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Editorial
The Advancement of American Music
International Relations of Our Navy in Peace Time
Daniel Decatur Emmett (Composer of "Dixie")
Famous Houses of Ohio
The Old "S" Bridges of Ohio
Early Cincinnati—Columbia 1788
The Ohio State Officers Club
Our Old Road
The Story of Schoenbrunn (Beautiful Spring)
Historic Markings by Ohio Daughters
Connecticut Box Lunch
Boudinot Citizenship Club Ritual
National Officers and Committees
Rediscovering the Nation's Records
Chapter Work Told Pictorially
Genealogical Department
National Board of Management, Official List of
National Committees, 1936-1937

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THE COMPACTNESS OF THE GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION AND ITS CENTRAL LOCATION IN CLEVELAND IS SHOWN IN THIS VIEW OF DOWNTOWN CLEVELAND.
OME is a symbol of security. Within its walls lies the future of our race. Whether rich or poor, humble or exalted, where the spirit of love and service is found there is life at its best. Good homes are needed today.

Settlers in a new country may live a communal life for awhile, their very existence depending upon cooperation and mutual protection. But with a growing sense of security, men seek to establish homes of their own. The family is the first unit in our social economy. The home is a man's castle and is held free from unwarranted intrusion. Its welfare is the concern of the state.

Here character is formed and attitudes toward life developed. At the mother's knee and around the family board, seeds are implanted which flower into life, whether for good or evil. The home should be a happy place to live in and should remain a sustaining power in the lives of those who go out from it.

HE Puritan has been considered a rather unlovely character, stern, unyielding and with an exaggerated sense of duty. Quite a different picture is presented in this precious message written by the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony to his wife of twenty years:

“Sweetheart: I was unwillingly hindered from coming to thee, nor am I like to see thee before the last day of this week . . . I shall want a band or two; and cuffs. I pray thee also send me six or seven leaves of tobacco dried and powdered. Have care of thyself this cold weather and speak to the folks to keep the goats well and out of the garden. If any letters be come for me, send them by this bearer. I will trouble thee no further. The Lord bless and keep thee, my sweet wife, and all our family; and send us a comfortable meeting.

“So I kiss thee and love thee ever and rest.

Thy faithful husband,

JOHN WINTHROP.”

EARS of purpose and consecration to duty kept these lives pure and sweet in that day as in this, and true homes produced good men.

Duty has become an unloved word, often entirely wanting in many philosophies of life. Over-emphasized in tender years, without love as a hand-maiden, without God for sustaining power, it has become an outcast often where most needed. Democracy depends upon duties well performed no less than upon freedom vigilantly defended. Autocracies rule when men cannot or will not govern themselves.

May thankful hearts be raised for the harvest of Christian lives founded upon eternal truths and nurtured in Christian homes!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.
The Advancement of American Music

JANET CUTTER MEAD

The Advancement of American Music was inaugurated by our State Regent, Mrs. John S. Haume, soon after her election to office in March, 1935, and a State Chairman appointed. The undertaking seemed stupendous but the cooperation of the chapters all over the state has been so fine and the interest in the idea so keen, that the project has taken hold and developed much more rapidly and satisfactorily than seemed possible at the outset.

A general survey of the project was presented at the meeting of the State Chairmen in Columbus in May, 1935. In June a letter was sent to each of the 117 chapter regents telling them of the plan and asking that they appoint a chapter chairman who would encourage the use of American music at chapter meetings, arranging if possible one entire program; also that through the chapters, the use of American music be stimulated in the schools; and that American music and musicians be recommended to their community,—not advocating our own music to the exclusion of all other but through an audience on programs, assisting it to its rightful place among the best music literature of the world.

The letter reminded the regents that: Josephine Forsyth's setting of the Lord's Prayer sung so beautifully at the 1934 Ohio State Conference is an addition to the devotionals of any chapter meeting; and "Still, Still with Thee" by Arthur Foote most suitable for a Memorial Service. Constitution Day could well make use of Edgar Stillman Kelley's setting of "The American's Creed" or a solo rendering of "America the Beautiful" as set by an American composer. October's Founders' Day might select compositions familiar to those D. A. R. pioneers or numbers by our American women composers, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Mary Turner Salter, Mabel Daniels, etc. Compositions of the season would be appropriate, "Autumn" by Edward MacDowell for example. November suggests the Pilgrims of 1620, possibly a cantata of that name or the piano composition, "A. D. 1620." Indian melodies as explored by Lieurance, Cadman, Loomis and others might be used at this season of the year, or Armistice Day observed by some appropriate composition as "To the Memory of a Soldier" by Russell Bennett. December offers an abundance of Christmas songs and collections of quaint old carols, many of them in interesting new settings. In our Ohio Filing and Lending Bureau is a paper "The Spirit of Christmas in Music" with old and new carols suggested in way of illustration. December being the birth month of Edward MacDowell, might well present a program of his compositions possibly woven into a reading of a play based upon his life by Ethel Glenn Hier. The New Year could open with selections from the pen of our three score and more Ohio composers. February with important birthdays suggests "Colonial Music" (for which a paper may be obtained from the Ohio Filing and Lending Bureau). Spring
with possible tree plantings might include compositions that sing of trees and early flowers. In May our Mothers could be honored in music and National Music Week observed. June with Flag Day offers brilliant marches by John Philip Sousa, also patriotic songs and national airs. Compositions by Margaret McClure Stitt, Bainbridge Crist or Jessie Gaynor will entertain the C. A. R., many of the numbers suitable for performance by the children themselves. Junior citizens, also, if invited to do so, would enjoy presenting a program for a D. A. R. meeting. Thus the chapters would indicate their approval of the study of American music now being carried on in many of our schools. Good Citizenship Day is an excellent time to recognize the work of such outstanding composers as Ernest Hutcheson, Leo Sowerby, Kate Chittenden and others, born outside our country, but who have chosen America and developed their talent here. Foreign born citizens in the community might enjoy presenting some of their native country folk songs. On Approved School Day, American settings of folk songs found in the region of many of the southern D. A. R. schools would be most appropriate.

The regents were also informed of the items that would appear each month in the “Ohio D. A. R. News,” offering suggestions for a program and mentioning various composers as their birth months occur (date and short characterization). Never forgetting our heritage from the “old masters” just as we remember our ancestors from the European countries, a link between the two groups of composers was made. These items were printed in the “News” one month in advance of their possible use. This year upon request, definite programs are being printed in the “News” to supplement these first items. The subjects are as follows: “Our American Music in Review”—“Compositions by American Women”—“Indian Melodies in American Music”—“Christmas Carols, Old and New”—“A Children’s Hour”—“The Spirit of Washington and Lincoln”—“European Classics in American Settings”—“Ohio Composers”—“May, the Month of National Music Week”—and “American Patriotism Expressed in Music.” The third year items will feature composers of one state or a group of states, thus helping to place our American Composers in their proper section of the country.

This same message was carried to the five District Meetings in the Fall of 1935. Here opportunity was given to ask questions about the work.

In the meantime, letters filled with questions kept coming in and the State Chairman decided that outlines suggesting music for use on programs of the months of the D. A. R. year and various special days must be made and copies sent to inquiring chapter chairmen. Therefore, after corresponding with the Music Division of the Library of Congress and spending a day there; interviewing music publishers who were most cooperative in sending complimentary numbers; and corresponding with or meeting many American composers whom the State Chairman knew, information was gathered concerning some 300 American composers and outlines completed in time for the State Conference in March. In addition to an outline for each month of the D. A. R. year, there are also suggestions for a program for Ellis Island, Approved Schools, a Memorial Service, and C. A. R. meeting—also a list of Ohio Composers and a General Reference outline. These (with many books, pamphlets and music) were placed on exhibition at the State Conference and members were given an opportunity to sign for such copies as they would like. Later this suggestion was also made at the meeting of chapter regents in Columbus. Altogether over 450 outlines have been sent out.

At the State Conference, in addition to the interest in these outlines, there was much enthusiasm over the American music presented at the various sessions. The music included Josephine Forsyth’s setting of the Lord’s Prayer; a response to prayer by Sumner Salter; songs by Ethel Glenn Hier and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, also a memorial singing of songs typical of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. On the opening night an organ recital of American compositions was played by Edward G. Mead, F. A. G. O. of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. At the Memorial Service, a new song “Flowers,” words by Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes Kerns, a member of the Wa-Wil-A-Way
Chapter, music by Edward G. Mead was sung by Mrs. William H. Lamprecht, Regent of the Moses Cleaveland Chapter. It was so well received that about eighty mimeographed copies are now in use in the chapters of the state.

The report of the State Chairman at this Conference showed that 100 of the 117 chapters had responded to the new project, most enthusiastic over programs of local historical interest, Indian melodies, Mountain Folk Songs, Christmas Carols, Sea Chanteys, Cow Boy Songs, Colonial music, compositions by eminent women, artist programs, one-composer hours and programs by children of the community. Several chapters reported a definite interest in the public school music. Some had interested outside organizations in American music. Many had "conquered the Star Spangled Banner." All are advancing American music as best fits their community, a part of a good national defense program, and this is as it should be. Music is one of the cultural arts, rules for the advancement of which are hard to lay down but the medium easily defined.

"Promotion of the cultural arts" was one of the reasons for the erection of the "architectural trilogy" of our National Headquarters in Washington. Since Ohio claims so long a list of workers in the cultural arts, it was quite natural that an effort be made to promote music which is one of these arts. Furthermore like all other D. A. R. chapters, the Ohio society is interested in encouraging that which is worth while and of vital importance to the all round progressive development of our nation. There are many compositions by Americans that satisfy human aspirations and are appropriate for use during the D. A. R. year. Only the D. A. R. members themselves who understand the society's program can recognize music appropriate to a chapter meeting. This makes any activity in American music on the part of the D. A. R. supplement rather than duplicate the work of the Music Federation. Both organizations are interested in advancing American Music but only the D. A. R. chapters are in a position to know the time and season when certain compositions will be effective.

It is an inspiration to have a part in the world-wide development of music which is so extensively shared by our own country, where music is being created that is attracting the attention of the most prominent European musicians. The Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution rejoices in this opportunity to assist in the Advancement of American Music.

Registrar General

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LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, Registrar General.
International Relations of Our Navy in Peace Time

LT. COM. CHARLES GODWIN MOORE, JR.

THE Navy is referred to frequently as "Our First Line of Defense." This is an accurate description of its primary mission. Fortunately the days of warfare and strife are few and if the Navy can exercise its function of protection by a mere potentiality it is better for the Navy and for the nation.

It is a common error to think of the Navy as only a fighting machine. The Navy itself is quite as proud of its peacetime record as its fighting efficiency, for its history is more than a gory past or a collection of incidents that closed on blood-soaked decks at nightfall. When we read the list of names of our modern destroyers we see that here is the roll call of some of the most illustrious men in early American life.

Our forty-eight sovereign states have given names to United States battleships; the names of American cities have been borne proudly by American cruisers. Our destroyers have been christened after Naval heroes whose patriotism and intrepidity created American history. Not for the United States Navy are those dramatic adjectives, all afire with thrill and significance—like GLORIOUS, COURAGEOUS, DAUNTLESS, and INDEFATIGABLE—that are flaunted by Britain's men-of-war. In contrast the names of our destroyers sound commonplace—O'BRIEN, PORTER, PAUL JONES, and JACOB JONES. Yet to any American school boy these latter names are more moving than any abstract terms for valor or virtue. They are a vital part of American history—these names so ordinary as to be unheeded excepting that the men who bore them were the same men who helped to launch and sustain the tentative republic that is today America.
Two qualifications these men had in common—they were American seamen and they were American patriots. Wilkes, the explorer; Perry, the diplomat; Maury, the scientist; Rodgers, Preble, Decatur, negotiators and statesmen—all were, first, men of the Navy. They were seamen in a day when the sea was an exacting relentless taskmaster. They were patriots when patriotism was more than an unexpressed feeling of gratitude for a priceless cultural and political heritage.

In no peacetime activity have the Navy’s contributions been more comprehensive than in the always delicate and frequently intangible field of diplomacy.

If our diplomacy is effective the Navy is not called into action to redress wrongs or to relieve oppression. The Navy’s interest in a workable diplomacy is vital and the Navy’s contributions to peacetime diplomacy while usually indirect are substantial. Every American Naval officer today when abroad is an accredited representative of his country, though necessarily but few of the instances in which Americans have benefited by such capable representation have been publicly chronicled or widely heralded. Yet during the present year 117 officers of the Navy have been granted permission by Congress to accept medals and citations awarded them by foreign governments in recognition of their services in the promotion of friendly international relations.

Research scholars of early American history will discover that the foreign policy of the United States has been sponsored always and frequently promulgated by American Naval officers. In fact much of America’s early diplomatic history reads like the collective biographies of her first saltwater diplomats.

Those seventeenth century racketeers which are called by historians “The Barbary Corsairs” were brought to terms by a diplomacy at the muzzles of American Naval frigate guns. One hundred and thirty years ago the Dey of Algiers resorted to more subtle means. Insolently demanding a greater tribute for protection from the United States, the Dey unleashed his pirates upon American merchantmen. The demands of the Dey were met with a practical demonstration of trade protection. Sailing under the traditional American banner of “Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute” our Government sent to the Mediterranean an infant Navy, small in numbers but resolute of purpose and under the command of those lusty maritime diplomats, Rodgers, Preble, and Decatur, whose names are synonymous with much of the early glories of the republic. In 1803 Preble and Rodgers forced the Emperor of Morocco to reaffirm the treaty which his father had made with the United States in 1786—a time when America had just emerged from the Revolution and had had no opportunity to provide for the national defense. Within less than a month, by proper show of force, Rodgers and Preble had secured an honorable treaty with Morocco without the payment of a cent of tribute. After similar persuasive measures of our sailor diplomats had been employed, Tripoli followed the example of Morocco and waived all right to tribute. Ultimately in 1815 Commodore Decatur brought the Dey of Algiers to terms and was co-signer with William Shaler of a treaty which insured, in the words of Willis Fletcher Johnson (America’s Foreign Relations, Vol. I), “the abolition of the hateful and humiliating tribute which we had regularly paid down to that time.” John Bassett Moore says of this:

“Decatur * * * compelled the Dey on June 30 to agree to a treaty by which it was declared that no tribute, under any name or form whatever, should again be required from the United States. No other nation had ever obtained such terms.”

Not all of the Navy’s diplomatic work,
however, has been conducted by such violent and aggressive tactics. Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry was one of the most distinguished exemplars of the Naval diplomat. Without the firing of a single hostile shot, Perry succeeded in persuading the Japanese to open up their country to foreign intercourse after over two centuries of seclusion. His achievement was of more than national significance; it was an epochal event of world-wide importance. Far from forcing Japan to reestablish intercourse with the outside world by threatening measures, Perry succeeded in selling the idea so thoroughly to the rulers of Japan that it seemed to the latter almost as though they had themselves initiated the transformation.

It was a quarter of a century later that Korea entered into treaty relations with the western world. Again the United States led the way, and again a Naval officer was a diplomatic agent. To quote from John Bassett Moore’s diplomatic history of that period:

“Korea, the Land of the Morning Calm, continued, long after the opening of China and Japan, to maintain a rigorous seclusion. Efforts to secure access had invariably ended in disaster. On May 20, 1882, however, Commodore Shufeldt, United States Navy, invested with diplomatic powers, succeeded, with the friendly good offices of Li Hung Chang, in concluding with the Hermit Kingdom the first treaty made by it with a western power. The last great barrier of national nonintercourse was broken down.”

It was Commodore Kearny who commanded the Far Eastern squadron of the United States Navy at the time of the “opium war” between Great Britain and China and who, by his foresight, obtained for the United States the “most favored nation” principle upon the conclusion of the war. Kearny secured from the Chinese commissioners the explicit assurance that whatever trade concessions were made to Great Britain should be extended equally to the United States. His insistence upon this principle resulted in the first “open door” for all nations on equal terms. Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, gave the phrase “open door in China” to the world in 1899, but the principle was established in 1840 by the wise and resolute action of an American commodore ably advised by an American consul.

The spectacular diplomatic feats of a Kearny or a Perry are not apt to be repeated in our times. They belong to a period before the world was girdled with cables, when radio was undiscovered, fast liners unknown, and airplanes undreamed
of. The ease of modern communications has relieved both diplomat and naval officer of much responsibility which he had to assume in an earlier period. But if the “open door of China” is no longer wide open and if the Empire of Japan is not so open as before, it is not because the treaties negotiated by our early maritime statesmen were poorly conceived or improperly executed. The more direct and less subtle diplomacy of an earlier period may have had its drawbacks but it was swiftly achieved and usually effective.

Today the relationship between the Navy and diplomacy is just as intimate and just as real. Whenever foreign policies are formulated in present day Washington, our State Department usually recognizes and gives consideration to the Naval implications involved. Once the direct action of our Navy in diplomacy made history. Now the indirect influence of the Navy behind our diplomacy achieves international relations—fruitful, peaceful, enduring.

The importance of the Navy’s role in national defense is seldom questioned. The Navy’s achievements in diplomacy are recognized, at least partially. But how many American citizens know that the Navy’s errands of mercy have saved more lives than all its guns have ever destroyed. In 1832 a famine in the Loo Choo Islands off the China coast brought United States men-of-war with cargoes of food and medicine in their first voyage of knighthood. During the latter part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century the ships of our Navy rushed relief to many foreign countries stricken by earthquake or volcanic eruption: the Greek Island of Chios in the Aegean Sea in 1881; the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent, in the Caribbean in 1902; Jamaica in 1907—to mention a few.

Nineteen hundred twenty three was the peak year in the Navy’s long record of humanitarian achievements. In his annual report to the President at the close of that eventful year the Secretary of the Navy said:

“The work done by the Navy for humanity during the past year would justify its existence, even though it never fires another shot in war.”

Particularly in that year was it the privilege of the American Navy to be the agent of the American people in some of the most notable emergencies of modern times. Thousands of lives of every nationality, including our own, were rescued from the strife-torn, burning city of Smyrna by the American naval forces in the Mediterranean. Under the supervision of the American naval forces 262,000 Greeks and Armenians alone were removed from the danger area. In the same report to the President that year the Secretary of the Navy said:

“The work of the bluejacket was varied, from carrying a baby in his arms, or a cripple on his back, or acting as porter for household goods. All this was a part of the day’s work, and our sailors did it with an untiring cheerfulness and efficiency which reflected credit on the American manhood they typified.”

