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE.

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

A.—Adults  Y.—Youth  C.—Children

THE WHITE ANGEL (Warner)
Kay Francis, Ian Hunter, Donald Woods.

The role is a new departure for Miss Francis, but she is splendid in it. The picture is the story of Florence Nightingale, who dedicated her life to the service of others. A great opportunity dawns for her when the Crimean War breaks out. In the face of great opposition, she goes to the front with a band of nurses. She made history and raised the nursing profession to a position of respect. For the family, except small children.

ANTHONY ADVERSE (Warner)
Frederic March, Olivia de Haviland, Donald Woods.

This picture will be of great entertainment value for everyone, especially to those who have read the novel. The foundling boy raised during his early years by the Sisters in a Convent and later transferred to the home of a Scotch merchant acquires an education unusual even in those days. The events of his life are ever shifting and he finds himself in one setting and then another. Every part is well taken and the settings in France, Italy and Cuba are all fine. A. Y.

GREEN PASTURES (Warner)
Rex Ingram, Oscar Polk, Eddie Anderson.

The story of God, heaven, creation and Biblical incidents as conceived by a primitive people. The picture begins with a Negro Sunday School, and tells the stories of Adam, Noah, Moses and Babylon. Rex Ingram as “De Lawd,” who creates the world, is very fine. The film follows the play version but because of the mechanics of the different medium it is more impressive in many scenes. There are excellent Negro spirituals. A. Y.
BUNKER BEAN (RKO)

Owen Davis, Louise Latimer.

A character study of a young man suffering from an inferiority complex. After consulting an occultist, Bunker Bean attempts to emulate the personality of Napoleon Bonaparte, but seeing that he must have been misled, he finds in an ancient Egyptian ruler another model of conduct. There are many good comedy situations and some good psychology. A. Y. Older children.

HIGH TENSION (Fox)

Brian Donlevy, Glenda Farrell.

The locales of this picture are San Francisco, the Hawaiian Islands and beneath the sea, and it gives an inside glimpse of the mechanics of transoceanic cable laying and the dangers encountered when repairs are necessary. A. Y.

THE ROAD TO GLORY (20th Century-Fox)


A powerful war drama, beginning at a rest camp and on to the action of a small sector of the French front during the big Allied Drive of the World War. It is a powerful indictment against the futility of war, but equally as convincing in demonstrating the courage of the soldier when his country calls for his patriotism. There are bits of comedy and a slight romance. Exceptional photography and an outstanding cast make this a picture long to be remembered and one to be classed with other war dramas such as "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Journey's End." A. Y.

CRASH DONOVAN (Universal)

Jack Holt, Nan Gray.

The picture provides a liberal insight into the workings of a state highway patrol, the methods by which recruits are trained and the dangers they meet in going about their daily work. Jack Holt promises to outdo any previous thrill action characterizations. A. Y.

THE LAST OUTLAW (RKO)

Harry Carey, Hoot Gibson.

Quite a good western, entertaining, fast moving with some clever lines. A former outlaw returns after twenty-five years' imprisonment to discover the little western hamlet grown into a modern city. Well acted and directed. Family.

SONG OF CHINA

This Chinese production should be of interest to everyone not because of any technical qualities, but because it is financed, written, directed and acted by Chinese, and introduces us to a beautifully minded people. The theme is filial obedience, and is carried through three generations of a family. For the family.

POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL (Fox)

Shirley Temple, Alice Faye, Gloria Stuart.

A pampered child, tired of being a daughter of great wealth, escapes from her elders, and has an adventure in real life. The motivating story of this picture isn’t much but it gives Shirley Temple a chance to demonstrate her personal talents with much singing and dancing. Family entertainment.

MY MAN GODFREY (Universal)

William Powell, Carole Lombard, Alice Brady.

A romantic comedy full of fun and foolishness. Must be seen to be appreciated. It takes Godfrey Parke, whom audiences eventually come to know as the scion of a blue-blooded Boston family, off an ash heap and sets him down as a butler in the Bullock family. His experiences are very funny. A. Y.

TRAPPED BY TELEVISION (Columbia)

Mary Astor, Lyle Talbot, Nat Pendleton.

A struggling young inventor, handicapped by lack of money, finally succeeds in demonstrating his machine. Full of action and excitement. Family.

THE DEVIL DOLL (M-G-M)

Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O’Sullivan.

This plot is adapted from the book “Burn, Witch, Burn.” It is about a Frenchman who, having been framed by his partners, is sent to a penal colony. He escapes with a deranged scientist who has developed a serum that shrinks humans to doll size. This is not a horror picture, it is a fantastic melodrama. A. Y.

WINDS OF THE WASTELAND (Republic)

John Wayne, Phyllis Fraser.

This picture has to do with the period when the pony express was passing out and the first telegraph wires were being strung across the mountains and prairies. The picture is filmed entirely in the open in the Sierra Mountain country and Sacramento Valley country, which creates a beautiful background. Family.

