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Members 100% Subscribers!

“Carry Me Back to Old Virginia”

The Virginia State Capitol

Kenmore

A Tribute to Southwest Virginia

Preservation of Virginia Records

Restoration of Virginia County Records by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
MRS. ELEANOR SELDEN WASHINGTON HOWARD LOOKING AT BIBLE USED BY GENERAL WASHINGTON WHILE LIVING AT MOUNT VERNON. AFTER WASHINGTON'S DEATH THIS BIBLE WAS PRESENTED TO CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. MRS. HOWARD IS STANDING NEAR CHANCEL OF OLD CHURCH WHERE SHE HAS WORSHIPPED SINCE 1892
OMEWARD bound after glorious weeks of travel, friendship and experiences rich and manifold! Alone, with the great ocean spreading out in every direction, eloquent of limitless time and space, and symbolic of an eternity vaster than all the plans of fretful man, of a unity in a Divine plan for the human race!

Thoughts turn to scenes of recent days, to nations disciplined in orderliness and purpose, evident in tenseness of life, in the feverish training of youth, in men girding themselves for a mighty struggle for self-preservation. Unity through discipline and surrender of liberty!

UPON England and the recent Coronation thoughts are wont to dwell in contemplation of rich significance and symbolism, of the binding together of a mighty empire through faith in the character and integrity of the Crown. Unity through faith and freedom and the preservation of democracy in far distant corners of the earth!

Upon idealism and adherence to fundamental principles, unity in America is likewise dependent. Privileged beyond all nations in her inheritance of freedom, her hope for the future lies in the character of a sovereign people. To preserve her corner stones of faith in God and man, and to go forward to the attainment of her ideals should be her united purpose today. "America enlightening the world" is still symbolic of hope to millions. Freedom, equality, justice and humanity are by-words that, when made real and lasting, will bind all men together in peace and accord.

A DEMOCRATIC world is synonymous with a warless world. A return to religion and to the perfecting of character will enable man to accord to others the freedom and self-respect necessary to make the world united in purpose and so, safe for democracy.

As our citizens travel in other lands may they maintain that loyalty to ideals that reflects America's traditions. Gentleness and good manners and consideration of others win friendship and good-will and lead toward peace and unity.

Florence Hague Becker.
AT "CONSERVATION DAY" EXERCISES OF COL. WM. WALLACE CHAPTER, PITTSBURGH, PA. FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. CHAS. L. BOWMAN, COLOR BEARER; MRS. J. C. HARTMAN; MISS CONSTANCE BEIDLEMAN, CHAIRMAN PRESS RELATIONS; MRS. JOS. E. BALDRIDGE, VICE CHAIRMAN NATIONAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE; MRS. MICHAEL WARD SMITH, LIBRARIAN; MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD, STATE REGENT; MRS. CHAS. A. BROOKS, REGENT, COL. WM. WALLACE CHAPTER; MRS. HERBERT M. UNDERWOOD, VICE REGENT, COL. WM. WALLACE CHAPTER; MRS. JOHN H. PHILLIPS, HONORARY REGENT, COL. WM. WALLACE CHAPTER; MRS. KNUTE BACKLUND; MRS. HAL SEABERG, CHAPTER BANNER BEARER
Members 100% Subscribers!

Col. Wm. Wallace Chapter is the first to report all members as subscribers to D. A. R. Magazine

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
June 28th, 1937.

Mrs. E. F. Puryear, National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Puryear:

The Col. Wm. Wallace Chapter, D. A. R. wishes to acknowledge with deep appreciation your telegram and letters of congratulation upon its one hundred per cent subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine.

Having attained our goal, it was the nicest birthday gift a Chapter could have. This achievement and the birthday cake, with two candles, were the highlights of our second anniversary observed Saturday, April 10th.

In reply to your request for details of this achievement, it will be necessary to go back two years when I, as Vice-Regent, attended the Continental Congress for the first time. Our Chapter had just been organized. To read the program of the 44th Continental Congress required quite a little time. To develop the many phases of work to such a degree of perfection must have required years and years of conscientious thought, patience and service as proved by the splendid reports.