Simultaneously with these emergencies in the Near East equally pressing ones were arising in the Far East. In the same month of the Smyrna disaster Japan was being visited by earthquake, tidal wave, fire, and its concomitants of famine and desolation. The whole world rushed to the succor of the stricken nation, but the first foreign naval vessels to reach Japan were a division of American destroyers led by the U.S.S. STEWART. The services to the stricken peoples in Japan by the entire United States Asiatic Fleet constitute one of the brightest pages in history of the United States Navy. In addition to supplying food and medicine to the destitute, the Navy, at the solicitation of the Japanese, erected temporary hospitals where its medical officers treated the suffering. The arrival of the naval vessels was a godsend to Americans and other foreign refugees, as it afforded the only facilities for their evacuation from the earthquake zone. Razing the demolished American Consulate, American sailors established it anew in camp. They searched for and buried American dead; rescued valuables and securities of American and foreign firms; recovered and reclaimed for them thousands of dollars’ worth of property. The ships manufactured water and supplied it to the needy ashore. They continued furnishing medical assistance and supplies until the arrival of transports, which they assisted in unloading and establishing in
relief stations ashore. Their work completed, the American forces took their departure from Japan, leaving behind them (in the words of the American ambassador) “a glow of admiration and gratitude that will live for years to come.”

Less than two months after the events recorded above the United States Navy was in the van of an emergency relief expedition to Chile following a disastrous earthquake and tidal wave that swept the West coast of South America in November, 1923.

Were we in search of an individual example of humanitarian achievement that best illustrated the Navy’s long career in rescue operations we could do no better than to single out the exploit of the U. S. S. BAINBRIDGE in the Sea of Marmora in December, 1922. Concerning this incident the Secretary of the Navy reported to the President in part:

“One of the outstanding deeds of mercy and heroism which adds new luster to the record of the United States Navy was the rescue of 482 of the officers, crew, and passengers of the French military transport VINH-LONG by the commanding officer and crew of the U. S. S. BAINBRIDGE in the Sea of Marmora on December 16, 1922.

“Twice blown from the side of the burning transport by the force of explosions on board, and under fire from a barrage of exploding ammunition and debris, the officers and crew of the BAINBRIDGE clung to their task of rescuing the panic-stricken passengers of the burning ship. As a desperate solution of the problem of remaining alongside, after being blown a ship’s length from the VINH-LONG, the commanding officer of the BAINBRIDGE, Commander W. A. Edwards, ordered full speed ahead on his ship, rammed the transport, and wedged the destroyer’s bow into the side of the doomed vessel.

“From this point of vantage, securely locked in the gaping hole of the VINH-LONG which he had made, the captain of the BAINBRIDGE directed the work of rescue. In the gathering dawn, aided by the illumination from the burning ship, the small boats of the BAINBRIDGE scoured the surrounding water and picked up scores of men, women, and children who had leaped over the side. Meanwhile the remaining hundreds of passengers, crew, and officers still on board were conducted to the safety afforded by the destroyer. Out of a total of 495 souls on board 482 were rescued by the BAINBRIDGE.”

At the present moment ships of our Navy lie just off the coast of a country in the throes of a great civil war. The contending factions each champion ideologies foreign to American concepts. Our men-of-war, while maintaining grim neutrality, remain alert to rescue their hard-pressed compatriots and to furnish such asylum as humanitarianism may dictate to all foreign non-combatants.

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.
DANIEL DECATUR EMMETT, COMPOSER OF "DIXIE"

BIRTHPLACE OF MR. EMMETT AS IT NOW APPEARS

CABIN HOME WITH "UNCLE DAN" IN DOORWAY
Daniel Decatur Emmett
Composer of “Dixie”
Daisy Lane Heard

Mount Vernon has various things in which her citizens take pride—even her name. She has sent out from her borders men to become colonels, generals, statesmen, foreign ministers and many others to fill places of prominence. Here lived Hon. Columbus Delano, who presented for the nomination for the presidency, Abraham Lincoln as the “splitter of rails.” Mr. Delano afterwards became Secretary of the Interior under President Grant. “Old Kenyon” one of the pioneer colleges of the Middle West, lies but a few miles away, and, so, we might continue indefinitely.

It is a well known truth, however, that the lesser things sometimes outweigh the greater. Thus we find that it is the little song “Dixie” which really has brought lasting fame to Mount Vernon and Ohio, because its writer was born here.

Daniel Decatur Emmett, son of Abraham and Sarah (Zerick) Emmett, was born October 29, 1815. (Part of the house in which he first saw the light of day is still standing.) He was the eldest of five children. He spent his childhood much as other boys of his day. He perhaps swam in, or played on the banks of the Kokosing. He at least had haunts that he learned to love. There being no public schools, at that time, his education was limited. At the age of thirteen he began work in a newspaper office. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, as a fifer, but was discharged July 8, 1835 by civil process on account of his youth. His grandfather, John Emmett, who came from Augusta County, Virginia, was a Revolutionary Soldier. His father entered the army in the War of 1812, and did creditable service.

He was from a musical family. At about the age of fifteen he composed “Old Dan Tucker,” which gained wide popularity. (Tucker was his father’s dog and Dan himself.) We find him at the age of twenty traveling with Dan Rice and other showmen as a musician. He exercised his genius on various instruments and became an expert drummer. He went to New York in the early forties and with three others organized the first negro minstrelsy. He played the violin and sang. He also designed their costumes, white trousers, striped calico shirt, and blue calico spiked-tailed coats. They made their first appearance on the Bowery. When Dan sang the audience went into an uproar. They then organized what was known as the “Virginia Minstrels” and gave performances in New York and Boston.

In the spring of 1859 Jerrie Bryant asked him one Saturday evening to have a new walk-round for Monday night. The next day was a rainy Sunday and he looked out of the window and thought of the Sunny South. He turned around, sat down at his table and within an hour had composed the words and tune of “Dixie.” Monday it was produced and took immediately. The Confederate soldiers adopted it as their song which widened its popularity.

After the close of the War with the States he traveled with famous minstrel troupes, and was a favorite everywhere. In 1868 he quit the stage and a longing came upon him for his boyhood home. In spite of the pleadings of family and friends he returned to Mt. Vernon, bought an acre of ground north of the city, near his mother’s place of birth. Here he erected a small cabin.

Here he had a frugal living, writing copies of “Dixie” and even cutting wood. Paul Kester, author and play writer, (another famous Mt. Vernon boy) heard of his condition and secured for him a weekly allowance from the New York Actor’s Fund.

He died on June 28, 1904 but his well beloved “Dixie” is still sung everywhere, and, wherever the melody is heard it receives the homage of a national anthem.
(TOP) OHIO'S FIRST CAPITOL, BUILT IN 1800-1801
(CENTER) TOLEDO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, BUILT 1853
(BOTTOM) CHILlicothe's FIRST CHURCH, BUILT IN 1797
SALLY DE FOREST CHAPTER HOUSE, NORWALK, OHIO, ONE OF THE FEW CHAPTER HOUSES IN OHIO, GENTEROUSLY GIVEN BY FORMER NORWALKIANS, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM A. FISHER OF DETROIT. THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE CHAPTER SINCE MARCH 13, 1929, AND SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINED BY ACTIVE MEMBERS WHO HAVE MADE IT BOTH A CIVIC AND SOCIAL CENTER.

THERE ARE MANY LANDMARKS IN OHIO ASSOCIATED WITH OUR HISTORY, BUT ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING IS GRANT'S SCHOOLHOUSE, THE LITTLE WHITETASHED BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE, ERECTED IN 1804, LOCATED IN GEORGETOWN, OHIO, WHERE ULYSSES S. GRANT RECEIVED HIS EARLY EDUCATION. IT HAS BECOME A NATIONAL SHRINE, VISITED EACH YEAR BY THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS. TALIAFERRO CHAPTER, GEORGETOWN, OHIO.
LEFT) FORT GREENVILLE CHAPTER, GREENVILLE, OHIO, HAS JUST COMPLETED A NOTABLE PROJECT IN RESTORING THE OLDEST BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE IN DARKE COUNTY, ERECTED IN 1840, AND LANDSCAPING THE TWO-ACRE TRACT ON WHICH IT STANDS. MISS HELEN FLOWMAN, AN ACTIVE LOCAL MEMBER, WHO TAUGHT IN THIS BUILDING, WILL BE A GUEST OF HONOR AT THE DEDICATION.

(RIGHT) LOG CABIN AND COMMUNITY HOUSE IN SERPENT MOUND PARK. SYCAMORE CHAPTER, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO


(RIGHT) CLARIDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BUILT IN 1831, IS SAID BY ARCHITECTS TO BE THE SECOND BEST NEW ENGLAND TYPE OF CHURCH ON THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE. CHILDS TAYLOR’S SONS AND DAUGHTER WERE AMONG THE ORGANIZING MEMBERS. THIS LINEAGE IS STILL WELL REPRESENTED. FROM IT THREE MINISTERS WERE ORDAINED AND FIVE MISSIONARIES. CHILDS TAYLOR’S CHAPTER, CLARIDON, OHIO.


(LEFT) THE COL. JOHN JOHNSTON INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE, AT UPPER PIQUA, OHIO, MARKED BY THE PIQUA CHAPTER, OHIO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, JUNE 14, 1906, IS SAID TO BE ONE OF TWO AGENCY HOUSES STILL IN EXISTENCE. OWNED BY MRS. J. W. MORRIS.

(RIGHT) GALIPOLIS (FR. CITY OF THE GAULS), SETTLED IN 1790 BY A COLONY OF FRENCH, IS THE SECOND OLDEST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN OHIO. FRENCH COLONY CHAPTER, GALIPOLIS, OHIO, HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN DESIGNATING POINTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY, AND HAS CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO RESTORATION OF THE "OUR HOUSE," FAMOUS CENTURY-AND-A-QUARTER-OLD TAVERN WHICH HOUSED GENERAL LAFAYETTE AND HIS ENTOURAGE IN 1825 WHEN HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES ON HIS LAST TOUR.
ONE of the most interesting of the Ohio "S" bridges was the one at Hendrysburg. A fantastic tale was told concerning it to the effect that the bridge builder and the driver of the stage coach were in love with the same girl and that the builder planned that the driver would break his neck there. This bridge became famous for its peculiar structure. Ripley in "Believe it or not" featured it as "one of the oddities of America". Its curves may be imagined; it had an airplane of 90 ft., the wall on the north side 203 ft. and on the south side 216 ft. It is claimed that only two minor accidents occurred in this bridge. Completed in 1826, the men who improved the road in 1913 found its arch solid and rigid.

The real story of this bridge is not so tragic but not less interesting. An Irishman, John McCartney, kept an inn near the creek. An Englishman, Benjamin H. Latrobe, U. S. Engineer and architect of bridges, stopped at McCartney's inn while planning and designing the bridge. When McCartney, a stone mason, solicited the contract for furnishing freestone and building the bridge, the engineer sneeringly suggested that McCartney could not build a bridge, McCartney replied that he could build any bridge that any Englishman could plan. "The architect accepted the challenge thinking that the Irishman would refuse to build it but with Irish tenacity, McCartney carried it out to the letter. The engineer was so pleased with the bridge that he took McCartney to Maryland and they built another one just like it over the Patapsco River. A great grand-daughter of McCartney made research in Washington, D. C., and discovered that the original contract called for $1587.75 but "because of novelty," a bonus of $1000 was given.

The automobile and the speeding that followed its coming wrote the death warrant for crooked bridges. Much was spoken and written about them as "menaces to life and safety," although when one of our governors placed white crosses on the road wherever an accident had happened, the crosses were numerous and conspicuous on level stretches. Were the objectors more interested in greater speed than in safety? The Hendrysburg bridge was early attacked, the people who lived near, always proud of its weird curves, protested, the postmaster, J. M. Burson in 1929 protested
in a parody on “Woodman, spare that tree,” with the aid of the Ohio A and H Society, the bridge was given a reprieve. In 1932, it was again threatened. The discussion waxed warm and bitter. As in days of old, highwaymen were looked upon as ruthless destroyers of life and property, so our modern highwaymen were regarded as destroying iconoclasts. Again, Mr. Burson appealed to the poetic muse but all in vain, the road was built over the bridge and twenty feet of earth buried its “graceful curves.”

The question most often asked about the “S” bridges is “Why were they so built?” Many answers have been given. A lady 84 years old, says her father told her that the heavy loads carried made a shifting of weight from side to side best. Other solutions offered are “Irish built and Englishmen planned—there was a fight over every bridge.” “They were paid for by the foot and men knew ‘the shortest path between two points is a straight line.’” An engineer suggested that the force of the greater amount of water of early times was more easily sustained by a crooked bridge. A stone mason says these bridges were dry masonry (without mortar) and would not stand if straight. An ingenious old man said they were not “S’s” but “Z’s” for Zane who made the trail for the road.

Research has revealed the real reason. The law which established the road required that “on the hills and in the bridges, there must be curvatures.” The idea was that a stream of water would flow straight down a hill and if the road was curved, it would prevent gullies cut in the road. The law also required “Thank-you-marms,” ridges built of earth across the road to divide the water streams.

Curiously enough, the D. A. R.’s part in the bridge controversy was brought about by a lady who was not one of them. Dr. Shinnick invited the writer to meet the Muskingum Chapter and read a paper about the “Old Bridges.” She was anxious to save a small bridge by her home. It had been built by John Burley who owned the land thereabout. It is straight and wide. At this meeting and at others which followed, resolutions were adopted and all signed the papers which were later sent to Governor White and the heads of the highway department appealing that some of the bridges be left as memorials to the pioneers that built them. These gentlemen graciously granted these requests and several bridges were left and the road built around them.
Early Cincinnati—Columbia 1788

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART
Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R.

THE beautiful Ohio valley was described by George Washington, after his trip on horseback, surveying and prospecting for Lord Fairfax, as a rich and beautiful country. But the land between the Miamis had been made so undesirable and dangerous by the Indians, the white man hesitated to bring his family into this valley.

It was only through the enthusiasm and enterprise of Major Benjamin Stites, a New Jersey trader who had moved to Pennsylvania, that a settlement was made later. He was in Washington, in the summer of 1786, near Limestone (now Maysville) where he “headed a party of Kentuckians in pursuit of Indians who had stolen some horses.” While the Indians escaped Major Stites gained a view of this rich valley between the Great and Little Miamis as far as the present site of Xenia, Ohio. He was so delighted with this country, that he determined to conquer the Indians and bring New Jersey families here.

After discussing his plans with Judge John Cleves Symmes of Trenton, New Jersey, a member of Congress at that time and a man of prominence and influence, a company of twenty-four New Jersey gentlemen was formed similar to that of the Ohio Company, as proprietors of the proposed purchase. Howe’s History of Ohio (Vol. 11—page 23), states: “Among these were Gen. Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot and Dr. Witherspoon, as well as Judge Symmes and Stites.” August 1787, Judge Symmes petitioned Congress for a grant of land, but before the bargain was closed, he made arrangements with Stites to sell him 10,000 acres of the best land.

November 18th, 1788, Major Stites and about twenty people landed below the mouth of the Little Miami River and laid out the future village of Columbia. This is now part of Cincinnati and about five miles from Government Square.

These families were people of means, well educated and had had an active part in the civic life of their respective towns. Most, if not all, of the men were officers in the Revolutionary War. With Major Stites and his family, were Col. Oliver Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Goforth, Francis Dunlavy, Major Kibbey, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Col. Brown, Mr. Hubbel, Captain Flinn, Jacob White and John Riley, with their families. This settlement was populous and successful. Block houses were erected at once to protect the women and children; then log cabins were built. The doors and windows and other necessary woodwork were secured by breaking up the boats they had used in coming down the Ohio River.

As the Indians at this time were all gathered at Fort Harmar to effect a treaty with the whites, the settlement at Columbia had no trouble from that quarter and was free to farm the rich bottoms known then as now, as “Turkey Bottoms”. As this land had been used for farm purposes by the Indians, the ground was rich and yielded large crops. Wild game was plentiful but bread and salt were luxuries, as their supply was soon exhausted. The women and children learned which roots to dig up, dry and grind into a substitute for flour. There is a tradition that this fertile valley yielded 963 bushels of corn the first season, supplying both Fort Washington and the settlers.

Years later, Oliver M. Spencer, the son of Col. Spencer, wrote a sketch of his life at Columbia and his capture by the Indians. He wrote, among many other things of interest: “An inhabitant of New England or New Jersey or some parts of Maryland, would scarcely think it creditable that in hills four feet apart, were four or five stalks, one and one-half inches in diameter and fifteen feet in height, bearing two or three ears of corn, of which some were so far from the ground, that to pull them an ordinary man was obliged to stand on tiptoe.

Again to quote from this delightful story: “I well recollect that in 1791, so scarce and dear was flour, that the little
that could be afforded in families was laid by to be used only in sickness, or for the entertainment of friends, and although corn was abundant, there was but one mill (Wickerham’s) a floating mill, on the Little Miami, near where Turpin’s now stands (1834) it was built in a small flat boat tied to the bank, its wheel turning slowly with the natural current running between the flat and a small pirogue anchored in the stream, and on which one end of its shaft rested; and having only one pair of small stones, it was at the best barely suffi cient to supply meal for the inhabitants of Columbia and the neighboring families; and sometimes, from low water and other unfavorable circumstances, it was of little use, so that we were obliged to supply deficiency from hand-mills, a most laborious mode of grinding.”

At the age of twelve years, young Oliver Spencer, accompanied his sisters to an entertainment at Fort Washington. The lad tiring of the festivities, and his sisters being easily persuaded to stay over night, returned with several friends who were going by boat. About two miles above the Fort, they were attacked by Indians. One of the men who had been drinking, upset the boat in his fright; Mrs. Coleman, so goes the tale, was saved by her full skirts which held her above water while she “floated to safety” and was cared for at the Fort. Oliver was, however, captured, and lived with the Indians for two years. His life during this time is a tale by itself.

Later he lived with his family at 123 Broadway, Cincinnati, where the old Chief and others visited him, as they became very fond of him and treated him quite kindly toward the last of his captivity. His son, Henry Spencer, was mayor of Cincinnati for fourteen years. Four generations of this family have been members of the Cincinnati Chapter and at present, the great grandmother and the granddaughter are members and the great granddaughter will be transferred from the Children of the American Revolution this Fall.