THE CRIME OF DOCTOR FORBES (20th Century-Fox)

Gloria Stuart, Robert Kent, Henry Armetta.

This picture deals with the modern social question of “Mercy Killing.” It is deftly handled, and woven around three characters, a distinguished elderly doctor, his young wife, and a young doctor, his protégé. Upon the death of the older doctor there is a trial scene resulting in an acquittal. A thought-provoking picture. A.
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay $6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.

MRS. RUTLEDGE SMITH, STATE REGENT OF TENNESSEE, ENTERTAINED MEMBERS OF HER EXECUTIVE BOARD AT A HOUSE PARTY AT HER HOME, CHATEAU GREEME, ON LEBANON ROAD, NASHVILLE, TENN., AND PLANS WERE MADE FOR THE YEAR'S WORK AT THE BUSINESS SESSIONS

LLANO ESTACADO CHAPTER, AMARILLO, TEXAS. PAN AMERICAN PAGEANT GIVEN BY JOHN ALDEN SOCIETY, C. A. R., AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FLAG DAY LUNCHEON OF THE LLANO ESTACADO CHAPTER. THE CHILDREN REPRESENTED THE REPUBLICS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND MARCHED TO THE TUNES OF THEIR NATIONAL ANTHEMS, PRESENTING THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE PAN AMERICAN QUEEN
DOROTHEA HENRY CHAPTER, DANVILLE, VA., GAVE A LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, JUNE 11, 1936

COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, UNVEILED A BRONZE TABLET PLACED ON THE OUTSIDE OF WOOD'S CHURCH IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY. THIS CHURCH WAS BUILT IN 1707 AND NAMED FOR MAJOR GENERAL ABRAM WOOD, AN OUTSTANDING PIONEER OF VIRGINIA.
BETSY ROSS CHAPTER, LAWRENCE, MASS., PLACED A MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. LYDIA GILMAN CATE, A REAL DAUGHTER AND ONE OF THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THIS CHAPTER. MRS. LYMAN C. PERKINS, GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF MRS. CATE, AND HER DAUGHTER, MISS NANCY LOUISE PERKINS, GREAT GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF MRS. CATE, ARE STANDING IN FRONT OF THE GRAVE.

LOST RIVER CHAPTER, ORANGE COUNTY, INDIANA, DEDICATED FEDERAL MARKERS ON THE GRAVES OF JAMES MURPHY AND GEORGE HENTON, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS; DANIEL MURPHY, WAR OF 1812; ALSO A DAUGHTER MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF MARY HENTON MURPHY.
Book Reviews

Katherine Allen


This is the 17th General Catalogue of Officers and Alumni to be published by the University. The first list, a Latin broadside, was printed in 1774. The present edition is much more than a General Catalogue in an ordinary sense. It is divided roughly into an introduction and history of the college, and followed by a list of the officers of government, administrative, and instruction, and closing with a list of the Alumni, both graduate and nongraduate, in Arts, Medicine, Literary and Scientific; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, closing with a list of Honorary graduates of King's College, Columbia College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The year 1857 was selected as closing date of this volume because it marks the end of one period of the University's history, the removal of the College from its original site on what is now Park Place to 49th Street and Madison Avenue.

There are four illustrations. First, a southeastern view of New York in North America, drawn on the spot by Capt. Thomas Howdell of the Royal Artillery. Engraved by P. Canot. Published 1763. The third picture is Columbia College in 1831. The fourth is a photograph looking westward along Park Place, taken in 1857 as the old college was being torn down.

The introduction gives an interesting insight on the policies of early colleges in regard to conferring degrees. If the applicant for a degree had completed the required work he could either pay his Alma Mater or any other college he chose and receive his M.A. This was allowed until 1880, and then an M.A. degree from Columbia was only given upon examination.

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, now president of Columbia, gives a sketch of the foundation of the college and the choice of the first site, when Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, descendant of the great Earl of Clarendon and himself afterwards holder of that title, while Governor of the Province, gave expression to the opinion that a college should be founded there and that part of the King's Farm should be set aside for its endowment. Under royal charter, Reverend Samuel Johnson, M.A., D.D. (born at Guilford, Connecticut, October 14th, 1696, died at Stratford, Connecticut, January 6th, 1792) was first president of the College, serving from October 31st, 1754, until March 1st, 1763, when he resigned.

Columbia may justly be proud of the list which follows President Johnson's name, as this catalogue includes on the faculty and governing board as well as successive student body, names outstanding in every part of the United States as well as foreign countries, not the least of these being the present famous president. In a historical sense this book is interesting, and its list will prove valuable for reference.


This present study has been confined to the subject of foundations and founders of Somerset, and its purpose is that of an introduction to any succeeding studies in later aspects of the County's history.

