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March 3, 1879.
HERreshoff-BUilt CUp DEFender "EnTerPrise" rAcIng Off nEWporT fOr tHe AMerica'S CUrP
A NATIONAL crisis confronts our people. Another flood with new and strange terrors sweeps our land. Homes have disappeared, families are torn apart, suffering, despair, disease and poverty have come upon millions over night. Bodies, minds and spirits are broken—the way of life disrupted. Ol' Man River demands tribute for nature's laws violated.

EVEN as we view this terrible picture, we see the law of God coming with healing in its wings—"Love thy brother as thyself," and men rushing to serve others. Heroic voices back and forth in the night as rescuers are directed and many brought to safety. Heroic acts of human sacrifice, responses to all appeals for aid and succor show that "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world." Times of stress ever prove that "the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

Aid has come from every direction; there is still need for your gift and for mine. The boy who gives his pennies intended for candy, the widow with her mite, and the one who may give thousands, all contribute to make the gift a blessing.

OUR American Red Cross asks our support as it ministers to the individual needs and smoothes the pillow of suffering and feeds the hungry; our great United States Army with its peace-time organization is ever ready to serve and to protect the citizen. Its wonderful facilities for transportation and housing are directed into the channels of mercy. It is our great dependence in times of violence.

May we each use our opportunity to contribute as we are able in alleviating the suffering of mankind.

Florence Hague Becker
GLADSTONE said that the Constitution of the United States was without a peer among state papers. If that is true, then the makers of the Constitution must have been a very exceptional body of men. As a matter of fact, they were. They were hand picked from the young republic on the basis of brains and patriotism for a very particular duty: either to patch up the old Articles of Federation or to make a new constitution.

But these men did not begin their work on the Constitution in the convention which met in May, 1787, in Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia. To see that beginning, we must go back to colonial days when men met in their town meetings to discuss their wrongs, to talk about the rights of men and to study the governments of other people. As Woodrow Wilson said, "A generation was schooled for the making of a nation, for the framing of a constitution: a generation was bred for the debate of politics, and for the discrimination of principles of government." From this generation came the makers of the Declaration of Independence, the makers of the Articles of Confederation (our first federal code of government), and the makers of the Constitution.

But the Articles of Confederation soon proved their inadequacy as a form of federal government on account of their lack of central authority. At the close of the Revolutionary War, the term "United States" was a misnomer; for the thirteen states were united in nothing but a name. The country was drifting into a governmental chaos which John Fisk, the historian, called the "critical period of American history." Patriots who had fought for American liberty now saw that liberty threatened by two dangers, anarchy from within and conquest from without. Because of lack of central authority, states became involved in quarrels with their neighbor states. In order to settle these quarrels, there were conferences between three or four states; but men soon saw that the issues to be settled involved not three or four states, but thirteen states, and that the root of the whole evil was the weakness of the Articles of Confederation. Therefore they began to talk about a conference of all the states. Such a convention was finally called to meet in Philadelphia May, 1787, to do something about the Articles of Confederation. The three men directly responsible for the calling of this convention, hence directly responsible for the constitution which came out of it, were George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton.

The delegates to the Philadelphia meeting came slowly, not only because of the difficulty of travel but because they were uncertain of the result of this convention. They knew full well that they were not going to Philadelphia to ratify the past, but to break with the past, with its weak Articles of Confederation. They knew that while many men desired a change in the form of government, yet many were content with the existing Articles, fearing that a stronger government would lead to the tyranny from which they had escaped.

Finally 55 men assembled from twelve states, for Rhode Island did not send delegates. These men were of all ages, from old Benjamin Franklin aged 82, to young Charles Pinckney of South Carolina aged 24. More than half of them were college bred. Eight of them had signed the Declaration of Independence. More than half had fought in the war for American Independence, hence they thought that they had a perfect right to demand that their opinions be incorporated in this new law of the land. This very fact accounts for the contentions in the convention. Many of these men bore names which were headliners in American history for all times.
Others bore names which today are practically unknown; but they must have been outstanding men in their own time, else they would not have been there. The delegates sat with closed doors, probably feeling that they had trouble enough on their hands without listening to the advice of kibitzers.

We have said that there were 55 delegates in this convention, only 39 of them signed the Constitution. What became of the other 16 men? Some of them had gone home in a huff because their particular ideas had not been adopted. Some had gone home in illness because of the long strain of four hot months in Philadelphia. Some had gone home in despair, because they did not see how a constitution could possibly be evolved from the strife of that convention. Three of the sixteen had stayed to the end, and then refused to sign the document because they were opposed to its centralizing tendencies. These three men were Edmund Randolph and George Mason of Virginia and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, all well known patriots.

As we look at the list of the makers of the Constitution, we are surprised at the absence of certain names which we might well expect to be there. Where were the firebrands of the American Revolution? Where was Samuel Adams, the “father of the Revolution,” who aroused Massachusetts to action, on whose head the British placed a price? Where was John Hancock, who signed his name so large on the Declaration of Independence that King George III could read it without spectacles? Where was Patrick Henry, with his spirit of “Give me liberty or give me death?” These men would not come to this convention, because they were afraid of a greater centralization of power than that found in the Articles. They feared the return of tyranny. Where were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the co-authors of the Declaration of Independence? They were in Europe as ministers of the young republic. However, although Jefferson was absent, he exerted a strong influence on the doctrines of the Constitution; he approved of much of it, but deplored the absence of a bill of rights, which was later added in amendments. John Jay, who already had become identified with the movement for a new form of government, wanted to be in the convention as a delegate, but the New York Assembly, set against any change in government, would not elect him, lest he be too radical in his ideas.

But there were many men in that gathering whose names are written large for all time in the history of American government. Let us call the roll. George Washington, who had led the American army to victory, and later in his retirement had been the idol of his people. No other name was considered for the presidency of this memorable convention. In this position, he could take no part in the daily debates; but in the evening conferences, his voice was heard, his influence felt. When the constitution was signed, he expressed his doubt that it would last over twenty years; and considered as its safest feature the provision it contained for amendment. He declared that it was not a perfect document, but it was the best they could do under the circumstances, alluding to the compromises of the document. “If it is good,” he wrote, “it will work its way.” It must have been good, for it had “worked its way,” and is today the oldest written constitution in the world.

Benjamin Franklin, the grand old man of the Constitutional Convention. He had done his part for American liberty in gaining the friendship of France, and now he was putting the capstone on his work by his presence in this convention. To be sure, some of his contemporaries said that he was in his dotage and rarely spoke to the point, but if you read the proceedings of this body, you will see that his voice was frequently raised in the sake of harmony and compromise. One day, tired of the contentions about him, he made a motion that the sessions henceforth begin with prayer, so that God’s spirit might work in their midst and make them more tolerant of each other’s opinions. Yet they called old Ben Franklin a skeptic! As the great document was being signed, he looked toward Washington’s chair, on which was painted a rising sun, and with characteristic, homely philosophy, he spoke words which came to be prophetic of the life of the new government, “I have often and
often looked at that sun, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

Alexander Hamilton, a brilliant young lawyer of New York City, who had been Washington’s aid in the war of independence. When the New York Assembly elected their delegates, they chose two men who were opposed to any change in the Articles; and as a third delegate they elected Alexander Hamilton, feeling that he with his well-known ideas of centralized authority, would accomplish little against them. Because of this opposition in the delegation, and because of his youth, he kept silent during the early part of this convention. There came a time however, when he could keep silence no longer. He spoke out his views. Most of his ideas of centralized government were too extreme even for those men who were opposed to the existing Articles, and were rejected by the delegates as smacking of monarchy. He went home, aggrieved by their rejection; but after reconsideration, he returned, and signed the Constitution.

James Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution on three counts: first, because of his work before the convention; secondly, because of his work after the convention, when he, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, joined forces in writing the Federalist papers which did much in gaining the approval of the states for the Constitution; thirdly, by his work in the convention itself. Madison practically managed the convention. Moreover, he took down the proceedings in its sessions in shorthand, so that today, we can read in his Journal what each of the Constitutional fathers did and said. Lastly, Madison is generally considered as the one responsible for those thrilling words of the preamble, “We, the people of the United States,” words which promulgated to the world a new doctrine of the dignity of the common people, eminently fitted for the first great charter that led the way to the coming era of democratic governments in the world. Years later, Madison was elected as President of the United States, largely on the record he had made in framing the Constitution. Whatever the merits of his work as president, his immortal fame in American history will rest on his work as father of our constitution.

Robert Morris, the Philadelphia banker, whose name is indelibly connected with the Revolutionary War. If Washington saved the country by his little ragamuffin American army, Robert Morris saved that same little army by his money. Gouverneur Morris, also of Pennsylvania, whose logical brain is responsible for the arrangement of the sections and articles of the Constitution as we know it. This same Gouverneur Morris was the originator of the decimal financial system and was one of the projectors of the epoch-making Erie Canal.

Roger Sherman, shoemaker-lawyer and judge of Connecticut, who stands out in our history because he signed three great papers, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. It was due to his plan that we today have the electoral college as a means of choosing our presidents.

James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, another Declaration Signer. We owe him a unique debt. The great office of the president of the United States was the creation of his mind and the result of his persistency. At first, such an executive with such power was distasteful to many of the delegates; but James Wilson succeeded finally in selling his plan to the convention.

George Wythe, professor of law in the University of William and Mary of Virginia. He was considered to have the most profound knowledge of law of any man in America. On this account, he was elected to draft the Virginia protest against the Stamp Act. On this account, he was elected to the second Continental Congress which framed the Declaration of Independence. On this account, he was selected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Thus early in our governmental history, we see a college professor called in to help formulate laws. Hence, we may say that in George Wythe, professor of law in the University of William and Mary, signer of the Declaration of Independence, maker of the Constitution of the United States, we have the prototype of all the modern brain trusters of today.

Edmund Randolph, governor of the
commonwealth of Virginia, one of the three men who refused to sign the Constitution because of its centralizing tendencies. He, however, changed his mind after he had seen that public opinion favored the document; and when under Washington’s administration, he was a member of the cabinet, he swore to support the very Constitution which he had once refused to sign.

George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, a second delegate who refused to sign the Constitution, because of his convictions. Further he asserted in the convention, that what he had refused to sign there, he could not support in Virginia when the people would decide on its adoption. He went home and fought it, but his opposition was in vain, for finally Virginia came “under the roof.”

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, the third man who refused to sign the Constitution because of his convictions about its centralizing tendencies. He had signed the Declaration of Independence, and felt that the new Constitution might end in the monarchy which the Declaration had repudiated. He, like Mason, made an issue of his refusal. He went home and vigorously opposed its approval by his state. Despite his active opposition to the document, he too changed his mind about it; and having been elected as congressman and later as vice president of the United States under Madison, he took an oath to uphold the Constitution which he had once refused to sign.

Thus we see that at the beginning of our constitutional history, it was not considered a crime to object to the Constitution or even to refuse to sign it; but here we must also recall that at that time, the Constitution was yet an untried piece of paper; even its makers were not confident of its future. It had not yet proved its value, nor become revered by 149 years of splendid living. But the making of the Constitution did not end with its signing, nor with its approval by the states. It continues to be made with the addition of each amendment by which it becomes longer. It continues to be made by the various interpretations placed on its different articles by which it becomes broader. Among these interpreter-makers, none stand higher than John Marshall.

I have brought before you some of the makers of our Constitution. This document was their contribution to their own generation, and to all future generations of Americans. In return for this priceless heritage, we also are duty-bound to make our contribution to our own generation. In a strict sense of the word, we may not be makers of the Constitution; but in a certain sense we are. For what would the Constitution be without good citizenship back of it? This is our contribution to our own generation—to uphold the Constitution, to obey the laws of the land. In giving this service, we shall show ourselves worthy of our priceless heritage, we shall help bring to perpetuity the prophecy felt in old Ben Franklin’s words, that America has a rising sun and not a setting one.

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, N. S. D. A. R., will give a broadcast over Station KOA of National Broadcasting Company on March 13 at 3:45 P. M. MST.
Trained Men in Action

TO THOSE who oppose training of boys and men in the R. O. T. C. and other military units, we would implore them to view the flood area today and have their prejudiced spirit softened a bit.

Who could answer the call for help but our trained national guardsmen?

And were we not proud of them when they sailed off in their boats of mercy through the surging waters of the Cumberland to give aid to those in distress?

Does it not move our spirit of appreciation when we hear the radio announcer as he tells how they brave the flood waters to take children, women and men from house-tops to safety, where they can be sheltered and fed.

This disaster alone would more than justify us in having trained men for emergency. We feel sure not one sufferer has inquired as to whether these national guardsmen made the best grades in high school or if they talked too loud in the dining room.

In time of distress like this they are not looking for the “literary genius,” but a big heart that beats in tune with their great need.

Not you, “Interested Observer,” not the ladies that would banish our R. O. T. C. from the high school. Not me, your humble scribe.

Not “us” who would be great authority on national training of boys.

No, we wouldn’t know what to do where it takes strength and courage. So we are left behind on our comfortable porch, above the high water mark to bore our kindly editors and many readers of The Tennessean with our discussion, pro and con, on a subject that has been tried and proven good, successful and an absolute necessity since the dawn of civilization.

But if you refuse to be convinced on this subject of trained men, I refer you to a more experienced information bureau, in the person of our poor defeated King of Ethiopia. He had the “numbers,” but they “didn’t have the training.”

JUST A MOTHER OF AN R. O. T. C.

—The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.

On Becoming a D. A. R.

Sometime in the future I hope to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. What the D. A. R. will mean to me then I can only dream about now, like an architect looking at his plans for a beautiful building. But my opinion of it today is something real and alive. It is the foundation for the architectural structure already mentioned.

To me, the C. A. R. is a stepping stone to the D. A. R. The D. A. R. is not only one of the oldest organizations, but also it has become through the years the greatest and most influential women’s association in America. The ideals it stands for and the great beginning it had are known and looked up to by everyone. It is symbolic of the finest traditions of American patriotism. The work accomplished by the members of the D. A. R. is of great value to our country and its people. Only when one thinks how these women’s ancestors courageously laid the cornerstone of our modern democratic government can they realize the greatness of the D. A. R.

It is indeed an honor to be eligible for membership in the D. A. R. and I am proud to be a candidate.

JEAN KNEASS

Winnemucca Society, C. A. R.
Portland, Oregon

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Know Rhode Island

Her sheltered Bay and open Sea
For yachting, fishing, pleasure trips;
These miles of road alluringly
Beckoning past the path of ships;
The wheels of industry that whir
In valleys; on the friendly hill
The lamps of learning, warmeth to stir
The mind in making and the will:
A densely populated state
Imbued with spirit of the clan
Of Rogers who, defying fate,
Preached independent thought for man:
With space for hero, statesman, bard,
For farm or forest, castle, mart;
New England’s Southern gateway guard,—
Rhode Island holds our home and heart.

—Grace M. Sherwood
First Baptist Church

First Baptist Meeting House at Brown Commencement. The oldest Baptist Church in America, founded by Roger Williams, 1638. The present house, dedicated May 1775, is 80 ft. square with a spire 200 ft. high. This was modelled from designs by James Gibbs, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The building is unsurpassed as a specimen of Colonial architecture. The bell, made in London, still rings out at sunrise, mid-day and nine o’clock.

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Rhode Island's Tercentenary

ELOISE B. MCCRILLIS
State Regent

THE Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution in concentrating this past year on its contribution to the Rhode Island Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by Roger Williams were fulfilling one of the objects named in the Constitution of the National Society D. A. R.

Three hundred years of prosperity would be the natural outcome of a State whose history was founded on religion, courage, perseverance and faith.

Roger Williams was a unique character. While possessing a firm adherence to his convictions he was able at the same time to win and hold the affection of his associates. This has been inherited by descendants up to the present day.

The Tercentenary Celebration opened officially May 4th, continuing through October.

The State Daughters of the American Revolution showed its keen interest in this great historic period in four observances.

On the opening day the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution had the distinct honor of initiating the social activities of the celebration by holding a joint banquet the evening of May 4th. This date was singularly appropriate, it being the anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence which preceded the Nation's Declaration by two months. The banquet was a brilliant affair. The ball room of the Providence Biltmore Hotel was taxed to its capacity. The State Chartered Commands attended in uniform and the heads of many Patriotic Societies paid honor by their presence. His Excellency Theodore Francis Green, Governor of Rhode Island, was a distinguished guest. The State President of the Sons of the American Revolution and the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution shared equally the honor of presiding.

Dr. Gus. W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, gave the principal address of the evening, taking for his subject "The Philosophy of the Constitution."

The Rhode Island Daughters particularly welcomed the suggestion that they take for their work something pertaining to the home—the throne of woman. It was with appropriate decision they offered to furnish the "keeping room" of the Colonial House built in the beautiful Mall of Providence as the Headquarters of the Providence Tercentenary Committee. Visitors averaging 200 a day, for a period of many weeks, received here a welcome to the city and the state and enjoyed the loan exhibit of early American furniture, including many unusual and priceless pieces. The room is beamed and sheathed in old pine with a huge fireplace and Dutch oven. Upon en-

MRS. ARTHUR MILTON MCCRILLIS, STATE REGENT
RHODE ISLAND

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tering, it was easy to imagine oneself living in the early 17th century. Much credit is due the D. A. R. Committee in charge of the furnishing. At the exercises formally opening the house, June 16th, the State Regent in her address paid due honor to Roger Williams but credited to Mary, his wife, the source from which he received his inspiration. The work of the D. A. R. the State Regent dedicated to “Mary and to womanhood.”

Another Tercentenary project of the Rhode Island Daughters is the compilation of historic spots in Rhode Island marked by the D. A. R. This is in the process of formation by the State Historian. It will be put in proper form and a copy presented to the National Society D. A. R. and one to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The fourth and closing contribution to the Tercentenary observance was an entire day of festivities, October 15, in honor of the President General, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. William A. Becker. The Rhode Island State Board of Management unanimously voted to omit the customary State Fall Meeting and devote the entire day to entertainment for the President General. The program included a visitation to the Executive Chambers in the State House where His Excellency Theodore Francis Green, Governor of Rhode Island, received the President General, Guests of Honor and State Officers; brief exercises at the Statue of General Nathanael Greene upon which the President General placed a wreath; a tour of Providence, viewing its beautiful Colonial Houses surpassed by none in the country; a luncheon by the State Board of Management at the R. I. Country Club; a reception by invitation of Gaspee Chapter, the Hostess Chapter, at Gaspee House, the Chapter’s home; a banquet at the Providence Biltmore Hotel, followed by a reception; this in turn followed by the President General’s address, and the closing event of the day was Living Pictures of “What the Daughters Do” by the State Chairmen of National Committees. Each Chairman interpreted the work of her committee in a living picture of her own conception. When the day drew to a close and R. I. Daughters had time to review its features they well realized the outstanding one was the eloquent address of the President General. Luncheons and banquets are soon forgotten but the message of our beloved President General will linger with us for all time. Everyone was inspired and charmed. Surely the work of our State will increase and advance because of her visit to Rhode Island and the challenge she left with us to create in the hearts of our youth a desire to perpetuate the ideals of America.

We are indebted to our President General for coming to us at this particular time and hope our efforts of the future will convey to her our appreciation.

Space does not permit the telling of the Tercentenary activities of the Chapters. These included plays, participation in parades, floats portraying D. A. R. work, teas, pilgrimages to historic spots, opening of Chapter Houses to the public, and patriotic programs.

It has been a wonderful six months. May the effects be of lasting benefit not merely to our organization’s membership but in a wide field outside.
Historic Land Marks of Rhode Island


(Courtesy Newport Chamber of Commerce)

EARLY VIEW OF REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT. THE OLDEST NON-COLLEGIATE LIBRARY IN CONTINUOUS USE IN THIS COUNTRY. STARTED BY A GIFT OF 500 POUNDS BY ABRAHAM REDWOOD IN 1748. THE BOOKS WERE DESTROYED DURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION, BUT THE BUILDING WAS SAVED THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF LORD PERCY.
U. S. S. "Constellation" launched Sept. 13, 1797. Oldest war vessel in the world with the exception of Lord Nelson's "H. M. S. Victory." Last in service as a fighting ship during the Civil War. Now used as a training ship at the Newport Naval Training Station. Long may she be in Rhode Island waters!

(Courtesy Newport Chamber of Commerce)

John Brown House, Providence, built in 1786. John Quincy Adams noted in his diary after a visit to Providence in 1791 that he considered the John Brown House "the most magnificent and elegant private mansion that I have ever seen on this continent."
PULPIT AND SOUNDING BOARD OF THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, NEWPORT. THIS BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1729, MEASURES 36X26 FEET; AND IS NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. IT IS A PURE EXAMPLE OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE; AND THE PULPIT IS OF EXQUISITE DESIGN.

(Courtesy Newport Chamber of Commerce)

THE COLONY HOUSE, PROVIDENCE. FIRST OCCUPIED IN 1762, REPLACING AN OLDER ONE DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1756. IT WAS USED AS COURT AND STATE HOUSE BY THE COLONY AND STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS UNTIL 1900. IN THIS BUILDING, AT THE RIGHT OF THE ENTRANCE, IS THE ROOM IN WHICH WAS SIGNED THE RHODE ISLAND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, MAY 4, 1776.

(Courtesy of Providence Chamber of Commerce)
ONE of the most noteworthy treasures of the original thirteen states is the Colonial Charter of 1663 granted by King Charles II to the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America. Roger Williams and John Clarke had appealed to the crown for a new charter and in 1663 Dr. John Clarke of Newport had frequent conferences with the ministers under the government of King Charles II and after long negotiations obtained the charter which replaced the parliamentary or Earl of Warwick Charter granted in 1644. In the year 1662 the colony of Connecticut had obtained from the English king a charter which in its general terms was similar to the charter granted to the colony of Rhode Island. These two instruments in their liberality of purpose and breadth of statement excelled any document of similar nature in the then civilized world.

As a matter of record Roger Williams returned to this country prior to the final granting of the charter and Dr. Clarke desiring to remain longer in England entrusted the precious document to Captain George Baxter, commander of a ship. In due course of time Captain Baxter arrived in Boston, journeyed by land to Newport and delivered the charter to the governor of the colony.

On November 24, 1663, the freemen assembled in Newport to inspect the instrument and hear it read. It was taken by Captain Baxter from its box and held up on high so that everyone could see it. It then was read aloud and returned for safe keeping to its receptacle. This box with the little drop section for holding the seal is still preserved and rests in a niche close to the charter. The charter is of three sheets of parchment and is in a remarkable state of preservation properly safeguarded.
within a fire-proof safe in the office of the Secretary of State.

The charter remained in force until the constitution, adopted in November 1842, became operative on the first Tuesday of May, 1843, a period of 180 years during which the colony had changed into statehood.

An interesting episode affecting the charter occurred in 1687 when Sir Edmund Andros, governor in chief of the royal province of New England, visited Newport and demanded the instrument. It, however, had been put out of the hands of the governor and could not be found. Technically the charter was suspended from 1686 to 1689 and in February 1690 charter government was reestablished with Henry Bull as governor.

A significant phrase taken from the charter is as follows: “And whereas, in their humble address, they have freely declared, that it is much on their hearts (if they may be permitted) to hold forth a lively experiment, that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained, and that among our English subjects, with a full liberty in religious concerns; and that true piety rightly grounded upon gospel principles, will give the best and greatest security to sovereignty, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to true loyalty.” A portion of this phrase is inscribed on the south facade of the State House.

U. S. Photographs Census Records

MICROSCOPIC names on motion picture films stored in the files of the Census Bureau may prove a deciding factor in future disputes over the age of applicants for social security benefits.

To meet the anticipated demand for proof of age in connection with benefits, the bureau has started copying on film the 50,000,000 names recorded in the 1,024 volumes of the census of 1880. Use of the films not only will provide a lasting, easily consulted record, but will reduce file volumes to one-twentieth the bulk required for ordinary records.

Batteries of specially built automatic photographic printers have been installed in the Commerce Department Building and now are at work reducing millions of pages of deteriorating paper records to tiny rolls of film. At the same time, machines of a different type were set to work recording the 76,000,000 names in the 1900 census contained on 33,000,000 file cards.

The census reports of 1880 and 1900 contain the facts expected to be of the greatest value to people attempting to qualify for benefits under the new social security act. The volumes of the 1890 census have been destroyed by fire and water.

The volumes of the 1880 and 1900 counts form the only documentary evidence of the birth of many Americans, since registration of births by local authorities was not general prior to 1915.

Copying of the records by photography will preserve the original documents of the human history of the country from the wear and tear of frequent handling; solve the serious problem of storage, expedite the search for names and provide duplicate files in case of destruction by fire of one set.
Mount Hope

John Williams Haley
Rhode Island Historian

Rhode Island is rich in names and expressions derived and modified from Indian sources. Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Narragansett, Apponaug, Pascoag, Scituate, Weybosset, and Pawtuxet are but a few of the many common and familiar ones which have changed but little or not at all from the original forms. Probably the term most closely associated with Indian history is Mount Hope, the name given to the majestic and symmetrical hill on the shores of the pleasant bay, likewise named Mount Hope. On this wooded rise to the east of Bristol, Rhode Island, and throughout the surrounding forests, King Philip, ruler of the Wampanoags, and the son of the kindly Massasoit, once maintained his royal domain, and here he gathered about him his family, his friends and his warriors. More than one theory exists concerning the origin of the name "Mount Hope," although its great significance as one of Rhode Island's principal historic points comes definitely from its association with Philip and his subjects.

The first time the name "Mount Hope" occurs in any of the old colony records is in a document dated 1668, a written law enacted by the Plymouth Colony "prohibiting persons from buying or receiving from the Indians any lands that appertain unto Mount Hope, or Cawsumsett necke." In a book dated 1675 entitled "The Present State of New England" the name occurs as follows: "The place where Philip dwelt is on a parcel of land, called in English, Mount Hope." The name was spelled in various ways in the early days—in some places Mont Haup, and in other instances, Montaup, but it appears from all evidences that the original name from which the present spelling evolved was one of the oldest if not the first ever to be given to any part of Narragansett Bay by explorers from another land.