To again quote from this little book: “Fresh in my remembrance is the rude log house, the first humble sanctuary of the first settlers of Columbia, standing amidst the tall forest trees, on the knoll, and where now (1834) is a grave-yard (and the ruins of a Baptist meeting house of later years). There on the holy Sabbath, we were wont toassemble to hear the word of life; but our fathers met with their muskets and rifles prepared for action, and ready to report any attack of the enemy. And while the watchman on the walls of Zion was uttering his faithful and pathetic warning, the sentinels without, at a few rods distant, with measured step were pacing the walks, and now standing and with strained eyes, endeavoring to pierce through the distance, carefully scanning every object that seemed to have life or motion.”

All that now remains of this historic spot, is the little cemetery on the high knoll where the Baptist church once stood. It was rapidly being absorbed by industry, when the Historic Sites Committee of the Cincinnati Chapter undertook its restoration. The Arthur St. Clair Club of the then Children of the Republic, kept the fence mended and located descendants of these fine pioneers, securing their co-operation in restoring tombstones and in supplying implements for their use in keeping the place in repair.

On July 4th, 1889, a centennial celebration was held and the first monument that has been “erected over the graves of pioneers in the North West” was erected here, a Corinthian pillar of Ohio freestone, secured from the old Post Office that stood at Fourth and Vine Streets.

An interested group of Cincinnatians is endeavoring to have the city purchase ten acres of surrounding ground now available —convert it into a Memorial Park to these worthy men and women and include a very beautiful driveway into the cemetery, thus preserving for all time this, one of the most sacred and historic places in the North West Territory.
The Ohio State Officers Club

MRS. CHARLES F. RATHBURN
President

To Mrs. Nelson High of Cincinnati is given the distinction of being the founder of the Ohio State Officers Club. Having attended a meeting of the National Officers Club in Washington where she had gone as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Kite, Honorary Vice President General, of Cincinnati, she returned home so deeply impressed with the idea of the opportunities of such an organization to increase friendly relationships among the Daughters as well as the promotion of patriotic interests of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that she immediately began planning for the organization of a similar club for the State Officers in her own state.

Thereupon a call was sent out to all state officers, chapter regents and vice regents, both past and present, to a meeting to be held on the Monday prior to the opening of the State Conference in Springfield in March, 1924. At this meeting the club was organized with a charter membership of 193, the club pin was adopted, and the officers were elected for a three year term.

Since that time the Monday preceding the State Conference has been reserved as State Officers Day.

The club has grown in popularity and interest, the present membership now numbering 235 with a Memorial Roll of forty. The following presidents have served most efficiently: Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Xenia; Mrs. Nelson High, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charles Kerns, Hillsboro; Mrs. James Donahue, Cleveland; and Mrs. Charles Rathburn, Middleport. The present official roster includes: President, Mrs. Charles F. Rathburn, First Vice President, Mrs. William Blicke; Second Vice President, Mrs. Chas. A. Myers; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Earl M. Tilton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Tizzard; Treasurer, Miss Charlotte Burton; Directors: Mrs. Charles Mains, Sr.; Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Mrs. Carroll V. Butman, Mrs. Paul R. Minich, Mrs. Robert Lee Hamilton.

Aside from its social activities the club is noteworthy for the bestowal of many valuable and choice gifts. The first gift to be presented was the D. A. R. colors to the State Society. The next year a chair was purchased in Constitution Hall honoring Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Vice Regent of Ohio for life (now deceased). As a gesture of her appreciation Mrs. Foraker responded by presenting a cup and saucer, once the property of Thomas Jefferson, the same to be placed in the Ohio Room, Memorial Continental Hall. In honor of Mrs. A. C. Brant, Past State Regent, two chairs and a stool done in exquisite needlework by Mrs. Kent Hamilton, also a Past State Regent, were placed in the Ohio Room. In appreciation of Mrs. Brant’s untiring efforts to the time of her death in behalf of Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Hall at Oxford, Ohio, fifty dollars was given by the club toward the furnishing of the Mary Brant Room in that building. In the Ohio Room, Memorial Continental Hall may also be found as gifts of the Ohio State Officers Club a colonial chandelier, a large Persian rug (a joint gift with the State Society), a handsome registration book and desk appointments.

Other gifts presented by the club are $100.00 to Constitution Hall, a miniature of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, our honored Past President General, of Cincinnati, for Memorial Continental Hall, and a large silk Ohio Flag with standard and cover to the State Society.

Thus it may be seen the Ohio State Officers Club has become an important asset to the State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and that it will continue as such is evidenced by its steady growth and the increasing interest of its members.
THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AN OLD TAVERN WHICH HAS STOOD FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY ON THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD. IT SERVED AS A STAGE-COACH STOP THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF WESTERN MIGRATIONS

Our Old Road
CAROLINE M. ZIMMERMAN
Lagonda Chapter, Springfield, Ohio

TO those who live near the broad white highway which points straight toward the setting sun across the state called “the beautiful,” better known by its more familiar Indian appellation, “Ohio,” there sometimes come fleeting glimpses of the colorful pageantry of long ago. Here, on this “broad and ample road, whose dust is gold, and pavement stars,” here where still is enacted so large a part in the passing show of a nation’s busy life we yet find a glory that is past.

There is something intensely human about our old National Road. As the setting for man’s endeavor, it vies in interest with the Appian Way, the Cours St. André of France, or Watling Street of England. It is the avenue through which countless migrations passed in the days of settling our West. To know it well is to know a great and important part of the story of our nation’s growth and development. As a civilizer, as a unionizer and promoter of peace and prosperity among the states, it takes precedence over public schools and the press. For that we love it. It holds for us much of the character of a shrine, like the homes of our ancestors,—save that the old road has a universal, a national appeal. What tragedy, what comedy, what romance, what poetry of the past still cling to it!

A century ago, through Ohio, as through a great gateway, there stretched long white lines of pioneers, “movers”—caravans of settlers from New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, all converging through Ohio to take advantage of the good straight road to the West. “Out to the Indian’ne!” they went, and far beyond, over the fertile farming lands of Illinois; they crossed the broad Mississippi, and the muddy Missouri, spreading over the wide states of the plains; on into the Rockies their wagons lumbered, and if their bones were not left to bleach on the arid desert sands, they reached at last the gold coast of California, halted.
only by the vast ocean that girds its shores.

It is said that during those decades when migration westward was at its height the stream of covered wagons through Ohio was almost continuous. Some early chroniclers would have us believe that every farmhouse was an inn, and every farmer along the road an innkeeper. And perhaps that is not far from fact. We were close enough to pioneering ourselves to know how to sympathize with those who were just beginning, yet established enough to be able to help those who were passing through.

Traffic was heavy everywhere. Stagecoach companies sprang up throughout the State, their gaily colored trappings gleaming in the sun, the bells on their horses jingling in the wind, the winding of their horns coming over the hills. Companies vied with each other in the comfort and magnificence of their coaches, the fleetness of their horses, the skill of their drivers. Those that could not keep the pace were fast absorbed by those that could. When a President, a great statesman or other public dignitary, passed, his coach was known not only by the splendor of its equipage, but by the banners that it bore. Outriders sometimes went before to herald his approach. People turned out en masse to honor and acclaim him. President Van Buren thus passed over the road in the memorable campaign of 1840, as did his rival, William Henry Harrison, of log-cabin and hard-cider fame. Henry Clay was a frequent and welcome traveler here, coming up from his Kentucky home at Lexington, on his way to Washington, to pass over the road he had done so much to promote.

It was the stagecoach and tavern era in Ohio, a gay, lively, sociable era in our state—that which coincided with those migrations West! Innkeeping became a profitable, an honorable calling in those days, supplying food to the hungry, comfort to the sick, and rest to the weary. The great open hearth, often six or seven feet in length, filled to capacity with burning logs from the forest near by, shed its glow upon the tired wayfarer drying his wet garments, and warming him to drowsy, restful, sleep. The inn table supplied him with nourishing food, for our farmers were industrious, our soil productive, our game plentiful, our native maple trees yielded tons of delicious, energizing sugar, while swarms of wild bees provided quantities of excellent honey. Taverns of all sorts sprang up along the road. There were those that catered especially to the aristocratic stagecoach clientele, or those that served to a humbler, less meticulous, patronage good nourishing food at a lesser price. There were "waggoners' stands" and "drovers' stands" without number. The old road creaked under the grinding burden of slow moving Conestogas heavy with grain on their way to Baltimore, or rang with the clattering hoofs of fleet coach-horses, while the air resounded with jingling bells, cracking whips, and the cries of the drover, as he urged his cattle forward. It was a picturesque, a motley crowd, then, as now, that passed over the old road, which, many decades later, lay half asleep when steam cars and trolleys held sway,
but which, in this age of rubber and cement, has been restored to new life and activity.

How came this old road into being? Let us see. By an Act of Congress, passed April 30, 1802, provision was made for the creation of the state of Ohio which was admitted to the Union the following year. By this same Act, Congress provided for the building of roads to the state and through the state by the appropriation to that purpose of five percent of the funds derived from the sale of public lands within the newly created commonwealth.

Progress in road building, however, was slow. Tools were crude and simple. The difficulty of topping mountains, bridging streams and filling swamps and lowlands enormous. No giant machinery assisted our forefathers in this mighty work, and so, even before the work was projected into Ohio, the older portion, that which lay between Cumberland and Wheeling, had almost worn out under the heavy traffic of those early days, and Congress was faced was the problem of rebuilding it.

During two decades and more, vast numbers of settlers had poured into the Northwest Territory by way of the Ohio River and its tributaries, or by way of the Great Lakes and the waters that feed them, working their toilsome way over hidden trails, through miry swamps and dense forests, to claim the land they or their fathers had won by service in the Revolution, or to purchase cheap lands beyond the Alleghanies. These pioneers were crying out for better land connection with the older settlements of the East. Zane's Trace, leading from Wheeling to Limestone, (Maysville) Kentucky, had become a well-worn road before Congress passed the Act of 1825 authorizing the extension of the great road into the State of Ohio.

The preliminary survey westward was completed in 1826, and extended to Indianapolis, and when, a decade or so later, finding its funds exhausted, itself confronted by the problem of continuous repairs, and puzzled by conflicting theories involving the question of states' rights appertaining thereto, the National Government decided to relinquish the old road, and turn it over for completion and further care to the various states through which it passed, it was found that a survey had been made, and bridges and culverts built as far westward as Vandalia, then the Capital of Illinois, and that the actual building of the road, as such, had been completed only to a point just west of Springfield, Ohio.

This point on the road, flanking the Ohio Masonic Home grounds, not far from the site of the battle of Piqua, fought August 8th, 1780, between Indians under British influence and Kentucky and Ohio pioneers under the command of General George Rogers Clark, is memorialized by the "Ohio Pioneer Mother statute." It is peculiarly fitting that this Old Road and this frontier battle of the American Revolution should be so commemorated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Monument not only marks these two significant facts in our national life, but it stands at the edge of the old Virginia Military Reserve in Ohio. It is as though, her babe in her arms, her boy at her side, with an onward sweep and a forward look, the pioneer mother had just crossed from the mountains of Virginia, over the hills of Ohio, and stands facing hopefully, courageously, confidently, a new life in the West. In their spiritual significance, the Pioneer Mother and the Old Road are one. Out of the past they speak to us, inspiring us with that faith, courage, energy, endurance, that stalwart integrity and unselfish service which they suggest, and which alone can be relied upon for the building and maintenance of a great nation.
The Story of Schoenbrunn
(Beautiful Spring)

CHARLOTTE K. BURTON
State Chairman D. A. R. Magazine

SCHOENBRUNN, two miles south of New Philadelphia, established in 1772 under the leadership of David Zeisberger, a Moravian Missionary with twenty-eight Christian Indians who had been driven from their Missions in Western Pennsylvania, has been restored in its exact pioneer aspect by the State of Ohio. It is the only buried pioneer town ever restored in the United States.

The Mission lasted four years and is a story of romance, pathos and tragedy. Here the first Christian church and school were erected west of Pittsburgh in the Northwest Territory. By the end of the next year the town consisted of sixty houses of hewn timber, besides huts and lodges. Every lot was fenced in, and there was a fence around the entire town and their cemetery, "God's Acre." At the height of its glory Schoenbrunn was the most successful Indian Mission ever established in America up to the close of the eighteenth century.

These Moravian people, did not believe in, nor would they go to war. The settlement thus became a buffer between the English at Detroit and the Americans at Fort Pitt. The Mission was abandoned in 1777 because of unfriendly Indian tribes who were incited by British forces opposing the colonies during the Revolution. All buildings were burned by savage Indians and the site was lost for one hundred and forty-six years until the discovery of Zeisberger's records in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Penna., in 1923. The location of the "Beautiful Spring" has always been known, but for over a hundred years crops were planted and harvested on the site of the village without anyone knowing exactly where the town had been. Historical records and maps together with excavations made on the site of the town, have now definitely located the sites of the church, the schoolhouse, Zeisberger's house, and the homes of a number of the Indians. It was a red letter day for the excavators on which they found the exact outlines of Zeisberger's fireplace, with the charred logs about it. During the same week, on September 4th 1923 they discovered the fireplace of the church. This fireplace was twelve by six feet. The church, school and most of the cabins have been restored in exact replica of those destroyed in 1777. The cabins are furnished in pioneer style, and not a tree, shrub, flower, or any article in the cabins is permitted that might not have been there prior to 1775. Forty-five graves, all of Indians, have been marked with stones. All but one had been buried in coffins. The wood had rotted completely away, but coffin nails were found around every skeleton. Twenty-four post holes were discovered around the cemetery.

The object in rebuilding Schoenbrunn, the first town in Ohio, is not only to erect a Memorial to the Pioneers of Ohio and the West, but also to make the town itself a Museum and object lesson of pioneer life. Schoenbrunn Memorial Park is under the control of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society with a special Committee in charge of the Park and the Restoration.
Historic Markings By Ohio Daughters

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENDRICKS CHAPTER, MARION, OHIO, PLACED THIS TABLET AND BOULDER IN THE HARDING MEMORIAL PARK AND DEDICATED IT TO THE MEMORY OF MARION COUNTY'S WORLD WAR VETERANS

(RIGHT) CATHARINE GREENE CHAPTER, XENIA, OHIO, ON JUNE 14, 1906, PLACED AT OLD TOWN, OHIO, THREE MILES NORTH OF XENIA, ONE OF THE EARLIEST D. A. R. MARKERS IN THE STATE. ON THE SITE OF OLD CHILLICOTHE, SHAWNEE INDIAN TOWN AND SUPPOSED BIRTHPLACE OF CHIEF TECUMSEH, WAS PLACED THIS MARKER, A LARGE GRANITE BOULDER

(LEFT) THIS MONUMENT HAS A MARKER, "REAL DAUGHTER," IN MEMORY OF NANCY COMPTON CHAMBERLIN, DAUGHTER OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH COMPTON, AN AID TO WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE. MRS. MAUDE WHITE MONGER (IN PICTURE) IS A GREAT GRAND-DAUGHTER OF NANCY COMPTON CHAMBERLIN AND A MEMBER OF THE JONATHAN BAYARD CHAPTER OF MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY CLUB COOPERATING WITH THE JOHN REILY CHAPTER, HAMILTON, OHIO, IN THE UNVEILING OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO'S MONUMENT
NEAR THIS SPOT
THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE
SPANNED WILLIS CREEK
ON THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD
1823-1834
NEAR IT WAS THE FERRY CABIN
THE FIRST HOUSE
BUILT IN CAMBRIDGE
1795-1800

(LEFT) THE ANNA ASBURY STONE CHAPTER, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, PRESENTED THE MONUMENT WHICH WAS
DEDICATED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES ON MARCH 20, 1926. MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, HON-
ORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., GAVE THE ADDRESS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.

(RIGHT) AT OAK DALE CEMETERY, URBANA, OHIO, ON JULY 15, 1936, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE
RETIRING REGENT, MISS ALICE LOUISE GAUMER, URBANA CHAPTER DEDICATED A TABLET TO HER MOTHER,
HANNAH HAMMAN GAUMER (MRS. E. B.) (B. JAN. 28, 1825, D. AUG. 17, 1896), GRAND-DAUGHTER OF JACOB
HAMMAN, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER (B. JAN. 16, 1752, SECOND BATTALION, GEORGE BREINING, COLONEL).
MRS. M. E. STICKNEY, STATE CHAIRMAN REAL DAUGHTERS, GRANVILLE, OHIO, GAVE AN ADDRESS ON THE
HISTORY OF BOTH THE GRAND-DAUGHTER AND REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

(LEFT) BOULDER PLACED IN MOGADORE BY AKRON CHAPTER, AKRON, OHIO, HONORING ARIEL BRADLEY,
FIRST SETTLER OF SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP. UNDER PRETENSE OF GOING TO MILL, WITH HIS HORSE AND
BAG OF CORN, ARIEL, AT THE AGE OF NINE, SUCCESSFULLY ENTERED THE BRITISH LINES AND SECURED
INFORMATION FOR GENERAL WASHINGTON.

(RIGHT) MEMORIAL DAY, 1936, THE HANNAH EMERSON DUSTIN CHAPTER, MARYSVILLE, OHIO, DEDICATED
AN OFFICIAL MARKER TO THE MEMORY OF PETER HALL, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, WHO IS BURIED
IN AMHINE CEMETERY. JOAN AND EUGENE KECKLEY, GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF THE
PATRIOT, UNVEILED THE PLAQUE.
GRANITE BOULDER ERECTED BY JOSEPH SPENCER CHAPTER, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, TO THE MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO. THE DEDICATION WAS HELD JANUARY 2, 1932, AND MRS. WALTER L. TOBEY, STATE REGENT OF OHIO AT THAT TIME, PRESENTED THE BOULDER TO THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.


(RIGHT) MARKER PLACED BY WARRIOR'S TRAIL CHAPTER, BLANCHESTER, OHIO, AT THE GRAVE OF MISS H. ANNA QUINBY, WHO WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT THE BUILDING OF THE XENIA-BULLSKIN HIGHWAY.
France and the American Revolution

A Short History of the French Participation in Our Struggle for Independence

LOUIS CHARLES SMITH, B.S.; M.A.; S.J.D.