Incomparably rich in natural resources—the Lower Eastern Shore of his province of Maryland was Cecil, Lord Baltimore's rightly careful interest. Naturally Lord Baltimore desired permanent settlements made here in order to protect his rights. At last his opportunity arrived in a most dramatic fashion. Virginia's law against the Quakers in 1660 sent certain Northampton-Accomack Quakers in quest of new homes. They crossed the Maryland-Virginia line to Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. Thus Quakers and other non-conformists made up a good part of the population in the beginning of Somerset County.

Mr. Torrence gives us a dramatic as well
as interesting historic story in his Old Somerset. He has taken the general history as a human interest document made by the beliefs and acts of outstanding men. And, in addition, he gives us numerous genealogical references which should prove valuable to readers looking for personal references to complete their family history.

The book is in three parts. Part I gives an account of Lord Baltimore’s personal message to Governor Berkeley of Virginia in behalf of the Manokin settlers, which secured their allegiance to Maryland government; and the proclamation of August 22d, 1666, which created Somerset County. Chapter 5 of Part I is a fine account of the freedom of religious worship in early Maryland as enjoyed not only by the Quakers, but also the Presbyterians and Episcopalians as well. And interesting descriptions of the early churches and meeting houses, and such of their records as have survived. The following chapters in Part I are devoted to the European origin of the settlers and mention of the doctors, teachers, attorneys, and other professional and business men prominent in the early county. And it closes with sketches of the lives of more than sixteen of the founders of Somerset, with many of their lines carried into several generations. Part 2 shows much interesting research in lists of county officials before 1700, copies of marriage records, and the identification of early historic sites and estates such as those of the King family, “Kingsland,” “Beverly,” and “Kings Hall.” The last chapter of Part 2 gives names and genealogical notes of settlers, Protestant families, and Patentees of Land in Somerset before 1666.

Not the least valuable part of the book is Part 3, with the official references and index of the historic research referred to elsewhere in the volume. This readable book is worthy of a place in any historic reference shelf.

Historic Costume Wanted

A REQUEST has come to your President General from our distinguished member, Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen, now serving as American Minister to Denmark, wherein she asks us to help her procure either through gift of our Society or of some other organization or individual, an authentic costume of the period of the Revolution for presentation to the Historical Museum in the Lincoln Log Cabin in Rebild Park, Jutland, Denmark.

This park was the gift of Danish-American citizens to their Motherland—dedicated to the celebration of American patriotic days in the spirit of friendship between the two countries. Last year, Mrs. Owen tells us, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of this park between 40,000 and 50,000 people gathered on the 4th of July, in what was probably the greatest Fourth of July gathering in the world. It was attended by the entire Royal Family of Denmark, as well as by officials of our Government, and on that occasion the Lincoln Log Cabin—built with logs representing all parts of the United States—was dedicated.

In this building is housed a museum of American history, to which the city of Rochester recently presented a complete and authentic American-Indian costume. The gift of a Covered Wagon was made by the State of Utah.

Does anyone have such a costume to present?
Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for Free information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

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.

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

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.

QUERY AND ANSWER

15624. KERR.—Wanted dates & ancestry of Maj. Joseph Kerr who served in 3rd Batt. of Philadelphia Co. Pa. under Jacob Morgan 1777-1783. Was he the Joseph Kerr who married Margaret, daughter of Joseph & Kate McFarland Harvey? Margaret Harvey had a sister Sarah born in Bucks Co. Penna. 1760 & died 1839 who married William Harvey born in Ireland 1764, but not a relative. (See May 1936 Magazine, page 454.) The following data is used in regard to this query, through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances M. H. Brown, 738 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

15624. KERR.—Margaret Harvey who married Joseph Kerr was the daughter of Alexander Harvey & his wife Kate McFarland. Sarah Harvey married her own cousin William Harvey. An article about Joseph Kerr can be found in “The History of the Chillisquaque Church” by William Gardner Finney (1926) where it says:— “William Harvey was born in Ireland & came to this region about 1793. His wife, a relative, was Sarah Harvey. She was born in Bucks County. Her parents were Alexander Harvey & Kate McFarland. Her sister Margaret married Joseph Kerr, the veteran” whose son Joseph was described. Have more data on this family.
15567. Schoonmaker - VanBen - schoten.—The following information was taken from The VanBenschoten Family in America, by Wm. h. VanBenschoten. Gerrit VanBenschoten born July 3, 1755, died 3 June 1832, baptized in Rhinebeck Church 15 July 1756, early entered army & soon after end of war married Rebecca, daughter of Gilbert Totten of Orange Co. She was born 12 July 1764 & died 14 July 1834. They had eleven children (pages 376-378) Their sixth child, Jenneke VanBenschoten, born 19 April 1795 at Shawangunk, died 16 March 1872 married 28 July 1815 Michael Schoonrnaker, born 24 June 1792, died 14 March 1860. He was a farmer in Liberty, N. Y., served in War of 1812 as substitute for his father Daniel. The Schoonmakers had eleven children born in Sullivan Co. (page 396). Their second child Gerrit, born 22 July 1817 died 6 May 1893 in Sac City, Iowa. Married 1st, 3 Dec. 1839 Marilla Calkins, born 20 Oct. 1820 died 30 April 1862. He was a farmer at Great Bend, Pa. They had eight chil. Gerrit married 2nd, 30 April 1863, Mrs. Lydia Guernsey, born 3 June 1819. (page 397). The third child of his 1st wife was Emily E. Schoonmaker, born 23 Sept. 1846. She married S. M. Lewis & in 1907 lived in Sac City, Iowa.—Mrs. Mertie Van Ben - schoten David, 104 State Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