In 1656, Philip and his brother, Alexander, had been brought to Plymouth by their father Massasoit and sworn in as allies of the whites. After the death of Massasoit, Alexander made Mount Hope the center
of his kingdom, but the English forgot that he was their ally and not their slave. Because they supposed he had been plotting against them, they surprised him while he was out hunting and ordered him to report to Plymouth. This he at first refused to do, but eventually he was forced to. Unfortunately for all concerned, the chieftain fell sick of a fever while he was in the hands of the English, and died. With the countless cruelties of the English as examples, the Indians and Philip, his brother, naturally believed that he had been the victim of poisoning.

Sick with sadness at the death of his brother, Philip became filled with a rising hatred for the men who were killing his friends and countrymen. As the successor to Alexander’s crown, he determined at whatever cost to make a last supreme attempt to save his people from utter destruction. The noble blood of the great Massasoit was in his veins, but his loyalty to the whites had been strained to the breaking point. He was, after all an Indian patriot, who could but feel the call of loyalty to his own. He could not but think of all the land which formerly had been ruled by the chieftains of his great family and which had been treacherously and constantly taken from them. How could he stop this ever-threatening wave, this endless stream of white men which was gradually engulfing the last remnants of his possessions?

The only alternative to further insult and oppression seemed to be to unite the scattered Indian tribes and attempt to exterminate the white settlers who had caused the trouble. When the English had been weak, the great Massasoit had prevailed upon the Indians to refrain from attacking them. Now, when the whites were strong, there seemed to be no quarter in their aggressive invasion of Indian lands.

King Philip acted as only a man can act when all that he loves and holds dear is at stake. He gathered together all his allies among the brow-beaten tribes and struck blow after blow at the English settlements. Twice while he had been making his plans the English had become suspicious and had sent for him to see if they could detect any prospect of near hostilities. But twice had Philip managed to evade the English queries. Consequently, when he struck it was with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. His fighting was fierce, for he had been provoked by many years of English insult and overbearing. All his suppressed feelings were released at last in this final bloody war, which was to end all Indian uprisings in this state of Rhode Island. Not that Philip confined his war to Rhode Island. On the contrary, he carried it all over New England, striking at settlement after settlement, until the English hardly knew where to turn.

He lost the cause for which he fought, but his uprising was a glorious one... the uprising of a man of great strength and character, who fought against still stronger enemies. May observations such as these clear for all time the character of one who stood fast by his convictions, who put his whole being into a cause which can only be called noble, and who gave his all to save his countrymen.

King Philip met his death at Mount Hope in the spring of 1676, following the collapse of his desperate attempt to rally the surviving natives of New England in a last heroic struggle to regain the lands which belonged to them by right of inheritance. Unsuccessful in his efforts to gain more recruits for his cause from the tribes in Northern New England, and possibly in Canada, the Wampanoag sachem succeeded in making his way back to Mount Hope, where he was to make his last stand. Captain Benjamin Church, the outstanding leader of the white forces in the bitter conflict, gives a vivid description of the final capture of King Philip. Informed that Philip had returned to his home, Captain Church and his company proceeded to Mount Hope, where before daybreak, they surrounded the Indian encampment. They were ordered to wait until dawn before attacking the camp, but one of Church’s men, thinking he had been discovered, fired a shot. A skirmish followed. Philip fled unclad into the swamp and ran directly into an ambush. Shot through the heart, he fell face downward in the mud and water of a nearby spring. Thus, one of the greatest patriots in the history of mankind fell dead. Captain Church goes on to say that King Philip’s body was dragged from the mire surrounding the spring; the head and a hand were severed
and presented as souvenirs to the renegade Indian who fired the fatal shot. The body was then quartered and left to rot unburied. In 1876, the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Philip was observed at Bristol under the direction of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and, the following year an inscribed monument was erected at the historic spring near the spot where Philip came to the end of his remarkable career.

The monument marking this historic site has become a shrine visited by thousands during the last half-century. Another point familiar to many who have traversed the paths once trod by Philip and his warriors on Mount Hope is the chair-like rock formation at the base of a high ledge on the eastern slope of the summit. According to legend, this is the throne where King Philip sat while presiding over the gatherings that assembled at Mount Hope to discuss tribal affairs. Nearby the King Philip throne, or chair, is another spring that probably marks the site of a camp or village, several of which are believed to have been located in protected locations at the base of Mount Hope. This is the King Philip spring.

In 1679, King Charles II of England granted the Mount Hope Lands to Plymouth Colony, and the following year the area became the property of the four original proprietors of Bristol. In 1702, Mount Hope was owned by Henry Mackintosh, who, according to tradition, built the original part of the residence that still stands near the entrance to the Mount Hope estate on Metacom Avenue in Bristol. Upon the death of Mr. Mackintosh, his daughter, the wife of Isaac Royall, a Tory, or royalist, became the owner of this part of the estate, and her sister inherited another portion of the lands. During the Revolutionary War, the Royall property, including the homestead, was confiscated by the State of Rhode Island and later sold to Nathan Miller. He, in turn, sold it to William Bradford, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Plymouth fame. William Bradford served as Deputy Governor of Rhode Island 1775-1778; he was a member of Continental Congress and held the office of United States Senator for four years.

His residence is now the home of Mr. R. F. Haffenreffer, the present proprietor of the extensive Mount Hope lands comprising nearly five hundred acres. The structure is still known as the Governor Bradford House, and is considered to be one of the purest types of early Colonial architecture in existence.

In order to preserve and properly display the large private collection of Indian relics assembled by him, Mr. Haffenreffer has erected a Museum building on Mount Hope which houses the results of his extensive research and study of Indian lore. The display of both Eastern and Western aboriginal specimens includes King Philip’s powder horn and beaded pouch and several relics found in the grave of Massasoit when the last resting place of Philip’s father was discovered a few miles from Mount Hope.

A collection of articles once belonging to Governor Bradford includes a number of interesting pieces of furniture, some rare volumes inherited from Governor Bradford of Plymouth and numerous personal articles.
Rhode Island Facts and Milestones

THE smallest state in the Union with the longest name—The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Greatest length, 48 miles; greatest width, 37 miles; length of coast line, 400 miles.

The state has the largest proportionate area of woodland of any state, and the most diversified flora and fauna of any similar area in the United States.

Its colonial settlers were the first to buy land from the Indians instead of seizing it, without their consent, in the name of the king.

Rhode Island was the first colony to direct her officers to disregard the stamp act of the British Parliament; the first to recommend the establishment of a Continental Congress; the first to brave the royal government in arms, when, in 1764, she sank His Majesty's armed sloop “Liberty”; and again in 1772 when the British ship “Gaspee” was burned; the first to establish a naval armament of her own, and discharged from it the first cannon fired in the Revolutionary War at any vessel of the British navy; was among the first to adopt the Articles of Confederation and the last to abandon them.

1636 Rhode Island is the birthplace of religious liberty in America, first put into practice by Roger Williams who settled Providence Plantations.

1652 Rhode Island General Assembly, meeting in Old Warwick, passed an act which was one of the earliest attempts to abolish Negro slavery by legislative enactment.

1653 Great Charter of liberty granted the state by Charles II.

1675-1676 King Philip’s War.


1727-1820 William Ellery born in Newport; member of the Continental Congress; Chief Justice, 1785; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

1742-1786 General Nathanael Greene born in Warwick; served throughout the Revolutionary War; second only to Washington.

1755-1828 Gilbert Stuart born in North Kingston; America’s foremost portrait painter.


1776 May 4, Rhode Island Declaration of Independence. The first colony to assert her absolute independence of Great Britain.

1785-1819 Oliver Hazard Perry born in South Kingstown. Hero of the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. “We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

1793 First successful cotton factory in the United States established at Pawtucket by Samuel Slater, Moses Brown and William Almy. Machinery designed by Slater.

1794-1858 Matthew Calbraith Perry, born in Newport, younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, commanded a naval expedition to Japan in 1852, which resulted in a commercial treaty in 1854, thus opening for Japan a place among the great nations of the world.
At the second meeting of the Corporation of Rhode Island College held in September 1765, Rev. James Manning was elected President. In the same month one applicant presented himself for matriculation.

President Manning was, at the time of his election, pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren and also head of a Latin School that was conducted in his parsonage. The lone college student, William Rogers, was given all his instruction there, as were others who entered later. This arrangement lasted nearly five years.

The question of a permanent location was still a matter of great concern. In the winter of 1769-70 the citizens of Newport and Providence began a keen competition for the college. Delegates from each town appeared before the Corporation presented their respective claims and pledged financial assistance. After prolonged consideration, the Corporation voted to locate in Providence.

As soon as the decision was made, the building committee previously appointed took active steps to expedite matters. A small tract of land was purchased at the top of Presbyterian Lane (now College Street) and the foundations were laid for a building modeled after Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton). President Manning said in a letter to an interested friend, "An elegant brick Building, 4 stories high, 150 feet by 46 feet besides a Projection on each side of 33 by 10 feet." The first two stories were ready for occupancy in the winter of 1771-72, and at last the college had a home of its own.

Only a few years elapsed however, before the war clouds began to gather and the following entry in the Corporation records explains the situation, "As the College
Edifice was taken for Barracks and an Hospital for the American Army, and continued to be so occupied by them and by the Troops of France from December 7th, 1776, until June 1782, the course of Education in the College and the regular meetings of the Corporation were in a great measure interrupted during that period."

When the last soldier had departed and the members of the Corporation were able to inspect the building, the sight must have been appalling. President Manning said in a letter written in 1782, "The Corporation have ordered the augean Stable cleansed. . . . It is left in a most horrid dirty, Shattered condition." A petition to the General Assembly reads, "Great injury hath been done to every part of it since taken out of the hands of the Corporation, especially by two buildings adjoining it one an House of Office at the North End, with a vault 15 feet deep under it, having broken down the wall of the college . . . and the other a Horse Stable built from the East Projection to ye North End by which the House is greatly weakened. Many of the windows are also taken entirely out of the House, and others are so broken as well as the Slate on the Roof that the Storms continually beat into it."

In spite of all discouragements, immediate steps were taken to raise the necessary money for emergency repairs, and the regular work of the college was soon resumed. On account of insufficient funds the third story was not finished inside until 1785 and the fourth story not until 1788.

In 1823 Nicholas Brown built a large brick dormitory containing 48 rooms and presented it to the College with the suggestion that it be named Hope College. This suggestion was adopted by the Corporation, and at the same meeting it was voted that the Old College Edifice be named University Hall. The history of the institution since the completion of the second building cannot be included in this brief sketch which is intended to cover the period of over fifty years during which all the activities of the college were carried on under the roof of "The College Edifice."

The story of the early years would not be complete without some mention of the Baptist Meeting House. Shortly after the location of the college in Providence, President Manning was chosen pastor of the Baptist Church; an office which he held almost to the time of his death in 1791. The building previously occupied had become too small and in February 1774 the Baptist Society voted: "That we will heartily unite as one man . . . and particularly to attend to and revive the affair of building a meeting house for the worship of Almighty God and also for holding Commencement in." The house was completed in time for use for the Commencement of 1776 which was the last one before the Revolution. The next Commencement was held there in 1783. No formal exercises were held in the next two years but were resumed in 1786 and with two exceptions have been held in the Meeting House ever since.

Attention

My attention was called to Query No. 12931 in your MAGAZINE for 1928, page 309.

I can answer this Bird-Lee query if the party making the query is still interested. There is no name or address given in the MAGAZINE.

(Send to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE office for address.)
Some of Brunonia's Distinguished Alumni

Brown University, the seventh oldest college in America and the third in New England, was in the eighteenth century, a colonial English college; throughout the nineteenth century, a typical American college. In the twentieth century Brown has taken on the character of a collegiate university. Through one hundred and seventy-two years Brown University has faithfully adhered to the educational purpose prescribed in the Charter—"preserving in the Community a Succession of Men duly qualify'd for Discharging the Offices of Life with usefulness & reputation." During the past hundred years the boundaries of the "Community" have been greatly extended and Brown has sent her sons farther afield into every State of the Union and into foreign lands to discharge the "Offices of Life" in the professions, in the arts, in business, and in the public service.

Among the sons of Brown who have brought honor to themselves and distinction to their Alma Mater are Jonathan Russell, Class of 1791, distinguished diplomatist; Henry Wheaton, Class of 1802, Minister to Prussia and authority on International Law; Adoniram Judson, Class of 1807, missionary to Burma; William L. Marcy, Class of 1808, Secretary of State; Horace Mann, Class of 1819, father of the American public school system; Samuel Gridley Howe, Class of 1821, distinguished educator and reformer; James Burrill Angell, Class of 1849, President of the University of Michigan and Minister to Turkey and to China; Alexander Lyman Holley, Class of 1853, pioneer in modern engineering; Richard Olney, Class of 1856, Secretary of State; John Hay, Class of 1858, Secretary to President Lincoln, Secretary of State, Ambassador to Great Britain; William Williams Keen, Class of 1859, distinguished surgeon; Elisha Benjamin Andrews, Class of 1870, President of Brown University, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Class of 1875, President of the University of California; William Herbert Perry Faunce, Class of 1880, President of Brown University; Charles Evans Hughes, Class of 1881, Governor of New York, Secretary of State, Justice of the World Court, and Chief Justice of the United States; Sam Walter Foss, Class of 1882, poet; Clarence Augustus Barbour, Class of 1888, President of Brown University; and John D. Rockefeller Jr., Class of 1897, philanthropist.

Men famous in Colonial and Revolutionary history to receive honorary degrees from Brown include,—Stephen Hopkins, 1784; Thomas Jefferson, 1787; John Hancock, 1788; George Washington, 1790; Alexander Hamilton, 1792; John Jay, 1794; John Adams, 1796; George Washington Greene, Brown 1828, honorary, 1833.

Since then many other men the world over have been so honored. In more recent years, since Pembroke College in Brown University was founded, women have taken their place in the ever lengthening roster. Of these, two at least, are members of the R.I.D.A.R. namely,—Miss Caroline Hazard, well known author and educator, and Miss Mary Wooley, President of Mt. Holyoke College.
Gilbert Stuart's Birthplace

CAROLINE HAZARD

The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Rhode Island naturally brought the name and fame of Roger Williams into prominence. What did he look like we wonder. Archives have been searched in vain, there is no sketch or portrait, or even description of his appearance. The splendid statue of him as a founder of liberty in Geneva had to be the literal creation of the artist. Crawford's statue in Roger Williams park was the Sculptor's own conception. No one knows what manner of man he was physically.

We are more fortunate in regard to a man born about a hundred years later than the founding of Providence. In his own country the serene majestic face of Washington looks at every transaction demanding a one dollar bill. Many letters sent through the post office have the same face in miniature.

We owe this beautiful and distinguished portrait of Washington to a curious chain of circumstances, which can be traced to Sir Walter Raleigh's discovery of tobacco, and the enthusiasm with which the plant was welcomed in both England and France. We do not hear much of smoking in the early days, but snuff-taking became almost universal. Englishmen in America must follow the customs of the home country, and our Eighteenth Century gentlemen imported quantities of snuff from England to Newport, then a chief port of entry.

It occurred to an impecunious physician in Newport, Dr. Thomas Moffatt, who was frankly in search of what he called "a genteel occupation" that Rhode Island could grow the tobacco, that it had plenty of power in its many streams, but no one knew how to grind snuff. Nothing daunted he sent to Glasgow for a fellow-countryman, "a competent millwright," and Gilbert Stuart arrived, who on May 23, 1751, married Elizabeth Anthony, a very beautiful woman, granddaughter of John Anthony, from whom Bishop Berkeley bought Whitehall.

The young couple were soon established in North Kingstown, where a partnership is recorded between Edward Cole, Thomas Moffatt and Gilbert Stuart to "manufacture
snuff and erect a mill at Pettaquamscutt.” A “proper stream” was chosen—the Metta-
toxtet, which flows into the Pettaquamscutt which had already been used. The first re-
corded date is 1662, when a mill was built, and in 1686 Thomas Mumford and his part-
ners built a fulling mill upon it. The house was built with a large basement open-
ing on to a meadow, in which the snuff mill was set, with living rooms above, and in 
the gambrel roof. In the north east room of the main floor a third child was born to
Gilbert Stuart and his wife, December 3, 1755. It was not until the spring that a 
record comes, “April 11, 1756 Being Palm Sunday Dr. MacSparran read Prayers, 
president and baptized at St. Paul’s Nar-
ragansett two Children, one named Gilbert 
Stewart son of Gilbert Stewart ye snuff
Grinder.”

This was the boy who was to become America’s first great painter. Here he lived
among the trees, beside the stream where the buckies swim in curves of beauty, and 
we know little of him till he was thirteen and drawing charcoal heads in Newport. 
A recent writer of the history of the Jews in Newport speaks of their early recogni-
tion of his genius, and the portraits he made of the great merchants, who in New-
port found a welcome. His first visit to 
Glasgow was in 1770—to study with Cosmo 
Alexander—and he soon came home, but in 
1775, just twenty years old he sailed again 
and went to the studio of Benjamin West in 
London. His successful career in London 
is well known, and he became celebrated for his portraits. It is a tradition that he 
himself thought his highest honor was the request of Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint his portrait to be hung in the National Gallery. 

But there was a higher honor still that 
Stuart coveted, to paint a portrait of Wash-
ington. All through the Revolution he had 
been in England and he longed to return home. In 1785 Franklin had brought Jean 
Antoine Houdin for the purpose of making a bust of the General. In 1772 Charles 
Wilson Peale had painted the earliest known portrait of Washington as a Colonel of Vir-
ginia Militia with cocked hat and epaulettes. Stuart came home and his great portrait was painted in 1793—at the very height of his power.

The house in which he was born had a curious history. Dr. Moffatt had taken of-
vice under the hated Stamp Act in 1765, 
and was one of three men burned in effigy in front of the Newport State House. His property was confiscated in 1780, and was sold by the General Treasurer in 1783.
There were various transfers till 1813 when it was bought by Benjamin Hammond who made it famous as Hammond’s mill, which ground the best meal in the country. Shepherd Tom in his *Jonny Cake Papers* extolls this as the “soft flat meal” made with fine grained granite stones, which was fit for Ambrosia. It went from Hammond to his descendants till 1878, and by two subsequent sales to Rachel R. Green, from whose daughter, Hazel Green Henninger, it was purchased October 4, 1930 by the Wakefield Trust Company to hold till the Gilbert Stuart Memorial could be incorporated.

There had been many attempts to acquire this property without success, and many people were interested in its preservation, so that when a committee including members of the South County Art Club, started to collect funds for its purchase the amount was soon raised. Mr. Norman M. Isham, the distinguished authority on Colonial Architecture, was a member of this Committee from the first.

Of prime importance was the security of foundations which was immediately undertaken. Then followed careful restoration by Mr. Isham keeping to the simplicity of the building. The great fireplaces were made safe, and chimneys rebuilt. Through the kindness of Councillor A. Harland of Sheffield, England, the Corporation was given a snuff mill used by his family a hundred and fifty years ago. Remains of the great water wheel which ran the original mill were found, and a new wheel constructed; diagrams from Sheffield were sent; and in June 1932 the water was turned on in the presence of an interested company of guests, and the mill started.

The house contains many photographs of paintings by Stuart, and the bedroom is furnished with a bed and a cradle of the kind the baby used. He is the reason for all the work. It is to the patriotism and the genius of the man born here that we owe the knowledge of the physical features of the greatest American. Succeeding generations will read Washington’s letters which tell of his wide interests, his addresses in which his theory of government is set forth, his messages to Congress, which give us a picture of a large hearted, clear headed man of dignity and kindness. But we are not left to wonder which of these traits marked his face—for thanks to Stuart, born in this humble home in Southern Rhode Island, the whole world can see and admire that noble countenance.
Brown University

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. UNSURPASSED AS A COLLECTION OF AMERICANA AND THE CHOICEST MATERIAL POSSESSION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, SERVES SCHOLARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY THE WORLD OVER

UNIVERSITY HALL, BROWN UNIVERSITY—ONE OF THE OLDEST COLLEGE BUILDINGS IN AMERICA AND A FINE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE. BUILT IN 1770, IT WAS USED DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS A BARRACKS AND HOSPITAL FOR AMERICAN TROOPS AND FOR THE FRENCH SOLDIERS OF ROCHAMBEAU
DEAR MRS. BECKER:

Having learned from a lady of the D. A. R. that the idea of adopting a girl originated in you I am writing to tell you what a wonderful idea I think it was and how very much the ladies of the D. A. R. in Binghamton have helped me. Being the eldest of seven children and such a small income it would be impossible for me to have had things such as my graduation dress, hot lunches and school books. Sept. 9 I started back to school in the 10B. I am taking a normal course with hopes of becoming a teacher and social worker. I know that I can never repay you and the ladies of the D. A. R. in money so if I am ever in the position to help someone less fortunate than myself I will do it in hopes of somewhat paying the debt I owe you and the ladies of the D. A. R.

Ever grateful,

(Signed) ALMA LOUISE GEE.

Hanchett, Avenue,
Binghamton, N. Y.,
Sept. 14, 1936.
The Old Narragansett Church

RHODE ISLAND has many spots of historic value, one of the more interesting of which is the Old Narragansett Church, located in the romantic Narragansett country in the south part of the state.

Built two hundred and twenty-nine years ago on a site that even today seems a wilderness, one can but wonder at the selection of such a spot for a house of worship. The place is rightly named "Dark Corner"; a melancholy spot.

At that time there were scattered over what is now North and South Kingstown and the region round about, landed proprietors with their fine houses, many slaves and dependents. A church in this location was equidistant from most of the congregation.

No luxurious cars, no carriages, no roads as we know roads, took their way to the doors of this edifice. There were simply trails through the woods and driftways and cattle paths through the different plantations.

With a servant along to let down the bars and open the gates, delightful on a summer's day must have been the slow ambling ride on horseback, with the song of birds and the tang of wild grape on the air.

Mounted on a pillion behind the man of the house, the good wife no doubt enjoyed the weekly outings.

In winter it was another story. The ride to and fro with heated soapstones or little tin footstoves filled with live coals to soften the frigid atmosphere, was a sacrifice not unnoted by the angels. An ordeal which I am sure few of the present generation would feel called upon to endure.

The repeated efforts of the early Colo-
nial residents of Narragansett, most of whom were members of the Church of England, to obtain a resident minister were in 1706 crowned with success. At that date the Rev. Christopher Bridge arrived from London. Under his supervision the Church in 1707 was built and dedicated to St. Paul.

A second Rector the Rev. William Guy came in 1717; owing to ill health he stayed but three years.

The well known divine the Rev. Dr. James McSparran was the third Rector from 1721 to 1757. Dr. McSparran died at his post December 1, 1757—"and was decently interred under the communion table in St. Paul’s Church the sixth day of the month, much lamented by his parishioners and all he had acquaintance with."

The parish was without a Rector for three years, when the Rev. Samuel Fayerweather came to revive the work of his predecessor.

In the latter part of 1774 the parishioners, though aware of the biblical command to love one’s enemies, evidently found it beyond their strength to pray for their foe.

The Rev. Fayerweather declined the request of his flock that he omit the prayers for the King and Royal Family. Consequently the Church was closed. Except for the occupancy by the American soldiers as a barrack, the Church stood closed and empty till 1787 when the Rev. William Smith was called and entered upon his duties.

It was during the Rectorship of the Rev. Joseph Warren that it was decided to move the building to Wickford; at that time a growing village situated on Narragansett Bay five miles from its original site.

In 1800 the edifice was taken apart and moved to Wickford and set up on land given in 1734 by will of Captain Lodovick Updike as a site for a Church building.

Here services were held till 1848, when a new St. Paul’s Church on the main street in Wickford was dedicated, and the old Church was practically abandoned.

Left to neglect and decay the old building seemed doomed. However during the latter part of the past century a few loyal and faithful members, sensing the historic value of the aged fane, took steps toward its restoration. Inside and out the building was put back into practically its original condition.

For the sixty years of its renaissance the Old Narragansett Church has opened its doors through the month of August for services and sermons by special preachers.

The “Platform,” the site formerly occupied by the Church building still remains at “Dark Corner.” There in 1869 a granite monument to the memory of the Rev. Dr. McSparran and the Rev. Mr. Fayerweather was erected.

About one hundred and ten white members of the parish sleep here, while unnumbered slaves fill unmarked graves.

A lonely and tranquil spot—they sleep in peace.

THE French Government has under consideration the translating into French and distributing among students in the schools of France the series of articles “France and the American Revolution,” by Dr. Louis Charles Smith, which was secured by the Historical Research Committee for the Magazine.
In this great Union's smallest state Columbia still may be the gem of the ocean, but certainly a close runner-up is the humble clam. Other states have each their specialties. Boston beans merit their wide fame, and Massachusetts claims the codfish as its own, while old-fashioned farmers cling to the notion of oyster stew as Sunday morning breakfast food. Philadelphia boasts loudly its pepper pot and scrapple; Maryland, justly, its terrapin stew and chicken a la. They're all good too, and the home-cured ham of Virginia, the whole South's fried chicken, the various creole preparations of Louisiana. But the true Rhode Islander sets against all these claims his own that, until one has eaten a Rhode Island clambake, one has not truly eaten at all.

On this remarkable confection as a cornerstone great businesses have been established and large fortunes made. On both shores of Narragansett Bay are pleasure parks boasting most of the attractions of Coney Island, but their central feature is, and since their establishment has been, the shore dinner as the bake is known there. You find it at Easton's Beach at Newport, and at Sakonnet; at Point Judith with the endless pound of the sea within earshot, and at exclusive Watch Hill. In Rhode Island it is difficult to get far away from a clambake during the clambake season.

To celebrate properly its virtues would require the lyre of a Homer and the prodigious vocabulary of Noah Webster.

The origin of the bake is lost in the mists of aboriginal antiquity. Great shell deposits on both sides of Narragansett Bay witness that it was a favorite pastime of the red man; its technique the paleface learned from him and added touches of his own.

It is not easy to outline a typical bake, because types vary. There are ordinary bakes, bakes de luxe and two dollar shore dinners. The ordinary, such as is served at old home day gatherings and church outings for a dollar and at the pleasure parks for seventy-five cents, is adequately illustrative. The important functionary on these occasions is the bake master. He is an old timer with a wide reputation for knowing how. His helpers build the great fires of dry cordwood in which are heated stones as big as your head, but the master determines when they have cooked long enough. He directs the building up of wet seaweed on the hot stones, banks the clams on the seaweed, covers them with more weed and is able to tell when they are done. The shellfish may or may not be inclosed in cheesecloth bags, but the fish which is cooked with it is wrapped in greased paper. It is likely to be mackerel or bluefish. Sweet potatoes and corn also are baked in with the other good things.