The first installment in the October issue briefly outlined the historical background of France's interest in the American colonies and set forth the problems faced by the colonists during their first long year of struggle in the war for independence. An interesting narrative was also given of Silas Deane's work as emissary to France and the eventual appointment of Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee as commissioners to assist him. As the installment ended we found Franklin and his two grandsons aboard the Reprisal, a fast sloop of war, on their way to France.

CAPTAIN Lambert Wickes, commander of the Reprisal and one of the finest officers of our early American navy, made Franklin as comfortable aboard ship as possible, in addition to giving him much time to go over his plans by arranging that the boys be sufficiently entertained by the crew. The plucky little Reprisal and her hardy crew of fighting American seamen on two different occasions during the voyage overtook and captured a British vessel, America's first attempt to carry the war across the sea. On November 29th the Reprisal anchored off the coast of France, but it was not until December 20 that Franklin and his grandsons reached Paris.

Franklin lost no time in getting settled, and it was not long after his arrival that he made the acquaintance of M. Donatien le Ray de Chaumont, a wealthy Frenchman who was deeply interested in the American cause. Through the kindness of M. de Chaumont our emissary was given, without charge, very beautiful quarters in Passy, a suburb of Paris, which Franklin was permitted to use as his home and as official headquarters for the American delegation. He commenced to work at once on the responsible task which had been entrusted to him. Not even his grandsons were permitted to be idle. The older of the boys, William, was of much assistance to Franklin by acting as his personal courier, delivering and receiving many messages of importance.

Franklin's first official acts after his arrival in Paris were to communicate with the French court through Comte de Vergennes, Minister of his Majesty, Louis XVI, and with his predecessor as representative of the American colonies in France, Silas Deane.

Franklin was able to work in perfect harmony with Deane, of whom he often spoke very highly. The former undertook the work of securing a treaty of alliance with France, while the latter continued to be burdened with the tremendous problem of obtaining supplies for our army. As for the third member of the Colonies' Commission in France, Arthur Lee, it was otherwise. He spent most of his time in decrying the work of both of his colleagues and misrepresenting it to Congress. It was Lee who caused Congress to believe that the cargoes of supplies sent by Beaumarchais were to be considered gifts from King Louis XVI himself. Deane pleaded with Congress that it was otherwise; that each of the shipments from Hortelez & Cie. was based on the credit of the United Colonies. Even the French government intervened in Deane's behalf to explain that the sales by Beaumarchais were distinctly to be considered as credit purchases on the part of the colonists and that they were not to be confused with the gifts of money made by France to the colonists. France had graciously given us millions of gold livres without any thought of repayment, while she loaned us many millions without any
demand for interest. Our relations with Beaumarchais and Horteze & Cie., however, were distinctly commercial ventures by which we were able to secure war materials by promising in exchange the more important products raised on our soil.

Unfortunately, Congress was more inclined to believe Arthur Lee and his friends, such as Thomas Paine, than to accept the word of their loyal agent, Deane, whom we now know was right and sincere. After much correspondence between the American delegation in Paris and Congress, the latter, in 1778, finally recalled Deane from France and demanded an explanation. Censure rather than vindication awaited him, even though it was shown that he was right and Lee was wrong. Congress was forced to admit to the French government that “indisputable evidence convinced them that the supplies shipped were not a present.”

Later, on several occasions, Deane begged Congress for an opportunity publicly to vindicate his name; but this plea was ignored; nor was he ever paid for his services or reimbursed for the expenditures of his early months abroad. The money used for these early efforts had come from his own private fortune and when he returned to France a sad, bitter and penniless man, an audit of his accounts revealed not only that all his transactions had been honest but that the colonies were indebted to him to the extent of thirty thousand dollars, a sum eventually paid—not to him—but to his descendants long after his death.

Thus, with his claim unpaid, our first ambassador to France, the diplomat of the Revolution, Silas Deane, tortured by the pangs of poverty and his whole spirit crushed by the injustice and ingratitude of Congress which he had served so long and so faithfully, became a traitor, selling his services to the British Crown, George III.

As great as may have been the acts of treason on the part of Deane and Arnold, yet the title of archtraitor of the American Revolution could not be conferred upon either of them. That ignominious distinction rests upon the traitorous head of Dr. Edward Bancroft, secretary to Benjamin Franklin while he was American commissioner in Paris. Had it not been for Dr. Bancroft, the Revolutionary War might have ended years before the Battle of Yorktown. The miserable discomforts suffered by Washington’s army at Valley Forge could have been avoided had the French supply ships not been regularly captured, due almost entirely to the acts of Dr. Bancroft in furnishing the enemy with dates of sailing, ports of departure, and other desired information. So well did he perform his treacherous work from May, 1777, to April, 1778, it was impossible for the Continental Congress to receive any communications from its commissioners in France as all ships carrying messages were captured by the British. In fact, throughout the Revolutionary War the British Foreign Office in London was better supplied with information than our own Congress in Philadelphia.

Bancroft’s treason was only proven in the latter part of the nineteenth century when the British government in 1889 released to the public the important Stevens Facsimiles. In those volumes can be found statements by Bancroft in his own handwriting which convicts him of guilt without the least doubt. Benjamin Franklin had often been warned about Bancroft’s acts by many of his associates in Paris, including Lee and the French ministry. On no occasion, however, would Franklin lend an ear to any of the bits of evidence and rumors which were brought to his attention, for he would not believe that his old friend and fellow scientist had broken the confidence and trust placed in him. Thus, under the very eyes of the sagacious Franklin, Dr. Bancroft was permitted to work in the interests of the British government, while receiving salaries from both the Colonies and the British Crown.

The Treaty of Alliance with France

Most important of all the work accomplished by Deane and Franklin while in France were the Treaties of 1778, without which the open alliance with France and the support of her armies and fleets would have been impossible. Many months before Franklin’s arrival Deane had attempted on a number of occasions to secure a treaty of commerce and alliance with France. But France was not ready to make
Two things occurred, however, which caused Vergennes to decide to negotiate and finally sign on February 6, 1778, the treaties with the American colonies without waiting any longer for the cooperation of Spain. One reason was that the Americans had but a few months before captured a whole British army, that of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which caused as much rejoicing in Paris as if it had been a French victory. The other and more important reason was that Vergennes became suddenly frightened by the Conciliatory Bills which Lord North was then propounding, and which for a time appeared might be passed by Parliament and be accepted by the Colonies. Because of these conciliatory measures the French minister feared that England might make a compromise with the Colonies and bring the revolution to a close, thus placing England back in the same strong position she held over France at the close of the Seven Years War in 1763. One of the main stipulations in the treaty of alliance was, therefore, that the American colonies bind themselves to continue the war until their independence was achieved. In this regard it is well to point out that France might have postponed her decision to make the treaty in 1778 had Vergennes known that just in advance of the French treaty the Colonies had flatly refused Lord North’s attempt at conciliation unless absolute independence was granted. It was indeed fortunate for us that news crossed the ocean so slowly in those days.

February 6, 1778, must ever remain as an important date in world history, as it marks the birthday of the open alliance by formal treaty between the American colonies and France, because of which France was later able to send her armies and fleets to our assistance. While the agreement made between the Court of France and the Continental Congress in 1778, by their respective agents in Paris, was a tremendously welcome relief to the struggling patriots in America and a source of joy to Republican enthusiasts in France, it did not, in either country, lack critics to condemn it as an unnatural alliance. Fortunately, the critics were in a small minority, so that the full force of public opinion in both countries was in back of the alliance.

LaFayette Enters the Scene

Important as were the services of Franklin and Deane and the kindly attitude of the Frenchmen who assisted them, they do not stand foremost when we think of great names and France’s participation in the American Revolution. There existed one as great as they, a mere youth, whose sincere sympathy and keen interest in our struggle for independence were unparalleled and whose acts of courage and self-sacrifice for this cause can be compared only with that of our own immortal George Washington. That youth was a French nobleman; his name, LaFayette.

LaFayette held the title of Marquis for he was one of the youngest and wealthiest of the higher nobility in France. He was well educated, especially in military tactics, and knew much of the philosophy of Voltaire and of Rousseau, believing with them that liberty, freedom, and equality should prevail in all human society. There is little wonder that this spirited youth was so completely won to our cause.

Almost two years before Franklin’s treaties were negotiated and signed the young LaFayette, then but nineteen years of age, made a decision which led, directly or indirectly, to all that followed. LaFayette, tall and red-headed, young as he was, held the position of captain of the French dragoons, stationed at Metz. The Duke of Gloucester, a brother of George III, was visiting the garrison at the time. During the visit a dinner was given by the commandant in honor of the Duke, to which LaFayette was invited. During the course of the dinner the Duke enlivened the conversation considerably when he mentioned some very interesting news to the group gathered, that a dispatch had just arrived from London informing him that the American colonies had issued their Declaration of Independence!

We can just imagine how these tidings must have formed the subject of animated and excited conversation, in which the enthusiastic LaFayette took part. LaFayette plied the Duke with questions to acquaint
himself with the events, entirely new to him, which were happening in America. Before he had left the table an inextinguishable spark had been struck and kindled in his breast, and his whole heart was on fire in the cause of American liberty. LaFayette later wrote: “The moment I heard of America I loved her; the moment I knew she was fighting for freedom, I burned with a desire of bleeding for her; and the moment I shall be able to serve her, at any time or in any part of the world, will be the happiest one of my life.”

Hurrying from the banquet hall LaFayette immediately made plans for going to America. Many things were to delay him. He knew that he must act secretly as King Louis XVI would undoubtedly prevent his leaving. France was not ready to have any of its leading citizens take too active or conspicuous a part in the revolution during the years of 1776 and 1777; that was not possible until after the alliance of 1778. So, through a trusted agent, LaFayette was able to purchase a ship, La Victoire, on which he was to sail to America. The ship, however, was not delivered until March, 1777.

Now came the real sacrifice for LaFayette, that of saying good-bye to his young wife, Adrienne, and their baby girl, Henriette. But even a parting farewell was denied him, for to escape from France without being discovered by the King’s officers, he dared not journey to Paris and his home. Instead he sent a farewell note to his beloved, which unfortunately was delivered too soon, making it possible for word to reach the King. Learning that the King’s officers were heading for Bordeaux, the port from which he intended to sail, LaFayette was compelled to weigh anchor at once, taking with him on the Victoire those fellow officers and men who also wished to take part in the Colonies’ fight for independence and such supplies as they were able to gather in a hurry.

LaFayette Escapes From France a Second Time

There was not even enough time to secure the ship’s papers so that LaFayette was compelled to run into the first Spanish port, Los Pasages, where he might secure those necessary documents. Arriving there on March 28, 1777, he found two officers of the French King, who presented him with his Majesty’s order demanding that he return to France at once. The officers could not arrest LaFayette because he was without the jurisdiction of France; yet, that was not necessary, for Lafayette, not wishing to defy his King’s order, returned, leaving the ship with his companions at Los Pasages. Once again in France he made every effort to secure the King’s permission to go to America. He could not, for we must realize that the treaties with America not having as yet been signed, King Louis XVI followed the advice of his able Minister Vergennes to remain neutral as far as overt acts were concerned. Finally forced to the conclusion that he must go to America even against his own King’s orders, he prepared to make another sacrifice, that of disobeying his sovereign, whom he deeply respected. To the honorable LaFayette this was as great a sacrifice as was his leaving home, friends, fortune and the gay military life of a nobleman in France. Determined to rejoin his companions in Los Pasages, he disguised himself as a courier and started on a hurried dash through southern France. He was almost arrested en route, being able to avoid the King’s officers sent after him only through the help of the daughter of a post-house keeper at St. Jean de Luz, who directed the officers along a road other than that taken by LaFayette.

(To be continued)
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL WON FIRST PRIZE FOR THE OLDEST WRAP AND BONNET AT THE CONNECTICUT BOX LUNCH

AT THE CABIN, THE PINES, MANCHESTER, CONN. GROUP OF MEMBERS OF STATE OFFICERS' AND REGENTS' CLUB IN "WRAP AND BONNET CONTEST"
THE members of the State Officers and Regents Club, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, foregathered at the cabin on the grounds at The Pines, home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wickham of Manchester, on Wednesday, July 29th, for their summer meeting. There were 120 in attendance, representing thirty-six of fifty-four Chapters of the State, each member bringing a box luncheon, coffee being served by the hostess. Little groups formed on the lawn, and it sounded as if much old-fashioned visiting took place.

A small charge was made for coffee, and with a few added contributions, netted the round sum of fifty dollars, which was given Mrs. Frederick A. Strong of Bridgeport, treasurer, to be sent through the Connecticut State Treasurer, for a scholarship, at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, at Grant, Alabama, in honor and memory of Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell of Southington. Mrs. Bissell had held office in her home Chapter, Hannah Woodruff, Southington, many state offices, and had served as Vice-President General from Connecticut, and as Recording Secretary General of the National Society. It was the hope, this scholarship would lodge some student in the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage and thus bring to mind, especially to the members of this Society, the thought of the splendid friendship between Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Minor.

After luncheon, members took time to don special wraps and bonnets, which they had brought with them, as small prizes had been offered for the oldest wrap and bonnet or hat, in the best state of preservation, and for the wrap and bonnet, or hat, of any period, in the best state of preservation.

When members had returned to their seats, the President, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Waterford, Honorary President General of the National Society, called the meeting to order. During this meeting, a most beautiful tribute was paid Mrs. Bissell; this tribute had been written by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, former State Regent, and Honorary Vice-President General from Connecticut, Miss Mary C. Welch, Hartford, State Vice-Regent of Connecticut, and Miss Jennie Loomis, Treasurer, Ellsworth Memorial Association, Windsor; and was read by Mrs. Buel.

At the close of the meeting, a grand march was the order of the day, and the seventy members who had ransacked attic and trunks for wearing apparel of ye olden time, marched about the circle where luncheon had been served. First prize was won by Mrs. John L. Buel, of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, in wrap and bonnet of about 1825; second prize by Mrs. M. Clifford Burr, of the Orford Parish Chapter, Manchester, in a costume of the Gay Nineties; the two head prizes being sandwich glass plates. Honorable mention was given Mrs. A. N. H. Vaughn, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London; Miss Emeline A. Street, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven; Mrs. MacLaren Stevenson, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport; Miss Dorothy E. Wilmot, also of Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport. To the last five named, colonial bouquets were presented.
Boudinot Citizenship Club Ritual

Singing of two verses of America.
President: We meet to study the qualifications of a good citizen: to emphasize the privilege and duty of patriotism and to renew our pledge of loyalty to our Country and our Flag.
Flag Bearer: Madame President, the Flag is presented.
Pledge to the Flag.
Singing of one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."
President: Let us unite in the Civic Creed.
God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are His children, brothers and sisters, all.
We are citizens of these United States of America, and we believe that our Flag stands for self-sacrifice, for the good of all the people.
We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our Country, and we will show our love for her by our works.

New Jersey does not ask us to die for her welfare, she asks us to live for her; and so to live and to act, that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of territory shall be a place fit to grow the best men and women who shall rule over her.

Glory to New Jersey and the United States of America.
President: Fellow members of the Boudinot Citizenship Club: We have won our medals through excellence in the five traits of a good Citizen.
President: First—Honor.
Response: Honor, honesty, trustworthiness, loyalty, moral strength and stability.
President: Second—Service.
Response: Service, co-operation, unselfishness, individual responsibility to Home, to Country and to God.
President: Third—Courage.
Response: Courage, mental and physical, determination to overcome obstacles.

President: Fourth—Leadership.

Response: Leadership, personality, originality, good sportsmanship, responsibility.

President: Fifth—Scholarship.

Response: Scholarship, effort, application, ambition.

Chaplain: Let us unite in Washington’s Prayer.

Almighty God. We make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of Whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Appreciation to State Regents

MEMBERS of the Special National Committee for Junior Membership wish to thank the State Regents who have been so helpful in this important project by appointing Special State Chairmen to stimulate interest and obtain the desired Junior members for the chapters.

The following are State Regents and their appointees to whom gratitude is tendered.

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HELENA R. POUCH,
Director.
THE main project of the Approved Schools Committee this year is the raising of $5,000 for the Recreation Hall at the Kate Duncan Smith School. The President General has kindly allowed us to name the building for her—the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall.

This building is very much needed at the school on Gunter Mountain in Alabama, for the present auditorium, which has been used as a study hall and gymnasium, is much too small for the student body of over five hundred. The proposed building will provide room for two classes to be carried on at once or two basketball games to be played at the same time. With the large enrollment of the school, gymnastic work should be carried on all through the class day, which cannot be done at present. It could be in the new hall.

Now there is no room for the general public when all the students are in the auditorium, but the new hall will have a large seating capacity on the main floor and tiers of seats on each side. A stage at one end will allow amateur theatricals and entertainments.

In this more or less isolated spot there is no adequate place in which to hold the social affairs so dear to the heart of the Southern Highlander, or to hold community meetings. Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall will fill these needs in the community as well as those at the school. Mountain children do not know how to play together, as theirs has been a life in which toil has rather predominated. Supervised games and gymnastic training in the new hall will develop strong, healthy bodies and keen, alert minds, as well as good sportsmanship and a sense of fair play.

It is the earnest desire of the National Chairman that every state have a part, however small, in this building to be erected in honor of our beloved President General at one of our D. A. R. schools. $2,700 is needed to complete the fund. Won't every state which has not yet contributed please do so as soon as possible? Perhaps some states which have already given would like to add to their gift. Let us complete this fund by April 1st, 1937, so that the work may be started and the building erected that summer. The Recreation Hall could then be dedicated in the fall of '37 while Mrs. Becker is still in office.

KATHARINE MATTHIES, National Chairman.
Junior American Citizens

THE SUMMER has brought to your Chairman many interesting letters from her State Chairmen and a number of State Regents, which have contained valuable ideas that may be helpful to others.

From Florida I have had the good news that a club has been organized there; this means that they are now one of the 37 states (District of Columbia included) having from 1 to 355 clubs. It is my sincere hope that the 12 states without clubs will make an honest effort to start this work. If your chapter does not have a chairman for this committee, find out from your regent why not, and urge her to see what can be done about appointing one. Be sure that the names of chapter chairmen are sent to your state chairman at once.

From Colorado comes the fine news that they are making this work outstanding this year and the letter stated “centering our forces on it.”

Missouri writes that time will be given during their State Conference for one of their Junior American Citizen clubs to put on a program, and from the District of Columbia I hear that they are putting on a pageant at their State Conference. If your state is planning such a program for your State Conference will you please let me know about it.