15021. Pratt.—Supplementing data in Feb. 1935 Magazine. Jeremiah & Marcy Pratt Holman had son Jeremiah who married Abigail —. Jeremiah & Abigail Holman had daughter Mary who married Nathan Whitney of Lancaster, Mass., 18 Nov. 1719. All descendants of Nathan & Mary Holman Whitney descend from De - gory Priest & are eligible to the Society of Mayflower Descendants. —Mrs. George Montgomery, 585 East Claremont St., Pasadena, California.

15693. Harrison-Rupert. — Wanted parentage & information concerning the family of Michael Harrison born in Va. 16 July 1796. He married abt 1818 Rachel Rupert, who was born in Ky. 1792 of Ger - man parentage. 1830 they were living in Fayette Co. O., 1851 they removed to Shiteside Co. Ill, where he died 2 Dec. 1863 & she 28 Jan. 1878. Was Rachel the dau of George Rupert born in Hanover Ger -

many Dec. 1758 who married in Ky. 1786 Elizabeth — & moved to Ohio in 1800, & died in Fayette Co. 1846? Any information of this family will be appreciated.—George H. S. King, 1301 Prince Edward St., Fredericksburg, Va.

15694. Terry-Green.—Wanted dates of marriage & death of Patience, daughter of Benjamin & Joanna Pope Terry, who was born 17 Nov. 1755 in Dartmouth, Mass. also of her husband, Jonathan Green, son of Joseph & Phebe Langford Green. The children of Jonathan & Patience Terry Green were; Deborah, Sally, Susannah Rhoda or Roby. Wanted also Dates of birth & marriage & names of husbands of these chil. Deborah married Wm. Bentley, son of Capt. Caleb & Mary Hewitt Bently of Berlin, N. Y.—Mrs. Helen Gray Bush Anderson, 414 West Fayette St., Pittsfield, Ill.

15695. Cherevoy - Barnes-Royce.—Philemon Cherevoy, 1749-1801, one of nine Acadians distributed in Woodbury, Conn 1756, married Rachel, 1754-1832, presumed to be the daughter of John & Rachel Barnes or John & Dorcas Royce. Wanted proof of Rachel's parentage. Children of Philemon & Rachel Cherevoy were: Betsey, Hermon, John, Sibilla, Nathaniel, Edmond, Henry, Rosetts Eliza. Tradition gives Philemon's parents as Philemon & Sybil, who were exiled to the southern states, later settling in Hayti where they died. Philemon's brother Joseph married Betsey Rood, & his sister Sybil mar. Thomas Harrison, both of Litchfield, Conn. Any Cherevoy data will be appreciated.—Miss Josephine Berry Brown, 333 Harmon Ave., N. W. Warren, Ohio.

15696. Alexander.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of John Alexander who drew lots for land in Bernardtown, Mass. 4 May 1737, also maiden name of his wife. 

(a) Rice.—Wanted parentage of La - ment Rice who lived in Guilford, Vt. & married Michael Smith about 1800.

(b) Hamilton.—Wanted parentage of Col. Thomas Hamilton of Boston whose dau. Hannah, born 18 July 1721 died July 1790, married 20 Sept. 1739 John Sellew. Her brother Thomas was colonel of col - onial troops at Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Isa - belle Welles Gray, 902 West Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
15697. MATHEWSON.—Wanted parentage, ancestry & Rev. rec. of father of Margaret Mathewson of Providence, R. I. She married Joseph, son of Joseph & Ethelannah Westcott Lockwood in 1788. They lived at Cranston, R. I. & abt 1792-6 removed to eastern N. Y. & later to Rochester, N. Y. Their chil. were Mathewson Bertrand Betsey, Margaret who married Horace Bills, Charles, Joseph Jr., Sally, Marvin & Parmelia.

(a) WOODARD-TOWNER.—Wanted parentage of each & names of children of Joseph Woodard & of his wife Hannah Towner. One son Abraham married Nancy Frisbee VanEtten & lived at Naples N. Y. where she died. Abraham then moved to Penn. Abraham was born 1804 & died at Hart Michigan 1877.—Miss Celestia Hatch, Naples, N. Y.