In order to become better informed, I immediately subscribed for the D. A. R. Magazine for two years. I also wanted the pictures and histories of the candidates for office. The young lady graciously dated my subscription from January 1935 instead of April so I could have the Magazine previous to the election.

Our organizing Regent, Mrs. John H. Phillips, could not be persuaded to continue in office, so the mantle of this honorable office fell upon me. When the Chapter’s organization was effected there were two transfer members. Hence the great need for information. Because the D. A. R. Magazine was so interesting and helpful, and because I wanted our members to be readers of it also, a recommendation was submitted at our first Board of Management meeting, with its adoption as follows: Resolved, “That we try to have one hundred per cent D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions for the year with Mrs. Jesse C. Shupe, Chairman.”

After canvassing our membership for months, a real obstacle became apparent. In each of five families, there were two members. This difficulty was obviated by the Board of Management providing a “Gift Subscription Fund.” In the cases cited, and others due to various reasons, a year’s subscription was sent to High Schools, and a hospital. The Librarians were interviewed. In each case, they were delighted to have the D. A. R. Magazine.

We have just celebrated “Conservation Day” (June 19th) which included a “Flag Raising” (twenty by twelve feet) and dedication of seventy-one trees which included a “Constitution tree.” Enclosed please find group pictures.

Very sincerely,

Cloyd Woodward Brooks,
(Mrs. Chas. A.)
Regent.

[ 699 ]
Trees dedicated by Col. WM. Wallace Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa. Close up view of Mrs. Spencer's tree, dedicated by Mrs. Chas. P. Freeble. Twenty-seven of these beautiful evergreens in this group. Other trees were Lombardy, Poplar, Red Maple, White Birch, Black Walnut, American Elms and a Norway Maple.

Col. WM. Wallace Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated Flag Day by dedicating a new flag which they presented to Zoar Home for Babies. With formal ceremony, a Goddess of Liberty and six aides carried the flag to the flagstaff, where it was dedicated. A conservation program followed, with the dedication of 71 memorial trees which had been planted by the chapter in the grounds of the home. Special exercises were held for trees dedicated to Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mrs. William A. Becker, President General; Mrs. William H. Alexander, Vice President General; Mrs. Lou Reynolds Spencer, Registrar General; Mrs. Joseph E. Baldridge, National Vice Chairman Museum Committee; Mrs. John H. Phillips, Organizing Regent; Mrs. P. F. Vollnogle, a deceased organizing member; The Constitution of the United States; and a group of trees representing the individual members of the chapter. A tour of the Home, inspecting their fine human conservation work, closed the celebration.
“Carry Me Back To Old Virginia”

SALLY ROWBOTHAM

State Regent of Virginia

In manner of travelogues Virginia will be unfolded as we shall pursue our way along paths of enduring history. So much must, of necessity, be omitted that the duty of selection becomes a larger task than would be the compilation of sparser facts, and the author must enter a plea for the kindest indulgence of any who may miss an anticipated cherished spot, which as in the case of “Homes of the Presidents,” may be found in separate articles. As these lines are being written it was, to the day, exactly 330 years ago, when the good ships “Sarah Constant,” “Goodspeed” and “Discovery” brought their 100 adventurers to face meager existence, “starving times,” when 500 were reduced to 60 and the actuality, and constant threat, of Indian massacre, when in 1622 one-fourth of the 1300 population was slain.

Amid it all stand out John Smith of more than mere “Pocahontas fame”; and John Rolf who saw the future value of tobacco cultivation. A Dutch ship brought a cargo of negroes; another ship brought 20 maidens to become wives of the colonists; other ships brought indentured immigrants, and free entrants who came at their own cost. After about 20 years a census showed 182 persons (3 negroes) with 22 dwellings in the beginnings of the Jamestown village together with one church, one merchant’s store, 3 store houses and one large guard house. Much adjacent land had been cleared and settlers were spreading up the river and into the interior.

In 1624 the charter of the London Company, under which colonization had started, was revoked, and Virginia became a Royal Colony which recognized the existing Representative Assembly which first met in 1619.