From one state this statement came, “We have a club in an exclusive private school where one little red, a boy of eleven, who had apparently heard many discussions at home, has been entirely converted and is now the club’s flag bearer.”

In Texas one chapter gave two prizes to clubs for outstanding work—one a Texas Centennial Map framed, for the best development of clubs, the other a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, to the club with the best programs.

Supplementing your chairman’s article in the July magazine, a first prize of $10.00 has been offered by Mrs. Clark B. Montgomery of Illinois, National Vice-Chairman of this committee, in memory of her son Richard, to the individual chapter organizing the largest number of clubs.

A D. A. R. in Michigan has offered a prize of $10.00 to the Chapter in her state that organizes the largest number of clubs this year.

The State Chairman of California in her state circular letter writes, “The work of a committee on Junior American Citizens is the most important work that it has been the privilege of the D. A. R. chapters and their members to do. It is having that rare opportunity to put your own finger on the pulse of the Nation’s blood stream, and to know that you have the power and the means to correct all that seems to be wrong and bring back a safe and normal country to live in.”

In the state circular letter sent out by the State Chairman of West Virginia she said, “Don’t throw the handbook aside and say ‘Oh we have too many clubs, we are over organized now’. Study it and you will see the need for these clubs at once. Start now and see your principals and teachers, and plan with them for the coming year. This is not a social club, it is a vital necessity. ‘The youths of today are the citizens of tomorrow.’ Through the clubs we can instill in them the foundation of a lifetime. We love the Flag, symbol of our great country, let us teach the new generation respect, love and reverence. Read and study the handbook carefully (shall I say prayerfully), and get to work at once.”

This year our committee has a very fine Vice-Chairman for every Division, and each is striving to build up the work in her part of the country. Please cooperate with them in every way and perhaps it would be possible for them to attend your State Conference and explain our committee work.

May our Junior membership of the D. A. R. be awake to the wonderful opportunity that lies at their door to be leaders of Junior American Citizen clubs. Our committee has a vital job for you to do, will you listen to our call?

State Chairmen, please send at once to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, for the new club buttons and distribute them to the chairmen in your state so that all the club members will have them. These buttons have the new name and we trust that you will like them.

One chairman just after her return from a trip abroad wrote, “While in Russia I
tried to find out as much as I could about their work with children. The Young Pioneers are being well trained. If we could instill as much love and pride in our citizens, young and old, for this country, we would not have to worry.”

A chairman writes, “At a club meeting that I attended in June, I interested my 21 year old son to go with me, and he undertook to assist with the young boys. He said that he would be glad to go regularly, if he could get at least two other young men to help him. I have spoken to several women who have sons, but so far none has shown the least interest. It seems, or so I have heard, that the communists have no trouble in getting leaders among the young people of our cities, so I cannot see why the women, who are so patriotic when we give the pledge to the flag, and when the band plays, or when a D. A. R. meeting is called, cannot interest their sons in the most important work that has been their privilege to do.”

Daughters, we have been asleep too long to the need of these fine patriotic clubs of ours, and if we are not careful we will soon wake up to the fact that it is too late to be of service. If Russia is lending every effort to train their Young Pioneers, let us go out and gather our Junior American Citizens into clubs and train them to become the best citizens that our country has known in many years.

Beatrice T. L. Wisner, National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

A FEW days ago, I noticed, when my train stopped at a little central Arkansas town in the middle of a sweltering August day, the newest, cleanest Flag imaginable flying lazily over the tiny post-office. The town was practically asleep in the noon-day heat—a little casual activity around the station, a few stragglers at the post-office and the drug store, a few lanky boys here and there and that was all. But such a spick-and-span Flag, its red and blue brilliant, its white spotless—the most striking thing I could see in that whole town.

And my mind flashed to Spain, upset, tragic, turbulent Spain, where no one can be sure today what flag may fly tomorrow. A week before, I had met and talked with a cultured, interesting young American woman from Barcelona, whose Spanish husband had helped her to flee the country and to return to America until the times might be safe for her to return. She had tried to put into words to me just what the sight of the American boat, the American Flag, the American passengers had meant to her—dear, safe, familiar American sights; but she couldn’t quite say all that she felt. None of us can, sometimes.

* * * * *

So, as I sat in my train-seat watching that new Flag lift and spread itself in the slow currents of hot August air and those village people going safely and fearlessly about their errands, it struck me anew how infinitely much the Stars and Stripes means and guarantees to Americans, perhaps more, relatively speaking, in this unsettled, topsy-turvy year of 1936 than it ever has before. We in America have our troubles and troubles aplenty, but we have also an incomprehensible number of blessings, such as no other country in the world approximate. The American Flag symbolizes more and means more in the way of large-scale security and freedom than any other Flag flying any place under the sun has ever meant. That is a sweeping statement but a true one, I believe. No American citizen goes about fearing daily that he may have lost his life by the next dawn, that sudden revolution may wipe out his village, his home, and his family, that he may overnight lose every single thing he has ever learned to count upon.

* * * * *

This year the red and the black flags of anarchy, civil war, rebellion, and uprising are flying abroad in increasing numbers. All of us in America are watching apprehensively. It is our special work, and a work in which I constantly feel honored and happy to participate, to do our best to interpret the meanings and values of the American Flag to the American people. Its meanings are multiple and its values are myriad. Its past history is long and complex. The United States of America
has never lost a war in which she felt it her duty to enter. No doubt the Flag’s future history will be similarly long and honorable and complex. We must continue to make the Flag symbolize peace, security, freedom, and opportunity to the American people. To do that, we must work efficiently and unceasingly at our program of Flag education. It is more important this year than ever before, when flags are falling and being replaced in other nations, to keep the ideals of our own Flag constant and clear in the minds of our young, our foreign-born, our poorly educated, our unthinking, our careless day-by-day livers, our hurried business men, our teachers, our parents—all of us, in fact. Flag education is a part of government education. I beg all of you to consider the Flag program this year one of the most important duties and privileges, for it is both a duty and a privilege, that membership in this organization can offer to you.

Any suggestions or comments on the 1936-'37 Flag program will be welcomed.

Vivian L. Sigman,
National Chairman.

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

We are asking each Chapter to sponsor certain high schools in the development of this work. Probably there are ten times as many high schools in the United States as D. A. R. Chapters. And so each Chapter, if willing, can extend its influence beyond its immediate neighborhood. But it is far better to sponsor one school and really make it count, than to sponsor half a dozen, doing it so casually that nothing happens to the hearts and minds of the students.

Sponsoring means responsibility. We are not asking our members merely to show approval of this project; we want active support.

Could you have a tea for the senior class girls?

Could you have a debate between the senior boys and girls?

Could you invite the high school faculty to be honor guests at some D. A. R. event?

Could you put up Good Citizenship posters in the public library and in your Church and in the store windows? (Make them yourselves, or buy them for ten cents each from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General in Washington.)

Could you promise a Good Citizenship medal to your high school’s representative? (One dollar each, from the office of the National Defense Committee, Washington.)

Could you invite your high school’s representative, with her mother, to luncheon after her election?

Could you provide for your community paper some interesting, newsy items about why and how we are doing this?

Could you think up some other way to promote our success?

Edith Smith Kimbell,
Chairman.

Indian Citizenship Section of Americanism Committee

The National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 18, 1936, authorized a sub-Committee under Americanism, for the American Indians. This Indian Committee work will be carried on by State Chairmen of Americanism in those states having a large Indian population.

The Indian policy of the National Society is as follows:

We will assist the Indians to become good citizens so that they can stand on an equal footing with white citizens. We will try to help them to avail themselves of all opportunities and privileges open to other citizens, and at the same time to realize that these opportunities and privileges demand in return a responsibility toward society and toward our American government. We believe that the greatest benefits for the Indians will be achieved by working in harmony with all people and agencies that have the welfare of the Indian at heart. We will try to foster among the Indians a feeling of goodwill toward those people and agencies and toward the U. S. Government in its efforts to help the Indians. We will be opposed to any Indian factions or any Indian agitators whose real purpose is to benefit themselves financially by stirring up hatred among the Indians toward those people, those agencies and
the Government having the welfare of the Indians at heart and working for the benefit of the Indians. . . . Our work is citizenship and welfare; we are strictly non-partisan. We will try to foster understanding and harmony between the Indians and our white citizens, and to show to the white citizens the needs of their underprivileged Indian neighbors.

The value of Indian work to D. A. R. members and to the community as a whole consists in trying to raise the level of the generally underprivileged Indian race to that of the white population. The presence in any country of any underprivileged group is a detriment to that country in various ways—two of which are in the field of economics and of public health. Indian citizenship work is therefore properly D. A. R. work of the finest kind. In order to accomplish anything of value in citizenship (i.e., harmony and understanding between Indians and whites), the welfare angle must be considered, because harmony and understanding must be based on action rather than on promises. American Indians, in years past, have become (and rightfully) suspicious of promises made by whites, and have become resentful toward the whites and toward the U. S. Government because of unfulfilled promises. We can promote good citizenship by showing the Indians that we are doing concrete work instead of talking abstract principles of Americanism. Concrete work consists mainly of welfare and relief work, and of helping the Indians to help themselves.

Previous to the action of the National Board, California has been the only state to sponsor Indian work under a State Chairman. This state has engaged in this activity over a period of some 10 years, the first State Chairman having been Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover, who originated the work, later becoming the California State Regent. A great deal of constructive work has been accomplished, such as furnishing finances for repairing leaky cabin roofs for indigent and aged Indians, supplying clothing for them, assisting them to secure State Aid to the Aged and Blind, aiding Indian students to continue their education by means of Student Loan and in other ways, helping Indians to become self-supporting, furthering the promotion of Indian health by means of aid toward hospitalization, by conducting tuberculosis clinics and particularly by securing (with the cooperation of other agencies and people) $120,000 of PWA funds for the erection of two pavilions for Indian patients at Weimar and Wishkah Tuberculosis Sanatoriums. (See March 1936 D. A. R. Magazine for an account of this latter project.) A question may be raised re some of the above activities which require finances as to why the Federal Government does not provide for these needs of the Indians. The answer is, briefly, first, that Congress frequently does not appropriate sufficient funds to carry out treaty promises and recommendations made by the Indian Office for the welfare of its wards, and second, that the Comptroller General of the United States has defined wardship status and he controls the expenditures of Indian Office funds in line with his definition. Therefore, there is a definite need for the extra-official financial aid to Indians which the D. A. R. and other semi-public and private agencies can supply—and must supply, if certain cases of social service work are to be cared for.

Many of the activities enumerated in the preceding paragraph can be carried on in other states where large numbers of Indians reside. In these other states there are of course problems peculiar to those states. These problems must be ascertained by the State Chairmen of Americanism, and solutions found by means of their cooperative work with Indian Service officials and other officials and agencies dealing with Indians, and with the Indians themselves. In solving these problems of a concrete nature, the abstract problem of promoting harmony where resentment has existed will solve itself naturally as a result of the solution of the concrete problems. Thus the D. A. R. will accomplish good citizenship.

Winifred R. Codman,
National Vice Chairman.
Conservation

One of the outstanding results of my last questionnaire was the information obtained regarding bird, tree and floral emblems of our states, which I give below.

I hope the list may be complete in another year, for the emblems largely typify the character of the states, as to their natural resources, and beautify one's mental scope of them.

Mrs. Avery Turner, National Chairman.

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bird</th>
<th>Tree</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Cactus Wren</td>
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<td>Giant Cactus</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
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One of the objectives of this Committee is to increase interest in photoplay study in the high schools of the country. This work has probably been introduced in more high schools in New Jersey than in any other State, and as your Chairman was one of the organizers and for the first two years President of the Finer Films Federation of New Jersey which organization has sponsored this project, she gives you a brief outline of how this has been accomplished written by Mr. William F. Bauer, Head of the English Department of the East Orange High School, who is the Chairman of the Photostudy Committee of the F. F. F.

"The Committee attempts to solve the film problem of adolescent boys and girls by making a two-fold approval, through the community and through the high school.

"The member organizations Better Films Councils, Better Films Committees, P. T. A.'s and other community-minded groups in the towns and cities throughout the State, take the community as their working area. Their committees see to it that citizens are film-minded and constantly aware of the quality of the photoplay presented at local theaters. They create, furthermore, a strong sentiment in favor of the teaching of photoplay appreciation in the schools. With the consciousness of a favorable community sentiment to support him in the introduction of an activity that to many conservatives seems a radical innovation, the school administrator or principal is usually receptive to suggestions in regard to school study of the movies. Then, too, these organizations are invaluable in co-ordinating exhibitor and school interests. Their members frequently assume the responsibility of arranging theater cooperation that is advantageous to schools that wish to negotiate for large group attendance at approved pictures.

"The second avenue of approach to photoplay study is taken by a Central Committee for the Study of the Photoplay in Secondary Schools. This committee, composed largely of teachers with an interlocking membership in the photoplay committee of the New Jersey State Association of Teachers of English, has the school as its province.

"The first objective set up is securing in each high school a teacher or English department head who is interested and enthusiastic enough to establish a photoplay club as a beginning in the total photoplay activities. When such a teacher is found, she is instructed by the committee in the methods she will employ to enlarge her field until she has reached two other objectives. These objectives are first, the introduction of a unit of photoplay appreciation and discrimination, preferably as a part of the tenth year course of study in English; and, second, the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement whereby it is possible to schedule large groups of students for regular attendance at approved photoplays when they are presented in local theaters.

"The State Organization supplies the following services to schools participating in the photoplay projects:

1. Preview judgments as to quality of pictures released.
2. Advance booking dates of approved films that are recommended for school study.
3. Advance booking dates to librarians, who prepare publicity materials, bulletin board exhibits, and collateral readings for coming approved pictures.
4. Recommendations concerning the purchase of an appropriate course of study; rating sheets, measuring devices, and other teacher helps, including suggestions for setting up a complete photoplay activity program.
5. Means of securing producer and exhibitor cooperation.

"It has been the experience of the New Jersey committees that the photoplay club is the key to the appreciation problem. An intelligent club group, when competently directed and strongly constituted, are usually able to take the task of photoplay teaching into their own hands and to develop an excellent series of pupil activity situations."

Henrietta S. McIntire, National Chairman.
MRS. WILLIAM BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WAS AN HONORED GUEST AT A BETTER FILMS LUNCHEON HELD AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1936. SHE MET JOAN CRAWFORD AND CLARK GABLE ON THE "LOVE ON THE RUN" SET AT METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER.
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.

**LAST OF THE MOHICANS**
(United Artists)
Randolph Scott, Binnie Barnes, Heather Angel, Henry Wilcoxon

A screen version of the James Fenimore Cooper classic, depicting the struggle between the French and British during the siege of Fort William Henry in 1757. Many beautiful and thrilling scenes. Another historical drama well presented. For all the family except small children.

**ROMEO AND JULIET**
(M-G-M)
Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard, John Barrymore

Shakespeare's best known love story has been brought to the screen with rare artistry, beauty and dignity. Fortunately the producers have very closely followed the original play throughout in both text and settings. The background of Renaissance pageantry is perfect and the Balcony scene outstanding. A great opportunity for all, especially those who have never seen this wonderful play. An exquisite film, a capable cast. A. Y. Older children.

**PICCADILLY JIM**
(M-G-M)
Robert Montgomery, Frank Morgan, Madge Evans

This gay, clever and highly entertaining comedy is developed from P. G. Wodehouse's story. A young cartoonist in London uses the members of an American family for his comic strip, only to find the girl he has fallen in love with is their niece. One ridiculous situation follows another. Well cast and well acted. For all except small children.

**BACK TO NATURE**
(20th Century-Fox)
Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Dixie Dunbar

The third episode of the Jones' family. Mr. Jones slated to address the Druggists' Convention decided to take the family with him to Crystal Lake, a beautiful Lake resort. They buy a trailer and there are many amusing scenes as well as some beautiful outdoor photography. Good family entertainment.

**THE GENTLEMAN FROM LOUISIANA**
(Republic)
Eddie Quillan, Charlotte Henry

Of the period when Lillian Russell, Diamond Jim Brady and John L. Sullivan made the headlines. All of these characters appear with Quillan in this horse racing picture into which is blended a romance. A. Y.

**STAR FOR A NIGHT**
(20th Century-Fox)
Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Dean Jagger

A simple plot well told of a family striving heroically to conceal its true plight from their blind Mother. A. Y.

**GUNS OF THE PECOS**
(First National)
Dick Foran, Anne Nagel, Gordon Hart

A singing Texas Ranger, disguised as a cowboy, after much hard riding and a desperate battle, with the assistance of the Texas Rangers, establishes justice. Western which the boys will enjoy. Family.

**GIRLS' DORMITORY**
(20th Century-Fox)
Herbert Marshall, Simone Simon, Ruth Chatterton.

The scene of this picture is in a select girls' finishing school. One of the graduating class, infatuated with the head master, pours out her feelings in an imaginary letter which is found in a waste basket by a teacher who also loves the head master. This social drama is finely directed and delicately handled by a capable cast, particularly good is the young French actress, Simone Simon. A. Y.

**STAGE STRUCK**
(First National)
Joan Blondell, Dick Powell.

Joan Blondell provokes many a laugh as a stage-struck wealthy poseuse who is tricked by a psychoanalysis into backing a show. Among the songs is "In Your Own Quiet Way." A. Y.

**KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED**
(20th Century-Fox)
Robert Kent, Rosalind Keith, Alan Dinehart.

A Zane Grey story of love and intrigue in the Northwest with a girl's hand and fortune at stake. The Royal Mounted Police frustrate the plot of the conspirators. Beautiful scenes in the Mammoth Lake district of the High Sierra Mountain country. A. Y.

**OH SUSANNAH**
(Republic)
Gene Autry, Frances Grant.

A desperado attacks a radio singer and escapes in his clothes, causing complications. The singer escapes from prison and finally brings the real culprit to justice, and marries the girl he loves. A. Y.

**DOWN TO THE SEA**
(Republic)
Russell Hardie, Anne Rutherford, Ben Lyon.

A photographic study of the sponge industry off the coast of Florida forms the background of this picture. It also shows the battle between the professional sponge fishermen and the "hookers." Good for schools and libraries. A. Y. C.
HIS BROTHER'S WIFE (M-G-M)
Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Taylor, Jean Hersholt.
A young doctor defers his marriage to the girl he loves in order to continue his research work in the tropics for a serum for yellow fever. The girl's spite marriage to his brother tangles things up somewhat, but eventually true love wins out. A notable cast, well acted. A. Y.