15698. CHAPMAN.—Wanted ancestry of Thomas Chapman born 6 Aug 1796, Westmoreland Co. Pa., married 1st, 26 Dec. 1826 Jane Matthews & had one son Thomas Matthews Chapman. Thomas Chapman married 2nd, 4 Nov. 1828 at Mountpleasant, Westmoreland Co. Pa. Catharine Rodgers, & had one son & two dau., two sons having died in infancy. He removed, with his family in Quincy, Ill. about 1842. Bible record states Nicholas Chapman, father of Thomas, was born near Annapolis in 1746 & died 21 Jan 1821, place not stated. Wanted Rev. record & maiden name of wife of Nicholas Chapman.—Miss Celestia Hatch, Naples, N. Y.

15699. MOSIER-BEESON-COPELAND.—Wanted parentage & Rev. record of father of Mary Mosier Beeson, a widow who married 2nd John Rhodes of Randolph Co. N. C. Her son Richard Beeson was born 4 Nov. 1797. The family came to Orange Co. Ind. abt 1816, & Richard married Hannah Copeland, & Hannah's brother Isaac married Margaret Rhodes, a half sister of Richard Beeson. Wanted also parentage of Hannah & Isaac Copeland.—Mrs. N. B. Mavity, French Lick, Indiana.

15700. STAFFORD.—Wanted parentage of James Stafford & maiden name of his wife Sarah ——. Their children were Rhoda who married —— Weatherly, Ann who married Samuel MacClintock, George, Anderson, Polly, Sarah, James who married Henrietta Weatherly & John.—Mrs. Dorothy Conyers, 715 Summit Avenue, Greensboro, N. Car.

15701. BLEDSOE.—Wanted ancestry of Ptolemy Bledsoe, born in N. Car. 5 April 1786 & moved to southern Indiana prior to 1825. Wanted also maiden name of his wife Margaret —— who was born in N. Car. 12 Nov. 1792, & Rev. record of ances. in both lines.

(a) TILLERY.—Wanted ances. with Rev. rec. in line of Thomas Tillery & also of his wife Parthenia Harper. They were born & married in N. Car. & removed to southern Ind. prior to 1810.—Mrs. Lyle Perrigo, 430 Union Street, Wytheville, Va.

15702. ADAMS.—John Adams born July 1745, died 19 Jan 1837, married 21 Feb. 1771 Sarah Hunt, he was then of Milton, Mass. Their chil. were John Lemuel Minot, Betsey, Daniel H., Polly H., Hezekiah, Sally & Lucy Ann. Was this John, the son of Josiah Adams of Mendon? Wanted definite proof of this.

(a) CHELSEA.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Chesley who married abt 1768, Benjamin Jones in New Hampshire.

(b) COPELAND.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Copeland of Quincy, Mass. born 2 March 1794 & died 27 Aug 1863. She married 11 Nov. 1811 Hezekiah Adams of Milton, Mass.


(d) DEAN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. record of father of Also Dean also maiden name of his wife Rebecca. Their daughter Nancy born 15 Feb. 1804 mar. in Allen Co. Ky. 30 Jan. 1823, James Hatler.—Mrs. F. F. Paul, Box 122, Newberg, Oregon.

15703. F U L L E R. — Wanted maiden names & ancestry of the 1st & 2d wives of Samuel Fuller who was born 11 Aug 1765 in East Haddam, Conn. & died 13 Jan. 1844 in Humen N. Y. He lived in Oregon, Ill. in 1838. Married 1810 his 3rd wife Polly Beach. His children were: Judith born 1791, William born 1793, John born 1794, Guy born 1796, Jason born 1797, Samuel born 1800. Wanted information regard-
15704. WALKER.—Wanted parentage of Solomon Walker of Person Co. N. Car. & also of his wife Nancy Dilehay. Wanted also Rev. record of father of Solomon who is believed to have been an officer in that war. Records believed burned at Roxboro. Any information will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. Kathleen Cook Sierman, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.


15706. PAGE.—Wanted dates & places of birth, death & burial of Aaron, son of Moses Page born abt 1734 prob. at Branford, Conn. He married 22 May 1758 Desire Grannis who was buried at Litchfield, Conn. Wanted also, place of burial of Aaron’s son Wm. who died 11365. He married Nancy Bissell of Milton, Conn. & lived at one time at Lime Rock, Conn. Their son Thomas Smith Page died 16 Apr. 1850. Wanted his place of burial also the maiden name of his wife. Their children were: Mortimore, Erastus, Lucius, Frederick M., Louisa, & Mary Jane. Where did he marry his 2nd wife Mary Shepard? Their chil. were Myron, Marcus, Libby & Miranda.

(a) PRESTON.—Wanted ancestry & place of birth of Jaasiel Preston who was born abt 1738, wanted also his place of burial & the maiden name of his wife. Their 1st child was born at Littleton, Mass. abt 1763. His chil. were Abner, Heman, Elenor, Hiram, Sally Ann, Jaasiel & Eunice. Any information of this family will be gratefully received.—Mrs. Effie Page Ray, 1147 South Gilpin St., Denver Colorado.