The first course at one of these affairs is always clam chowder, and invariably good chowder, with as many repeats as you like. It is poured into your plate, on the oil-cloth-spread long table in the grove, from a big pitcher. With it is served home-made brown bread and real country butter. Then come the clams—a two-quart panful to each diner, with a saucer for the drawn butter which flows in inexhaustible supply. There is no such thing as daintiness in eating clams. You use your fingers, pull the skin off the neck, draw the clam through the butter and with a dexterous twist hurl it into your mouth. Your clam pan is only half empty when the next supply comes around, and another and another, the shells rising behind it until you are unable to see your neighbor across the table. Then comes the fish with its smoky, seaweedy taste, all hot and moist. This is so good you have to eat it and call for a second helping. The sweet potatoes and corn are not to be neglected. After that, Rhode Island Indian pudding and watermelon.

The clambake de luxe is one with the above with the addition of such frills as lobsters baked in the seaweed, little necks as a first course and perhaps ice cream in cantaloupe for a wind-up.
In the field of early American cabinet-making, the name of John Goddard is paramount. His style, rich in design but more restrained than that of his Philadelphia contemporaries, serves as a distinctive Goddard trade-mark. He was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts on January 20, 1723-4 the son of Daniel and Mary (Tripp) Goddard. Some time later his family moved to Newport, Rhode Island, where in 1746 he married Hannah Townsend, the daughter of Job Townsend, a local cabinet-maker to whom it is believed Goddard was apprenticed. Although he is known to have made almost all current types of furniture, he is best known for his secretaries and knee-hole desks upon which he imposed his block fronts, fine mouldings and carefully executed shells. While the identity of many of his works has been established by bills of sales and other documentary evidence, there are many other pieces which can be attributed to him only by comparison in design and workmanship with his known furniture. Among his patrons were the first families of Newport and Providence. His death occurred in Newport in 1785.

Goddard's son Thomas, a worker in the same trade, was born in 1765 and died in 1858. He, also, established a reputation for himself and is known to have repaired furniture made by his father. Both father and son were members of the Society of Friends.

Job Townsend, the father-in-law of John Goddard, was born in 1699 and was a member of the Townsend family of cabinet-makers. In a deed of 1725, Job Townsend is mentioned as a “joiner” and in 1764 he and John Goddard are recorded as “Viewers of Joiners Lumber.” It was undoubtedly in Townsend’s workshop that Goddard learned many of the details embodied in the making of fine furniture. An authenticated example of Job Townsend’s work may be seen in a secretary given by Mrs. Murray S. Danforth to the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design. Pasted on the inside of a door in the desk compartment is perhaps the only existing label bearing his name. It reads: Made by Job Townsend in Newport. He died in 1765.

John Townsend (1730-1800), the son of Job’s brother Christopher, made furniture in a style similar to that of John Goddard as is evidenced by the few remaining Townsend pieces which still bear their original labels. Townsend is known, also, to have followed the simple architectural lines which became so popular during the latter part of the 18th century.

In addition to the knee-hole desk or bureau table given by Miss Mary LeMoine Potter, the Museum also owns another similar desk and a secretary both undoubtedly made by John Goddard. These two pieces are in the Charles L. Pendleton collection of furniture.

Author’s Note: Reprinted in part by permission of the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design from a catalog of the Rhode Island Tercentenary Exhibition held in the Museum February 6 to March 31, 1936.
Rhode Island's Flag

Extract from an article by Howard M. Chapin

IT WILL be noted that the principal device on the flag, the anchor, and also the motto HOPE, are derived from the State's seal. The anchor on the flag in general followed the type of anchor in use on the State seal, with the exception that the removal of the cable from the anchor on the flag antedated by nine years the removal of the cable from the anchor on the seal.

The anchor was originally adopted as the emblem of the colony in 1647, when the General Assembly enacted that the seal of the Province shall be an anchor. The sketch drawn at that time by William Dyer, Secretary of the Colony, shows a plain anchor without any cable. The cable first appears on the seal of 1664, without any official action, and it appears to have been added by the engraver as a personal artistic whim. It never had any legal sanction. It is not known why the anchor was adopted as the emblem of Rhode Island, but it may well have been due to the predominance of waterways within the colony.

The motto HOPE was officially added to the seal of the Colony by an act of the General Assembly in 1664. It is not known why HOPE was adopted as the colony's motto; but it was probably because of the biblical association of "Hope" and the "anchor" in the phrase "hope we have as an anchor of the soul" (Hebrews: VI, 19).

The stars which first appear on the Rhode Island flag during the Revolution, represent the thirteen original colonies and appear to have been derived from the flag of the United Train of Artillery of Providence, which was carried in 1776, and which has a circle of thirteen stars. The thirteen stars on this flag antedate the use of thirteen stars on the national flag. Indeed the stars on the national flag, as adopted in 1777, may have been derived from those of the flag of the first Rhode Island regiment in the Revolution, and the stars on this flag derived from those of the United Train of Artillery flag. The idea of this circle of stars in turn may have been derived from the circle of six stars around a seventh on the town council seal of Providence which came into use as early as 1680. In the case of the flag the number of stars was increased to thirteen to represent the thirteen colonies and the points of the stars reduced from six to five. The number of the points of a star in those days was not considered of any particular importance. Six pointed stars appear on some of the flags carried by the United States army as late as 1861.

Mrs. Jenny Girton Walker of Washington, D.C., wrote in the Washington Sunday Star of June 12, 1927, "Although stars seldom have been used on the flags of the Colonial period, the explanation of this may be that they seem to have been chosen as the emblem indicative of one particular colony, namely, Rhode Island, which still bears 13 stars on its State flag." Mrs. Walker added: "Without definite proof to the contrary, there seems every reason to believe that some one of Rhode Island's starry flags must have been well known to those who were interested in the organization of the Continental forces and that it contributed to the design of the new constellation adopted June 14, 1777."
Rhode Island State Capitol

MRS. PHILIP CASWELL
Honorary State Regent

THE Capitol of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations is located on Capitol Hill overlooking the business center of the City of Providence, and is one of the most beautiful edifices in the country.

It is built of white Georgia marble, and the magnificent dome—topped by the “Independent Man”—is one of the four marble domes in the world—the other three being the Taj Mahal at Agra in India, St. Peter’s at Rome and the Capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul. At night the exterior of the beautiful dome is illuminated by 109 floodlights and 2 searchlights—these lights being in service for the first time on Armistice Night, 1931.

Ground for the Capitol was broken in September 1895; the cornerstone laid by Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island in October 1896; the building occupied by Secretary of State’s Department in December 1900 and by the General Assembly and other State officers January 1, 1901. The building, terrace approaches and grounds, as completed, were delivered to the State June 11, 1904.

When the treasures of the Old State House (built in 1763) were overhauled and transferred to their more commodious quarters in the New State House, a number of old portraits of Governors from Colonial days were brought from their hiding places; thoroughly renovated and restored to their pristine freshness; suitably framed and chronologically arranged on the walls of the marble corridors—they now look down upon their descendants, resplendent in their powder and brocade, wigs and lace ruffles of a past generation. Almost every panel in the walls of the north and south corridors is filled, and includes nearly every Governor from Colonial days to the present.

In the great State Reception Room hang the portraits of General George Washington by Gilbert Stuart (which attracts many pilgrims to the Capitol every year); General Nathanael Greene and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry—both by Gari Melchers, and of which the State has every reason to be proud.

In the Main Entrance are 3 bronze statues—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry—the hero of 1812—by William Walcott; General Nathanael Greene—of Revolutionary fame—by Henri Schonhardt, and the immortal Washington, copied from the original by Houdon. Here also are the Continental Flags and the Flags borne by various Rhode Island Commands in the Civil, Spanish-American and late World Wars—in sealed glass cases to preserve these precious relics. Many bronze tablets adorn the walls, commemorating leading events in Rhode Island history and honoring the skill and gallantry of distinguished sons.

The State Library is located in the Capitol and contains official documents of the United States and the several States. The State Librarian is also the Record Commissioner, and has on file the records of the various cities and towns and of the soldiers and sailors in the various Wars of the United States.

In the office and custody of the Secretary of State are the State archives—rich in Colonial and Revolutionary materials; here also are the original parchment Charter granted by King Charles II, July 8, 1663, and which continued in force until the Constitution of the State, adopted in 1842, became operative in 1843; the box in which the Charter was brought from England, and in which it was kept during Colonial days; the Royal Commission appointing the Commissioners to investigate the burning of the “Gaspee” and the box in which it was transmitted to Governor Wanton; and the deed of the lot in Providence on which the Old Colony House (the first State House), and still standing, where Rhode Island’s Declaration of Independence was adopted May 4, 1776.

(Excerpts from R. I. State Bureau of Information Booklet.)
Life in Colonial America

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

I. Prelude to Jamestown

The roots of American life lie deep and extend far. They stretch like a cable back to Europe where they find their other terminal in the halcyon days of adventure and daring commerce and exploration.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, America meant the mysterious west, inviting as an object of new trade opportunities for the great maritime nations of Spain, Portugal, France, England and Holland. These states were, in the sixteenth century, emerging from medieval life which was almost solely agricultural and feudal in interests. They now beheld a widening horizon of pursuits embracing industry and commerce. In England, Henry VII and in France Louis XI, realizing the possibility of strengthening their kingdoms through trade and commerce, furnished their personal patronage and gave great encouragement to capital to enlist in adventures of a trade nature along foreign shores.

Whereas pride in communities and community government had formerly been paramount, the national spirit now began feebly to stir itself. Each of the maritime states of Europe was recovering from a condition which had irked and repressed her. All of them bordered on the Atlantic Ocean or the North Sea, and therefore, sea-minded. When tales and reports of rich lands were carried back to them, their vision began to reach across the waters and adventurous hope sprouted the wings that should make rumor an actuality, and ambition possession.

The Crusades began the trading life with the East, and with the importation of articles that added comfort and pleasure to the Europeans, demand for them constantly grew, thus influencing the customs of western Europe.

It was the cities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the North Sea that introduced sea commerce. Such trade created a need for capital in fitting out ships, providing supplies, and paying crews. A crude system of credit and banking had first come into being through the necessity of financing the last of the Crusades. This made capital available for military, political and commercial needs, and through this opening made colonization possible.

Also, capital being newly in existence, there followed a natural increase of new ventures, industrial and commercial, whereby such capital might be profitably invested. Many of the new industries were dependent upon raw materials brought from foreign shores, and it was obvious that with the twin needs, capital in need of profitable investment, and industry in need of foreign raw materials, maritime commerce would be tremendously stimulated.

The Levant at the end of the Mediterranean terminated the great caravan routes from the Far East and the nearer Orient. This constituted the mecca for one of the most profitable trade ventures. For several centuries this trading continued. Out of the Orient via the Levantine routes had come spices, silk, cottons, sugar, prunes, dates, dyewoods, wines, and some drugs.

Portugal was the first to undertake voyages of any distance on the Atlantic Ocean. She had interested herself in north African trade only but she was now in the heyday of her prosperity and power and consequently in a more daring and venturesome mood.

Great was the rivalry between Portugal and Spain upon the return of Columbus from his first voyage. Sea captains from Portugal had also made discoveries and the theme was in the air. Pope Alexander VI, in order to settle the dispute between Spain and Portugal, defined the boundary line between the rights of the two states. This, changed a year later, left Portugal the right to make voyages along the African coast east of the line of demarcation, and Spain the right to explore and colonize...
west of that line. At this time, 1455, both Spain and Portugal had powerful navies. It was not long before the ambitions of England to have a hand in the discoveries going on, began to assert themselves, and in 1497 John Cabot, a Venetian sea-captain living in Bristol, England, a Genoese by birth, like Columbus, was commissioned by Henry VII to find a short northwest passage to India. Lacking a clear geographical knowledge of the new lands to the west, it is easily understandable that there should be intense rivalry, incessant complaints, claims and readjustments among the various exploring countries.

Since we must confine ourselves primarily to that part played by England prior to our first real settlement, we must know that England's claim to territory in the new world rested upon discoveries by John Cabot, who, fired by zeal to do for England what his native townsman, Columbus, had done for Spain, set out in March, 1496, to make a voyage for the purpose of discovering new islands which might be added to the resources of England. For his trouble he was to receive suitable compensation.

Avoiding the southern route which had been assigned to Spain and to Portugal, Cabot sailed westerly, landing on the coast of Labrador and then, veering south for about three hundred leagues, he touched the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He was the first to land on the American continent, Norsemen having previously settled in Iceland and Greenland.

Soon various companies were chartered, financed by waiting capital, directed by appointed groups and led by seasoned sea-captains and adventurers, and the sea became a network of sailing vessels plying back and forth over the waters. Some of these companies had for their main objective the advantages of trade and were, in many respects, not unlike our present business corporations. There were promoters, directors, and stockholders. Of these, perhaps the most important were the Muscovy Company, considered the earliest example of a joint-stock trading company, which company later sent Henry Hudson on his voyage resulting in the discovery of Hudson's Bay, and the Adventurers for the Northwest Passage made up of London merchants.

Confining ourselves to the English companies, the Merchant Staplers, oldest of the incorporated trading companies, must be mentioned. The "company" form of enterprise was in full sway 1555 to 1698, controlling all sorts of organized business and undertakings, not only on the seas but at home. The general name "Merchant Adventurers" applies to the oldest, except for incorporation, of all the English companies. This last comprised independent groups engaged in commerce with Germany and the Low Countries in the interests of their own particular localities.

The first of these was the group called the "Merchant Adventurers of York" founded in 1357 but not incorporated until 1557. Very important were the "Merchant Adventurers of London," 1564; the Eastland Company, 1404; and greatest of all the pre-America companies, the East India Company. There were also the Turkey Company, the Venice Company, the Levant Company, the British South African Company, and others.

Sir Thomas Smith was governor of three of these companies and was also a leading promoter of the Virginia Company. Four types of business organization were variously used in these scores of enterprises: first, an enlarged type of trade guild which was a partnership in form, composed of a group of people with letters patent to enjoy, as individuals, the monopoly of a chosen trade. Each man was admitted by payment of a heavy fee, compelled to prove that he was familiar with trade, and was then permitted to use his own capital. A second type was a partial joint-stock arrangement, not general for the sum total of the company's trade, but separate for each venture. The third type, the joint-stock company, was the most powerful. The membership in this consisted of anyone willing to subscribe to the stock. Under this arrangement the members of the company, like members of a great corporation today, knew little of the details and were interested only as stockholders. The fourth variety was composed of the voluntary associations which were not incorporated but were made up of persons
pooling their funds in a friendly spirit sans any legal protection.

Such groups were called "Associates" and there were many in this category, among them the Associates under the Virginia Company of London. Also, one of these famous "Associates" assisted the Pilgrims to make their crossing in 1620.

By 1603, English capital for investment had so increased as to seek other fields than the old and established trade companies plying to and from the East. Thought began to center on the New World. The increased use of English fields for pasturing left but meager possibility for tilling. Then, too, much thought and attention were being given to reclaiming moors and waste lands and the early limits of such a program turned the thoughts of many farming communities to those wider spaces and that richer soil of the New Land. Many and dazzling were the prospects offered by certain companies as inducements to settlement in America. These attractions were offered to every class of prospective customer.

Such was the resentment in England toward lingering feudal practices, land holding, heavy tithes, laws of inheritance and tenure, still considerably medieval in type, the constant and unavoidable encroachment of hounds and huntsmen on carefully tilled acres, that dissatisfaction grew apace and more and more men came to listen longingly to the tales of overseas. Souls were stirred by the reports of great and unlimited possibilities, and imagination ran riot. Certainly there were good salesmen in these companies. As early as 1585, Richard Lane wrote "It is the goodliest and most pleasing territory in the world for the Continent is of a huge and unknown greatness." And another writer, a little later, declared "Such luxuriant plantie and admirable rarite of trees, shrubs, hearbs; such fertilite of soyle, insinuation of seas, multiplicitie of rivers, saftie of ports, healthfulness of air, opportunitie of habitations, hopes of present, hopes of future worlds of variety in that diversified world, do quicken our minds to apprehend what our tongues do declare."

Side by side with these allurements, we must not forget the natural fearfulness held toward the long and dangerous voyage from the tangible and familiar to the invisible and unknown. The stories that drifted back to England were filled, not only with the rich prospects, but with the hardships of the inevitable voyage in a sailing vessel, the terrible storms, the sickness, and occasional shipwreck, and accounts, too, of strange beings and monsters. A timid soul might well cower before the fearful possibilities of the voyage.

Closely antecedent to the settlement of Jamestown, George Weymouth, under the sponsorship of the Earl of Southampton and his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Arundel, had been sent on a voyage to Virginia. By way of the Azores and Nantucket, he reached the coast of Maine in May, 1605. There he spent a month studying the new country, returning in July and bringing five native Indians with him. This experience occasioned great curiosity and comment, the Indians being the first of their race to be seen in southern and southwestern England.

These natives were turned over to Popham and Gorges, who were then forming a company and who taught them to speak in behalf of the attractions of their native land and to urge their listeners to undertake the journey.

In 1605, Popham and Gorges led in securing a petition for a charter drawn up in the names of eight friends and relatives who were interested in the adventures of the day. Sir Thomas Gates, one of the group, was a seasoned soldier and sailor and later became a governor of Virginia. Hakluyt was a friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and editor of that explorer's reports of his travels.

A statement of reasons for forming colonies was drawn up, its main object being to show the weakness of a private venture. This statement requested "privileges and lisyense to transport a collonie or collonies to America." The petition was granted and the territory named in the patent issued April 10, 1606, was that part of America "commonly called Virginia." Permission was given to incorporate two Virginia companies, one for London and one for Plymouth, England. King James, in allotting the territory, carefully avoided encroaching upon any
land claimed by Spain or by Portugal.

The two companies, the Virginia Company of London and the Virginia Company of Plymouth, were also protected against each other as the London Company was given permission to settle as far north as 41° latitude (about New York), and the Plymouth Company as far south as 38° latitude (the Potomac), and they were ordered to keep one hundred miles apart. Since this sort of company colonization was a new venture, much depended upon intelligent management as no precedent was possible for guidance. The charter provided a council of thirteen members of the proposed colony, empowered with decision in all local matters, with a president who should be elected from their number.

Over this was to be a royal council of a like number in England. This council was to have general management over the other, whose members were to be appointed by the company. The personnel of the royal council was chosen by the king. The members of the superior council, at first fourteen in number, grew later to twenty-six, thus placing the final power in the hands of the king. The appointment of a royal council was not wholly welcome either to the company or to the members of the proposed colony. Indeed, there was considerable and vehement protesting, but to no avail. King James was unwilling to relinquish power which included that of granting lands, issuing pardons and directing developments in a territorial settlement in a vast new land. This is not strange.

The interests of the colonists were, however, guarded by Popham and Coke, who had legal knowledge and who saw to it that the colonists, though leaving the confines of their own land, were not to be bereft of its protection. They and their children were guaranteed all “liberties, franchises and immunities” that Englishmen were given at home. These included benefit of clergy, rights of possession and inheritance of land, and trial by jury. The colonists were to be considered living in the king’s realm in all legal and property rights.

The companies carrying through the colonization plan were given the right to carry passengers, to search for mines, and to coin money. The colonists were required to take the oath of allegiance to the king, to pay a license fee of two and one-half percent if Englishmen, more if foreigners, and to agree to carry on no direct trade with any other country. Records were to be kept of all supplies sent from England, these to be stored in a warehouse in charge of a manager and records to be kept by two assigned clerks. These arrangements were to last for twenty-one years.

The companies were to finance and select all equipment and to choose as passengers and settlers men approved by the company council. The arrangement was not of the most assuring type, inasmuch as the royal council had the final authority but no responsibility, and the company council had little control and not enough responsibility to ensure successful maintenance. Thus in its initial form the plan for settlement in America was seriously handicapped.

Had the business and governing arrangements been of a better type, and the selection of suitable men more rigidly made, keeping in view those qualities necessary for successful colonization, the settlement of Jamestown would have been a less tragic epic than it became.

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(The April issue will carry the story of Jamestown.)
EIGHT years ago the eyes of a tiny tot first beheld the shores of our country. Valerie Simmonds, aged seven, landed in New York City with her parents and travelled westward by train to the city of Minneapolis. The story of her life since then is told briefly in her own words:

There really isn't much for me to write about myself, so I don't think it would make a very interesting story. Daddy's name is Dennis Simmonds, and mother's is Laura Simmonds. I was born on the Island of Jersey in the English Channel Islands on September 23, 1921, which is my grandmother's birthday also.

I came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in July, 1929, and have been here ever since. That seems to be just about all I can think of. School at South High is progressing very nicely. I am taking French and I just love it. I think it is even prettier than English; it is so musical and silvery.

Thank you ever so much for all that you and the D. A. R. have done for me. I am most grateful to all of you.

Very truly yours,

VALERIE SIMMONDS.

This sweet, brilliant, unassuming girl of fifteen won the Minnesota radio contest for an essay on "What Constitutes Good Citizenship." Because of our recognition of her capabilities, Valerie Simmonds has not only gained prestige with her fellow students, but also much interest and attention is being shown to her by the principal and teachers in South High School. Useful gifts are being showered upon her by various Minnesota members, which will stimulate the family morale and improve her already beautiful personality. Would that our own children of American parentage, extending back through the centuries, seek and find the spirit of ideal patriotism which this English girl has found in such a short space of time!

MRS. LELAND S. DUXBURY,
Minnesota State Regent.

The Good Citizen

By VALERIE SIMMONDS

CITIZENSHIP means more than mere papers or birthright. It is the loyalty, love, and desire of a person to serve his country and his fellow men gladly and well.

A good citizen considers the right to vote for those who shall lead and govern him both a privilege and a sacred duty. His vote is not cast because he thinks that he will reap personal benefit if a certain candidate is elected. He votes for the common good. Voting to him is not something to be dreaded but he takes a lively interest in all political campaigns and platforms, and when he goes to the polls he is sure what he is voting for.

Miserliness is not one of the characteristics of a good citizen. However, he does not believe in wastefulness but saves for the future so that in his later life he will not burden his country and friends.

Pride in his personal appearance is one of the most common traits to be found in a good citizen. He believes that cleanliness is next to Godliness and acts accordingly. Every citizen strives to be a home owner as it seems to bring him closer to his country and its people.

Obeying the laws that are made by him is another duty of a citizen. Traffic laws are always heeded and by so doing he is protecting his own life and the lives of his fellow men. Quarantine laws are never disregarded and he and his family are physically examined regularly so as to avoid carrying some contagious disease.

By striving always to set a good example he becomes a leader among his associates. In this way he can be of a great influence regarding religion. He attends his church regularly and gives to its organizations as well as he is able. He strives to raise his family in the religious law-abiding way of thinking.

Partaking in common street brawls is one thing that a good citizen would never stoop to do. He does not believe that decision can be reached by force but rather by quiet consultation and arbitrary agreement. When in a strike he does not use force to have his demands fulfilled.

When traveling abroad a citizen respects the flag of the country in which he is residing and when aliens arrive in his country he expects them to do the same.

A good citizen respects the authority of the police force and he would not dispute their judgment without just cause. He is always prepared to serve on a jury whenever he is called and tries to bring about a just verdict. He believes in the right of free speech and press, and firmly upholds the constitution of his country.

His own obligations are met promptly and completely. His bills and debts are not avoided by him and in that way he wins the respect of his fellowmen.

Whether rich or poor, a good citizen is honored and trusted by one and all. He inspires others to follow in his footsteps and so is a greater, stronger, and more worthwhile country built. A good motto for every citizen is: "To thine own self be true, and thou canst not then be false to any man."
EVERY so often something new is begun just because it seems to be needed at the time, and years later we look back and recognize it as a milestone in the history of the Society. That is what has happened now. The National Board at the February meeting authorized the establishment of a Genealogical Extension Service. To all interested in the past history of our nation this is an outstanding event.

It has been recognized for years that there are many persons interested in genealogy, many members who would like to learn of all their family lines, many women who would like to join the Society; but that they are unable to take any action along these lines because of their lack of knowledge of how to begin and their lack of access to the records. There are approximately fifteen million women in the United States eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many of them would like to prove it and place the records of their families on file for future generations. There could be no greater "Americanization work" than to stimulate an interest in such women to learn something of their forefathers and, through them and their lives, in those who "made and preserved us a nation."

Our founders realized the psychological value of a knowledge of the past, and one of the expressed purposes of the Society is to preserve genealogical records and to stimulate an interest in genealogical research. We are doing a mighty work toward preserving records. They go into our Library here and may be consulted by Washingtonians and by those who have the time and money to travel here and consult them. They are not available to members throughout the country. Heretofore there has been no way to aid the state and chapter officials working against the obstacles of lack of access to records, lack of a library, and often lack of knowledge of sources in the various localities, or the individual member striving to trace new and, to her, unknown lines.

Now this situation has been remedied; and the Daughters of the American Revolution are first in the field to have a Genealogical Extension Service to make available the resources of the Library. This work will be carried on by means of a Reference Consultant in Genealogy, who will give advice and assistance by correspondence and otherwise to those who wish to utilize the genealogical resources of the D. A. R. Library and of other records in the District of Columbia through payment of the prescribed fees.

While it must be begun in a small way, and must "pay its way," it will gradually develop into a great service to all interested in genealogy. The question may be asked, "Why not give this service?" The answer is simple; the budget is not elastic. Under such circumstances it would be possible at most to provide but one employee for such work. That would mean that even if only one hour was devoted to each inquiry, each chapter could make but one inquiry once in fifteen months! And mere members or prospective members would have no chance at all. With small fees, those who get the service pay for it, and the Reference Consultant in Genealogy, who will do this work, can work alone or have a large force of assistants, as the work may require.

The scale of fees is fixed by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Registrar General, the Librarian General and the National Chairman of Genealogical Records, and will be adjusted from time to time, so that equitable amounts may be charged for the services rendered.

The following fees have now been fixed, and will be charged until further notice:

1. For an abstract of one single fact, such as a birth, death, or marriage, from indexed material, 50¢.
2. For research for or mere citation of authority for Revolutionary service, 50¢.

3. For copy of record showing Revolutionary service, for search involving, unindexed material requiring limited time, or for copying more than one hundred but less than three hundred words, $1.00.