CHINA CLIPPER (Warner Bros.)
Pat O'Brien, Beverly Roberts, Ross Alexander.
A thrilling and interesting picture which traces the development of aviation to the successful flight of the China Clipper. The story tells of a young man of vision, who lives to see his ideals realized. Excellent entertainment for all the family.

FOLLOW YOUR HEART (Republic)
Marion Talley, Michael Bartlett.
Marion Talley makes her screen debut in this musical romance of the South, against a background of charm and beauty. Operatic arias and popular songs all add to the charm of this picture. A. Y.

THE GORGEOUS HUSSY (M-G-M)
Joan Crawford, Lionel Barrymore, Robert Taylor.
This is an adaptation of Samuel Hopkins Adams' novel covering Andrew Jackson's time. Most of the scenes are in Washington during the Presidency of Jackson with such characters as Daniel Webster, John Randolph and others politically prominent. The debates between Webster, who pleads for the Constitution, and Randolph, who upholds States Rights, gives food for thought to discriminating people. Peggy O'Neal in her devotion to Jackson is well handled by Joan Crawford. Lionel Barrymore is excellent as "Old Hickory." The settings are beautiful and the acting of the best. A. Y.

SWING TIME (R-K-O)
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers.
While the story of this fast moving musical comedy is trite, it makes excellent entertainment for all. There are some beautiful and unusual scenes and several outstanding dances, in one of which Astaire as a blackface dances with three shadows on the screen. A. Y. Older children.

YELLOWSTONE (Universal)
Henry Hunter, Judith Barrett.
Amid the unsurpassed scenic beauties of Yellowstone Park is laid this mystery picture. Bits of humor relieve the tense situations. A. Y. C.

OUR RELATIONS (M-G-M)
Laurel and Hardy.
To those who enjoy the antics of these comedians there will be extra added fun as their respective twins reappear. A. Y. C.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER (Paramount)
Ralph Bellamy, Katharine Locke, David Holt.
The story of the companionship of a father and his young son. Trouble brews when a new mother looms up. When two thugs try to get his father the boy foils them. The girl in question proves to be a good shot and wounds one of the thugs, winning him over. Some fine photography. A. Y.

MY AMERICAN WIFE (Paramount)
Francis Lederer, Billie Burke, Fred Stone.
This exceptionally well produced social satire emphasizes the American pioneer spirit when a young count married to an American girl returns with her to the ranch desiring to become Americanized. Good family picture.

SHORTS
GYPSY REVELS (Paramount)
Yascha Bunchuk and his orchestra present lovely Russian and Hungarian songs and dances. Picturesque costumes and settings add to the entertainment of the family.

HIGH, WIDE, AND DASHING (RKO-Radio)
Bill Corum comments on form and achievement including sprinting and pole vaulting. Good. Family and Junior Matinee.

LUCKY SPILLS (Paramount)

POPULAR SCIENCE NO. 6 (Paramount)
The progress of science is shown in various fields and includes a delicate sound recording machine, new garden gadgets, the manufacture of cosmetics, and forest fire prevention. Instructive. Family.

ALPINE CLIMBERS (United Artists)
The adventures of Pluto and Donald Duck are brought to a successful ending when a Saint Bernard comes to their rescue. Very good. Family and Junior Matinee.

HARNESSED RHYTHM (M-G-M)
Entertaining explanations and comments by Pete Smith on the training of a young colt for the race track. Excellent. Family.

NEPTUNE'S SCHOLARS (Paramount)
Beautiful shots of an underwater swimming school at Silver Springs, Florida. Family.

NEW SHOES (M-G-M)
Animated new shoes tell the romance of the boy and girl who wear them. A charming novelty set to popular music. Family.
Press Relations

Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, State Regent of Maine, says that Maine Daughters are good cooks. This will be proven by the Maine D. A. R. Cook Book that will be on sale at the fall meeting. The profits from this sale will go to swell the fund for the Maine Bell in the Valley Forge Carillon. It is the wish of the Maine Daughters to have this bell dedicated in April, 1937.

Washington State Daughters are especially interested in the Whitman Centennial to be held in Walla Walla, having as its objective the restoration of the Whitman Mission which was founded in 1836. The site of the Whitman Mission is at Waillatpu, which is about six miles from Walla Walla. Here in a marble crypt are the remains of the noble martyrs of the Whitman massacre. Of such historical interest is this place that it is visited annually by delegates from schools, churches and historical associations and citizens.

Michigan Daughters will unveil a tablet on the old John Jacob Astor House at Mackinac Island, which will mark the D. A. R. Library there. This library, located in the original headquarters of the American Fur Company Trading Post, is dedicated to the Island people and to all who have reached these shores.

The library now has more than 1,200 volumes, properly catalogued, which have been given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The library is kept open two nights a week all winter and the local residents do voluntary librarian service.

Mrs. Francis H. Kurtz, National Vice Chairman, gives a report of great activities in the states within her section. Indiana has pledged $10,000 endowment for the upkeep of the William Henry Harrison Mansion at Vincennes, $35,000 for Constitution Hall in Washington and is refurnishing the Indiana Room in Memorial Continental Hall into a Colonial Library. Historical markers are erected in every part of the state; $6,000 fund for endowing Approved Schools scholarships; $2,000 toward the purchase of a bell for Valley Forge and a memorial in Vincennes to George Rogers Clark and the Army of the West. A canvas is being made to locate granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

A D. A. R. art exhibit held in the Art Museum of Fort Wayne displays handicraft of American Settlement schools.

Illinois is giving through Mrs. R. D. Snapp, State Chairman of Press Relations, an award for the best publicity in chapters over 100 members.

Mrs. Floyd Bennison, Chairman for Minnesota, tells the big work of her state is the support of Sibley House, the first stone house built by the first Governor and which is now a museum of all the arts of Minnesota. The Sibley Tea House is the second house built. The next acquisition is the Faribault House, which when restored will be an Indian museum.

Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, State Regent of Texas, tells us the “History of Spots Marked by D. A. R. in Texas” is now being printed and that stereoptican slides, in colors, to be used with this history, for programs, are being made at the University of Texas by the State Chairman, who is head of the Visual Education Bureau. A Centennial Autograph Roster of the 1936 membership is being compiled. The binding will be of white raw silk with the D. A. R. outlined in blue, lined with blue silk, woven at the Centennial Exposition in compliment to the Texas Daughters by Mrs. Grace Clarke, master weaver. Old silver will form the clasps.

Bessie B. Pryor, National Chairman.

D. A. R. Museum

The Ace of Spades

During the recent D. A. R. Congress a member of the Society from Montana came into the Curator’s office and asked to see “the Spade.” Our historic Spade, that many of the Daughters have either never heard of or forgotten, was promptly produced from the vault.

Here is pictured “the Spade with which the President General broke the ground, the gift of the Montana Daughters, was of Montana copper, with a handle of wood cut from the path of the Lewis and Clarke expedition when they first explored what is now the State of Montana. This is to be inlaid with wood from other historic spots, and adorned with silver and gold from Montana mines, and Montana sapphires of
blue and white—the colors of the Society. The streamers of official ribbon decorating the handle of the spade and bearing the names of the thirteen colonies are to be the gift of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City.” This is a copy from the Report of the N. S. D. A. R. to the Smithsonian, October, 1901-1902. (Vol. 5, Washington, 1903.)

On October 11, 1902, the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Society the ceremony of breaking the ground was appropriately celebrated. The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, surrounded by many distinguished Daughters, invoked the God of Nations, and consecrated the place upon which they stood to high and patriotic purposes. Forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution rejoiced with their President that the first step had been taken which should lead to the consummation of the patriotic enterprise. The architect was Edward Pearce Casey of New York, who with his father also constructed the famous Library of Congress for the United States.

When we think of all the wonders which followed that first spadeful of earth this little copper blade broke, we see why the Daughters even wished to set it with jewels.

Katherine Allen.

The Finance Committee

From a number of the State organizations has come the announcement of State Finance Committees with names and addresses of chairmen and requests as to the duties of the committees. In reply to these letters may we say that the Finance Committee provided for in Article VIII of the By Laws of the National Society is a Standing (Administrative) Committee appointed annually by the President General, and is not constituted as are the National Committees with representatives from each state. The duties of the Finance Committee are “such as usually pertain to committees of like character and such as may be defined by the National Board of Management”. It is interesting and encouraging to know that some of our state organizations, following recent similar action on part of the National Board, have established the budget system of financing their incomes, and that state chairmen are thus looking well to the ways of their households.

Mrs. Robert J. Reed,
Chairman.
Rediscovering the Nation's Records

JEAN STEPHENSON
National Chairman, Genealogical Records
and
ELLEN S. WOODWARD
Assistant Administrator, Works Progress Administration, in Charge of Division of Women's and Professional Projects

ALL our knowledge of the past must be secured from records. Without them we cannot find out how our forefathers lived, dressed, enjoyed themselves, and reacted to the economic, political, or social conditions confronting them; cannot identify places of historic or sentimental importance; would know nothing of the deeds of those who established this Republic and guided it through its formative years; and would be unable to trace the ancestry of any of the one hundred and thirty million people that make up these United States. So the records of the nation, the state, the county, and the town are vitally important—and of these the most important and the most numerous are the local records of county, town, and church, for those tell most about the people.

Yet anyone who has ever tried to find out a few simple facts about an historic event, or to trace a family history back to the Revolution knows what a heart-breaking and discouraging task it has always been. No one knew what records there were; or if there were any, where they were; their condition; or anything about them. Often, years would be spent searching for a fact that could have easily been ascertained, had the existence of certain records been known.

Some states kept vital records from an early date; others did not. In some states land records were kept by counties; in others by the towns. In some, record was made of persons coming to the town; in others, none. Orphans records are in the Orphans Court in one state, in the Chancery Court in another. Even where records were kept, the vicissitudes of years, wars, changed conditions, and plain carelessness, have taken their toll and there has heretofore been no way of knowing what records have survived.

With the active interest now being taken in the life of past generations and the number of persons doing research along historical lines, it became clear that this condition could not be allowed to continue. Some sort of inventory of our most valuable national asset, our heritage of priceless records of the past, must be made.

And now it is being done. A brief account of the way in which it has come about will be interesting.

As early as 1931, Jean Stephenson, of Washington, D. C., prepared a three-page outline of such an inventory, listing briefly the types of records to be covered, and the facts that should be ascertained about each. However, not only lack of funds for such a monumental undertaking but lack of trained workers, seemed to preclude the possibility of any such inventory being made. In 1932, at the request of Mrs. Donald K. Moore, then National Chairman of Genealogical Records, D. A. R., copies were sent to a number of interested persons throughout the country. That same year, Dr. Stephenson sent a copy to Dr. H. S. Jacoby, then President of the National Genealogical Society, with the request that he give it to Dr. Curtis W. Garrison, Archivist of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ask for his criticism. Dr. Garrison became much interested and gave considerable encouragement to the idea that the work of inventorying local records might be done by persons untrained in historical research methods.

In December, 1933, under the direction of Dr. Garrison, there was begun an historical survey of Pennsylvania, under the C. W. A. and its successors. While disheartening in some respects, the survey demonstrated that good results could be obtained with untrained labor. This immediately brought
the whole plan for a nation-wide inventory within the realms of possibility.

At the December 1933 meeting of the American Historical Association, the subject was discussed informally by Dr. Stephenson with Dr. A. R. Newsome, of the Archives Division of the Association and Chairman of the History Department of the University of North Carolina, and many other historians and archivists, and criticism and comment on the outline were made. All agreed such a survey should be made, but no one had any suggestions as to sources of funds and personnel. When Dr. Stephenson suggested the various patriotic organizations might undertake it, there was again raised the question of whether the work could be done by amateurs, or if trained scholars would be required.

The original suggestion for a nation-wide survey of state and local archives with relief labor seems to have been first made by Professor Francis S. Philbrick, of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, early in January, 1934, as the result of discussions with Professor Conyers Read, Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association. Professor Philbrick outlined the idea in some detail to Professor Robert C. Binkley, Chairman of the History Department of Western Reserve University, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research. Conferences were held shortly thereafter in Washington and Dr. Binkley and Dr. T. R. Schellenberg, now an official of the National Archives, drafted rather comprehensive plans for such a project. However, an amendment to the Relief Appropriation Bill in February, 1934, disallowed Federal projects, and cut short any possibility of nation-wide co-ordination of inventory projects at that time. Nevertheless, local inventory projects were encouraged by the Federal authorities and a number of these were started during 1934 and 1935 under the C. W. A. and F. E. R. A.

When Dr. Stephenson was appointed National Chairman of Genealogical Records, Daughters of the American Revolution, in June, 1935, she felt the time had come to do something on a national scale. As the Pennsylvania experience had shown that amateurs could do it, she proposed to the State Chairmen that, as no other group seemed able to begin it, the D. A. R. should undertake the project, covering local public records, church records, cemeteries, newspapers, public and private manuscript collections, and other similar records. Five hundred Chapters responded and asked for forms and instructions. A twenty-page pamphlet was prepared covering the proposed work. Printing of it was delayed by various circumstances, so it was not ready for distribution until December, 1935.

Meanwhile, there have been developments in the Federal situation. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, realized the value of such an inventory. When, under the W. P. A., it was possible to use “white-collar workers” on a nation-wide project, Dr. Luther H. Evans, Assistant Professor of Politics in Princeton University, was asked to draft the detailed plans for the organization of such a project, and ultimately, after its approval, was appointed National Supervisor of the Historical Records Survey. On November 16, 1935, President Roosevelt approved an allotment of $1,195,800 for it. Dr. Evans soon completed a manual and blank forms for the Survey, and began organizing the work.

So, after years of discussion and “educational work,” suddenly there were two groups all ready to start a survey of the nation’s records. Naturally, they combined forces. The Federal Government requested the aid of the D. A. R. in carrying through the project, in view of the known interest of the Society in the preservation of the records of the past. As the Society has always been willing to place its facilities at the service of the National Government, this aid was of course promised, and work on the survey as they had planned it was discontinued. It was agreed that a copy of all reports made by the workers under the Historical Records Survey dealing with public or semi-public records would be furnished to the D. A. R. for their Library.

Operations were begun in January, 1936. Apportionment of funds was, of course, based on the population of the states, taking into consideration work already done and availability of competent supervisors and of qualified workers. The State Directors of the Federal Writers’ Projects were made State Supervisors of the Historical Records Survey, with Assistant State Supervisors
where needed. There were many obstacles to overcome, but one by one they were met. By the end of February the Survey was under way in twenty states and in the District of Columbia. Now work is being done in at least a few counties in all states. The preliminary listing of county records has been completed in several hundred of the more than three thousand counties in the country. Also, the records of many hundreds of towns, villages, and churches, have been inventoried.

There are a number of local, state and Federal projects more or less concerned with historical matters. The degree of accuracy attained and the success of the projects depend largely on the personnel administering, supervising and actually doing the work. The Historical Records Survey is in competent hands. It is under the Women’s and Professional Projects Division of the Works Progress Administration, of which Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, of Mississippi, Assistant Administrator, is directly in charge. This Division has a nation-wide program in the cultural and historical fields. The cultural program embraces art, theatre, writers, and music. The historical group includes the Survey of Federal Archives, the Historic American Buildings Survey (under which qualified architects and photographers are making drawings and photographs of historic buildings), the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey (under which qualified naval architects, draftsmen and photographers are doing the same thing for extant types of vessels of the past), and most important of all, to the student of local history, the Historical Records Survey.

The Survey’s administrative personnel is made up largely of historians, archivists, and librarians of high caliber. Some of them work without salary; others receive only traveling expenses. The average salary of the administrative personnel is around $140 per month.

Of the workers, 85 per cent or more were drawn from the relief rolls, and most of those who are non-relief were little better off financially.

Considered purely as a re-employment and rehabilitation project, the Survey has been and is a distinct success, even though it has never had more than 4500 workers on the payroll at one time. Employment at the end of September was approximately 4100 workers. There is abundant evidence that the workers are in general enthusiastic about the work, and feel they are doing something greatly needed and distinctly worthwhile. There has been a steady though small flow of workers from the Survey to private employment.

Colonel J. M. Scammell, Field Supervisor of the Survey in the Far West, in a recent letter admirably summed up the accomplishments of the Survey in terms of human values:

"It has provided a kind of work which has benefited the worker by educating and training him. Workers have learned to know more about their communities and their government. They have received as a by-product training in Americanism, by which I mean an appreciation of American citizenship and American ideals."

It is interesting to note that ten of the Assistant State Supervisors are women, as are a much larger proportion of the District Supervisors. Approximately 30 per cent of the total number of workers are women; in some states, such as Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama, the ratio is 70 per cent. No sex distinction has been made, however, in salaries or in appointment.

The primary object of the survey is the inventorying of public records. Archives of state and local governments are first being searched and inventoried. As they are completed, depositories in semi-public institutions and private collections are being examined. Church records are listed when it is possible to do so. In some cases it was necessary first to clean and arrange records. Although not a part of the original plan, in some instances, in recognition of the cooperation given by the custodians, records have been indexed or copied. In at least two states (New Hampshire and North Carolina), tombstones are being copied. An inventory of historical markers is being made in several states.

Guides to the various types of records listed in the survey will be prepared in mimeographed form. The Guide to the county records of Muskogee County, Oklahoma, has already been issued. Cuyahoga County, Ohio, is now in process of publica-
Voluntary cooperation has been received from state and local historical societies everywhere, and from individuals holding historical papers. Advisory committees have been formed, in various states, of historians, archivists, and librarians, and they have assisted materially with the work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have given aid whenever requested. In some states this has been confined to general advice; in others members of the D. A. R. have actively investigated and reported on potential sources of material, and furnished transportation for workers; and in still others, where there are no workers available, they will, on a purely volunteer basis, make the Survey of some counties.

The Survey inventories will enable historians and genealogists to know what materials exist with respect to any aspect of American life and where to find them. Many discoveries have been made of rare and interesting documents or of unknown records or those deemed long since lost. Some of these are of especial interest to those concerned with personal history and genealogy. In Chatham County, North Carolina, the marriage bonds of the county from 1772 to 1850 were located. A volume of pre-Civil War records of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, was found, although all records were believed to have been burned by General Sherman. At Athens, Ohio, workers found the Record of Plats for the period 1786 to 1818, which shows the agreement to form the Ohio Company. In Andover, Massachusetts, there was found, among an early treasurer's reports, a list of "bringings in" to the town. (In those days a person coming into the town, with no known means of support, had to be vouched for by a resident of the town. These "bringings in" state the age, from what time the person recently came, and in some cases the town to which he originally belonged. Invaluable to the genealogist!) Many more might be mentioned but these few will suffice to show the interesting and varied items being discovered.