15707. ATKINSON.—Wanted parentage, Rev. record & copy of will of father of Thomas Walton Atkinson, soldier of 1812, who was born 1777, died 7 Feb. 1862. He married Lizzie Hunley born 1782 & died 1809.—Mrs. Frances Walton Simmons, Springfield, Tenn.

15708. STODDARD - VINING.—Wanted date of death of Obadiah Stoddard, who married Celia (Selah) Vining 1781. Wanted also her dates of birth & death. Celia Stoddard was born 14 July 1785, Cyrus Stoddard was born 7 April 1797. They lived in Hingham, Mass.—Mrs. Betsey Sprague MacDonald, 434 Pala Ave., Piedmont, California.

15709. MERCER-PRICE.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Shadrack Mercer & also of his wife Rhoda Price. They were in Dobbs Co. N. Car. in 1790. Widow & children removed to Ky. abt 1800. Wanter Rev. record of Shadrack.

(a) SEARCY.—Wanted names of children, in addition to Samuel & Charles, of Bartlett & Lucy — Searcy of Granville Co. N. Car. Wanted also maiden name of wife & her parentage.

(b) MORSE.—Wanted parentage of Mary Morse of Granville Co. N. Car, who mar. Charles Searcy 19 Aug. 1787.

(c) PROCTOR.—Wanted parentage of Mary Proctor who married Samuel Huff abt 1800. Prob. lived in Botetourt Co. Va. & removed to White Co. Tenn.—Mrs. Hugh V. Mercer, 3800 Zenith Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

15710. FORBES-MCIVER.—Wanted all information possible of the following families: Colin Forbes, native of Scotland, moved to Ireland then emigrated to America before the Rev. & finally settled in Elbert Co. Ga. Did he have Rev. record? His children were: John, James, Arthur & Elizabeth. John Forbes was licensed to preach the Gospel at Hopewell Presbyterian Church, after which he moved west. Wanted date of birth of third son Arthur

15711. MCFARLAND. —Wanted parentage & ancestry of each, of Margaret McFarland who married abt 1753 John Wilson, born in Londonderry, N. H. 6 April 1730, a soldier of the Rev. from Acworth, N. H.

(a) McCoy. — Wanted parentage of Polly McCoy who married John Wilson, Jr. abt 1793 in Acworth, N. H. John Wilson Jr. was born 1757 & died 1848.

(b) Humphrey. — Wanted parentage of Lydia Humphrey who married Thomas Olcott Jr. 18 Dec. 1760 at the First Presbyterian Church at Symmesbury. Thomas was a Rev. soldier from New Hartford, Conn. —Miss Mary Burt Rankin, 1234 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

15712. Horner-Lott. —Wanted all information possible of Samuel Harner Sr. who was born in Ireland 1794, died in Phila. Penna. 1870. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth Jane Goodwin. Was her mother Catherine Lott of the New Jersey family of Lott? —Mrs. Frances M. H. Brown, 738 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

15713. Estes. — Wanted parentage, brothers & sisters of Joel Estes born 1741 whose will was settled in Liberty, Mo. 1828. He married Annie Harris & their chil were: Joel born 1773 married 1793 Rachel Ward in Cabell Co. W. Va.; William born 1783, Henry Harris born 1789, Elisha born 1771, Peter born 1774, Thomas born 1793, Elizabeth born 1776, Littleberry born 1779, John born 1781, Spencer born 1785, Mary born 1787, Nancy born 1791, Sally born 1795. Joel Estes had a sister who married — Evans & had daughter Lucretia who married Leonard Brasfield.


15714. Crawford. —Wanted all possible information of John Crawford of Fayette Co. Pa., only son of Col. Wm. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by Indians in Wyandot Co. Ohio. Want particularly the name of John's wife, dates of his birth, marriage & death & name of place in Ky. to which he moved. Did he have other children beside William, Moses & Richard? —Mrs. John Wilson, Box 447, Station A, East Liverpool, Ohio.


(a) Crisp. —Wanted parentage, dates & maiden name of mother of John Crisp born abt 1790, place unknown, & died in Harrison Co. Ind. 27 May 1845. He had at least one child, Anthony Crisp, who had the following children: Robert, Almira, Harrison, Madison, Jefferson, Martha Emily, Margaret Eliza, Mahala who married Calvin Elzie & Garend.

(b) Wright. —Wanted parentage of Jemina Wright who married Richard Horton in West Chester, N. Y. Richard was a desc. of Barnabas Horton, the Pilgrim who helped found Southold, L. I. Wanted also parentage of Jemina Curry-Currie who married Richard's son Elijah, who served
in Rev. from Westchester Co. N. Y. & afterward moved to Penna.