4. For examination of sources of information in library on locality or family involved, and a report thereon; for extensive search; etc., $1.00 to $5.00, depending on time required.

5. When the time required or consumed is more than five hours the work will not be done or if started will be discontinued and the inquirer given advice as to how to proceed and furnished with names of descendants of the ancestor, if known, or of others, interested in the family name, together with a list of professional genealogists who might be employed to undertake the work.

All fees are to be paid in advance.

As soon as this Service was determined on, everyone wanted it started at once. The question of a qualified person to undertake it was a serious one, and at first it was felt there might be delay in "getting under way." However, Mrs. Lue R. Spencer consented to accept the appointment as Reference Consultant in Genealogy, so work could be undertaken immediately, and therefore the new Genealogical Extension Service is now ready to function. With her background of genealogical training and her knowledge of the problems of the members of the Society, she will be able to organize the new Service in a thoroughly efficient manner.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Reference Consultant in Genealogy. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General. For a general search send $5.00; any portion unused will be refunded. Make your inquiries concise but send all the information you have on the family, and give references to any known data. The more data furnished, the less time it will take to find what is missing, and the more results you will get for your money; also the less correspondence will be required. Every letter written will cut down the time for research work.

So send in your troublesome genealogical problems, and the necessary fees, and let the Reference Consultant in Genealogy give you expert advice.

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National Committee Meetings—Continental Congress 1937

Americanism—Mrs. Horace M. Jones.—Banquet Hall, Memorial Continental Hall, Thursday, 8 A.M.

Approved Schools—Miss Katharine Matthies.—Banquet Hall, Monday, 3 P.M.

Conservation—Mrs Avery Turner.—Texas Room, Monday, 3 P.M.

Correct Use of Flag—Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon.—C. A. R. Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, 2:30 P.M.

Ellis Island—Arrangements later.

Filing and Lending—Arrangements later.

Girl Home Makers—Mrs. Lester S. Daniels.—National Officers Club Room, Thursday, 8:30 A.M.

Genealogical Records—Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Membership—Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, Registrar General.

Genealogical Extension Service—Joint meeting, National Board Room, Monday, 2 P.M.

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell.—National Officers Club Room, Wednesday, 8:30 A.M.

Historical Research—Historian General—Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue.—National Board Room, Tuesday, 3:30 P.M. Exhibit in Office Room.

Junior American Citizens—Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner.—Breakfast, Mayflower Hotel, Wednesday, 7:45 A.M.

Magazine—Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear.—Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel, Wednesday, 1 P.M.

Manual for Citizenship—Mrs. William J. Ward.—New Jersey Room, Wednesday, 9 A.M.

Motion Picture—Mrs. Leon McIntire.—Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, 4 P.M.

National Defense—Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson.—Mayflower Hotel, Monday, 2 P.M.

Student Loan—Mrs. Joseph G. Forney.—C. A. R. Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, 8:30 A.M.

Press Relations—Mrs. Joseph E. Payor.—Vermont Room, Wednesday, 8:30 A.M.

Junior Assembly—Mrs. William H. Pouch.—Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, 3 P.M.

Organizing Secretary General—Memorial Continental Hall Auditorium, Tuesday, 4:30 P.M.

Treasurer General—National Officers Club, Monday, 3 P.M.

Registrar General—National Board Room, Monday, 3:30 P.M.

Historian General—National Board Room, Tuesday, 3:30 P.M.

Curator General—Museum.

Informal talk by Parliamentarian—Mrs. John Trigg Moss.—National Board Room, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8 A.M.
National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

AFTER the lumber interests had cut the forests of Northern Wisconsin there was cheap land available which was bought up by immigrants. Rev. E. P. Wheeler, the son of two American Missionaries to the Ojibway Indians, saw that here was a need for educational opportunities for the children of these newcomers, so with the help of a few citizens of Ashland and the endorsement of the Wisconsin State Confederation of Congregational Churches, he established North Wisconsin Academy in 1892. It had a hard struggle for existence but steadily progressed until in 1908 it met the demand for higher education by offering college courses. So was established Northland College.

There have been three Presidents since 1892, the present one, Dr. J. D. Brownell, having taken office in 1914. The Academy Department was dropped in 1932, so now only four years of Liberal Arts College work are offered. There are about two hundred students who come largely from the farms and lumber camps within a two hundred mile radius of the College.

Northland College has a high standard of scholarship and its graduates are very successful. The degree is accepted for graduate work in nearly all universities and teaching credits are accepted anywhere in the country. The Northland a Capella Choir is an outstanding musical organization in the country.

Northland College does not discard teaching methods and principles just because they are old fashioned. It believes that discipline and guidance are needed by youth even today. Northland believes in the true culture of the mind, personality and spirit. It believes in a sincere search for truth and that true success is not the accumulation of wealth but the honest accomplishment of a worthy effort. It teaches the dignity of honest toil and labor, stressing the fact that a time budget is even more important than a financial one. It also believes in wholesome recreation and in teaching “those subjects and habits of thought and action that will produce the most complete personalities and the most useful citizens of our nation and the social order.”

Northland students make very attractive copper and leather articles for which a larger market is needed. Money is needed for teachers’ salaries and for scholarships. Seventy dollars will buy a typewriter for the President’s office and $50 will purchase new Chapel Hymnals. An electric organ for the Chapel would be much appreciated. An immediate need is a new washing machine to replace a badly worn-out one. The cost of this machine would be $75.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

THE Daughters of the American Revolution Student Loan Fund found its inception in our faith in American youth. Its policy is to help students when help is needed, with their promise to pay when earning power has been established. Our faith has at times been shaken when students have seemed to forget their obligation, but those cases are only the exceptions. I feel the organization should be brought in closer contact with the students we are helping, both while they are in college and after they enter the business or professional world or the business of homemaker. Not just a matter of financial aid but mutual personal interest. If students had a knowledge of our organization and its policies they would perhaps feel a keener responsibility. We should make them a vital part of our educational program. The value of our Student Loan Committee depends on the interest we display in it and the knowledge we have of its policies. We should continue to devote time and thought and research in the collection of knowledge and experience in the problems involved. The reward would be the consciousness of something done unselfishly to forward the education of American youth, to set their feet upon surer paths.
We must keep abreast of educational problems. The proper education of our youth requires of those at the helm much learning and much action. It reaches the very root of our national life—the making of really educated and effective citizens. A true education embodies the development of the ability to think to make use of experience and knowledge of the past as tools with which to meet new situations. Citizens to enjoy their rights and liberties must understand them. Let us give to our youth a background of heritage and tradition—a fundamental understanding of the form and philosophy of our government. If we meet our obligations we must train our youth to realize that Liberty comes only through obedience to law and devotion to truth. The creation of an intelligent love for country rests fundamentally with the school system. Lowell wrote, “It was in making education not only common to all but in some sense compulsory on all, that the destiny of the free republic of America was practically settled.” The most genuine work of our hands and hearts and souls today is the training of the boys and girls who are to be the men and women of tomorrow. They must have an education which through the discovery and development of their individual abilities will prepare them for life’s work—moral and spiritual training that will enable them to stand firm under the adverse pressure of life—the learning to live with others. It was Benjamin Franklin who said “if a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.” So we empty the Student Loan Fund purse into the heads of the youth of our country, making of their education a Permanent Endowment Fund of knowledge. Properly trained intellect is the greatest endowment with which man has been blessed. In the words of Browning, “Prepare for life—the last for which the first was made.” We hope with the further development of our Committee to enter more fully into the lives of the students we are attempting to help—Humanize—our Student Loan Fund. One measure of the success will be the number and strength of the friendships made—if when the loan is paid there is left with the student a feeling of friendship and respect for our society. We should so manage the payment of the loan that it will teach industry and thrift and the proper attitude toward personal obligation. A realization that by prompt payment others coming after them can have the same benefits—a contribution to character building. Let us build a clear vision of truth, a dignity of soul, a nobility of character.

This is a vision of the ideal set for my chairmen of the Central District; may all Daughters catch the vision and make of it a reality. Reports all refer to the personal, intimate contact with our students and in this they all sense the great field for service. They have been tireless in their efforts to further the ever increasing activities of this committee.

The Student Loan Fund in the Central Division also speaks loudly for itself in cold figures and facts which places it (1935-1936 report) second in total of state and chapter funds, second in total gain, first in total number of girls aided to date, first in total number of boys aided, first in total number of both boys and girls using funds—1935-36.

Michigan, Mrs. Dwight T. Randall, chairman, stands third among all states in the total amount of money in its Student Loan Fund and stands at the top in the number of students receiving loans last year. They have placed $500.00 in each of six State Colleges and a similar fund started in the seventh. These funds are administered by the Student Loan Fund Committee of the colleges and reports of the number and amounts of the loans made and the names of the students are sent to the State Chairman. There are funds in two Business Colleges and a fund which is loaned to students in any Michigan College in which there is no D. A. R. Loan Fund.

Missouri, Mrs. Harry Boggess, chairman, was one of the first states to inaugurate Student Loan Funds and stands second in the total number of students aided to date and students using the funds in 1935-36. The state chairman made an unusual and interesting map for her report to Missouri Conference. Each chapter in the state was indicated on the map and if it had any loans a tiny black mortar board hat—paid up loans were shown by small golden crowns.

Ohio, Mrs. F. O. McMillen, state chairman, gives the encouraging report of a 5
per cent increase in their budget for Student Loan. Ten loans made during the year, payments coming more regular and chapters becoming more conscious of the worth while work of the committee.

Illinois, Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill, chairman, says, "We further the ever increasing activities as the Fund rotates and grows." Illinois has the second largest fund in the district and a wide variety of entertainment is used by chapters to increase the State Fund.

Iowa, Mrs. James Remley, chairman, reports "The most unusual thing that has happened this year, one girl paid a $200.00 loan in full before it was due. She was a graduate last June in journalism." Iowa is trying to increase its fund to $4000 this year.

Minnesota, Mrs. C. B. Randall, chairman, has their scholarship loan and an Indian scholarship to which they refer with just pride, and the confidence they will send this Indian student back to her people with the kind of Americanism we stand for.

Wisconsin, Mrs. C. S. Atwood, chairman, made a scrapbook to display at conference in connection with Student Loan progress and programs. A summary of the growth of Student Loan, the work in the state, excerpts from letters of appreciation from students holding loans, pictures and the report of the National Chairman to Congress.

Indiana, Mrs. A. O. Benson, chairman. Her interest and enthusiasm is unbounded. It has been my privilege to watch the progress in my own college at Franklin, Ind., of a lovely young student using our Indiana Loan. The loan, granted at a time her family had financial reverses, made it possible for her to continue in college. She graduated an honor student and was active in campus activities. I kept in close touch with her, talked at times with her professors concerning her progress and tried to encourage her in every possible way. She graduated a leader in her class and I am sure will all her life have a genuine appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution and it gave to the college an awareness of the educational program of our society. This plan I feel should be carried out as far as possible with every student we are helping. (I want to add—this loan has been paid in full.) I quote this thought from the Illinois chairman, "We hope the day will come when it will be possible for us to see that not one deserving young person be forced to give up educational plans on account of finance."

The Student Loan Fund assists boys and girls to finance their ambitions. It guides them in educational paths that lead to efficient activities. Oh! the splendid promise which lies in these young people—our American Youth. It is very desirable that the individual recipients of this education should recognize their obligations to the Society therefor. In the development of the individual we must secure the development of the citizen, it must not be overlooked, however, the services of the individual and of the society are reciprocal. Let us help give education to our country—training the mind and soul of youth. Our aim is to educate for citizenship—to develop an enlightened public opinion, based on the sound foundation of Christian character. Let us teach the Christian doctrine that service rendered to others is the surest source of one's own satisfaction and happiness. The opportunity of service—of helping to prepare others for service is at our very door, in our own village, town, city, in our own college, in our own chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. William H. Schlosser, National Vice Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

Forerunners of the Stars and Stripes

1. Colonial Flags

THE British Colonies in America had a great variety of flags, all colors, designs, and meanings. Sometimes even the history student forgets how many forerunners of Old Glory there actually were. The New England Colonies as a group had their special flag; each colony had a flag; and just before the Revolutionary War there were special Navy flags. Many of these flags were modifications of the British flag with the red Cross of St. George on them. There was a very famous series of seven flags called the Pine Tree flags, used especially by the New England colonies. The
last Pine Tree flag was really the first of another famous series, the seven Rattlesnake flags. (Benjamin Franklin is said to have selected that particular emblem). Most of the Rattlesnake flags bore the warning, “Don’t Tread on Me!” There were other noteworthy colonial flags, especially one flown at Charleston, S. C., the Connecticut flag carried at Bunker Hill, and Rhode Island’s banner with its thirteen blue stars. The point is, however, to remember that many flags were devised before Old Glory was originated.

2. Early Battle Flags

Here some famous flags of the Revolutionary War are listed:

(a) The Concord Bridge flag—painted with oil colors.

(b) The Light Horse Troop flag of Philadelphia.

(c) The Eutaw Standard—said to be a piece of rich crimson brocade cut from the back of a chair and fastened to a tough hickory pole.

(d) The banner of Count Casimir Pulaski—made by Moravian nuns. It was of rich crimson silk embroidered carefully.

(e) The various Navy flags. John Paul Jones, it is said, did not like the Rattlesnake flag in use. The Grand Union flag was also in use by the Navy.

3. The Grand Union Flag

This flag is, so far as we know, the first standard to designate all the colonies. It was adopted before the United States itself was formed. It would appear that the flag was decided on by a committee of the Congress which visited Washington’s Cambridge camp in the fall of 1775. The flag seems to have been the Red Ensign flag of Great Britain with six white stripes drawn across its field, the Union Jack in the canton remaining unchanged. It is said that this flag roused much more comment and disturbance both in America and England than did the appearance of the Stars and Stripes a year and a half later. This flag was for the first six months of 1776 the flag of the United Colonies and on July 4 became the flag of the United States. This was the flag under which the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Its lifetime was to be but a scant year and a half before the Stars and Stripes should appear.

(Signed) MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON, National Chairman.

Historical Research

THE importance of historical research work as it may be undertaken by this Society is well illustrated by the following timely and valuable articles received by the Historian General from Mrs. Benjamin B. Cates of Knoxville, Tennessee.

As historian of Bonny Kate Chapter I am so delighted that the N.S.D.A.R. is sponsoring the furnishings for the Surrender Room of the Moore House at Yorktown, for I am so deeply interested in it from a personal standpoint, on account of the close association of my Smith ancestors, who owned the historic place since 1686, and I have asked the chapter for the privilege of giving the contribution of $2.00 towards the fund, that you have asked for.

After reading the article on the Moore House in the October Magazine, and also finding many conflicting statements in various books, I felt I should give you a sketch of my Smith records regarding it, which you will find verified by the William and Mary Quarterly, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, and other sources.

I quote from “Notes from Records of York County,” in William and Mary Quarterly, vol. XXII, p. 75, the following: “York Plantation (consisting at first of 750 acres) now known as ‘Temple Farm’ was, as stated, first settled by Governor Sir John Harvey. When the Governor, after his administration, became a bankrupt, this place, with his property at Jamestown, was sold in 1644 and was purchased by Col. George Ludlow, a cousin of Major General Edmund Ludlow, one of Cromwell’s generals. Ludlow patented it and adjoining lands in 1646, describing his tract as running up York River 555 poles. Ludlow died in 1656, and his land descended to his nephew Lt. Col. Thomas Ludlow, who died in 1660. For a number of years it remained in the occupation of Rev. Peter Temple, who married Mary, the widow of the last, but in 1686 it was sold to Major Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester Co. It continued in Major...
Smith's family till 1769, when Robert Smith sold it to Augustine Moore, who married his sister Lucy Smith. In the Moore house, which is still standing, were signed in 1781, the articles of surrender by Lord Cornwallis. There is no evidence from the records that Alexander Spotswood ever owned the place, as is sometimes stated. It derived its name from Rev. Peter Temple. Gov. Spotswood lived at Germanna and died in 1740 at the time the Smith family owned and lived at Temple Farm. After his death his family continued to live at Germanna and his widow married in 1742 Rev. Thompson and they resided at Germanna.

In Washington's Diary under date of Oct. 17, 1781 one reads, "About 2 o'clock the enemy beat a parley and Lord Cornwallis proposed a cessation of hostilities for 2 hours, that Commissioners might meet at the house of a Mr. Moore (in the rear of our first parallel) to settle terms of surrender."

Lucy Smith who married Augustine Moore was my father's great aunt and I have often heard him say that his father, Augustine Smith, who was born at Yorktown in 1798 said, "Aunt Lucy Smith Moore was living at Temple Farm when Cornwallis surrendered."

My Smith records can also be verified in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. XXIII, p. 87-89, which gives the Smith genealogy, William and Mary Quarterly, vol. II, p. 3-15, and other sources.

The Virginia Magazine, vol. XXIII, p. 87-88, says that Major Lawrence Smith born in England came to Virginia early in the 17th Century. He was a man of great consequence in his day. In March 1675-76 the General Assembly appointed Maj. Smith in command of 111 men to a fort on the Rappahannock to stop Indian depredations. He was a lawyer in Gloucester and York Counties in 1685. He was surveyor of Gloucester and York Counties in 1686. In 1691 he laid out Yorktown on the land of Benjamin Reade. In 1699 the Government recommended him among "the gentlemen of Estate and standing suitable for appointment to the King's Council." He died in 1700 and the honor fell upon his son John of Gloucester Co. who became Councillor, and died in 1719-20.

I have full family records, but believe what I have given you will prove conclusively the ownership of Temple Farm or the Moore House by the Smiths, and qualify the statement in the October Magazine that the house was built by Augustine Moore's father. "Chelsea" in King William County was home of the Moores, and named after the home of Sir Thomas Moore from whom they descended. A daughter of Governor Spotswood married Bernard Moore, son of the first Augustine Moore, and they lived at "Chelsea." I feel sure you will appreciate my deep interest in the place, and my efforts to have the detailed history presented, especially when the N.S.D.A.R. is sponsoring the Surrender Room. . . .

A letter with similar information was received from Miss Mary Alice Warren of Mobile, Alabama, a member of the same family.

MARY A. GOODHUE, National Chairman.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

THIS month closes our 1937 Good Citizenship Pilgrimage project in all the States; and focuses attention upon the girls who have won the award. At Continental Congress they will make their bows to our Society, having been our guests over the week-end; and then they will return to their home communities, carrying an unforgettable experience.

Each one is a good-will ambassador for our Society; each one is a demonstration that the old fashioned ideals of character are as new fashioned as today; each one is an embodied asset for America's future. Dependability, service, leadership, patriotism, are alive and visible forces which can be spotlighted by this project in the most remote and tiny rural high school as well as in the most crowded city centers. We must plan now for ways to make its message win a wider acceptance and accomplish a greater good in the next year.

To be more and more effective, we need an increased number of understanding members throughout our own Society.
culars with all needed information are free. Address requests to the business office, Memorial Continental Hall, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The National Committee is grateful for the confidence and active help which have supported us; and we shall be glad to receive suggestions.

MRS. RAYMOND G. KIMBELL, National Chairman.

Motion Picture

The motion picture public is loyal to its favorite star, but when a new player wins its fancy it is quick to express approbation. The recently completed poll made by the Motion Picture Herald asking managers of the American theatres to list the stars who brought in the most money to the box office for the year ending September 1, 1936 shows some interesting facts.

As might be expected Shirley Temple again heads the list as she did in 1935. Clark Gable, who ranked third last year, following Will Rogers, goes into second place and the team of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers follow Gable as they did last year. Robert Taylor jumps from eighty-third place in 1935 to fourth place in 1936. Jeanette McDonald goes from thirty-fifth place in the previous year to ninth place in this poll, while Gary Cooper goes from thirty-first to tenth place. The others in the first ten are Joe E. Brown fifth, Dick Powell sixth, Joan Crawford seventh, and Claudette Colbert eighth. It is noted that outside of the seven-and-a-half-year-old Shirley Temple there are only four feminine players among the first ten, and one of the four is teamed with a man.

It might be interesting to our readers to know how the British public feels about American stars. In a survey made by the Motion Picture Herald through its London office the ten best office drawing cards contained eight Americans and two British actresses appearing in British productions. Shirley Temple with her universal appeal again heads the list followed by Astaire and Rogers. Third is Gracie Fields, an Englishwoman, and sixth Jessie Matthews, another Englishwoman.

The other places were somewhat similar to the 1935 American poll, Clark Gable fourth, Laurel and Hardy fifth, and the last four places in order awarded to James Cagney, Wallace Beery, Greta Garbo and Norma Shearer.

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.

BLACK LEGION (Warner Brothers) Humphrey Bogart, Erin O'Brien-Moore, Dick Foran.
A forceful and timely picture showing the evil influence of secret societies fostering narrow prejudices and racial and class hatreds. Outstanding is the judge’s talk on true Americanism. Despite the tenseness of the picture it grips one from start to finish. The cast and direction are excellent. A. Y.

GREEN LIGHT (First National) Errol Flynn, Anita Louise, Margaret Lindsay.
When Mrs. Dexter dies as a result of improper surgical treatment a young doctor assumes the responsibility to save an older doctor’s reputation. With the breaking out of an epidemic Paige and Stafford develop a serum which is effective in checking the scourge. This establishes the young man’s reputation. He is married and devotes his life to the service of others. A. Y.

CAMILLE (M-G-M) Greta Garbo, Robert Taylor, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
This is an exquisite production of Dumas’ immortal classic. The costumes, settings and skilful work of both the director and the art director make this one of the screen’s most artistic pictures. A fine cast with Miss Garbo giving an exceptional portrayal. A. Y.

BELOVED ENEMY (United Artists) Merle Oberon, Brian Ahern, Karen Morley.
In this powerful and tragic historical romance a young leader of an Irish rebellion who is in love with the daughter of an English official realizes that only unhappiness will be theirs. They vow never to meet each other again. A fine cast does exceptional acting. A.

PENROD AND SAM (First National) Billy Mauch, Harry Watson.
This typical Tarkington story is full of fun and adventures for the boys. Penrod and Sam become involved with gangsters who are being chased by G-men but are given full credit and the reward for their capture. Family.

The wife who is accused of killing her husband is proved not guilty by the woman on the jury, who alone holds out and finally wins them all.
Those who remember seeing "Ladies of the Jury" will surely enjoy this comedy. A. Y.

**FIRE OVER ENGLAND** (United Artists)
Flora Robson, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh.

This historical drama in the time of Queen Elizabeth is built around the events following the sea raids of Francis Drake. Through the strategy of Elizabeth and Michael the Spanish Armada is destroyed making possible the beginning of England's sea power. An English picture with an all English cast. Recommended for schools. A. Y.

**LARCENY ON THE AIR** (Republic)
Robert Livingston, Grace Bradley, Willard Robertson.

A young doctor exposes over the radio the worthlessness of patent medicines. He is helped by a federal pure food and drug law agent. There is a pleasant romance woven in the picture. A. Y.

**MAID OF SALEM** (Paramount)
Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Bonita Granville.

This fine historical picture has for its setting the village of Salem in 1692. It shows the life of the period against the background of the witchcraft days, into which has been woven a romance. The costumes, dialogue, and settings are historically authentic, and the film is recommended for schools, libraries and study groups. Too tense for small children. A. Y. Older children.

**CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS** (M-G-M)
Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, Spencer Tracy.

Rudyard Kipling's story is brought to the screen in a finely produced and well acted film. It is the story of a spoiled boy rescued from the ocean and taken aboard a North Atlantic fishing schooner. Here the boy finds himself and true life. A film for schools and libraries. A. Y. Older children.

**THE HOLY TERROR** (Twentieth Century-Fox)
Jane Withers, Anthony Martin, Leah Ray.

A comedy in which Jane Withers has an opportunity to sing, dance and play many a funny prank. The setting is a naval aviation station, and will be enjoyed by the younger members of the family.

**CRACK UP** (Twentieth Century-Fox)
Peter Lorre, Brian Donley, Helen Wood.

Tense melodrama of aviation and espionage. An ace pilot persuades his protege, a young mechanic, to steal the plans of a bombing plane he claims as his own. The flying scenes are remarkable and the final catastrophe reaches a high climax. A. Y.

**SANDFLOW** (Universal)
Buck Jones, Robert Terry, Lita Cheverett.

A rather good western with fine scenic effects, rapid action and good riding. All will enjoy the perfectly trained horse. Family.

**Shorts**

**DOGGING IT AROUND THE WORLD** (Twentieth Century-Fox)
An appealing and interesting picture of various dogs, their training, intelligence and habits. Family and Junior Matinee.

**GIVE ME LIBERTY** (Vitaphone)
A vivid enactment of a great moment in American history, when Patrick Henry's stirring oration aroused Virginia to revolutionary fervor. Effective background and costumes shown in Technicolor. Strongly recommended. Family.

**IN OLD WYOMING** (Paramount)
The beauties of Wyoming shown in Technicolor. Very good. Family.

**FARMER ALFALFA'S TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY** (Educational)
The surprise party given Farmer Alfalfa by his animal friends is turned into a riot by the arrival of three uninvited baby skunks. An amusing cartoon for Family and Junior Matinee.

**ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN** (Vitaphone)
Familiar landmarks in Venice, the Holy Land and the Pyramids are shown in Technicolor. Good comments and delightful musical accompaniment. Family.

**CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER** (Educational)
A brief history of this fine breed of dogs and the remarkable discipline used in their training. An exhibition of their amazing skill will interest all dog lovers. Excellent. Family.

**EARLY IN THE MORNING** (Imperial)
Exquisite photography illustrating most appropriately Edgar Guest's poem on the beauties of an early morning. Family.

**THE GOLFER** (Universal)
Amusing antics and chatter of three monkeys at a game of golf. Family and Junior Matinee.

**DIZZY DUCKS** (Columbia)
A color cartoon in which Scrappy becomes involved with the birds. Amusing. Family and Junior Matinee.

**PUDDY THE PUP IN CATS IN A BAG** (Educational)
A delightful Paul Terry-Toon outlining the humorous adventures of a bag full of kittens. Family and Junior Matinee.

**HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,**
National Chairman.
MEMORIAL MONUMENT FLAG POLE, FLAG AND BRONZE TABLET COMMEMORATING THE REVOLUTIONARY AND CIVIL WAR ANCESTORS, LT. SAMUEL HOYT AND COL. DAVID S. BROWN, PRESENTED TO THE BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY ON COLUMBUS DAY BY THE SHREWSBURY TOWNE CHAPTER, N. J. TOTAL COST $500.00. THIS GIFT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE GENEROSITY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUNIOR GROUP, MRS. LUCILLE BROWN HUNTER
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, BORN R. I. 1742; DIED GA. 1786. FROM AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT BY C. W. PEALE, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. LEWIS H. MEADER, JR., THE GREAT-GREAT-GRAND-DAUGHTER OF GEN. GREENE AND A MEMBER OF CASPEE CHAPTER. HIS MILITARY FAME EXTENDED FROM THE SIEGE OF BOSTON, THROUGHOUT THE COLONIES TO GEORGIA WHERE HIS SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN FORCED THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL. GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER OF EAST GREENWICH, R. I., HONORS HIS MEMORY; AND HAS ERECTED A GRANITE MEMORIAL SEAT AT HIS NEAR-BY BIRTHPLACE AT POTOWOMUT.

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE MARKED BY WILLIAM ELLERY CHAPTER, NEWPORT, R. I. THE SMALLER PART BUILT 1698-9, HOME OF THE OLDEST MEETING OF FRIENDS OR QUAKERS IN THE WORLD, EXCEPT THE EARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS IN LONDON, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1661. IT WAS THE SOBER, STAUNCH BODY OF NEWPORT QUAKERS WHO WEATHERED THE STORMY DAYS OF THREE YEARS OF BRITISH ARMY OCCUPATION, HELD THE OLD TOWN TOGETHER, AND HELPED TO MAKE AND KEEP NEWPORT FAMOUS AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

Rhode Island Independence Chapter, Providence, R.I. This name commemorates the passage of a legislative enactment asserting Rhode Island's absolute independence of British sovereignty. Passed on May 4, 1776, it antedates by two months the National Declaration of Independence. The chapter has honored this outstanding action by the first independent colony, by placing a bronze tablet in the room in the Old Colony House in which the Declaration was passed.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, on her visit to Rhode Island in October, placed a wreath on the monument to General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. Left to right: Chairman of Pages, Miss Edna W. Bliss; the Governor of Rhode Island, Theodore Francis Greene; the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker; Rhode Island State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Milton McCrillis.
SOME OF THE CHARTER MEMBERS OF BELLE MEADE CHAPTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., AT THE CHAPTER'S THIRD BIRTHDAY MEETING HELD AT THE HOME OF THE REGENT IN BELLE MEADE PARK. THE CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED ON NOVEMBER 15TH, 1933, IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MRS. EDITH SCOTT MAGNA, THEN PRESIDENT GENERAL. ON THE EXTREME LEFT, MRS. FREDERICK W. MILSPAUGH, REGENT AND ORGANIZER. MRS. R. C. EWING, VICE REGENT, IS NEXT TO THE RIGHT.

CROWNING OF STANFORD IN ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL PAGEANT, "LINCOLN'S FIRST LADY AND HER DAUGHTERS" BY DESCENDANT OF BENJAMIN LOGAN, FOUNDER. THE GOVERNOR STANDS BY TO CROWN THE QUEEN OF LINCOLN'S COUNTIES. THE TABLET (LEFT) WAS UNVEILED EARLIER IN LOGAN'S HONOR. LOGAN-WHITLEY CHAPTER, STANFORD, KY., SPONSORED THE CELEBRATION.
EL TOYON AND ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON CHAPTERS, STOCKTON, CALIF., ENTER A FLOAT IN THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE. THE FLOAT REPRESENTED THE BIRTH OF OUR NATION AND THE BEGINNING OF THE CITY OF STOCKTON. IN 1847 A DESCENDANT OF WM. PACA SURVEYS CAPT. WEBER'S SPANISH GRANT; WEBER NAMES TOWNSITE FOR HIS FRIEND, COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, GRANDSON OF RICHARD STOCKTON.

JOHN ELDRED CHAPTER, JAMESTOWN, R. I., PLACED A BRONZE TABLET TO JOHN ELDRED, PATRIOT. IN 1775, ELDRED PLANTED A CANNON BETWEEN THESE ROCKS, AND SHOT AT PASSING BRITISH VESSELS. WHEN ONE WAS HIT, SAILORS WERE SENT ASHORE "TO CAPTURE THE GUN-CREW." ELDRED RETREATED INTO THE SWAMP, AND THE BRITISH SPIKED THE GUN.

MARY ADAIR CHAPTER, CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNVEILED A LARGE MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF REV. WILLIAM MARTIN, FIRST COVENANTER PREACHER TO SETTLE IN THE SOUTH AND A LOYAL REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.

ROBERT GRAY CHAPTER OF HOQUIAM, WASH., WON FIRST PRIZE FOR THEIR FLOAT IN THE PARADE OF JULY 4TH. THE OLD-FASHIONED BLUE AND GOLD STAGE COACH DECORATED WITH FLOWERS WAS DRAWN BY TWO WHITE HORSES. A DIMINUTIVE UNCLE SAM RODE BESIDE THE DRIVER AND RIDING INSIDE WERE FIVE YOUNG GIRLS IN COLONIAL COSTUMES. ON THE REAR OF THE COACH, UNDER A PICTURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WAS DISPLAYED A BETSY ROSS FLAG MADE UP OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLOWERS.
SARA DE SOTO CHAPTER, SARASOTA, FLORIDA, UNVEILED A ROADSIDE MARKER INDICATING BURIAL PLACE AND SITE OF THE HOME OF MARY WYATT WHITAKER, MOTHER OF THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN WHAT IS NOW SARASOTA COUNTY. MRS. GUY VORHEES WILLIAMS, STATE REGENT; MISS ALPHA B. NASH, REGENT; MRS. T. C. MAGUIRE, STATE CHAIRMAN OF HIGHWAY MARKERS; AND MAYOR E. A. SMITH WERE THE SPEAKERS. HARRIET STURGIS, GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF HONOREE, IS STANDING IN THE FOREGROUND.

THE FORTY-THIRD STATE MEETING WAS HELD AT HARTFORD, CONN., OCT. 16, 1936. THE GUEST SPEAKER WAS MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL.
A GOWN FROM RESTORED WILLIAMSBURG, VA., WORN BY M. HELEN BOWMAN, A MEMBER OF TIOGA POINT CHAPTER, ATHENS, PENNA., WHEN PRESENTING "CHRISTMAS 150 YEARS AGO"

LA GRANGE CHAPTER, LA GRANGE, GA., UNVEILED A BRONZE MARKER AT LA GRANGE COLLEGE, COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE IS LOCATED ON A HIGH HILL IN THE CITY
15846. BRIDGES.—Wanted name of wife and mother of James Bridges who died in Barren County, Kentucky, 1802, and who said he was a citizen of Warren County, Kentucky. Wife, Nancy. Children, Sookey, Elizabeth, Polly, Caty Ann. Executors, Moses Bridges, Jonathan Cox, James Walker. Children of James Bridges married as follows: Stephen Bridges married Mary Thompson, 1806; Polly Bridges married Obey McOwen, 1807; Elizabeth Bridges married Ephriam Blackburn, 1805; Betsy Bridges married John Tinsley, 1814.

Susannah Bridges married Isaac Baldwin, May, 1806, after which ceremony they removed to Illinois settling between Flinn’s Ferry on the Ohio River and Saline Tavern in Gallatin County.

Isaac Baldwin and Susannah were the parents of the following children: Urban, Elizabeth, Simeon Beaufort, Blanton William, and Pamelia born in Illinois in 1809. She married Milo Bricelen whose father was born Bricelin (spelled on records Breaslinee of Augusta County, 1784).—Miss Mary P. Fletcher, 521 Cumberland Street, Little Rock, Ark.

15847. STEELE.—Wanted ancestry of Jean Steele born March 30, 1746, married March 22, 1773, at Staunton, Va., to Col. Walter Cunningham, Rev. soldier from Virginia born 1740, died 1807 at Troy, Ky., son of John Cunningham and Sarah Davis. Jean is thought to be daughter of Samuel Steele who died 1795 in Staunton, Va., and his wife Margaret Campbell.

(a) CRAIG.—Wanted parentage of Jean Craig who married Robert Lowery, Sr., a Rev. soldier from Va. Her will proved 1804, Caroline, Va.

(b) YENMORE.—Wanted all possible information on the parents of Nancy Yenmore born 1760, died Oct. 29, 1832, married July 25, 1783 as the 3rd wife of James Overstreet, born in England 1736. One of their sons was Robert Dale Overstreet born 1789, Culpeper County, Va., married 1815 to Jean Lowery.

(c) LAWRENCE.—Wanted parentage of Henry Lawrence, a Rev. soldier from Virginia, born about 1755. Will dated Sept. 8, 1831. Married about 1775 Elizabeth Blackwell, born June 10, 1756, thought to be a daughter of Samuel Blackwell, Jr. and Sarah, of Northumberland County, Va.

(d) DEBARD.—Wanted parentage of Ephraim Debard, born 1779, Jamestown, Va., died 1825, Clark County, Va., married Jan. 10, 1799, Mary Blackwell Lawrence, born about 1780. Ephraim Debard was a son of one of two Debards, brothers who came from France and fought in the Rev. War.


(f) COX.—Wanted ancestry of Richard Howard Cox, born April 8, 1791, near James River, Va., married before 1820 his 1st cousin Nancy Neville Cox, born 1788. They named one of their sons Tarleton Cox.

(g) MARTIN.—Would like ancestry of Joel Martin a Rev. soldier from Conn. He was born June 23, 1745, died Feb. 23, 1789, married about 1777 to Lucy. A son Joel Martin was born May 6, 1789, Beth-
leham, Conn., three months after his father's death. Joel Jr. married a Phoebe Moore born May 24, 1789, at Huntington, Conn., daughter of Robert and Phoebe Moore on whom I would also appreciate further data.

15848. CAMPBELL.—Wanted names of brothers and sisters of Dr. Alexander Campbell. He was born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., 1779, died Ripley, Ohio, 1857.

(a) CHAMBERS.—Wanted date of death and place of burial of Margaret (Feamster) Chambers. She was born Va. Oct. 23, 1767, married John Chambers 1786 in Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

(b) MITCHELL.—Wanted parentage of James Mitchell born Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1767, died Monroe Co., Ind., June 9, 1846. Wanted also date of marriage to Nancy Campbell. Correspondence with descendants requested.—Mrs. Charles R. Emery, 1316 S. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ind.

15849. FAULCONER.—Wanted parentage & all data possible of John M. Faulconer, born 1785, and his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Bainbridge, born 1795, married at Fayette Co., Ky.

(a) PULLIAM.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of John A. Pulliam and his wife Nancy, who was born 1782. They lived and were married at Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Louis J. Zell, Conway & Warson Road, Clayton, Mo.

15850. RANKIN.—Wanted ancestry of Smith Rankin and his brother David, who bought land from Geo. Washington March 22, 1769, either in Fairfax Co., Va. or Frederick Co., Va. David had wife Mildred, and Smith had wife Christina.

(a) FOX.—Wanted ancestry of Barbara Fox who married Simon Stuckey about 1760 and lived in Berkeley Co., Va. After Simon Stuckey’s death in 1785, Barbara married George Shaver and lived in Washington County, Md.

Baltzer (Balsor) Fox and Conrad Fox had some land transactions with Barbara Fox Stuckey, as shown by deeds in Berkeley Co., Va. Were they her brothers?—Mrs. H. M. Rankin, 416 East St., Washington Court House, Ohio.

15851. KNIGHT.—Wanted parentage of Betsy Knight, born in Cranston, R. I., Sept. 24, 1777, married Arca Place in Springfield, Vt., 1796. Was her father a Rev. Sol.?

(a) MITCHELL. — Samuel Mitchell (wife Elizabeth) in the 1790 Census as of Claremont County in Camden Dist., S. C. Was he a Rev. Sol.? His children were John, Samuel, Betsy, Sarah, Lillis, Fergus, Martin and Peggy, the last three born after 1790.

(b) MARKLEY.—Wanted parentage of John Markley, born in Pa., 1769, married in 1793, Mary Springer Grove. His father was one of three brothers, two settled in Pa., the other one in Va.

(c) CORNWELL.—Wanted information concerning William Cornwell (wife Margaret (Gregg) Cornwell) of Pa. He died about 1795. His wife remarried after his death, William Hewitt. Children by Cornwell were Ann m. Walton, Margaret m. Rosecrans, John, William and Sarah, born 1789, m. Manson. Was he a Rev. Sol.? Were the Cornwells from Bedford Co., Pa.?—Mrs. Ruth Kerns Voorheis, 32 West Sandusky St., Findlay, Ohio.

15852. SHAW-GARRARD.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Garrard (or Gerrard), (born Oct. 14, 1809, and who came from White Water River Valley, Ind., and possibly came from Ky.) m. Hiram Shaw (born Feb. 16, 1905, and came to Eugene Township, Vermillion Co., Ind. in 1826 with his mother from Ohio and to Ohio possibly from Pa.) They were married on May 24, 1829, at Vermilion Co., Ind. Hiram Shaw’s father was killed in the War of 1812 but his first name was not mentioned in the books. Hiram Shaw and Rachel Garrard had the following children: Elias Shaw, born Mar. 23, 1830; Samuel Shaw, born Aug. 17, 1832; Sarah Jane Shaw, born June 29, 1834; Mary Elizabeth Shaw, born Feb. 21, 1836; Nancy Ann Shaw, born Oct. 25, 1837; Hiram Shaw, born Dec. 28, 1839; Rachel
Shaw, born Dec. 30, 1841; Hannah Shaw, born May 6, 1844; Cintha Shaw, born Jan. 18, 1845; Calep Shaw, born May 18, 1847; Martin Luther Shaw, born April 9, 1849. Copied from Family Bible. Wanted also parentage of Hiram Shaw.—Mrs. Charles O. Meyer, 11223 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

15853. Strong.—Wanted information concerning the descendants of Judge John Bates Strong, who presided over the U. S. District Court in St. Augustine from 1820 to 1825. His children were: Mary Ann Strong, b. 1807, m. Col. James Brown of Oxford, Miss.; John B. Strong, Jr., b. 1809, m. Susan Walters and settled in Point Creek, Monroe Co., Mich.; Julia Strong, b. 1814, m. Ashbel W. Webster, M. D. of Carondelet, Mo.; George Strong, M. D., b. 1816, m. Elizabeth Lawson and settled in Walshville, Ill.; Samuel Strong, b. 1818, m. Hester Ferris (place of residence unknown); Eliza Strong, b. 1820, m. Amory W. Byers of Panola, Miss.

Judge Strong was a son of Col. Adonijah Strong of Salisbury, Conn.

I am writing a history of Col. Adonijah Strong and his descendants and have, so far, been unable to trace any of these six families. Col. Adonijah was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.—Edward Strong Wilson, 130 East Brookside Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.


15855. Green.—Wanted Rev. Rec. of Thomas Green whose will was probated in Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., January 1807. Information about his wife Sarah and following children mentioned in his will: James Green, William Green, Thomas Green, John Green, Rachael Bane, Mary McFartridge, Laurannah McFartridge.—Mrs. Rex Greene Todd, 825 E. 3rd St., Ocala, Fla.


(a) Kidd-Hamilton. — Who were Charles and Benjamin Kidd who went from Pelham, Mass. to Chesterfield, Mass. after 1762. Both in same company Rev. War. Benjamin died, Chesterfield, June 17, 1788 in 50th year of age. Charles Kidd mar. Frances Hamilton Nov. 30, 1773 at Pelham, children as known and born at Chesterfield were Thomas b. Dec. 6, 1774, Nancy Dec. 18, 1777, Margaret March 3, 1780, Anne Sept. 8, 1783. What became of Thomas, Margaret and Anne? Chesterfield records show four children born to Thomas and Betsey Kidd: Charles b. June 18, 1803, Elizabeth April 1, 1805, Mary Feb. 23, 1807, Harriet April 26, 1810. Charles Kidd is the only Kidd listed in entire Mass. census of 1790. Charles Kidd and Josephine Herrick of Hatfield marriage intent at Chesterfield Sept. 21, 1805. Where and when was he and his wives Frances Hamilton and Josephine Herrick born? Who was Margaret Kidd who rendered tax inventory at Pelham April-May 1760?
Revolutionary War Pensions

THE Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General's Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

Wood, John
widow Elizabeth

App. for Pension Sept. 9, 1839.
Age b. Jan. 1, 1764.
Res. at date of app. Spartanburgh Dist., S. C.

Elizabeth Wood declares that she is the widow of John Wood who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832. She was married to John Wood Feb. 13, 1783 in Halifax Co., Va. by Rev. Thomas Dobson. Her name before said marriage was Elizabeth Bruce.


No further family data on file.

Grace, William
widow Lydia

App. for Pension Oct. 16, 1819.
Age 60 years.
Res. at date of app. Washington Co., Ind.

William Grace enlisted May 25, 1778 in Sussex County, Delaware, served as a private in Capt. Robert Kirkwood's company and in Col. Hull's or Hall's Md. Regt., was in the battle of Monmouth, was discharged Mar. 1779.

He was also in the battle of Eutaw Springs and at the surrender of Cornwallis (length of service and names of officers not stated).

In 1798 William Grace was residing in Rowan Co., N. C.

Feb. 27, 1822 William Grace resident of Washington Co., Ind., aged 64 years, stated that his wife, Lydia is 70 years old.

William Grace died June 1, 1824 in Washington Co., Ind.

Grace, William
widow Lydia

App. for Pension Nov. 22, 1839.
Age: She was born Jan. 20, 1756.
Res. at date of app., Washington Co., Ind.
Lydia Grace declares that she is the widow of William Grace, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved Mar. 18, 1818. She was married to William Grace Jan. 28, 1784 in Sussex Co., Delaware, her name before said marriage was Lydia Clows.

Jan. 23, 1852, Washington Co., Ind., Sarah Sloan, aged 68 years, Jesse Grace, aged 57 years, declare they are children of Lydia Grace, deceased widow of William Grace. Their father, said William Grace died June 1, 1824 and their mother Lydia Grace, died in Washington Co., Ind., July 18, 1842, leaving 3 children: Sarah Sloan, aged 68 years in 1852, Washington Co., Ind.; Jesse Grace, aged 57 years in 1852, Washington Co., Ind., and Lydia Pickles, aged 54 years, in 1852. Jan. 20, 1852, Mrs. Sarah Sloan, aged 68 yrs., resident of Washington Co., Ind., declares that she is the child of Wm. & Lydia Grace, dec'd. This deponent was married Dec. 1, 1802 to Konada Patterson in Rowan Co., N. C., by Rev. John Buchner. After the death of said Patterson, she married John Sloan, whose widow she now is.

The above named Mrs. Lydia Pickles, was the widow of John Pickles in 1852, aged 54 years.

One Jesse Patterson was of Washington Co., Ind. in 1852 (no relationship stated). Mrs. Mary Pickles was 87 years old in 1852 and living in Washington Co., Ind., (no relationship stated).

No further family data on file.

John Jackson died in Sidney, Me., Aug. 15, 1833.

Jackson, John
widow Ruth

App. for Pension July 3, 1849.
Age 74 years.
Res. at date of app., Litchfield, Kennebec Co., Me., with one of her children.

Ruth Jackson declares that she is the widow of John Jackson, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. Pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to John Jackson in Sidney, Maine, Sept. 27, 1795. Her maiden name was Ruth Godfry. "Marriage solemnised between Mr. John Jackson, Jr. and Miss Ruth Godfry Sept. 27, 1795." Children referred to.

Sept. 15, 1856 Ruth Jackson aged 81 years, resident of Fairfield, Maine, applied for and received Bounty land claim. Sept. 15, 1856 Benjamin Jackson of Fairfield, Somerset Co., Maine declares that Ruth Jackson, widow of John Jackson, now a resident of Fairfield, but formerly of Belgrade, Maine is a Rev. pensioner under the Act of July 29, 1848 (no relationship stated).

Oct. 16, 1868 Ruth Jackson of Litchfield, Kennebec County, Maine, aged 94 years applies for an increase of Pension, which was granted from 20.00/100 per annum to #120.00/100 per annum certificate issued Nov. 3, 1868.

No further family data on file.

King, Jonah

App. for Pension Aug. 11, 1832.
Age b. Mar. 3, 1752 in Enfield, Conn.
Res. at date of app. Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn. where he had lived 50 years.
S 16908: Cert. No. 28184; issued April 2, 1834; Act of June 7, 1832; at $112.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, Conn. Service, Conn. & Mass. Rank, Artificer, Private.
Jonah King was born Mar. 3, 1752 in Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn. where he enlisted May 19, 1775 and served as a private in Capt. Hezekiah Parson's Company, Col. Pitkin's Regt., was discharged Dec. 1775. He was drafted to go to New York in July or Aug. 1776, served 2 months in Capt. Daniel Perkin's Co., Col. Newberry's Regt., was there during the battle that was fought on Brooklyn heights opposite New York. Soon after was marched out of New York to King's Bridge, while there was taken sick and was carried to the hospital at West Chester, soon after he recovered from his illness he was discharged.

March 1777 he was drafted to go to Newport, R. I. and served 2 months on this expedition under Capt. Hezekiah Parsons and Col. Lawrence, was in a skirmish with the Hessian Troops.

July 1777 he was drafted to go to Fairfield, Conn., marched from home under the command of Sergt. David Philips and placed in Capt. Eaton's Co., Col. Welles' Regt., engaged in guarding the town of Fairfield.

He enlisted as a Blacksmith for 1 year and commenced work Mar. 1, 1778 in the U. S. service under the command of Capt. Shadrach Terry, Col. Mason, Mass. Troops, worked at Springfield, Mass. in the shops there and was employed in making chains and other necessary articles for the army.

He resided in Enfield, Conn. until he was 16 years old then went to learn the Blacksmith trade, and have resided in the town of Suffield about 50 years.

July 7, 1832 Ebenezer Terry of Enfield, Conn. affirms that Jonah King was a resident of Enfield, Conn. March 1777 and a soldier in Capt. Hezekiah Parson's Co., deponent served in the same company for 2 months.

July 7, 1832 Lemuel Kingsbury of Enfield, Conn. affirms that Jonah King was a resident of Enfield, Conn. March 1777 and a soldier in Capt. Hezekiah Parson's Co., deponent served in the same company for 2 months.

July 7, 1832 Ebenezer Prior of Enfield, in l., declares that Jonah King was residing in Enfield in 1778 and enlisted for 1 year in the Continental works under the command of Col. Mason at Springfield, Mass. This deponent served with him in the same shop. Jonah King died March 10, 1933, leaving 5 children, his wife (no name stated) died abt. 1822. The children were: Jonah King, Susannah, who married John Fowler, Betsey, married Abijah Curtis, Alpheus King and Eli King.

No further family data on file.

LYON, NOAH

widow Mary

App. for Pension May 3, 1848.

May 3, 1848 Harvey Heath of Cayuga Co., N. Y. appears before the Court in behalf of the surviving children of the late Noah Lyon and his late widow, Mary Lyon, to make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed July 7, 1838.

Noah Lyon was born about 1758 and was residing in Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn. when he enlisted May 10, 1775 and served as a private in Capt. Thomas Hobby's Co., Col. David Waterbury's Conn. Regt. He was in the campaign to Canada and was discharged Dec. 8, 1775. It is stated that he had additional services (no details given).

He was married Mar. 29, 1781 in South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., to Mary Mead, the ceremony was performed by Rev. Solomon Mead, a Presbyterian Minister.

Noah Lyon died in 1820 and his widow Mary died Aug. 21, 1841, survived by the following children, each of them over the age of 21 years, to wit:


Sept. 23, 1848 Israel Mead, aged 88 years, Cayuga Co., N. Y. (no relationship stated) testifies in the case, and states that Noah Lyon was a resident of Greenwich, Conn. during the Rev. War and was 2 years older than this deponent, etc.

June 24, 1848 Rev. Seth Smith of Cayuga Co., N. Y. declares that Mrs. Mary
Lyon died Aug. 21, 1841 and deponent was called upon to preach her funeral sermon and he made an entry of the date of her funeral and her age when she died as he learned it from the family she was 82 years old at the time of her death.

The claim was allowed. No further family data on file.

MERRITT, DANIEL

or

MERRIT

called upon to preach her funeral sermon and he made an entry of the date of her funeral and her age when she died as he learned it from the family she was 82 years old at the time of her death.

MERRITT, DANIEL

or

MERRIT

App. for Pension Nov. 10, 1832.
Age 70 years.
Res. at date of app. Caswell Co., N. C.
W 7441; Cert. No. 7131; issued Mar. 5, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832; at $60.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, N. C. Service, N. C. Rank, Private.

Daniel Merritt was born in East Chester Co., N. Y. Dec. 12, 1761; in 1763 his father moved to N. C. to the place which Milton now occupies and which has been his principal residence until the present time.

In 1778 his father sent deponent west under the care of John Robertson for the purpose of making a crop, expecting to remove to that county the ensuing fall, but the times became troublesome, the Indians gave trouble on the frontier, deponent was ordered by the Capt. of the District to which he belonged to report to Blackamore's Fort on Clinch River, with gun, powder and ball at my own expense. Early in Feb. with many other rallied at the Blockhouse on the North fork of Holston River where he joined Capt. John Anderson's Co., served as Rangers and Spies on the frontier. After serving 9 months he hired Robt. Kidd as his substitute to go to Ky. and deponent returned to his home in Caswell Co., N. C.

He volunteered March 1779 and served 4 months in Capt. Berryman Turner's Co. After being in S. C. near Augusta there was a call for a volunteer Regt. of Infantry and he volunteered and served in Capt. Carrington's Co., Maj. Moore, Col. Malmada, was in several scouting parties engagements and in the Battle of Stono.

In 1780 he was in the Western County, now Washington Co., Va., and early in 1781 volunteered for a term of 2 months, served in Capt. Samuel Johnson's Co., Col. William Moore, was in the battle of Guilford House.


Oct. 18, 1832 John McAdin of Caswell Co., N. C. declares that he has been acquainted with Daniel Merritt for years they were boys together and together in the battle of Guilford.

Daniel Merritt died Dec. 22, 1833.

MERRITT, DANIEL

or

MERRIT

App. for Pension June 8, 1840.
Age 78 years.
Res. at date of app. Caswell Co., N. C.

Nancy Merritt declares that she is the widow of Daniel Merritt, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed.