Valuable as these discoveries are, however, they pale into insignificance compared to the tremendous value of the Survey itself. Just think, when it is entirely completed, we can know, not just assume or guess, exactly what records are still in existence, what they cover, and where they are.

Inventories and indexes prepared by Survey workers have been and will be of great assistance to the custodians of the records. In most cases the latter have had neither the funds nor the time to take stock of the records in their offices, so that they do not know what they have nor where to find any particular document. The workers have found records tied haphazardly into bundles and tossed into boxes, or piled in vaults from floor to ceiling, without any order. Valuable documents have been discovered in dumps, in janitors' closets, or hidden behind books.

The reaction to the Survey has been most gratifying. In some instances, on recommendation of Survey workers, city and county officials have voted funds for proper shelving and lighting; in others the interest of the community as a whole has been aroused to an appreciation of the value of its records, with a resultant effort to care for them in a better fashion.

Copies of the inventories resulting from the Survey will be placed in the D. A. R. Library, where they will be available to all interested.

Of course, much yet remains to be done on the Survey. Naturally, the records of 150 years cannot be adequately examined, arranged, and inventoried in eight months. But the progress made thus far is remarkable. The Daughters of the American Revolution may take pride in the fact that they have the privilege of cooperating in such a work. However, it must also be remembered that such privilege is not an empty one; it carries with it an obligation. Their part is to assist when need arises, even to the extent of taking the inventory in some counties. Thus far, all have responded when called upon for advice and some slight effort; no doubt there will be an equal response when, this Fall, some Chapters will be asked to make a survey of their county records.

The work of the Historical Records Survey is probably the greatest single contribution to historical and genealogical research that can be made, and one that is of far-reaching consequences. If it can be com-
completed as planned, the work of the researcher will be greatly simplified in the future. The reports of records can be checked against bibliographies of printed works and it can be found which have been printed; those unprinted can be checked against copies already made by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it can be ascertained which have been copied. It will then be possible for each Chapter to know what work still remains to be done in its county in order to realize our ambition to have in the D. A. R. Library copies or abstracts of all important genealogical source material and guides to all material of value from an historical standpoint.

It would have taken the Society years to do this work alone. If the Federal work is continued for a few more years, as is expected, with the Daughters of the American Revolution doing that portion of the work that for one reason or another the W. P. A. workers cannot do, there will be a complete inventory of the nation’s records on file in the Government Archives and also in the D. A. R. Library, where it will be available to workers.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are fortunate in being able to help save and keep the records of those “who made and preserved us a nation.”

\textbf{Good Citizenship Awards Committee}

\textit{Our new posters are very attractive and are selling fast; they cost ten cents each; address requests to the business office, Memorial Continental Hall. One State Chairman ordered a hundred on first sight, and she plans to use more as soon as these are distributed. There are places in every community where they can be displayed with telling effect, besides the obvious ones of school bulletin boards and D. A. R. meetings.}

In one State, a hundred and sixty-five high schools were sponsored by D. A. R. chapters before school opened. This means that authentic information will have been given early to a hundred and sixty-five classes, and the good citizenship contest will have had a sympathetic announcement all across that State. Such preliminary work has double significance and power. “Well begun is half done.”

But even November is not too late to start, and excellent results will follow intensive work from now on. Every chapter can and should sponsor good citizenship in our public high schools. Make it plain to the faculties that we wish to help them and will not knowingly add to their burdens of administration. Offering a medal to the school’s choice will stimulate attention; any contest is more interesting if a tangible result is forthcoming. Only one girl in a State will win the trip to Washington. But every school can enjoy seeing its best girl citizen receive the beautiful medal at some general assembly. The National Society will pay for the big awards; community friendship will be fostered by local gifts of the medals.

Many high schools are in towns where our Society is not organized, and that is the reason we are asking chapters to sponsor several schools. Here is an opportunity to acquaint new groups with us; and what better introduction could we wish? Please do not merely approve this project; please do not just agree that we have a good idea. We want active support, and we want it now.

\textbf{Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell,}
\textit{National Chairman.}
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

ANDREW FARLEY, THE GRANDFATHER OF MRS. ANNIE FARLEY BROWN (LEFT), SERVED IN INDIAN UPRISINGS BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR. HE WAS CAPTAIN OF A COMPANY IN THE FIRST BATTALION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENN., AND SERVED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. MRS. BROWN NOW RESIDES IN EAST PALESTINE, OHIO.


THE ELYRIA CHAPTER, ELYRIA, OHIO, DEDICATED A GLACIAL BOULDER AND BRONZE TABLET ON THE GUY GOODMAN FARM AT COPOPA, OHIO, MARKING THE SITE OF ONE OF THE FIRST BLOCKHOUSES IN THE WESTERN RESERVE (1812), ALSO THE FIRST GRIST MILL IN COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP (1809). UNVEILED BY MARY ANN FRENCH. ADDRESS BY THE HON. GUY B. FINDLEY, ELYRIA, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.
COMMODORE PREBLE CHAPTER, EATON, OHIO, PLACED A BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE LOBBY OF THE COURTHOUSE AT EATON WITH THE NAMES OF 74 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST SETTLERS OF PREBLE COUNTY AND LIE BURIED HERE.

ON JULY 4TH, JEFFERSON, ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO, CELEBRATED THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INCORPORATION AS A VILLAGE. EUNICE GRANT CHAPTER D. A. R. FURNISHED THIS FLOAT FOR THE COLORFUL PARADE WHICH WAS A PART OF THE CELEBRATION.

MARGUERITE BACON, GREAT GRAND-DAUGHTER OF MOSES CLEAVELAND, FOUNDER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, CUTS THE RIBBON AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION ON OPENING DAY. MARGUERITE KEEPS HOUSE FOR AN INVALID MOTHER AND TWO YOUNGER BROTHERS. MOSES CLEAVELAND CHAPTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, IS ASSISTING MARGUERITE WITH HER EDUCATION.
“JOHNNY APPLESEED” MONUMENT. JARED MANSFIELD CHAPTER, MANSFIELD, OHIO

WILLIAM CASTON CHAPTER, CASTONIA, N. C., ERECTED A MARKER AT GOSHEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARRYING THE NAMES OF TWENTY-TWO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Jean Ribault and a party of Huguenots landed the morning of May 1, 1562, on this island. Here they knelt in prayer, beseeching God's guidance and commending the natives to His care. This was the first Protestant prayer in North America.

The Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla., erected this marker at Pilot Town, Battenville Island, Florida, to designate the site of the first Protestant prayer in North America. On this very spot, in May 1562, Jean Ribault landed with a group of French Huguenots. This expedition under Ribault in 1562 and the subsequent settlement of 1564, commanded by Laudonniere, was forty-three years before the first settlement of the English at Jamestown, fifty-six years before the Puritans, on the Mayflower, landed at Plymouth, and one year before Menendez laid the foundation of our own St. Augustine. And yet we seldom make mention of this glorious fact.
ROCK RIVER CHAPTER, STERLING, ILL., HONORED THE MEMORY OF HER PIONEERS BY PRESENTING TO THE CITY A SUITABLY ENGRAVED BRONZE TABLET. IT IS FASTENED TO A NATIVE GRANITE BOULDER WHICH IS PLACED NEAR THE SITE OF THE FIRST CABIN BUILT IN 1834.

MRS. HELEN L. REDFIELD OF FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE, REAL GRAND-DAUGHTER AND HONORARY MEMBER OF JAMES FOWLER CHAPTER, LEROY, OHIO. MEMBERS OF THIS CHAPTER, DESCENDED FROM MRS. REDFIELD'S REVOLUTIONARY GRANDFATHER, DAVID DANIELS, PREPARED A SCRAP-BOOK, BASED ON HER LIFE AND ANCESTRY, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO HER ON HER 93RD BIRTHDAY, MAY 15, 1936.

IN THE PRESENCE OF MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED OF HIS DESCENDANTS, JONATHAN DAYTON CHAPTER, DAYTON, OHIO, DEDICATED A MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF HENRY PENNY, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, IN OLD LUDLOW CEMETERY, MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO, PART OF A LAND GRANT SECURED BY HENRY PENNY IN 1825.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRIDGE SPANNING THE EAST FORK OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RIVER AT WILLIAMSBURG, CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO, A BRONZE TABLET WAS PLACED BY BEECH FOREST CHAPTER, BETHEL, OHIO, BEARING THE D. A. R. INSIGNIA AND THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION:

"MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM LYTLE (1769-1833) FOUNDER OF WILLIAMSBURG"
LAKEWOOD CHAPTER, LAKEWOOD, OHIO, HAS MAINTAINED A BOOTH AT THE GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION IN CLEVELAND THIS SUMMER. HERE FAMILY HEIRLOOMS ARE DISPLAYED AND LITERATURE PERTAINING TO THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DISTRIBUTED. THE PICTURE SHOWS MRS. MC ELDIN LOHR, REGENT (STANDING), AND MRS. ELATUS G. LOOMIS, REGISTRAR, SEATED AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

CARRINGTON CHAPTER, CARRINGTON, N. DAK., HAS LUNCHEON AT THE HOME OF MRS. HALL

DELERY PORTAGE CHAPTER, PORT CLINTON, OHIO. THE ANNUAL OUTING AT THE SUMMER HOME OF MRS. LUCILLE DALRYMPLE, "MARAIS DU CYGNE" ON LAKE ERIE

THE OHIO MADONNA OF THE TRAIL STANDS ON THE STATE MASONIC HOME GROUNDS FACING THE NATIONAL ROAD. IT COMMEMORATES THE BATTLE OF Piqua and marks the spot where the federal government completed its work in construction of the road.
A SUMMER "QUILTING BEE" OF THE GRANVILLE CHAPTER, GRANVILLE, OHIO. THE CHAPTER IS QUILTING ONE OF A PAIR OF QUILTS FOR TAMASSEE D. A. R. SCHOOL.

THOMAS MARSHALL CHAPTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARKED THE GRAVE OF COLONEL THOMAS MARSHALL, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, OF VIRGINIA, BURIED AT WASHINGTON, KENTUCKY. SERVICES AT THE GRAVE WERE CONDUCTED BY THE LIMESTONE CHAPTER, MAYSVILLE, KY., IN CONNECTION WITH THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

KANAWHA CHAPTER, FORT SILL, S. C., WAS MADE CUSTODIAN OF THIS BEAUTIFUL MARKER ERECTED BY THE NEEL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. THIS MARKER IDENTIFIES THE HOME SITE OF COL. THOMAS NEEL AND WIFE, JEAN SPRATT NEEL, AND HONORS THESE REVOLUTIONARY HEROES OF YORK COUNTY: COL. ANDREW NEEL, CAPT. THOMAS NEEL, JR., AND LT. COL. JAMES HAWTHORNE.
STEUBENVILLE CHAPTER, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY AT THE HOME OF THE ORGANIZING RECENT, MRS. DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, THE SAME HOME WHERE THE CHAPTER WAS STARTED FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

IN PLANNING TO STRAIGHTEN A CURVE IN A STREET IN NEWBURGH, N. Y., THESE GRAND OLD ELM TREES WERE TO BE SACRIFICED. MEMBERS OF THE QUASSAICK CHAPTER PERSUADED CITY OFFICIALS TO REVISE THE PLANS. THE TREES WERE SAVED AND GIVE PROMISE OF LIVING MANY YEARS TO BE ADMIRE AND ENJOYED.
QUERIES

(a) **MOORE-MOOR.**—Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife & other information of Reddick (Readuck) Moore & wife Unie, who moved from Montgomery Co. N. Car. to Anson Co. N. Car. abt 1814. Had daughter Mary Susannah who married 9 Feb. 1812 Noah Barber.

(b) **SMITH.**—Wanted all infor possible of John Smith & also of his wife Mary Worsham, who were living in Dinwiddie Co. Va. nr Petersburg prior to 1800. Their chil include John who married Mary (Polly) Puckett, Nancy who married Leonard Puckett; Millington who married Mary G. (?), & others. These three chil. & their families moved to Tenn. abt 1803-1910.

(c) **ADAMS.**—Wanted parentage with gen. of each, of John Adams, born or bapt. 1789 in Mass. He married Lois Newcomb, 1809 at Rutland, & had children: Elbridge Gerry, Elizabeth H., Marianna, John Everett, Julia Ann, Clitilda.

(d) **SHUMATE.**—Wanted history of the immigration of the Shumate family to Fauquier Co. Va. prior to 1750, also of Judith Bailey. Reputed to have been French Huguenots. The chil. were William, John, Joshua, Daniel, Thomas, James Bailey, Lettice & Jemima.

(e) **GATEWOOD.**—Wanted parentage of Nancy Gatewood who was born abt 1773 & married Mason Shumate of Fauquier Co. Va. abt 1789. Their chil. were: Joseph, Lucinda, Harriett, Berryman, Sarah Gatewood, Cynthia, Eliz., Franklin & Eliza. Moved to Decatur, Ga. abt 1824. Miss Evelyn Barbour, Box 120, Vicksburg, Miss.

15741. **SNYDER-ROBINSON.**—Wanted parentage of David L. Snyder of Carlisle or Cobleskill, Schoharie Co. N. Y. & of his wife Margaret Robinson. Their chil.; Phoebe, Elizabeth, Angeline, Lana, Irene, Harriet, George Bolton, & Benjamin Young Snyder. Prob. the parents were born abt 1800.

(a) **SCHEVER-SAPPYRELY.**—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Schever, wife of John Sipperley, born 1773 of Kinderhook, N. Y. He is mentioned in “Olde Kinderhook” & was the son of Peter Sipperley. Wanted also maiden name of wife of Peter Sipperly. He died 1793/95. He was in First Militia of Germantown, Columbia Co. N. Y. in 1751.

(b) **DODS-DODES.**—Wanted maiden name of mother, Mary ——, of James Dodds, who was born 16 Dec. 1761, died 4 Oct. 1813. His father was Thomas Dodds.

(c) **VAN SCIVER-DOD-DODDS.**—Wanted parentage of Mary (Marytje) Van Sciver Dod (Dodds) are mentioned in “Land Titles of Hudson Co. N. J.” by Wingfield, with names of first three chil.—Mrs. Francis W. Harvey, 59 St. Paul's Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.


(a) **DAY-SERGEANT.**—Wanted parentage of Joseph Day & also of his wife Hannah Sergeant of N. J. Their daughter
Martha married 1st Samuel Lum of Morris Co. N. J. who died in 1756. She married 2nd Stephen Howell.

(b) Force-Young.—Wanted parentage of Rosanna Force, 1740-1781, wife of Moses, son of David Young & resident of Whippany, N. J. Wanted also maiden name of wife of David Young, 1705-1765, of Newark, N. J., trustee of the 1st Presbyterian Church & son of Robert Young, the immigrant from Scotland.

(c) Cross-Gosnell.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of Naomi, wife of Robert Cross, born in Maryland, prob Baltimore Co. abt 1784. He married in Penna, before 1809 & settled in Licking Co. O. 1810, where both are buried. She was born in Pa. prob Huntingdon or Bedford Co., abt 1782. Was Robert Cross' father William born 1746 in Md. a Rev. soldier? If so wanted his record with authority for same. Wanted also parentage & maiden name of wife of this William Cross.—Mrs. Kate Cross Vandervelde, 1111 West St., Emporia, Kansas.

15743. White-Read.—Wanted parentage, dates of birth & mar. of Susannah Read who married George White Jr., son of George White of Mecklenburg Co. Va. so stated in deed 1768 in Granville Co. N. C. Their son Coleman Read White was born 1765. Wanted also parentage & maiden name of wife of George White Sr. also his place of res. before coming to Mecklenburg Co. Wanted also parentage of Col. Robert Read of Belvoir, who married Jane Merriweather, also names of their children.

(a) Bradford.—Coleman Read White born 1765 married 1st Selah, daughter of Thomas & Mary — ( ? ) Bradford. Thomas died in Granville Co. N. C. Car. 1786. Wanted his parentage & maiden name of wife Mary, with her parentage.

(b) Hilliard.—Wanted parentage with ancestry of each of Thomas Hilliard who died in Warren Co. N. C. 1852 married Sallie Bowden. Their chil. were: Jerimiah, John, Wm. F., Bartlett, Micajah, Dandridge, Martha Beckham, & Mary Williamson who married Edmund, son of John White & his wife Agnes Mayfield. Agnes was dau of Abraham Mayfield & his wife Polly. Abraham died in Warren Co. N. C. 1809. Wanted his parentage also maiden name of his wife Polly with her ancestry.


15744. Wallen - Wallin - Wollen-Walling.—Wanted information & parentage of Isaiah Wallen & also of his wife Charity Pierson or Pearson who moved with their family from Sussex Co. N. J. to Licking Co. Ohio 2 Dec. 1831. They lived there until 1853 when they removed to near Marshalltown, Marshall Co. Iowa. 1830 Census lists Isaiah Wallen as being from Newton Twp. Sussex Co. N. J. & as having 3 chil. but all other records seem to list 6 chil. namely: James, Pearson, Joseph, Susanna, Margaret & Elizabeth. Isaiah was born 10 May 1787, wanted place of birth. He died in Marshall Co. Io. 28 Jan. 1863. Charity Pierson Wallen was born 23 Jan 1795 in N. J. & died in Marshall Co. Io. 24 Oct. 1864.—Mrs. Orpha B. Kastler, 605 West 1st St., Eagle Grove, Iowa.

15745. Niles-Maynard.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Sarah Niles born 30 Jan 1787 & of John Maynard born 9 Aug. 1791. They were married 1812 in Vermont. Their oldest child George B. was born 19 May 1813 in Stafford, Genesee Co. N. Y.—Mrs. Cleon Wills, 2119 Third St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

15746. Martin-Smith.—Wanted parentage, given name, maiden name of wife with her parentage of — Martin who married Margaret ( ? ) & are said to have removed from Va. to Butler Co. O. Their chil. were: William, John, James, Charles, Margaret, Polly, Nancy, Catherine born 1799 mar. 1817 George Smith in Butler Co. O. One of the other daus married into the Urmston family of Hamilton Co. Ohio.
George Smith was of German descent, wanted his parentage.