(c) GATES.—Wanted all information possible of Philip Gates & of his wife Terrice Ann — who moved from Dublin, Ireland to Shenandoah Co. Va. abt 1834. Their children were: Andrew, John, Samuel, Philip, Eliza, Mary, Rebecca & Ann. All later moved to Ind. except Ann who with her husband — Rodheaver, remained in Woodstock, Va.—Mrs. Daisy Thomas Stratton, 511 N. Sunset Ave., Manhattan, Kansas.

15716. PARKER.—Benjamin Parker & his wife Sarah Foster had son Benjamin born 30 Jan. 1726/7, Reading, Mass. He married Thankful —. Wanted maiden name of Thankful, her dates of birth, marriage & death, also Benjamin Parker’s date of death.—Mrs. Wm. I. Kirkhuff, 1919 Fifth Street, Bradenton, Florida.

15717. STUCKSLAGER.—Charles Stuckslager (Stockslager) b March 16 1776, d Fayette Co. Apr. 21, 1860; m in Lancaster (?) Susannah Robinson b. Sept. 12, 1785, d Fayette Co. July 7, 1873. Children: 1. William b Oct. 18, 1805; 2. Mary (Polly) b Sept. 19, 1807; 3. Daniel b Jan. 1, 1809; 4. Susannah b March 14, 1810. These four children were born in Lancaster Co. Children after these were born in Fayette Co. Susannah Robinson Stuckslager was a daughter of Dunkin and Jennie (Jane) Doulin? Robinson of Lancaster Co. Wanted all possible information of Dunkin Robinson’s family; Jane ?— surname and family; and of any facts pertaining to Chas. Stuckslager, his parents and ancestry.

Ludwick Hoffman, b Easton, Pa. July 25, 1755 d Allegheny Co. 1833. Rev. pensioner (have full record) m 1777 Bucks Co. Catharine ? b Sept. 27, 1757, d 1843 Allegheny Co. Wanted surname and all possible information of Catharine’s family.

Son of these above: Lewis Hoffman, b Oct. 20, 1785, d 1866, m Eleanor Foster, b Nov. 7, 1783, d 1858. Both are buried in Allegheny Co. Eleanor Foster & Lewis Hoffman were probably married in what was then Washington Co., now Allegheny Co. about 1805. Wanted any and all information available about these Fosters.—Mrs. Helen Beam Stuckslager, 622 Market Street, McKeesport, Penna.

15718. BLAND.—Wanted parentage of Charles Bland born 2 Dec. 1765, died 26 Sept. 1842. He married 17 Jan. 1791 Phillis Pope, born 26 May 1773, died 26 Oct. 1818. These dates are from their Bible. The Lincoln Co. Ky. Court Records gives this marriage: “Charles Bland-Phillis Pope, 4 Jan. 1791, Thomas Pope, father.” Charles & Phillis Bland were living in Garrard Co. Ky. & his will is recorded there. Their children were: Thomas, Nancy, Sally, Mildred, Prudence, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Kisiah, James, Juliann, Charles Josiah, Hyram & Alexander. Wanted also maiden name of mother of Phillis & her aunces.—Mrs. Jessamine Bland James, 245 East Third St., Tucson, Arizona.

15719. JAY.—Peter Jay was the father of Chief Justice John Jay. Did this Peter have a brother John Jay born 5 April 1750, died 1810, was a Rev. soldier, lived in Goshen, N. Y. & afterwards in Chenango, near Binghamton, N. Y.?—Mrs. Ella S. McLanahan, Highland Hall, Hollidaysburg, Penna.

15720. HOYT-CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Moses Hoyt & also of his wife Bathsheba Crawford. He was “From near New York City”. The couple settled in Licking Co. Ohio abt 1800. Their children were: Elizabeth who married — Southard, Leonard, Robert, Vincent, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Silleck, Moses & William born 1811.—Miss Helen E. Hoyt, 937 Forsythe St., Toledo, Ohio.

15721. WALLER.—Wanted ancestry of Jesse Waller born 1759 in Berkeley Co. Va. died 1837 in Morgan Co. Ohio. He was pensioned for service in the Fort McIntosh Expedition 1778. Wanted also ancestry of his wife Mary Farley.

(a) ELYA-CLARK.—Wanted ancestry of Christopher Elya who died 1826 in western part of New York State, also ancestry of his wife Mary Clark.—William H. Waller, 72 Main Street, Canton, Penna.
The Special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 3, 1936, at 11:00 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read selections from the 89th Psalm and prayer, prepared by the Chaplain General.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Reed. State Regents: Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Shanklin, Miss Johnson. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Brundage.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved that 39 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Rowbotham. Carried.

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

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report 357 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the 357 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Lydia Craig, Tallahassee, Florida; Mrs. Maude Kerner Ring, Kernersville, North Carolina.

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

The State Regent of Texas requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Irene Fuller Kennedy as Organizing Regent at Kingsville, Texas.