She was married to Daniel Merritt Jan. 27, 1784.

Family Record

Daniel Merritt was born Dec. 12, 1761.
Nancy, his wife, was born Oct. 18, 1762, married Jan. 27, 1784.
First child born Dec. 9, 1784 (no name given).
Sally Merritt born Dec. 17, 1785.
Siboiney or Lavina Merritt born Oct. 27, 1787.
Lucy Merritt born Mar. 22, 1788.
Citty or Kitty born Jan. 4, 1800.
Susanna born July 8, 1802.
Benjamin born Sept. 17, 1804.
Sidney S. born Sept. 25, 1807.
Her maiden name is not stated.
No further family data on file.
TYLER, DANIEL
widow Sarah

App. for Pension Jan. 8, 1855.
W 4361; Cert. No. 6380; issued May 1, 1856; Act of Feb. 3, 1848; at $96.00 per annum; from July 1, 1848 and ending Dec. 20, 1849. Agency, Ohio. Service, Va. Rank, Private.

Jan. 8, 1855 Nancy Tyler and Joannah Brown, both of Highland County, Ohio applied in behalf of themselves and their brother Samuel Tyler of Boone Co., Ind., as the only surviving children for the pension due their mother, Sarah Tyler, at her death as the widow of Daniel Tyler, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818.

Daniel Tyler was married to Sarah Cash in 1783 in Amherst County, Va. at father's (Stephen Cash) home and they lived with him for some time after their marriage.

Sarah Cash was born July 1763 or 1764. She died Dec. 20, 1849 in Highland Co., Ohio. Daniel and Sarah Tyler were members of the Baptist Church.

Their Children
Elizabeth or Betsey Wade Tyler born Dec. 30, 1783.
Anna Cash Tyler born Dec. 28, 1785.
John Tyler born Jan. 30, 1788.
Samuel Tyler born Jan. 18, 1790, in 1856 living in Boone Co., Ind.
Keziah or Keszhiah Tyler born Mar. 2, 1792.
Nelson C. Tyler born Aug. 11, 1794.
Susannah Tyler born Nov. 30, 1798.
Polly or Polley Tyler born July 1, 1803.
Nancy Tyler born Dec. 16, 1805.
July 8, 1854 Ann Dormire, aged 79 years, resident of Preble Co., Ohio, niece of Sarah Cash, declares that she was well acquainted with Sarah Cash, daughter of Stephen Cash (deponent's grandfather), who married Daniel Tyler, etc. (Deponent's parents are not stated).

Sarah Tyler died Dec. 20, 1849 in Highland County, Ohio.

In 1854 Joannah Brown was a resident of Fairfield Twp. and Nancy Tyler was a resident of Madison Twp. both in Highland Co., Ohio.

No further family data on file.

Family Associations
(Continued from February Magazine)

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send name and address of the Secretary of your Association to Registrar General to add to this list.

Alden Kindred of America, 
Colonel John Bim Richards, Secretary, 
374 June Street, 
Fall River, Massachusetts.

Association of Blauvelt Descendants, 
Mr. Louis L. Blauvelt, 
20 Birchwood Avenue, 
East Orange, New Jersey.

Botsford Family Association, 
Mrs. Robert T. Weatherill, 
23 N. Warner Street, 
Woodbury, New Jersey.

Association of American Boyers, Inc., 
J. L. Drumheller, Secretary, 
748 North Ninth Street, 
Reading, Pennsylvania.

Breese Family Association, 
Mrs. Charles Hiatt, Secretary, 
Rural Route 4, 
Kenton, Ohio.

Brooks Clan, 
Miss Jessie Brooks, Secretary, 
Vass, North Carolina.
The Bunker Family Association of America,
Mrs. William Wilder Thompson, Secretary,
84 Arlington Street,
Haverhill, Massachusetts.

The Casper Hepler Family Association,
Mrs. Ida M. Hepler Swank,
34 West Mahanoy Avenue,
Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.

Dunn Family Association,
Mrs. A. C. Ford, Secretary,
Clifton Forge, Virginia.

The Dutcher Family Association,
Merlin W. Dutcher, Secretary,
4827 34th Avenue, South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Hayden Family Association,
Wallace Hayden, Secretary,
6313 Normal Boulevard,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Hover Family Association,
Mrs. Martha Partch Evans, Secretary,
724 West High Street,
Lima, Ohio.

The Israel Family, including Descendants of
John Israel,
Mrs. Otto F. Bond, Secretary,
5755 Harper Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Knapp Family Association,
Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson,
489 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Krise Kindred,
Mrs. Ethel Close Buckey,
1815 Park Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Longsworth Family Association,
Mr. Glenn Longsworth, Secretary,
931 Home Avenue,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Matthew Mitchell Association,
Mrs. Frank W. Seth, Secretary,
20 North Broadway,
White Plains, New York.

Phillips Family Association,
Harry Phillips,
Watertown, Tennessee.

Sons and Daughters of the First Settlers of
Old Newbury, Mass.,
Mrs. Anne Coleman Moody, Secretary,
The Elms,
Newbury, Massachusetts.

Stetson Kindred,
Oscar Frank Stetson, Secretary,
Barrington, Rhode Island.

*The Society of Stukeley Westcott Descendants,
Miss Ethel Clarke, Secretary,
603 West 139th Street,
New York, New York.

The Central Division of the Vanderpool Clan,
Mrs. Alexander Sclanders, Secretary,
2302 Oak Street,
Quincy, Illinois.

The Wheelerock Family Association,
Mr. Marcus W. Waite,
220 Oak Street,
Wakefield, Massachusetts.

The Botsford Family Association, Inc.,
Mr. Stephen J. Botsford,
Staten Island, New York.

* The offer of the family quarterly and other
literature put out by this association will be grate-
fully accepted. This shows a fine spirit of co-
operation.
T he Special Meeting of the National Board of Management National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday, February 1, 1937, at 11:00 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the members repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved that 216 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 854 applications presented to the Board.


Mrs. Spencer moved that the 854 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Gertrude Bower Kunkle, Ellsworth, Kansas
Mrs. Stella Corcoran White, Port Arthur, Texas
The State Regent of Virginia requests a Chapter authorized at Alexandria.

By the request of the State Regent of Texas the authorization of the Chapter at Port Arthur is presented for cancellation because an Organizing Regent has been appointed to organize a Chapter in that place.

The authorization of the Chapter at Freeburg, Illinois has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests it be renewed.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Eva Wigent Lowe, Mullen, Nebraska
Mrs. Sue Tucker Yates, Asheboro, North Carolina

The following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Eva Wigent Lowe, Mullen, Nebraska
Mrs. Sue Tucker Yates, Asheboro, North Carolina

The Baron de Kalb Chapter through the State Regent requests permission to change its location from Clarkston to Decatur, Georgia.

The Bayou Boeuf Chapter at Bunkie through the State Regent of Louisiana has requested permission to change its name to Aoyelles.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment:

Barnet Brewer at Hope Hull and Elijah Pugh at Jackson, Alabama
Elisha Walker at Wrightsville, Lanahassee at Buena Vista and Archibald Bulloch at Montezuma, Georgia
Shemauga at Champaign, Illinois

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Robert Cooke at Donelson, Tennessee
Barbourville at Barbourville, West Virginia

HELENA L. POUCH, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, stated that the mail this morning was so heavy that they had not been able to open all of it, and that there might be requests for reinstatements, and perhaps applications for membership. She suggested that the Board recess to reconvene in the afternoon, and moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 4:30 this afternoon. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The meeting recessed at 11:15 A. M.

The meeting reconvened at 4:30 P. M., in the office of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker.

Mrs. Robert stated that in the morning's mail was a request for the reinstatement of a member of a chapter which was disbanded this morning. Unless she was reinstated through the chapter before its disbandment she would have to pay eight dollars additional to be reinstated. Mrs. Robert moved that we reconsider the vote accepting the report of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

Mrs. Robert moved that consideration be postponed until after the supplemental report of the Treasurer General and Registrar General. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

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

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read her supplemental report.
Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

Number of applications verified: 42
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: 896

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the 42 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 896 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Keese. Carried. Adjournment was taken at 4:45 P. M.

MAY E. TALMADGE, Recording Secretary General.

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, February 3, 1937

THE REGULAR MEETING of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 3, 1937, at 9:35 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, the Historian General, Mrs. Goodhue, read from the Book of Proverbs and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julian Young Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Miss Street, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keese, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Goodhue; State Regents: Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Schermernhor, Mrs. Chiles, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. McCrillis, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill, Miss Johnson; State Vice Regents: Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Brundage.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

The Statue of Liberty, gift of the people of the Republic of France to the people of the Republic of the United States, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on October 28, 1936, with the active cooperation of the Presidents of the two Republics, diplomats and officials of the two governments, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The celebration was in two parts. In the afternoon, it took form as a rededication of the Statue to its task of proclaiming liberty throughout the world. This ceremony was held on Bedloe's Island where, since 1886, the Statue has presided majestically over New York Harbor, welcoming all comers to America's shores. The President of the United States, Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt in person, and the President of the French Republic, Monsieur Albert Lebrun, through the medium of the transatlantic radio, renewed the pledge of international friendship and amity symbolized by the Bartholdi Statue.

In rededicating the nation to the ideals of liberty and peace which the famous statue symbolizes, the President declared that it is the duty of each new generation to carry forward those ideals by making them living facts in a living present. He said, "Liberty and Peace are living things. In each generation, if they are to be maintained, they must be guarded and vitalized anew."

And to these sentiments, President Lebrun spoke of the "old standing friendship cemented by the similarity of institutions and ideals." One received an awesome thrill to hear this voice over the radio from France, and then the strains of the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise. The Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Harold L. Ickes, His Excellency, The Ambassador of France, Mr. Andre de Laboulaye, the French Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Francois de Tessan and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia took part. A large crowd, including over one hundred members of the D.A.R., gathered to participate in the ceremonies.

The evening banquet was under the auspices of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee. The French Ambassador, M. de Laboulaye, reviewed the history of the events leading up to the presentation of the Statue, telling how his grandfather, great philosopher and economist of the 19th century France, originated the idea of the Statue, to symbolize the faith of two nations. Sent from France for the especial purpose of representing his government, Monsieur de Tessan, Under-Secretary of State, spoke most appropriately and voiced the gratitude of France over the rededication. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler gave the closing address of a most auspicious day. He fittingly chose as his subject the meaning of liberty and the responsibility attached to its full realization.

The Daughters of the American Revolution took an active part in the preparation of the celebration, including the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The President General, together with Mrs. Wil-
liam Pouch, Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler and Mr. William Pouch, were members of the committee. It was a great pleasure for your President General to greet, at Bedloe's Island, many Daughters and Officers, among whom were eighteen State Regents, Miss Mary Jo Locoroe, Alabama; Mrs. Witherington, Vermont; Mrs. Herrin, Mississippi; Mrs. Williams, Delaware; Mrs. Duxbury, Minnesota; Mrs. Schermerhorn, Michigan; Mrs. Campbell, Illinois; Mrs. McCrillis, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clapp, Vermont; Mrs. Herrin, Mississippi; Mrs. Haig, District of Columbia; Mrs. Heaume, Ohio; Mrs. McCrillis, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clapp, New York; Miss Farwell, Indiana; Mrs. Perkins, New Jersey, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Shanklin, Maryland; Mrs. Smith, Tennessee; Mrs. Averill, Wisconsin; Mrs. Belk, North Carolina; Mrs. Hogg, West Virginia; Mrs. Chiles, Missouri; Mrs. Latimer, Connecticut; Mrs. Nason, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sheppard, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hokin's, New Hampshire; Mrs. Goodfellow, State Registrar of New Jersey; also two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Magna; five Vice Presidents General—Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Strawn, Miss Street, three other National Officers, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Goodhue; and a National Chairman, Miss Matthiees.

The occasion was a history-making-event, and we are proud of the part taken by the National Society. This celebration was a triumph of science. In 1886, airplanes were but a dream; in 1936, multitudinous airplanes droned overhead; the voices of the President and other speakers were heard throughout the country and across the seas by millions to whom the radio was unheard of fifty years ago. Speeches transmitted to the newspapers of the United States were on the streets soon after they were delivered. All that was lacking to completely denote the progress that had been made in fifty years was television, and that is here now, though incomplete in its application. What a history making event! What a marking of the progress of fifty years!

Hundreds of members and a dozen visitors from as many states gathered at the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville on November 5th and 6th for the Conference. Preceding the opening session, over which the State Regent, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, presided, Major and Mrs. Smith were hosts at a hospitable buffet supper at their delightful home, "Chateau Graeme." At the opening session that evening, greetings were brought by representatives of various patriotic societies: by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists and the Daughters of Colonial Wars. A delightful reception followed, given by the four local chapters of the United States Daughters of 1812, in honor of the National and State Officers of the D.A.R. Your President General was happy to greet the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, the National Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. Turner; the State Regent of Arkansas, Mrs. Sloan; the State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Arnold; the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Sheppard; and the Alabama State Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Barnes. The Pilgrimage to "The Hermitage," home of Andrew Jackson, was one of the most inspiring events of the Conference. This historic home of our intrepid fighter in the War of 1812, also the seventh President of the United States, has been restored and houses much of its original furnishings. It is under the tender and guiding care of the Ladies Hermitage Association, by some of whose members our party was entertained in Uncle Alfred's Cabin at a real old-fashioned Southern breakfast.

A tour of the famous old homes around Nashville and the placing of D.A.R. Markers at Clover Bottom Farm and The Hermitage Church was the program for Friday afternoon. One marker, placed by the Cumberland Chapter, states that "Clover Bottom" was settled and named by Colonel John Donelson in 1780, that it was the birthplace of Chesaedonelson, the first white child born in middle Tennessee, and that the farm became the site of President Jackson's race track. We were refreshed by tea at "Tulip Grove," the home of Mrs. Charles Buntin. The old house, set in a grove of century old tulip trees and furnished throughout with family heirlooms, was a beautiful setting for the inspired spirits who were here greeted by kinswomen of Mrs. Andrew Jackson. It is said that more Presidents of the United States have enjoyed the hospitality of these walls than of any others in the Southland.

On behalf of the Society, your President General accepted the bronze marker placed on the century old church built by Andrew Jackson as a memorial to his beloved wife, Rachel. It was presented by the Rachel Stockley Donelson Chapter, of which Mrs. Wallace Long is Regent. At this church in the closing hours of the Conference, was held the memorial service, with loving and admiring tribute to Tennessee's most beloved Daughter and Honorary Vice President General of the National Society, Mrs. Charles Bailey Bryan, marking a most suitable finis to an historical day.

Historic "Belle Meade," one of the noted antebellum estates, was the scene of a delicious southern breakfast at which Mrs. Meredith Caldwell was the gracious hostess. Built in 1779, "Belle Meade" still bespeaks its motto, "We see and feel the old time over all." Truly in that home was the atmosphere of age, breathing its joys and sorrows, and resplendent in culture and glory; here one was truly embraced in the richness of the past.

A delightful luncheon was given by members of the State Board, a fitting climax to a three day Conference filled with interest. That afternoon, your President General became the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Millsapgh, who dispensed warm hospitality and friendship true.

On Monday, November 9th, four Chattanooga Chapters,—Chickamauga, John Ross, Judge David Campbell and Nancy Ward, entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Patten in honor of your President General, who was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Willard Steele, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee. Mrs. Isaac Phillips, Regent of the Nancy Ward Chapter and President of the Chattanooga Regents Council, was in charge of the luncheon, attended by over a hundred and fifty guests. One of the surprise guests was Mrs. William Belk,
State Regent of North Carolina, who happened to be on a visit to her son.

In the late afternoon, Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, Honorary State Regent, entertained at a beautiful tea in commemoration of the teachings of Desiderius Erasmus, arranged by the President and Directors of The Netherland-America Foundation and the President and Trustees of Columbia University on November 18th, 1936, but she was ably represented upon this occasion by Mrs. Thaddeus Merriman, Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to attend meetings of home Chapters—Maplewood, Eagle Rock, Watchung and Abraham Clark, also the Pageant and Ball given at Hotel Plaza, New York City, by the Junior Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. This most enjoyable occasion brought together in a friendly way the younger members of the two societies. It is hoped a goodly sum was realized for the Student Loan Fund.

Your President General has attended the Executive Committee meetings, Special Board meetings and several National Committee meetings, besides frequent consultations with National Chairmen and Chairmen of the Continental Congress Committees. She is pleased to state that the program for Continental Congress is well under way and it is hoped that all will be pleasing and inspirational to those who attend. If there be any suggestions, do not hesitate to present them.

Formation of the Women's Advisory Committee, which will originate and direct the participation of all women's groups in the World's Fair of 1933 in Chicago, has been completed and an invitation has been extended to and accepted by your President General to be a member of this Committee. It is hoped that our Society may play an influential part in this program.

Since we last met, our hearts have been saddened over the passing of our loyal friend and wise counsellor, Mr. Frank Madison Dick, member of our Advisory Board, who entered Life Eternal on December 14, 1936. He gave generously of his time, knowledge and service for the good of our Society. We are truly grieved in the realization of the loss of this staunch friend.

December likewise records, with deep sorrow, our loss in the passing of our beloved Ex-Vice President General, Mrs. Charles B. Jones, of Greenville, Texas. Her many good deeds for the furtherance of our work will continue to live after her.

We pause with sympathetic hearts and bowed heads to pay tribute to one who served the Society faithfully and well as Secretary to the Presidents General for many years. It is with deep sorrow that the National Society records the death of Miss Flora P. Fernald on November 17, 1936.

It is with profound sorrow that we record the passing of Mr. Henry Bourne Joy, beloved husband of our Past Recording Secretary General, Mr. Joy was keenly interested in the National Defense of his country and performed a great service in disseminating knowledge and information in behalf of this great cause.

The flood along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers has been so instantly recognized as a calamity of the first order that the hearts and purses of all Americans have opened. Floods of this magnitude are not a matter of regular, annual occurrence. Hundreds of lives have been lost and untold millions of dollars worth of property damage wrought in a wide area.

Disease, pestilence, poverty, heartaches abound.

As word of the magnitude of the catastrophe reached the rest of the country, states rushed manpower, boats, food, clothing and medical supplies to the stricken area. President Roosevelt called upon various departments of the Government, the Army, the Navy, the Civilian Conservation Corps, to mobilize for relief, and placed the chief responsibility on the United States Army and the American Red Cross. These agencies, with the aid of the citizens, are undertaking a colossal task and doing it well. Here the United States Army, which is looked upon by so many as a war agency, is doing its utmost to prevent further overflowing of the rivers, to evacuate the people, to restore peace and order.

Many of the homes of our D.A.R. members have been ruined, many afflicted in numerous ways. Vacant seats in the Board meeting today tell of our Officers and State Regents at home taking up the task of relief and succor for the afflicted. Now is the time for us individually, as chapters, as a National Society, to show our patriotism in a concrete way and answer by contributions large or small, by service and sacrifice, to the call of the suffering. The indomitable courage of the people will help build anew, but they need our material and financial aid.

May I call attention to the national broadcast on February 24th, also over a coast-to-coast hook-up. The United States Army Band will dedicate its program on that date, from 6:00 to 6:30 P. M., National Broadcasting Company, to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

On April 19th, there has been arranged, also through Mrs. Daugherty, an invitation broadcast of the United States Army Band, from 6:00 to 6:30 P. M., over a nation-wide hook-up from the War College. Invitations will be issued later. It is desired that time be reserved for attendance.

On February 24th, the New York Herald Tribune has plans made for an historic day on the restoration of Williamsburg, dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter members from the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will have special invitations to attend this all-day session, which will begin in the morning and close at four o'clock in the afternoon, followed by tea. I am very happy to announce that Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Historian General, has consented to preside at this meeting. As the
Herald Tribune is making this splendid gesture to us, it is hoped that many members will attend these meetings, all of which I am sure will be delightful. This meeting will be held in the Herald Tribune Building, Conference Room, W. 41st Street, New York City.

As your President General leaves within a few days for an extended trip West, she hopes to bear a message to the Daughters in the far west, many of whom can never attend the Washington sessions. It is our purpose that the Society's influence may make its imprint upon every corner of this land and that through its constructive work, may lead the way of many to better living and soundly developed character.

May God be with you till we meet again!

FLORENCE H. BECKER,
President General.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report of Chaplain General

Attended the meetings of the Colorado State Executive Board. Addressed Denver Chapter on the "Romance in American History." Addressed Kinnikinnik Chapter, Colorado Springs.

In January, I had the pleasure of being present at a meeting of Major Francis Grice Chapter, Wichita Falls, Texas, and talked on the work of the National Society.

Gave one radio broadcast on the work of our Society for undernourished children.

On account of a sudden emergency am acting as Chairman pro tem of the State Ellis Island Committee.

The regular correspondence of the office has been kept up to date.

SAIDEE EDWARDS BOYD,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the October Board meeting the following work has been carried on in the office of the Recording Secretary General:

The minutes of the Regular Board meeting of October 27th and the Special meetings of December 16, and February 1st, were prepared for publication in the Magazine, and proof read. Notices of these two special meetings and today's meeting were sent to members of the Board, as well as notices to members of the Executive Committee of meetings of that committee.

Verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, bound and filed. Rulings of Board meetings and Executive Committee meetings have been typed and distributed to the various offices, also typed for the Statute Book, and indexed. Letters and resolutions as directed by the Board and Executive Committee were promptly forwarded.

Minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been written and copies delivered to members of that committee.

Since the October Board meeting there have been engrossed and mailed from my office 2,912 membership certificates.

Information has been furnished when requested, and all correspondence has been given careful and prompt attention.

MAY E. TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, read her report:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I have the following report to submit. Since the October Board meeting supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith:

Application blanks ................................ 12,455
"How to Become a Member" leaflets .... 1,047
General Information leaflets ................. 892
Constitution and By-Laws ........................... 342
Transfer Cards ...................................... 1,197
"What the Daughters Do" pamphlets ....... 1,571
Applicants' Working Sheets ..................... 6,434
Ancestral Charts .................................. 6,265
Miscellaneous material ......................... 473

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 179,629. The distribution according to languages follows: English—125,935; Spanish—5,357; Italian—8,527; Hungarian—1,732; Polish—12,190; Yiddish—2,625; French—5,707; German—8,372; Russian—2,041; Greek—2,073; Swedish—1,731; Portuguese—1,042; Lithuanian—1,422; Norwegian—897; Bohemian—1,193; Armenian—853; Finnish—680; Japanese—272.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 1,399 communications, in reply to which were mailed 1,319 letters and cards.