15747. BROWN.—Wanted parentage with all information possible of Eleanor Brown born 25 Jan 1752 died 6 May 1790, who married 24 Feb. 1754 Birkett Davenport of Hilly Farm, Culpeper Co. Va.—Mrs. Lester O. Weison, "Weisonclale," Liverpool, Texas.

15748. FINLEY—SHINNER—SKINNER—MOORE.—Wanted parentage of Susannah Shinner or Skinner who married William Finley, 1746-1814, of Adams Co. Penna. Also the names of their children & the official proof of Rev. record of Wm. Finley. Wanted also parentage of Susanna Moore who married their son James Finley who was born 1772 in Penna. or Ohio.—Mrs. Edna C. M. Boys, Midland, Penna.

15749. PENDLETON.—Wanted information regarding ancestors of Priscilla Pendleton who married William Holderby. Was she the daughter of Col. Edw. Pendleton of Caroline Co. & Priscilla, youngest daughter of Joseph Pollard & Priscilla Hoomes?—Miss Susan Holderby, Box 173, Corpus Christi, Texas.

15750. CAMP.—Wanted parentage of Hardin Camp born about 1760, died 1850. He married Sarah Hawkins. Enlisted in Revolution from South Carolina. Later moved to Ky. where he died. Wanted his place of burial.

(a) JONES.—Wanted parentage of Ezekiel Jones of Buckingham Co. Va. He married Rhoda Gill. The family came from Wales to Va.—Mrs. J. D. Ebert, Jonesburg, Missouri.

15751. GILL.—Wanted parentage & any information of Amelia Gill who married John Williams, 15 Nov. 1787 in Franklin Co. N. Car. They removed to Adams Co. III. in 1831.—Mrs. Eva D. Love, Mullen, Nebraska.

15752. KERR-HARVEY.—Alexander Harvey & wife Kate McFarland had two daughters Margaret & Sarah. Margaret married Joseph Kerr & Sarah born in Bucks Co. Pa. 1760 married her own cousin William Harvey who was born in Ireland 1764 & came to America abt 1793. Did Alexander Harvey have other children & did he have brothers & sisters? Any information of this family will be greatly appreciated.—Lawrence Alexander Harvey, 781 N. Charlotte Street, Pottstown, Penna.

15753. VAN SCHIOCK—VAN SCHAIK.—Wanted dates of birth, marriage & death of Robert Van Schaick who came to Sharon, N. Y. from New Jersey, also the names of his wife & her dates. Their children were Sallie, Robert Middletown, David, Joseph & Josiah. Wanted also parentage of Robert Van Schaick. Was he the son of David & Hannah Holmes Van Schaick?—Mrs. Carrie Van Schaick Heavenrich, 67 Pingree Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

15754. HAMILTON.—Wanted the early history of the Hamilton family who were in eastern Penna. & N. J. at the time of the Rev., removing to Mead Twp. Crawford Co. Pa. 1797. James Hamilton married Nancy A. Logue or as another record shows Sarah Logue. The land is still in the Hamilton family. Hugh Logue, the father of Mrs. Hamilton married Agnes McCullegh & their chil. were; Hugh, Robert, Betsy, Polly, Nancy Agnes, Peggy Sally, Jane who married —— Bole, Skelton, Coulter, Long, Hamilton, Hurst, Mead & McClenthen.—Miss Velma Hamilton, 623 N. Richardson, Roswell, N. Mexico.

15755. INGRAM.—Wanted names of the children of Joseph Ingram, born 1744, died 1825, married Winnifred Nelme, buried in N. Car.

(a) LAY.—Wanted parentage of Emmanuel Lay, his date of birth & maiden name of his wife. He lived in South Carolina but removed to Lincoln Co. Ga. where he died 1802.—Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, 209 Durden St., Vidalia, Ga.

15756. HOUSE-HAWES-MILLER—Hazard-McGEE-NEWELL—BEEBE.—Wanted all information possible of any or all of the following: Emily Ann Newell who mar—
ried Azel Loveland, born 11 Oct. 1807
Glastonbury, Conn. Emily had sisters
Lucy, Hannah & Poster—her parents
were Charles Newell who married Sarah
Hazard; Sallie Miller who married Alvin,
son of General Hawes (named House aft.
of)? Beebe who married General
Hawes; Sally McGee, mother of Sally
Miller. Alvin & Sally Miller House were
the parents of Roana Adelia born 1832
Stamstead Plains, Canada & mar 1 Apr.
1850 Thomas Quimby Loveland at Bristol
Trumbull Co. O.—Mrs. Letta C. Drew,
Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.

15756. LOUTHER.—Wanted all informa-
tion possible of James Louthier who came
from Scotland to Philadelphia about 1700.
This man or his son James lived in Lan-
caster, Franklin or Cumberland Co. Pa. &
later removed to Ligonier Valley, West-
moreland Co. Pa.—Mrs. John Wilson, Box
447, Sta. A., East Liverpool, Ohio.

15761. SHAW.—Wanted parentage of
Feilding Lewis Shaw born Oct. 1811 Barren
Co. Ky. & died 1887. Married Catherine
Miller born 1810 Marion Co. Ky. of family
from Penna. Among their children were
Joel, William, Sam, David, Jane, Lizzie,
Sadonia.

(a) TUCKER.—Wanted parentage of
Goshua Gilliam Tucker who married Hen-
rietta Ann Harper 14 Dec. 1836. He was
born April 1815 & died January 1879. She
was born July 1817 & died January 1879.
Their children were Leonados, Harvey
Spain, Benjamin, Virginia, Elizabeth &
Ellen.—Mrs. Floy Tucker Lamkin, Cape
Girardeau, Missouri.

15762. NOBLE-SNELL.—Wanted parent-
age of Thomas Appleton Noble born 1790
in Maine died 1852 in Ohio, prob Mt.
Gilead. He married 17 Nov. 1814 Sarah
Snell born 1791 died 1874 Lucas Co. Iowa.
Wanted her parentage also & any Rev.
record in either line. Their son George
Washington Noble was born prob in
Penobscot or Somerset Co. Maine.—Mrs.
Harley Hoopes, 603 North Court St., Fair-
field, Iowa.

15763. KIMBALL.—Wanted parentage of
James Kimball born Woonsocket, R. I.
1800 died 1888 near Lebanon, N. Y.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted parentage of
Miriam Parker born 26 July 1763 died 25
June 1833 married 22 December 1774
Stephen Beach in Wallingford, Conn.—
Mrs. Edith P. Timian, Hamilton, N. Y.

15764. WAYNE-GORDON.—Wanted an-
cestry of William Clifford Wayne born in
Savannah, Ga. 27 March 1792 married Ann
Gordon born in Richmond Co., near
Augusta Ga. 10 Nov. 1794. Wanted her
parentage also. Their children were:
Clifford Gordon, Wm. Anderson, Henry
Howard, Julia Clifford, Elizabeth Gordon,
Mary Stites Wayne.—Mrs. Margie A.
Wayne, Amite, Louisiana.

15765. —Wanted parentage with an-
cestry of each of William Terrell who married Mrs. Lydia Moore. Wanted also her maiden name & parentage. Their son John was born nr. Richmond Va. 27 April 1816.

(a) **McDaniel.** — Wanted parentage with ances. of each of John McDaniel who married Margaretta Weiss. Their daughter Sarah was born March 1829 in German Valley N. J.—Miss Ada M. Scott, 122 South Second St., Monmouth, Illinois.

15766. **Stanton-Davis.**—Wanted parentage & date of marriage of Amos Stanton & his wife Marcy Davis. Amos Stanton was born 1740 & died 1806. Marcy Davis was born 1746 & died 1814 in Mass. They were the parents of Isaac Stanton born 8 Jan 1770 who married 23 June 1795 Elizabeth Smith & died 29 Aug 1832. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass. & Elizabeth was born in Orange Co. N. Y.


15768. **White-Deuel-Brownell-Cadman.**—James White married in Dutchess Co. N. Y. Zelpha Deuel, born 27 Apr 1755, dau of Timothy & Lydia Mosher Deuel. Wanted proof that James was the son of Abner & Ruth Brownell White & is the James mentioned in Abner’s Will made in Dutchess Co. N. Y. 30 June 1794. Abner was the son of William & Eliz. Cadman White & through the Cadman line had Mayflower ances. but descendants of James have a tradition that they desc. from Peregrine White, can anyone prove this?

(a) **White-Conro.**—Wm. Conro Rev. soldier from Dutchess Co. N. Y. died in Columbia Co. N. Y. 5 Oct. 1833. He was born 16 Apr. 1756 in Middletown, N. J. & was twice married. His 2nd wife was Ruth Ann, dau. of James & Zelpha Deuel White, born abt 1781, died 16 Jan 1856 Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. Wanted parentage of William Conro, date of his marriage to Ruth Ann White, names of his children by both wives.—Mrs. Edward D. Humphries. Sac City. Iowa.

15769. **McClure.**—Richard McClure & wife Jean Sage lived in Paxtang Twp. nr. Harrisburg, Pa. 1725-1774, & had fourteen children. Alexander, presumably the eldest, married Martha — would like her surname. They were married 1750/1751, as their eldest child Jean was born 1752 & married Wm. Waugh. Wanted any information concerning the descendants of Richard & Jean McClure, especially of the following: William married Margaret Wright & lived in Paxtang 1785; Roan married Hannah Crouch & removed to White Deer Twp. & died there 1833; David who married 20 June 1765 Margaret Lecky; Margaret who married 1757 John Steel & had son Wm.; Jane or Jean who married 22 Sept. 1766 Joshua Russell; & of Susannah who married 18 Apr. 1769 Hamilton Shaw.—Mrs. Laura McClure Good. 220 Atlantic Ave. McKeesport, Penna.

15770. **Madison-Mattison.**—Wanted birthplace, parentage, dates & all information of Mary Ann Madison (Mattison) who married 1st Philip Oliver Poland & had children: Oliver Augustus & Mary Ann Madison Poland. She married 2nd David Foley 1821. Salem, Mass. Their children were: David Jr., Ellen, Rebecca. Mary Ann married 3rd, Wm. Steward or Stewart. She died in Salem Mass. Wanted also ancestry of Capt. John Madison, Salem, Mass. Master Mariner 1850. In U. S. Census of 1850, he was 53 yrs. of age, married Sally Fieldbrown, born 12 March 1794. Had chil.: Sarah born 12 March 1821 in Salem, died in San Francisco; John born in Salem, Mass, died in San Francisco, married Kate Cook of Boston, went to San Francisco 1856, died there leaving two sons. Wanted also parentage of Caroline

15771. BENNELL - GILLESPIE. — Was John Bennett, born in England, set. 1st in Va., removed to York Co. Pa. & later to Indiana Co. Pa. the father of Capt. Peter Bennett who married Elizabeth Pomfret abt 1773 in King William County, Va.? Were Peter G. & Eliz. Pomfret Bennett the parents of Haywood Bennett who married Hettie Houston in 1816? Hettie was the dau. of James & Pollie Gillespie Houston. Wanted name of wife of James Gillespie, Sr. with parentage & dates of both. Will exchange data.

(a) HEATON. — Wanted parentage of Polly Heaton who married Wm. Smith 9 Jan 1798 in Davidson Co. Tenn. Was there Rev. service in this Heaton family?—Mrs. Sam Maddox. 906 A. Street. Lawton, Oklahoma.

15772. FISH - AVERY. — Wanted Rev. record of Jabez Fish who married Sarah Avery also all family information. He was born in Groton, Conn 10 July 1747 & died Shicks Springs 16 Apr. 1814. Sarah Avery was born in Stonington, Conn 19 Aug. 1747 & died Dec. 1796.

(a) KRONKHITE. — Wanted maiden name of wife, dates & all infor possible of Capt. James Kronkhite who served in Rev. under Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt. Wanted especially information of the descendants of his son Jacob.—Mrs. David Olson. 89 Evangeline St. Rochester, N. Y.


(b) FULLER-COLEMAN. — Nancy Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Coleman & his wife Matilda Fuller, of Union Valley, Cortland Co. N. Y. married William Rice of Solon, Cortland Co. N. Y. Wanted parentage of both Andrew Coleman & Matilda Fuller.—Mrs. Harriet N. Durrell. 3512 Clifton Ave. Baltimore, Md.

15776. MOOR. —Wanted parentage with dates & ancestry of each, also place of birth of Enoch Moor born 14 Dec. 1768. He lived in Thompkins Co. N. Y. He had three children. Wanted also maiden name of his wife Mary —. In Hector Schuyler Co. N. Y. on a monument is found the following: “Enoch Moor born 14 Dec. 1768 died Nov. 30 1845 Hector N. Y.; Mary Moor born 1772, died at Hector N. Y. Dec. 8th 1845.” They are buried in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Hector.—H. G. Moore. 1340 Roosevelt Ave. Lansing, Michigan.

15777. MARSDEN. — Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, of John Marsden who is known to have lived in New York City, before & during the Revolution.—Mrs. Bayard Stockton. 20 Bayard Lane. Princeton, N. J.

15778. CARR. —Wanted all information possible, parentage, maiden name of wife & dates of Jacob Carr who lived near Fredericksburg, Va. abt 1829. He later moved to Wayne Co. Ind. Would like to correspond with anyone connected with this Carr family of the Shenandoah Valley.—Mrs. D. B. Carr Stephenson. Franklin, Nebraska.

15779. PRATT-WHITE. —Wanted Rev. record of Samuel Pratt & parentage of his wife Lydia White. Their daughter Phoebe Pratt married Lieut. David Arnold, Brain-tree, Mass.—Miss Meda Cox. 29 Alvord St. Rochester, N. Y.

15780. GARDNER-GARDINER. —Wanted
parentage of Luke Gardner born 1775 married prob in Dutchess Co. N. Y. Sophia Bullock & moved to Greene Co. N. Y. Wanted her ancestry also. They had sons John, Asa & Lewis.

(a) Bowman.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Bowman born 1777, also date of her marriage to Amos Hubbell of Greene Co. N. Y.

(b) Cooper.—Wanted parentage of Obadiah Cooper of Albany Co. N. Y. who mar Cornelia Gardenier & had children from abt 1710-1735.

(c) Orchard—Orchet—Orged-Aarscherd.—Wanted parentage of Josina Orchard who married abt 1747 Jacob Cooper of Albany Co. N. Y. Think she had a sister Sarah who married 1744 Evert Zeger.

(d) Keeler.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Keeler of Norwalk Conn. who married 1734 at Wilton, Conn. John Dunning.

(e) Hollister—Bronson.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Hollister of Glastonbury Conn. who married 1737 in Farmington, Conn Elisha Bronson. Wanted also maiden name of Abigail who married 1715 Samuel Bronson of Farmington, Conn.—Mrs. F. N. Becker. Broadalbin, N. Y.

Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh,
2001 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Ramsburgh:
I inserted in your magazine in 1916 Querie No. 4354. I just received an answer to same. Twenty years is a long time to wait, but it was worth while. Many thanks.

(Signed)
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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### National Committees, 1936-1937

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<td>MEMORIAL CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON LIAISON</td>
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<td>ADVISORY</td>
<td>Mr. George Whitney White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>ART CRITICS</td>
<td>Miss Aline E. Solomon, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mrs. William H. Pouch, 135 Central Park West, N. Y. C.</td>
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Until otherwise notified, all questions on State and Chapter By-Laws which it is desired be checked or inspected for conflicts with National Rules should be sent to *Parliamentarian*, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
1936

SEPTEMBER
7—World Power Conference.
11—World Power Conference.
16—Washington Herald Home Demonstration.
21—Grand Army of the Republic.

OCTOBER
11—Christian Science Lecture.
12—Giovanni Martinelli. (Tenor.)
25—National Symphony Orchestra.
26—Fritz Kreisler. (Violinist.)
27—Philadelphia Orchestra. (Eugene Ormandy, Conductor.) Josef Hofmann, Soloist.

NOVEMBER
1—National Symphony Orchestra.
4—National Symphony Orchestra.
6—Christian Science Lecture.
8—Metropolitan Opera Quartet.
11—National Symphony Orchestra with Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo.
12—National Symphony Orchestra with Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo.
13—National Geographic Society.
15—National Symphony Orchestra.
16—National Geographic Society.
22—Nino Martini-Helen Jepson. (Joint Recital.)
25—National Symphony Orchestra.
27—National Geographic Society.
29—National Symphony Orchestra.

DECEMBER
1—Serge Rachmaninoff. (Pianist.)
4—National Geographic Society.
6—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
8—Philadelphia Orchestra. (Mischa Elman.)
11—National Geographic Society.
13—National Symphony Orchestra.
15—Christian Science Lecture.
16—National Symphony Orchestra.
18—National Geographic Society.

1937

JANUARY
21—National Symphony Orchestra.
22—National Geographic Society.
24—Vladimir Horowitz. (Pianist.)
29—National Geographic Society.
31—National Symphony Orchestra.

FEBRUARY
2—Philadelphia Orchestra. (Piatagorsky, soloist.)
4—Christian Science Lecture.
5—National Geographic Society.
7—Jose Iturbi. (Pianist.)
12—National Geographic Society.
14—National Symphony Orchestra.
16—Kirsten Flagstad. (Soprano.)
17—National Symphony Orchestra.
19—National Geographic Society.
21—Janis Heifetz. (Violinist.)
22—George Washington University.
26—National Geographic Society.
28—National Symphony Orchestra.

MARCH
2—Elizabeth Rethberg-Ezio Pinza. (Joint recital.)
5—National Geographic Society.
7—Glady Swarthout. (Mezzo-Soprano.)
12—National Geographic Society.
14—National Symphony Orchestra.
16—Kirsten Flagstad. (Soprano.)
19—National Geographic Society.
20—National Symphony Orchestra. (Children’s Concert.)
21—Lawrence Tibbett. (Baritone.)
26—National Geographic Society.
28—National Symphony Orchestra.
31—National Symphony Orchestra.

APRIL
2—National Geographic Society.
4—Nelson Eddy. (Baritone.)
6—Philadelphia Orchestra. (Leopold Stokowski, Conductor.)
11—To be announced by Mrs. Dorsey.
18—D. A. R. Congress.
19—D. A. R. Congress.
20—D. A. R. Congress.
21—D. A. R. Congress.
22—D. A. R. Congress.
23—D. A. R. Congress.
24—D. A. R. Congress.

JUNE
9—George Washington University.

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