Chapters at the following places have been requested authorized by State Regents: Yazoo City, Mississippi; New York City, New York; Lakeview, Oregon; Buffalo Valley, Covington, Dresden, Dickson, Mt. Juliet, Rogersville, Rutledge, Smithville and Watertown, Tennessee.

Authorization of Chapters at the following places has expired by time limitation: Donaldsonville, Minden and Plaquemine, Louisiana; Biloxi, Charleston, Como, Grenada, Hattiesburg, Tunica and University, Mississippi.

Chapters are requested re-authorized by the State Regents at Minden, Louisiana and Como, Mississippi.

The Zane's Trace Chapter at St. Clairsville, Ohio has met all requirements ac-
cording to the National By-laws and is now presented for confirmation.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

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

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of June 3, 1936, which were approved.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 A.M.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

Notice

The 1936 issue of the catalogue of papers in the Filing and Lending Bureau is now available. By action of the Executive Committee, it will be forwarded upon receipt of a request enclosing a 3¢ stamp to cover postage, and will not be distributed by the State Chairmen of this Committee to each Chapter Regent as formerly. Kindly address all requests for catalogues, papers and reservations for the lantern slides with lectures to National Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

OLIVE B. JOHNSON,
National Chairman.
### Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. Membership

**Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.**

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[883]
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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

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1936-1937

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[ 884 ]
<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regents Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water Street, Uniontown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. EUGENE A. RICHEY, 1720 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>MRS. THOMAS McCROSKEY, P. O. Box 52, Anchorage.</td>
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<td>MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS, Anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>MRS. CHESTER S. McMartin, 1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix.</td>
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<td>MRS. JOHN WALLACE CHAPPELL, 525 E. Speedway, Tucson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>MRS. HOMER FERGUS SLOAN, Willbeth Plantation, Marked Tree.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES HENRY MILLER, 2516 Broadway, Little Rock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG, 32 Bellvue Avenue, Piedmont.</td>
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<td>MRS. JOHN W. H. HODGE, 158 N. June St., Los Angeles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>MRS. CLARENCE H. ADAMS, 900 Pennsylvania St., Denver.</td>
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<td>MRS. WALTER K. REED, 550 Mapleton Ave., Boulder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER, 40 Kenyon St., Hartford.</td>
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<td>MISS MARY CLARISSA WELCH, 40 Thomson St., Hartford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER S. WILLIAMS, 101 Rodman Rd., Penny Hill, Wilmington.</td>
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<td>MRS. HOWARD G. ELY, 1204 W. 16th St., Wilmington.</td>
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<td>MISS LILLIAN CIENOWETH, 1350 Meridian Pl., Washington.</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>MRS. GUY VOORHEES WILLIAMS, 520 N. W. 12th Ave., Miami.</td>
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<td>MRS. E. M. BREYARD, 319 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee.</td>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN S. ADAMS, Belleview Road, Dublin.</td>
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<td>MRS. WM. HARRISON HIGHTOWER, North Church St., Thomson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE D. OAKLEY, 2110 Kake's Drive, Honolulu.</td>
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<td>MRS. RICHARD QUINN, 2171 Atherton Road, Honolulu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>MRS. F. B. LANEY, 865 Kenneth Ave., Moscow.</td>
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<td>MRS. WM. WESLEY BROTHERS, 730 N. Garfield Ave., Fairbanks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL, 111 W. Broadway, Mt. Carroll.</td>
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<td>MRS. THAYER KINGSLEY MORROW, 215 Columbia Terrace, Peoria.</td>
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<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>MISS BONNIE FARWELL, 1007 S. Center St., Terre Haute.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILBUR CLARK JOHNSON, 1709 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.</td>
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<td>IOWA</td>
<td>MRS. IMOGEN B. EMERY, 701 Highley Building, Cedar Rapids.</td>
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<td>MRS. HARRY E. NAREY, South Hill Ave., Spirit Lake.</td>
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<td>MISS MARION ELEANOR SEELEY, 1108 N. Buckeyes Ave., Abilene.</td>
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<td>MRS. A. R. Lacey, 1816 Irving Place, Shreveport.</td>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES M. FLOWER, 1105 N. First St., Monroe.</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>MRS. ARTHUR P. SHANKLIN, 916 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILBUR BUNNELL BLAKESLEE, 222 St. Dunstan Rd., Homeland, Baltimore.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM KENNEDY HERRIN, JR., 101 Cypress St., Clarksdale.</td>
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<td>MRS. J. FRED WOODSIDE, 435 S. Rife St., Dillon.</td>
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<td>MRS. A. J. RAHN, 113 Hawthorne St., Lewistown.</td>
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<td>MRS. FRANK W. BAKER, 4633 Farnam St., Omaha.</td>
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MRS. WILLIAM HENRY CLAPP,  
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Clemson College.  
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Clemson College.  
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Castlewood.  

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929 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida.  

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MRS. LOWEL FLETCHER HOBART  
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA  

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MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935  
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE, 1936  
MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE, 1936
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