OLIVIA H. S. KEESEE,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The President General commented on the fine showing of interest taken in the National Society as expressed by the 12,455 applications made for blanks to apply for membership.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1936 ........................................... $88,063.21
RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $67,157; initiation fees, $9,285; reinstatement fees, $615; supplemental fees, $1,200; application blanks, $310.89; ancestors lists, $61.46; Awards, $12.20; certificates, $250; charters, $20; collection on check, $75; commission, Insignia, $435.50; copy lineage, $4.65; D.A.R. Reports, $3.10; duplicate papers, $185.10; exchange, $5.3; flag, $35; codes, $192.46; flag booklets, $57.99; guides, $11; handbooks, $350.82; Historical Papers, $74.93; lantern slides, $53.16; interest, $499.53; lineage, $1,425.40; lineage index, $5; pilgrim poster, $61.21; magazine; subscriptions, $7,472; advertisements, $1,976.83; contributions, $76; single copies, $188.20; pictures, $2; program, $50; proceedings, $10.50; Regents lists, $40; ribbon, $80; rituals, $60.25; songs, $1.21; Statue reprints, $10; statuettes, $21.65; Story of the Records, $1.50; sale of desk, $5; refund, supplies, $1.50; telephone and telegrams, $36.24; contributions, Library, $4.80; Conservation rack, $105; Constitution Hall events, $12,427.96; Memorial Continental Hall events, $588.50

Total Receipts: $192,733.43

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $196; initiation fees, $50; reinstatement fees, $5; supplemental fees, $27

President General: clerical service, $1,148.09; official expenses, $1,500; cards and envelopes, $23.25; postage, $91.22; express, $46.22

Recording Secretary General: clerical service

Certificates: clerical service, $359.34; engrossing, $99.15; postage, $230.16

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $468.70; book and stamp, $61.10; postage, $100

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $876.78; lists, $183; engrossing, $6; postage, $5; express, $124

Treasurer General: clerical service, $4,015.79; blanks and pads, $48.20; postage, $23; typewriter repairs, $12.50

Registrar General: clerical service, $5,839.07; pens and paste, $14.85; postage, $35; express, $75

Lineage: clerical service, $1,545.94; Vol. 153 and old copies, $1,179.20; ancestors roll Vols. 150-152, $89.25; express, $32.20; supplies, $1.96; postage, $150

Historian General: clerical service, $375.44; cards, $10.35; express, $2.09; postage, $1.35

Librarian General: clerical service, $977.40; books, $187.78; binders and folders, $26.70; postage, $5.04; express, $14.61

Curator General: clerical service, $359.34; books, $4; express, $1.13; postage, $2

Reporter General: clerical service, $109.59; stationery and supplies, $24.03; express, $36

General Office: clerical service, $919.92; postage and stamped envelopes, $717.13; codes, lists, and flags, $116.23; carfare and cartage, $20.09; wreaths, $41.64; lunch, $20; Christmas gifts, $177; supplies, $155.87; District of Columbia payroll tax, $257.03

Committee: services, $388.08; Americanism, circulars and supplies, $33.52; express, $2.14; Buildings and Grounds, services, $459.96; postage, $1.50; Binding and Lending, paper, $11.95; postage, $44.12; express, $6.71; Lantern Slides, express, $30.25; Girl Home Makers, leaflets, $80; postage, $7.72; Historical Research, postage, $7.50; Junior American Citizens, express, $5.49; Motion Pictures, postage, $11.23; folders, $22.05; expenses, $30.64

Expense—Buildings: services, $6,322.22; fuel oil, $664.25; electric current and gas, $654.97; ice, towel service, and water rent, $131.13; repairs, $119.13; rent, apartment and clock, $230.25; supplies, $949.64; express, $4.31

Printing Machine: Printer, $315; supplies, $54.46

Constitution Hall Events: services, $3,197.71; care of organ, $50; postage, $6; telephone, $19.70; license, $8; payroll tax, $13.38; Federal tax, $24.57; desk pad, $1.25; boots, $4; belts and globes, $24.14; painting lounge, $100.51

Memorial Continental Hall Events: services, $26.50; lights, $9; freight, $4.02; refunds, $59.50; repairs and furnishings, $12.83

Magazine: Editorial Department, services, $375; telephone, $2.82; folders, $9.10; postage, $6; typewriter repairs, $8.50; Genealogical Historical Department, services, $150; telephone, $3.05; express, $1.36; subscriptions, $876.78; insurance, $4.80; supplies, $21.65; telephone and telegrams, $10.35; postage, $1.35; express, $2.09

Total Disbursements: $104,670.22
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editor, salary, $150; Subscription Department, clerical service, $834.37; blanks and cards, $80.68; express, $24.42; postage, $104.19; Commissions, $279.97; Refund for copies, $2; Issues, $6,161.29; Postage, $226.87; cuts, $1,726.82</td>
<td>10,042.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts</td>
<td>240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>367.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbook: postage, $2; express, $29.15</td>
<td>31.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding check redeemed</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings, express</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rituals, refunds</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents postage</td>
<td>236.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>929.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone, services, $287.46; calls, $367.72</td>
<td>655.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty-Fifth Congress: Program, singer</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty-Sixth Congress: Credential, postage, $159.60; paper, $44.35; program, paper, $7.50</td>
<td>211.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td>$ 50,017.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer—Interest to Reserve Fund</td>
<td>142,716.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Constitution Hall Fund</td>
<td>3,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$139,266.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERMANENT FUND**

Balance in bank at last report, September 30, 1936: $1,169.35

**RECEIPTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall contributions</td>
<td>$1,014.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>90.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, Chicago and Alton bonds</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>1,150.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from Current Fund</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>5,319.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest, Liberty Loan</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall furnishings</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall furnishings</td>
<td>109.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td>1,654.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$ 3,664.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP**

Balance, September 30, 1936: $500.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: fees, $350; investment paid, $1,000</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>$1,850.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANUAL**

Balance, September 30, 1936: 6,663.44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>2,316.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of copies</td>
<td>9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: messenger, $130; postage, $505.50; freight, $280.25; supplies, $155.65; English, Italian, Polish and Spanish editions, $5,380</td>
<td>8,989.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>2,538.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROVED SCHOOLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>20,570.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROVED SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIP</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,083.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARPENTER MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>1,487.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Crossnore School, N. C., $230; Lincoln Memorial University, Tenn., $230; Maryville College, Tenn., $230</td>
<td>1,667.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>977.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBERTY LOAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>1,211.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements, pensions</td>
<td>2,711.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,781.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLANDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>765.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: services, $1,309; postage, $2.50; expenses, $4.60; supplies, $379.74; Angel Island, $90; Christmas gifts, $35</td>
<td>2,353.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>532.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,726.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,730.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>97.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBRARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>249.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements, books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSERVATION AND THRIFT</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>175.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>175.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RELIEF</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
<td>53.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Minnesota $15; Real Daughter Christmas gifts $40</td>
<td>73.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>18.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STUDENT LOAN</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,377.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL DEFENSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$2,659.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Medals</td>
<td>$190.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$1,156.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMPLOYEES PENSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$105.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESS RELATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$463.93</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RESERVE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$21.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bal.</th>
<th>bal.</th>
<th>bal.</th>
<th>bal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/30/36</td>
<td>12/31/36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current purified ($88,063.21)</td>
<td>$104,670.22</td>
<td>$53,467.23</td>
<td>$139,266.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent ($1,169.35)</td>
<td>4,150.27</td>
<td>1,654.90</td>
<td>3,664.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash ($300.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>1,850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership ($500.00)</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
<td>6,451.40</td>
<td>2,538.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual ($6,663.44)</td>
<td>2,326.38</td>
<td>20,570.57</td>
<td>930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools ($1,083.91)</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>233.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools Scholarship ($1,487.63)</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>690.00</td>
<td>977.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Schools ($1,211.45)</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>930.00</td>
<td>1,781.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan ($755.80)</td>
<td>1,587.58</td>
<td>1,820.84</td>
<td>532.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands ($653.80)</td>
<td>1,726.84</td>
<td>1,633.84</td>
<td>97.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Historical Spots ($4.00)</td>
<td>20,570.57</td>
<td>930.00</td>
<td>1,781.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library ($249.15)</td>
<td>216.40</td>
<td>32.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The report of the Finance Committee was not read. The Chairman, Mrs. Reed, was detained at home by the floods.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee met on Monday, February 1, 1937, at 9:00 A.M.

The reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company were examined for the months of October, November and December, 1936, and found correct.

Sarah Corbin Robert, Treasurer General.

The report of the Finance Committee was not read. The Chairman, Mrs. Reed, was detained at home by the floods.

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Report of Auditing Committee

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The reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company were examined for the months of October, November and December, 1936, and found correct.

May Erwin Talmadge, Chairman.

Mrs. Talmadge moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, which automatically carries with it the report of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, reminded the members that all checks and moneys for work done in her office be sent to the Treasurer General; that the only information obtainable in the office of the Registrar General is that pertaining to application and supplemental papers, Revolutionary War records of ancestors of members, and consents, and asked that all other questions be sent to the officer having the matter in charge; that the Magazine is giving information of unusual value and of special interest; and that the listing of Family Associations had been enthusiastically received.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, read her report.
Report of Registrar General

Before making my official report I wish to again call your attention to this sending of money to my office. Checks should not be sent to anyone except to the Treasurer General and made payable to her. In December 1936 the sum of $173.70 was sent in small amounts to my office. These had to be stamped, listed as to date of receipt, name and address of sender, amount and purpose, then referred to the office of Treasurer General where the procedure is repeated. This is a useless waste of money and the time of an already overburdened clerical force. Please relay this S. O. S. to your chapters.

The only information obtainable from our office is that pertaining to the application and supplemental papers, the Revolutionary War records of ancestors of our members and Consents. If questions relating to other offices are sent to us on the same sheet, we must make extracts for the transfers because we must file all of our correspondence. Therefore, separate sheets should be made in requesting information from other offices.

The purpose in publishing the extra copies of the index of the Ancestor Rolls of the Lineage Books is to provide for future compilation of index volumes, thus avoiding the expense involved in a separate publication. The privilege of securing these copies at twenty-five cents each is granted, in order that you may compile your own index volume as the books are printed. No refunds or exchanges are permitted.

In response to many inquiries we wish to explain that the duplicate application paper is returned to the Registrar of the Chapter as soon as the necessary detail work is completed. It must be checked, stamped with date of admission, signed by required National Officers, the national number added and the ancestor card index made. All data and correspondence pertaining to it must be filed before the duplicate can be returned to the Chapter Registrar, where it is placed in her permanent files. This usually takes several weeks.

In the meantime the Chapter Registrar has received a notification card giving the date of admission and the national number and she should so notify her new member. The certificate of membership is sent as soon as the necessary data and engrossing is completed.

Our Consent List continues to grow and we appreciate the perfect form in which they are being received, giving the name and location of the chapter, the name and national number of the member and the names of the Revolutionary ancestors.

Through the Magazine we are giving you such information as is of unusual value and of special interest. Our listing of family associations is most enthusiastically received. We are still hoping for that time when our Magazine may become in fact our official organ and received by every member.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of applications verified</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of supplementals verified</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of papers verified</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Papers returned unverified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Originals</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementals</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New records verified</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permits issued for official insignias</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for miniature insignias</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for ancestral bars</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, Registrar General.

The President General reminded the members that though but 35 new members had been admitted today, during the special meeting of February 1st about 1,100 members had been admitted, including over 200 reinstatements.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved That seven former members be reinstated. Seconded by Miss Farwell. Carried.

Mrs. Robert reported that since the last meeting the National Society had lost by death 950 members and through resignation 2,266, and stated that the Society had had a large number of elderly members, and that the number of deceased in 1936 was 153 more than during 1935.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following Organizing Regents are presented for confirmation: Miss Emma E. Brooks, Pawpaw, Michigan; Mrs. Byrd R. Ball, Clayton, Missouri.

Through the State Regent of North Carolina the resignation of Mrs. Lucy Purefoy Sawyer as Organizing Regent at Windsor is reported.

The State Regent of New Hampshire requests a Chapter authorized at Littleton.

The State Regent of Virginia requests Chapters authorized at Prince George and Marion.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Col. James Smith, York, Pennsylvania; Isaac Gilbert, Kingsville, Texas.

Mrs. Pouch moved The acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, read her report.

Report of Historian General

We are pleased to report excellent progress in creating the card index of markers. We thank and congratulate the states which have sent in the necessary material and ask that all states which have not completed this investigation please concentrate on it.

In some cases the information is only of a general nature and does not specifically answer the
questions asked. We shall appreciate your help in stressing the importance of this matter. In some cases, also, we receive the answer that a list of A. R. markers was sent several years ago. While regretting that work must be repeated, we are unable to find the records needed and therefore for the sake of permanency and correctness we are obliged to request that the material be sent now. With the card index plan this should be the last time such a request is made except for the annual report of markers newly placed. So, we are building for the future benefit of the Society, in this matter.

The question is occasionally asked as to where government markers may be obtained. The answer to this is that by writing to the office of the Adjutant General, War Department, you will take two or three months to complete the transaction.

Funds are coming in slowly for the furnishing of the Surrender Room of Moore House at Yorktown. In an interview with Mr. Branch Spalding, Acting Assistant Director of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service, permission was given the Historian General to announce that pieces of furniture or furnishings authentic to the period and type of home would be gratefully accepted with the same provision governing all furnishings for our own buildings, namely, that the proffered article pass the Art Committee favorably. However, a letter received this morning considerably qualifies that permission.

The Department, however, feels that the money contributions are most necessary as much will have to be purchased and the Department does not wish to have the room remain unfurnished or partially so overlong. May we depend upon you to carry through beautifully this project voted by the last Congress and one that promises to give all of us lasting joy and satisfaction? We now have $354 in the fund. Perhaps your State Conference will wish to vote a contribution.

The National Park Service has sent the following self-explanatory letter:

My dear Mrs. Goodhue:

The enclosed brief memorandum will suggest the manner in which the Surrender Room in the Moore House at Yorktown should be furnished.

A complete restoration study has been made and will be available for your use. It is preferred that funds be accumulated with which to buy the complete furnishings at once, rather than that pieces be donated singly over an extended period of time.

Your interest in this matter is very deeply appreciated.

Furniture for the Moore House at Yorktown

A complete description and illustrated inventory of the pieces of furniture required for the restoration of the Moore House at Yorktown has been prepared under the direction of Dr. A. F. Hopkins, curator of the National Park Service museum at Yorktown. This inventory will be available for study by the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Restoration.

While the Moores were people of consequence in Yorktown, it is thought that the furniture in their house at the time of the surrender was not elaborate. The individual pieces were probably simple, but at the same time good. In selecting pieces for the restoration, walnut is to be given preference over mahogany.

In the Surrender Room the dominating piece should be the table around which the commissioners sat. This table should be approximately four feet long with double drop leaves, cabriole legs with duck feet. (See Nutting, 979-980). Around the table should be three or four windsor arm chairs and two or three other straight legged ladder backed chairs. (See Nutting, 2259).

Height in the room should be gained through the use of a high secretary, or desk. This piece should be in walnut with plain panels, Queen Anne type. (See Nutting, No. 652). Between the windows, there should be a small folding type gaming table, with a long mirror above. (See Nutting, No. 2292). Since the mantel shelf in the room is very narrow, nothing should be placed upon it. Over the mantel shelf, however, there should be a good portrait of the period.

The drapes and rugs should be old fabrics of the period, if they can be found, and should be chosen by experts. The smaller objects such as a pewter ink well and pewter candle sticks should also be chosen by experts.

The rooms in the Moore House are not large and do not permit the use of many pieces of furniture.

Branch Spalding,
Acting Assistant Director.

Since the last Board meeting we have introduced the new town marker which is now available at $29.50 for one and $49.50 for two. May I reiterate that these are in bronze and blue and may be ordered from Metalcrafts of Cincinnati, Ohio. The full address may be found in the Magazine as they are one of our advertisers.

The marker for wives of Revolutionary soldiers is also available, from Newman Brothers, for $7.75.

The article on “France and the American Revolution,” by Dr. Louis Charles Smith, Librarian General of the Sons of the American Revolution and member of the staff of the Library of Congress, has been completed.

The government of France is considering having this article translated into French and distributed among the pupils of the schools of France. This is a distinct tribute to the quality of the article. The reprints are for sale at headquarters at twenty-five cents each or five for one dollar.

The new series on “Life in Colonial America” will begin with the March issue and while the form these will take may differ somewhat from that first intended we hope that these will be enjoyable to you.

Inquiry has been made as to the whereabouts of the second so-called Liberty Bell which was cast from the pennies of the school children of America and from gifts of bronze objects presented by members of various patriotic organizations. This was on exhibition at the Columbian
Expositions. If you can answer this question the history department will be very grateful to you.

Inquiries of an historical nature frequently come to our office and they afford us pleasure and stimulus in finding the answers.

Our office has received a wonderfully interesting set of books covering every phase of early Connecticut history which was published in honor of the Tercentenary of that state. We offer our sincere gratitude for this gift.

The State Historian of Texas also presented to your Historian General a very fine illustrated volume of markers which have been placed by the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution. For this we are deeply appreciative.

It was a pleasure to give several brief or full-program talks on the history work of our Society on some historical subject since the last Board Meeting.

We appreciate the courtesy of the President General in appointing this officer as presiding chairman of the program on the Williamsburg Restoration to be presented by the New York Herald-Tribune on February 24th in New York City.

The historical work of the Society represents the feet of our Society firmly planted in that proven future. It should never seem dull, only secure, inspiring, comforting.

He who does not revere the past is not fit to plan for the future.

MARY A. GOODHUE, Historian General.

In the absence of the Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, her report was read by Miss Emeline A. Street, Vice President General of Connecticut.

Report of Curator General

Since the report of the Curator General at the October Board meeting the work of the Museum has made most satisfactory progress with several important improvements and additions to our collection.

Following the Christmas holidays we had a good old-fashioned “house-cleaning,” when every case and each separate exhibit were thoroughly cleaned, which, while primarily for their proper preservation, adds wonderfully to their appearance. The undertaking to handle each of our nearly 2800 precious gifts and bring the task to a successful completion without a single mishap, shows the care exercised by the secretary to the Museum, Mrs. Allen, and her efficient helper and we are most appreciative of their achievement.

You may be interested to know that the pictures of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence which were scattered on the walls of the South Wing, too high to be recognized, have been brought together as a collection. You will find the pictures in the North Wing most satisfactorily arranged on a temporary stand made by Mr. Phillips, under Museum direction. We hope later for a stand more pretentious, one befitting the dignity of the exhibit. The pictures are arranged according to states, a brief legend on a card, tells how many men signed the Declaration, who they were and which state they represented.

The Museum Committee looks forward to continued activities during the coming months, bearing always in mind that we are writing a story, an illustrated story, if you please, that will be continued on and on through the years ahead, a story reciting the beginnings of American life, its customs and manner of living, and as each committee in turn completes its own chapter at the end will be inscribed “To be continued in our next.”

Since November first gifts received are as follows:

New York

Through the chairman of the New York State Room, Mrs. Frank Rowlands Parcell, there has been transferred from that room to the South Wing of the Museum, a very valuable table recognized as one of the most interesting of the many exhibits in Memorial Continental Hall. The table is protected by a temporary wooden rail, which we hope will soon be replaced by a handsome permanent one. In the center of the table a brass plate bears this inscription—“On this table George and Martha Washington, ate their Bridal Supper in ‘White House,’ New Kent Co. Virginia, Jan. 17th. 1759. The table remained there until June 28th. 1862, when the ‘White House’ then owned by Fitzhugh Lee was destroyed by fire. It was rescued from there by Capt. George M. Voorhees, of Amsterdam, N. Y. Co. D. 93d. Regiment, N. Y. Vol. and sent to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. where it has been in the possession of his family continuously since that time. Presented by his daughter, Josephine Voorhees Wilder, To Memorial Continental Hall, April 16th, 1912.”

New York also presented an early silver teaspoon made by “E. Wyer”; gift of Mrs. Laurence R. Davis, Scarsdale; and a doll made for Mary Fuller Perry, of Minot, Maine; presented by the same donor.

Pennsylvania

A very quaint and beautiful gift is displayed in a wall case at the far end of the South Wing, placed in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, by Mrs. Joseph Baldridge, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arkansas

The handsome wall case given by Mrs. John Francis Weinman to be used to house the Indian Collection, has been installed in the South end of the entrance hall in an alcove adjoining the Museum.

District of Columbia

Mrs. William B. Sinnott, chairmain, has presented two very fine pieces; one a mahogany candle-table with an inlay of satin-wood, made about 1760, formerly the property of Lieut. Jonathan Browne of New Hampshire, and given by a descendant—Mrs. Gertrude Janney McPherson,
through the Susan Revere Heitzel Chapter, and a large brass candlestick of Revolutionary period from the same donor.

**Ohio**

Mrs. E. A. Stevens of Nancy Wocott Squire Chapter of Oberlin, presents a bullet fired from an American musket at the Battle of Lexington. The bullet was dug up by the son of Ralph Waldo Emerson in the field between the "Old Manse" and the "rude bridge." Copper bed warmer; gift of Miss Elizabeth A. Hughes, Columbus Chapter.

**Oklahoma**

Money for the Museum.

**Maryland**

Beaded purse, red and silver, gift of Miss Ester Hunt, Baltimore Chapter D. A. R.

**New Jersey**

"Bow" china box with ornamental lid with figures, gift of Mrs. Charles H. White, Greenwich. Tea Burning Chapter D. A. R. Two fine red wine glasses, gift of Mrs. Ralph Decker, Regent of the Susan Revere Heitzel Chapter, and a large brass candlestick of Revolutionary period, from the same donor.

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DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Following 7 volumes from Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin through D. C. D. A. R. Library Committee and Descendants of '76 Chapter:

The Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. 1914-1917.

Annals of Iowa, Vol. IX, Nos. 6-7; Vol. X, Nos. 4-5. 1883.

Minnesota and Its Resources. J. W. Bond 1857.

History of Arkansas County, Arkansas 1814-1875.

GEORGIA


Idaho


ILLINOIS

Encyclopedia of Biography of Connecticut. 1892. From Mrs. Laura Kendall Thomas, through Martha Ibbetson Chapter.

Following 3 books from Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education:

The Starling Family. H. W. Hean. 1929.

Register of Persons Emigrated from Germany to America. U. Stimmendinger. 1934.

The Book of Names, especially relating to the early Pala- tines and first settlers in the Mohawk Valley. L. D. Mac- Wedly. 1933.

INDIANA


History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia. J. G. Leach. 1903. From Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.

KENTUCKY

Wills of Washington County, Kentucky 1792-1858. A. W. Burns. From Kentucky "Daughters".

MAINE


MARYLAND

Following 7 volumes from Maryland "Daughters":


Old Kent, the Eastern Shore of Maryland. G. A. Hanson. 1936.


The Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Balti- more. G. W. McCready.

Following 4 volumes from Miss Mollie Howard Ash: Sermons, by Hugh Blair. 1777.


The Works of Dean Swift. 1857.

Annual of Scientific Discovery: D. A. Wells. 1863.

Record of the Lutheran Congregation of Zion Church at Maryland. L. T. Zahn. 1934. From Mrs. Frances H. Markell, in Honor of Mrs. Frank Madison Dick.

The Book of Names, especially relating to the early Pala- tines and first settlers in the Mohawk Valley. L. D. Mac- Wedly. 1933.

Maryland Calendar of Wills. Vol. 1, J. B. Cotton. From Mrs. Robert A. Welsh and members of Anne Arundel Chapter.

The Maryland Calendar of Wills. Vol. 2. J. B. Cotton. From Mrs. A. M. Couch and members of Anne Arundel Chapter.

The Maryland Calendar of Wills. Vol. 3. J. B. Cotton. From the compiler, through Anne Arundel Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Re-Dedication of the Old State House, Boston, July 11, 1832. 1832. From Noble Elyceus Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI


M I S S O U R I


NEBRASKA

Story of the Republican Valley Flood in Franklin County, Nebraska, June 1, 1935. From Nebraska "Daughters".

NEW YORK

Handbook of Balaalridge and Postal System Information. 1916. From Mrs. H. C. Newell, through Ag-wor-doug-was Chapter.


One Hundredth Anniversary of Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., October 28, to November 4, 1934. From Gaineswoor Chapter.


History of Baldwinsville. E. Hall. 1936. From the author through Comfort Tyler Chapter.

Pennsylvania

Descendants of John Scranton of Guilford, Conn. E. Sran- ton. 1925. From Philadelphia Chapter at the bequest of Mrs. George E. Scranton.

Following 7 volumes from Valley Forge Chapter:


TENNESSEE

Following 2 volumes from Judge David Campbell Chapter:


Early History of Middle Tennessee. A. Albright. 1909.

Following 5 volumes from Tennessee "Daughters":

DeKalb County Marriage Book B, 1848-1859. 1936.


DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE  

Giles County Minute Book B. 1813. 1936.


Hays County, Court Minutes 1823-1839. Vol. 1.

Jackson County Ranger Book 1817-1850. 1936.

Knob Creek, Minute Book B. 1798-1806. 1936.


Lincoln County, Wills & Minute Docket 1818-1812. 1936.

McMinn County Marriage Records 1848-1859. 1936.


Obion County Will Book Vol. 1, or A. 1833-1861. 1936.

Rho County Wills and Estates 1852-1860. 1936.


Robertson County Wills, Inventories, Bonds, etc., Vol. 1.


Stewart County Minute Docket 1804-1807. 1936.


Van Buren County Marriage Records. 1846-1861. Vol. A.

Campbell County Marriage Records 1838-1860. 1936.

Dickson County Will Book A. 1894-1856. 1936.


Hardin County Court Minutes, Record A. 1820-1825. 1936.

Lauderdale County Wills, Inventories and Sales Bills 1844-1849.


Lawrence County Court Minutes, 1818-1823, Vol. I. 1936.

Lincoln County Wills 1827-1839. 1936.

Monroe County Minutes Book 1844-1846.

Polk County Court Minutes 1840-1843. 1936.

Polk County Court Minutes 1844-1847. Vol. I. 1936.

Rutherford County Records from Minute Book A. 1804-1807. 1936.

Rutherford County Records from Minute Book C. 1800-1810. 1936.

Rutherford County Wills, Inventories, and Settlements, Vols. 3, & 4, 1814-1816, 1816-1820, 1820-1823. 1936.

White County Minute Book 1829. 1936.

Texas

Markers Placed by Texas Daughters of the American Revo-

lution. A. J. Ford. 1936. From Texas "Daughters."

Vermont

Following 3 volumes from Vermont "Daughters":

Centennial History of St. Albans, Vermont, Organized July


Memorial Record of the Soldiers from Stowe, Vermont . . .

1861-65. R. A. Savage. 1867.

Some Facts About the Early History of Wishingame, Ver-

mont. A. A. Butterfield. 1916.

Virginia

History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia. V. G. &

L. G. Pedigo. 1933. From Patrick Henry Chapter, in memory of

Miss Virginia Grey Pedigo.

Following 4 volumes from Virginia "Daughters":

History of the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod.

S. Henkel. 1900.

Wills of Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1654-1800. A. B.

Fothergill. 1925.


1925.

Lexington in Old Virginia. H. Boley. 1936.

OTHER SOURCES

President Trujillo, His Work and The Dominican Republic.


William Clark Breckenridge . . . His Life, Lineage and

Writings. 1932. Compiled and presented by J. M. Brecken-

ridge.

Ye Horsebodye Bokes. Horsford-Hosford Families in The


Marriage Records of Callaway County, Missouri, 1821-1871.

A. D. Ferguson.

State of Tennessee N. S. United States Daughters of 1812

Year Book 1935-1936. From Mrs. L. W. McLowen, Honorary

State President, Tennessee U. S. Daughters of 1812.

Index to Will Books and Interests Records of Lancaster


1936 (two copies).

A History of the Children of the American Revolution of


Horton Genealogy and History. G. W. Alloway. 1929.

From Mrs. Corinne J. Alexander.

Archives of Maryland, Volumes 11 & 12 (two copies each).

From Mr. Luther Hess Waring.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists


Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists.


W. S. Downs. 1936.

Deedham, Massachusetts, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths,

Admissions and Dismissals to the Church . . . 1638-1845.

D. G. Hill. 1894.

Births in Deedham, Massachusetts, 1844-1890. D. G. Hill.

1896.

Deaths in Deedham, Massachusetts. D. G. Hill. 1895.

History of Louisa County, Virginia. M. H. Harris. 1936.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. 72. 1936.

The Mayflower Planters at Plymouth, Massachusetts 1620

and other newcomers to Ye Olde Colonie. Cape Cod Series. Vol.


History of Logan County and Ohio. O. L. Baskin & Co.

1880.

Descendants of Jonathan J. and Lucy Simmons Case, Pio-

nee Settlers in Ontario County, N. Y. 1. C. B. Case. 1915.

From the Case Family Reunion.

Alabama Records, Vol. XXIII (Lauderdale County). K. P.

Jones & P. J. Gaudrard. 1937.


With Ane and Musket at Plymouth. G. L. Arzber. 1936.

Following 2 volumes from Mr. Frank L. Crane.


Following 6 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Wash-

ington Fund:

Tennessee Records, Vol. VI (Knox County). K. P. Jones &
P. J. Gaudrard. 1936.

Alabama Records, Vol. XII (Tuscaloosa County). K. P.

Jones & P. J. Gaudrard. 1936.

Alas of Brown County, Ohio. 1876.

Memorial Record of the Counties of Delaware, Union and

Marion, Ohio. 1936.

Alabama Records, Vol. XII (Madison County). K. P.

Jones & P. J. Gaudrard. 1936.

Alabama Records, Vol. XII (Limestone Co.) K. P. Jones &
P. J. Gaudrard. 1936.

PAMPHLETS

Delaware

Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington. Delaware.

From Delaware "Daughters" through Mrs. Carrie N. Phillips.

District of Columbia


From Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, through Livingston Mannes Chapter.

Kentucky

Montgomery County, New York, Marriage Records 1795-1844.

M. W. Lottridge. From Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.

Maryland

Following 3 pamphlets from Maryland "Daughters":

Rev. Joseph Hull and Some of His Descendants. A. L. E.

Hull. 1904.

Heads of Families in Worcester County, 1790.

The Maryland Genealogical Bulletin, January, April, July

and October, 1936. From Mr. Francis H. Marshall, through Frederick

Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, former

Librarian General.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Frank N. Hoffmeier,

through Connector Chapter:

Fort Frederick, Washington County, Maryland, 1756. L. H.

Wilson.

Hagerstown, Maryland, 1733-1935. L. H. Wilson.

Massachusetts


Descendants of Edward Wyer of Charlestown, Mass. 1858-

1933. Second Edition. 1935. From Massachusetts "Daugh-

ters."
MINNESOTA

NEW YORK
Church Directory 1929, First Presbyterian Church, Baina-
bridge, N. Y., Founded 1793. From Mrs. T. Colwell.

OTHER SOURCES
Descendants of Jacob Broom, through Ann. L. M. Pool.
1936. From Mrs. Lella M. Pool.

OKLAHOMA
Chronicles of Oklahoma. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 & 2. From Okla-
lahoma "Daughters."

OREGON
On the Road to Lancaster in Ye Stage Coach Days. D. H.
Develin. From the author, Mrs. Dora H. Develin.

PENNSYLVANIA
Care and Cataloguing of Manuscripts. T. E. Blegen. 1936.
From the Minnesota Historical Society.

OTHER SOURCES
Descendants of Jacob Broom, through Ann. L. M. Pool.
1936. From Mrs. Lella M. Pool.

MASSACHUSETTS
Descendants of John and Anne Eaton. From Mrs. Inez V.
Stansfield.

FOLLOWING 14 manuscripts from General Smallwood Chapter:

OHIO
Index to Probate Records, Grafton County, New Hamp-
Index to Probate Records, Hillsboro County, New Hamp-
shire, 1769-1800.

INDEX TO -"History of Gift, Kern and Royer Families. 1909."

INDEX TO -"Annals of the Fowler Family. 1901."

INDEX TO -"History of Gift, Kern and Royer Families. 1909."

INDEX TO -"The Roberts Family."

INDEX TO -"The American Family Harrington. 1934."

ILLINOIS
Magna Charta Baron ancestry of Mrs. Marie Millage Abbott. From Mrs. Marie Millage Abbott.

MARYLAND
Following 14 manuscripts from General Smallwood Chapter:

CONNECTICUT
MAY A. Tomt, Librarian General.
The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the following recommendations of that committee:

1. That the changes in the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, relative to color of covers for different languages and texture of paper, be approved by the National Board of Management.

Moved by Mrs. Nason, seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

2. That the charge of ten cents each for members' badges at the Continental Congresses be continued.

Moved by Mrs. Rowbotham, seconded by Mrs. Shanklin. Adopted.

3. Whereas, Members often inquire how the Approved Schools use the money given by the Daughters of the American Revolution;

Whereas, An audit submitted by the schools to the D. A. R. would be a protection to the schools and to the Society.

Resolved, That the National Society request each Approved School to submit at the close of each fiscal year two copies of its annual audit, one to the Treasurer General and one to the National Chairman of Approved Schools.

Moved by Mrs. Haig, seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Adopted.

4. That $1,000 be sent by the National Society to the American Red Cross for relief of Flood Sufferers.

Moved by Mrs. Haume, seconded by Mrs. Latimer and the entire Board. Adopted.

5. To amend Article IX, Section 8(c) of the By-Laws, last paragraph, by striking out the first sentence of the paragraph and substituting the following: "Regents and delegates shall be entitled to alternates provided the number of alternates elected by a chapter shall not exceed twice the number of representatives to which the Chapter is entitled."

Moved by Mrs. Haig, seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Adopted.

6. To amend Article XII of the By-laws by striking out the words "one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter."

Moved by Mrs. Clapp, seconded by Mrs. Turner. Adopted.

7. Resolved, That a Genealogical Extension Service be established.

Resolved, That this service be performed under the supervision and by means of an employee to be designated as a Reference Consultant in Genealogy.

Resolved, That this employee work in the Library and elsewhere that her duties may require, under the direction of the Registrar General, the Librarian General, and the National Chairman of Genealogical Records.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this employee to give advice and assistance by correspondence and otherwise to those members and others who wish to utilize the genealogical resources of the D. A. R. Library and of other records in the District of Columbia through payment of the prescribed fees.

Resolved, That a scale of fees be fixed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the Registrar General, the Librarian General, and the National Chairman of Genealogical Records, and adjusted from time to time, so that equitable amounts may be charged for the services rendered; provided however that not more than five hours shall be devoted to any one inquiry.

Moved by Mrs. Nason, seconded by Miss Street. Adopted.

Mrs. Smith of Tennessee spoke of the custom of her State of permitting the Honorary State Regents to vote during the State Conference, and moved That Article X, Section 2, be changed by inserting the words "Honorary State Regents" after the word "alternates." Seconded by Mrs. Turner.

Discussion followed, the President General citing the decision of the National Parliamentarian that the By-laws distinctly set out those entitled to vote and that none other may vote at State Conferences; and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, reminding the members that an ex-officer may be elected as a delegate and thus entitled to vote.

The motion was lost.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, read the report of that committee.

Report of Magazine Committee

President General and National Board of Management:

The D. A. R. Magazine belongs to the Society and we want to serve in every possible way, to put any interesting information in it that is sent into our office.

If we are to handle this information to the best of our ability we must most definitely have a deadline for material to come into the office each month. This deadline is the first of the month preceding the issue of the Magazine. I do not think that anyone who sends in material to the Magazine is any busier than the President General. Never has she kept us waiting for her material. It is always in before the first of the month. Won't you please follow your President General's example and have your material in on time?

The success of the Magazine will be assured when every State has brought in one full page of advertisements each month and that page of advertising is secure and kept so by the sales slip plan, as we know it in connection with the advertisement kept in the Magazine yearly by Woodward & Lothrop. If you send to those who advertise the positive proof that the advertisement is bringing results and being supported, you will have no trouble in keeping the ad in the Magazine.

I would like to say a few words about the Endowment Fund. We have $59.00 in this fund. Are we going to have an endowment fund or are we not? We have absolutely nothing to lose in starting this fund, and whether we gain anything will depend on the future.

May I say for the benefit of the State Regents whose States have not yet been featured, if we continue a 64-page Magazine the State being featured is allowed 3½ pages. Remember 500 words to a page allowing for pictures and captions. Be sure and label cuts and measure them with the printed page for size.
State advertisements appearing in November and December 1936, and January and February 1937 issues:

**OHIO**
- Greenfield Printing & Publishing Co.—1/16 page 3 times.
- Metalcrafts—¼ page 4 times.
- Newman Brothers, Inc.—¼ page 3 times, ¼ page 1 time.
- Cincinnati Regalia Co.—1/16 page 3 times.
- Deshler Wallich Hotel—1/16 page 1 time.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- Woodward & Lothrop—1 page 4 times.

**COLORADO**
- International Trust Co.—¼ page 1 time.

**CALIFORNIA**
- Hotel St. Claire—1/16 page 2 times.
- Bullock Insular Line, Inc.—1 page 1 time.
- Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.—1/8 page 1 time.
- Waldrop's West Indian Gift Shop—1/16 page 1 time.
- Pan American Airways—1/8 page 1 time.
- Condado Hotel (in text)—1 time.

**MARYLAND**
- Southern Hotel—1/8 page 1 time.

**NEW YORK**
- Roosevelt Hotel—1/4 page 1 time.
- Issues sold out: May, June, September, October and December 1936.
- Number of subscribers:
  - April 1, 1936: 8,903
  - February 1, 1937: 9,372
  - Gain: 469

The success of the Magazine depends upon the cooperation of the States through the State Regents and upon their enthusiasm. Remember that one page of advertising each month from each State will make a Magazine of which we may all be proud.

I have always thought it would be an excellent plan to have someone attend all the State Conferences and give talks on the Magazine. Do you think it would help?

**D. PURYEAR,**
National Chairman.

Mrs. Puryear urged the members to arrange to adopt the method practiced in Washington, D. C., of saving and sending in their sales slips to convince advertisers that they were receiving from the Daughters of the American Revolution sufficient purchases to warrant continuing advertisements.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Miss Katharine Mathies, the report of that committee was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report on Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools

There really is not much to report on our two D. A. R. Schools at the present time. They are both carrying on in the same fine way. My trip to Alabama last November, when we broke ground for the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall, has been fully described in the December Magazine so I do not need to tell about it now. I do want to urge the State Regents to help me complete the money raising for the Florence H. Becker Hall by April 1st. We still need $2,100. Tamassee is very anxious to build new dairy units this year but cannot do so without our contributions. I hope the money will be forthcoming for this barn so that Tamassee’s fine dairy herd may be adequately housed.

**KATHARINE MATHIES,**
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The installation of the new elevator is the chief task at present before the Buildings and Grounds Committee. Enlargement of the shaft must be made only after careful precautions have been taken that no supports are being weakened. To carry the weight of the necessary new machinery a steel framework must be erected in the corners of the shaft from the basement to the roof. Doorways must be widened in harmony with the present scheme of decoration of the building.

The most serious problem arises through need of the erection of a penthouse. Present laws require a minimum of fourteen feet from top floor to top of shaft. To provide this minimum space, if the entrance of the elevator is left at the present level, the necessary penthouse will extend several feet above the roof of the building.

Two plans for avoiding this break in the line of the roof have been considered. The first is to cut the steps on the third floor back to a point beyond the elevator. This would involve cutting through a steel beam, the end of which would have to be anchored into the steel framework to be erected in the shaft. The second possibility investigated was to make a new entrance on the third floor through one of the State Rooms. Were either of these methods used about two feet in the height of the penthouse could be saved.

After careful consultation, both with architects and with the elevator company, the Buildings and Grounds Committee, at its meeting on January 29th, unanimously agreed that both of these suggestions be discarded because of possible dangers to the structure of our building and that the penthouse on the roof be extended to the height of the adjoining chimney and be covered with stone to match this chimney. A small penthouse of beaver-board has been erected on the roof to guide the Committee in reaching a decision. The Committee invites members of the Board to observe this construction from the opposite corner on “C” Street.
The present plans call for increasing this enclosure to the height of the chimney.

The Committee is convinced that any improvement involving changes in the exterior of the building should be made only with greatest caution and upon competent advice. All of this means that the elevator will not be ready for the Continental Congress in April.

Steps are being taken to provide permanent sets of detailed plans and working drawings of all our buildings, to be bound flat and never to be taken from our offices. Plans were made originally but during the passing years contractors have borrowed this or that with the result that at present, to do any extensive construction, considerable correspondence is involved. The plans, and their proposed protection, will involve some expense but for the future safeguard of our buildings, complete working drawings are essential.

The widening of Eighteenth Street is completed. The coping has been replaced and the obstacles incidental to the erection of the Department of the Interior Building have been removed. The broader street improves our parking and traffic problem in connection with Constitution Hall.

The office of the Buildings and Grounds Committee has been moved into the Washington Room of the Administration Building. The room formerly used by the Committee is now the office of the Managing Director of Constitution Hall. A new rug and chair have been purchased for this office and a small safe provided for the protection of current contracts.

In negotiating for large conventions and courses of lectures, frequently an entire committee comes to make the arrangements. The larger room provides a proper and dignified place for such meetings. It will be interesting to the Board to know that, in addition to official Government departments, members of the Inaugural Committee and organizations which desire the use of our Hall, we have many visitors who come merely to inspect the building. Several groups of students from architectural schools have visited us also. Recently, the Bishop of London, who had heard of the superior features of our auditorium, visited Constitution Hall in order to make comparisons with similar buildings in London.

The Committee is frequently asked to accept a varied assortment of gifts for the cupboards in the State Rooms. Believing that the general acceptance of such gifts, merely because they have belonged to members of the Society, will, in time, create embarrassments, the Committee on January 29th adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Buildings and Grounds Committee that only one Insignia, or example of officer's pin, be placed in a cupboard in a State Room, and that this one be permitted only if of especial historical value.

Resolved, That we accept for placement in the cupboard of a State Room only articles of rare intrinsic value or of some especial historical significance to the State.

Among recent improvements are the redecoration of the large Assembly Room of the National Officers Club and of their smaller Board Room. Covers for the radiators have been ordered by the Club and new draw curtains have been selected and will be placed in the near future.

Kansas has presented a handsome rug for the clerks' rest room.

Six large linen table cloths and silver sufficient to serve eighty persons have been purchased for the Banquet Hall. The cost of this equipment will be returned in a few years through the savings in rentals.

The following gifts have been received since the report in October:

Alabama
A beautiful chandelier of antique design made with old crystals.

Delaware
Two plates and a sugar bowl of chelsea lustre, gift of Mrs. J. B. Cann. An old gavel; framed copy of Declaration of Independence; photograph of Real Daughter, Lydia Dryden Chapman, 1812-1901; and a small plate from the estate of Mrs. George C. Hall; also the Seal of Admiral Rodney and Caesar Rodney, presented by Mrs. E. Voris through Caesar Rodney Chapter. These will be placed in the cupboard given by Mrs. George C. Hall.

Indiana
Colonial Library. Sermons of John Wesley, published in 1806, gift of Mrs. J. H. S. Seeley of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri.

Maryland
An oblong silver bowl, a piece of old Key silver descending to Joseph Harris Key of Tudor Hall, gift of Mrs. Joseph Harris Key.

New Hampshire
Children's Attic. Child's tea set; six cups and saucers without handles; tea pot; sugar bowl; slop bowl; six white plates; wash basin; little saucer; tiny yellow glass and six tin tea spoons, gift of Mrs. John P. Welch of Dover, New Hampshire.

An old wicker doll's cradle, used in three generations, with the original feather bed, has been presented by Miss Agnes M. Arnold of Louisa Adams Chapter of the District of Columbia.

New York
A pink lustre tea pot; quaint old white tea pot; Lafayette pitcher, Albany 1824; cup and saucer (Chinese lowestoft), a hundred and fifty years old, brought to this country by an old sea captain, the ancestor of the donor of these gifts, Mrs. John T. Roberts of Abigail Fillmore Chapter.

North Carolina
Brass fender, gift of the 4th district of the D. A. R. of North Carolina; and andirons, gift of Mrs. N. C. Reynolds.

Ohio
Three old bills, 1774, presented by John William Scott of Ohio.
Oklahoma
An interesting old waffle iron, 1796, presented by Mrs. William Drake of Captain William Hendricks Chapter, Ohio.

Sarah Corbin Robert, Chairman.

The President General announced the drawing for seats for the 1937 Continental Congress in order. The Recording Secretary General called the roll, the representatives drawing for seats, with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos. 1-25</th>
<th>Nos. 26-50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Arkansas</td>
<td>41 Alabama</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Colorado</td>
<td>30 Arizona</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 California</td>
<td>35 Connecticut</td>
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<td>16 Delaware</td>
<td>31 District of Columbia</td>
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<td>6 Florida</td>
<td>48 Georgia</td>
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<td>5 Illinois</td>
<td>43 Idaho</td>
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<td>2 Iowa</td>
<td>37 Indiana</td>
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<td>21 Kentucky</td>
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<td>12 New Hampshire</td>
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<td>40 New Jersey</td>
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<td>33 New York</td>
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<td>20 Ohio</td>
<td>44 North Dakota</td>
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<td>14 Oregon</td>
<td>45 Oklahoma</td>
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<td>17 South Carolina</td>
<td>32 Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>24 Tennessee</td>
<td>28 Rhode Island</td>
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<td>18 Utah</td>
<td>46 South Dakota</td>
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<td>7 Virginia</td>
<td>26 Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 West Virginia</td>
<td>34 Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Wyoming</td>
<td>39 Washington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Alaska 49 Wisconsin
* Canal Zone
* China
* Cuba
* England
* Germany
* Hawaii
* Italy
* Philippine Islands
* Puerto Rico

* Chapter Regents only. No State organization organized.

At request of the President General, Dr. Jean Stephenson, Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, explained the procedure to be followed when sending in requests for genealogical information and gave the scale of prices therefor. The President General reminded the members that there remained unsold something over 700 models of The Madonna of The Trail. Discussion followed and Mrs. Nason of Massachusetts moved that the price of the Madonna of the Trail be reduced to $1 each, express collect. Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

Informal discussion followed as to disposal of the remaining models of the Madonna of the Trail, during Congress and State conferences, and members present ordered many models.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read a supplemental report.

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

| Number of applications verified | 49 |
| Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: | 463 |
| Originals | 440 |
| Supplemenals | 1399 |
| Papers Received thru February 3, 1937: | 4388 |
| Originals | 19 |
| Supplemenals | 1035 |
| Rejected | 19 |
| Originals | 73 |
| Supplemenals | 508 |
| Papers on hand not verified April 18, 1936: | 7393 |
| Originals | 4301 |
| Supplemenals | 1457 |
| Total | 7393 |

Lue Reynolds Spencer, Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved That the 49 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 84 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

Mrs. Nason of Massachusetts moved That we go into executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Carried.

Mrs. Nason moved That we go out of executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, moved That an additional applicant be admitted to membership. Seconded by Mrs. Turner. Carried.

Mrs. Nason moved That we go out of executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, spoke of the great interest taken by Miss Sheldon, State Regent of the Philippines, in connection with the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship; of the two girls now in New York, Margaret Carl and Josefina Abad; of their intense interest in the work of the Society and appreciation of their selection for scholarships; and urged that members take interest in these two fine girls.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Keesee, spoke of her recent visit to Cuba and of the interest taken by members residing there.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the minutes of February 3, 1937, which were approved as read. Adjournment was taken at 1 P. M.

May Erwin Talmadge, Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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

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1936-1937

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Memorial Continental Hall.

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MRS. JOHN Y. RICHARDSON, 2559 S. W. Georgian Place, Portland, Ore.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Regents</th>
<th>State Vice-Regents for 1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water Street, Uniontown. MRS. EUGENE A. RICEY, 1720 16th Ave., Birmingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>MRS. THOMAS MCCROSKEY, F. O. Box 82, Anchorage. MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS, Anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>MRS. CHESTER S. McMAHAN, 1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix. MRS. JOHN WILLIAM CHAPPELL, 526 E. Speedway, Tucson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>MRS. HOMER FERGUSS SLOAN, Willibeth Plantation, Marked Tree. MRS. CHARLES HENRY MILLER, 2516 Broadway, Little Rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG, 32 Bellevue Avenue, Piedmont. MRS. JOHN W. H. HODGE, 158 N. June St., Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER, 40 Kenyon St., Hartford. MISS MARY CHARISSA WELCH, 40 Thomaston St., Hartford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER S. WILLIAMS, 101 Rodman Rd., Penny Hill, Wilmington. MRS. HOWARD G. ELY, 1204 W. 10th St., Wilmington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>MRS. GUY VOORHEES WILLIAMS, 520 N. W. 12th Ave., Miami. MRS. E. M. BREVARD, 319 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN S. ADAMS, 520 N. W. 12th Ave., Miami. MRS. E. M. BREVARD, 319 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE D. OAKLEY, 2110 Kakala Drive, Honolulu. MRS. RICHARD QUINN, 2171 Heatherwood Road, Honolulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>MRS. F. B. LANEY, 906 Kenaston Ave., Moscow. MRS. W. WESLEY BROTHERS, 730 N. Cardell Ave., Pasaytela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>MRS. BONNIE FARWELL, 1097 S. Center St., Terre Haute. MRS. WILBUR CLARK JOHNSON, 1799 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>MRS. IMOGEN B. EMERY, 731 Higley Building, Cedar Rapids. MRS. HARRY K. NAGY, South Hill Ave., Spirit Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>MRS. LOREN Edgar REX, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita. MISS MARION ELEANOR SEELYE, 1105 N. Buckeye Ave., Ablie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>MRS. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD, Versailles. MRS. GEORGE HAWES, Macco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>MRS. A. R. LACEY, 1816 Irving Place, Shreveport. MRS. CHARLES M. FLOWER, 1105 N. First St., Monroe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>MRS. VICTOR ABBOTT BINFORD, Roxbury. MISS KATHERINE EASTMAN MARSHALL, York Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>MRS. ARTURF P. SHANKLIN, 916 N. Calvert St., Baltimore. MRS. WILBUR BUNNELL BLAKESLEE, 222 St. Dunstans Rd., Homeland, Baltimore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>MRS. FRANK LEON NASON, 18 Michael Ave., Scituate. MISS ETHEL LANE HERSEY, 154 South Street, Hingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE D. SCHERMERHORN, Reading. MRS. WILLIAM CARL GREGG, 1115 E. Geneese Drive, Lansing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM KENNEDY HERRIN, JR., 101 Cypress St., Clarksdale. MRS. HARRY C. ODEN, Roedale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>MRS. HENRY CLAY CHILES, Lafayette Ave., Lexington. MRS. FRANCES CARL BECKER, 712 Watson St., St. Charles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>MRS. J. FRED WOODSIDE, 435 S. Rte. St., Dillon. MRS. A. J. RAEHN, 113 Hawthorne St., Lewistown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>MRS. FRANK W. BAKER, 4633 Farnam St., Omaha. MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT, 907 Chenevay Ave., Alliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>MRS. L. M. BOYNE, 624 Nixan Ave., Reno. MRS. FREDERICK H. SIBLEY, 307 West Sixth St., Reno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>MRS. CARL S. HOSKINS, Lisbon. MRS. MADELINE T. REYNOLDS, 908 Silver St., Dover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>MRS. MABEL CLAY, 10 S. Union Ave., Margate City. MRS. J. W. PERKINS, 17 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>MRS. ABRAHAM C. SHORTLE, 815 W. Copper Ave., Albuquerque. MRS. ROBERT K. BELL, Faywood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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MRS. CHAUNCEY PERCIVAL OVERFIELD, 2264 North 500w, Salt Lake City.
MRS. W. E. FLEETWOOD, P. O. Bx. 555, Provo.

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MRS. IRVING G. CROSIER, 4 Ballock St., Brattleboro.

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MRS. CHARLES E. HEAD, 4536 SW 47th Ave., Seattle.
MRS. THOMAS DRUMHELLER, 133 Park St., Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA
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MRS. ARTHUR T. BRAGNIER, P. O. Box 213, Maldon, England.

CANAL ZONE
MRS. GEORGE C. CHEVALIER (Chapter Regent), Balboa.

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

ITALY
MISS JESSICA ALINE MORGAN (Chapter Regent), c/o Mrs. Katherine Smoot Tuccimei, Via Tarso 39, Rome, Italy.

GERMANY
MRS. FRIEDRICH EICHBERG (Chapter Regent), 3a Tiergarten Strasse, Berlin.

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MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR, P. O. Box 924, Shanghai.
MRS. ROY P. ROBERTS, 15 Route Winling, Shanghai.

CUBA
MRS. EDWARD G. HARRIS, 712 S. Willow Ave., Tampa, Florida.
MISS CLARA HERIOT WHITE, J. St. Cor. Linea, Vedado, Havana.

ENGLAND
MRS. VOLNEY ALLEN BRUNDAGE, 22 Orchard Court, Petticoat Square, London, W. 1.

MRS. HARRLAN P. ROWE, "Littlebrook," Chambert par Seville, Oise.

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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA
National Committees, 1936-1937

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APPROVED SCHOOLS .................................. MISS KATHARINE MATTHEIS, 255 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND ........... MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON, 1903 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
CONSERVATION ....................................... MRS. AVERY TURNER, 1706 Polk St., Amarillo, Texas.
CONSTITUTION HALL MEMORY BOOK ................ MRS. G. L. H. BROSEAU, 485 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENSHIP ......................... MRS. RAYMOND G. KIMBELL, 2910 Cicero Ave., Niles Center, Ill.
ELLIS ISLAND ....................................... MRS. SMITH H. STEBBINS, 590 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FILING AND LENDING BUREAU ....................... MRS. JOSEPH C. FORNEY, 1052 Park Ave., Lancaster, Pa.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS ......................... DR. JEAN STEPHENSON, The Conard, Washington, D. C.
GIRL HOME MAKERS ................................ MRS. LESTER S. DANIELS, 58 Lowden Ave., West Somerville, Mass.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH ............................. MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS MEMORIAL CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON LIAISON ......................... MRS. JULIAN MCCURRY, Bradwell Hall, Athens, Ga.
MOTION PICTURE .................................... MRS. LESTER S. DANIELS, 58 Lowden Ave., West Somerville, Mass.
NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION ...... MRS. VINTON EARL Sisson, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP ......................... MRS. LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRESS RELATIONS .................................. MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR, 127 Whittredge Rd., Summit, N. J.
REAL DAUGHTERS ................................... MRS. JULIAN McCurry, Bradwell Hall, Athens, Ga.
ADVISORY ........................................... MR. GEORGE WHITNEY WHITE, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
CREDENTIALS ...................................... MISS PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
INSIGNIA ............................................ MRS. FRANK HOWLAND PARCELL, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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TRANSPORTATION .................................. MRS. ANNE FLETCHER RUTLEDGE, Kaysville, Utah.

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FINANCE .......................................... MRS. ROBERT J. REED, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS ......................... MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRINTING ......................................... MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
ART CRITICS ...................................... MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP ............................. MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, 135 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

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.
My discovery is made!

I HAVE descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico": thus wrote René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, in October, 1682. Under patent from Louis XIV of France, La Salle set forth charged “to labor at the discovery of the western parts of New France... to secure it by forts... and find, if possible, a way to Mexico.”

His goal achieved, La Salle bestowed the name of Louisiana on the vast territory that stretches from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains; from the Rio Grande and the Gulf to the headwaters of the Missouri.

From his base of action in La vieille Province de Quebec, this ardent, bold and enterprising voyageur ventured into a savage-infested wilderness and traversed the whole of the middle Western States, where to-day cities, streets, parks and industries honor themselves with his name. Truly Quebec is the “Cradle of a continent’s history”. La Salle is only one of a glorious galaxy of Canadian pioneers and trail blazers who planted the Cross and the Fleur-de-lys all over the North American Continent.

Come to Quebec for your summer holidays. It’s a land redolent with the charm of another age... dotted with the homes and souvenirs of intrepid makers of history. From the cheery bienvenue that greets you to the sincere au revoir that speeds you, Quebec offers you the ideal vacation land.

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