In 1676 Nathaniel Bacon revolted against the arbitrary rule of Governor Berkeley, sowing the seeds of resistance which culminated in the Revolutionary War 100 years later.

From the first temporary landing place on Cape Henry, following the lines of discovery and migration where possible, we shall look at the immediate countryside around Norfolk which recalls the Battle of Great Bridge from which the oldest chapter of this section takes its name, and erected this monument in commemoration of a minor battle which had serious results.

Embittered by defeat the British bombarded the helpless city of Norfolk, and, after the resultant fire, the only standing building was St. Paul’s Church, built in 1739; the delight of youngsters who see, embedded in its wall, a cannon ball fired from H. M. S. Liverpool during the siege. Again, an early landmark gives name to a society; this time to “The Cannon Ball Chapter” of the local C. A. R.
Our other chapter, Old Donation, derives its name from this church built in 1694 whose pre-revolutionary rector "donated" his property for the education of poor boys and girls. One mile north of here is "Witch Duck" where Grace Sherwood, accused of being a witch, was tested. She was put in water "above a man's depth to try how she swims therein."

Not far away is the thriving city of Suffolk, the largest peanut market in the world. Here is Constantia Chapter which finds its name in the good ship "Susan Constant" by genealogical descent. About 1700 John Constant, cruising up the Nansemond River, home of the Indians of the same name, built what was known as Constant's Warehouse. He was descended from the Susan Constant for whom the ship was named. Back from the river Constant built a home called "Constantia." In more recent years the grounds were utilized for a cemetery and the house dismantled. The main objective of the chapter has been the repurchase of a cemetery plot and to replace, on its former site, the home of John Constant. It was impossible to reassemble all the original material, but many bricks and materials have been gathered that were in the home, and the restoration of an old landmark has preserved an antiquity for which commendation is justly due.

Farther west, but off our line of travel, are three chapters. Judith Randolph at Farmville, James Allen at Crewe, and Joseph Hedges at Emporia.

Across the river from Norfolk we glimpse Portsmouth Navy Yard and Fort Nelson destroyed by the British in 1779, giving its name to Fort Nelson Chapter, from whose many offers we select the home of Commodore Richard Dale, a lieutenant under John Paul Jones on the Bonne Homme Richard, and then turn our prow up the "Jeems"—the James River. To our right we glimpse Hampton, built on the site of the Indian village Kecoughtan, and the oldest permanent English settled community in America. Here was established the first free school on this continent. Shortly we pass almost within sight of Smithfield, occupied by Benedict Arnold in 1781. Both these places have D. A. R. chapters, Hampton, and Col. William Allen, respectively.

Who does not recall Bacon’s Rebellion? Distant from the river we nevertheless reproduce "Bacon’s Castle" where his followers barricaded themselves against the forces of Lord Berkeley.

Surry, rich in history, furnishes the oldest brick house in Virginia built in 1652, and owned by Thomas Rolfe, the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.

And now we swing across the mile wide James to Jamestown Island, the first permanent settlement, to be abandoned after Bacon’s followers destroyed it, when the capital was removed to Williamsburg. Of the many interesting features we reproduce the famous old church, restored and in use, and the Sacramental Monument within the enclosure which is a memorial to the Reverend Mr. Hunt, the first minister of the colony.

Two hundred yards away, along the river front, the government is excavating the foundations of the original houses, and uncovering the "surface map" of the first settlement.

Leaving the river, by modern travel we are quickly in Williamsburg—the colonial capital after Jamestown’s destruction.
Amid the restored colonial atmosphere, the generous service of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are two outstanding original buildings.

The College of William and Mary, the second oldest in America, was founded in 1693, and its oldest building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, dominates an expansive campus. The parish church has a gallery for the students who, in the early days, were locked in during the hours of worship. The canopied pew of the colonial governor, the square pews displaying silver plates of the owners, the rich yet simple adornment of the church take one back to the days when Lord Dunmore took flight to escape the angered patriots.

Williamsburg Chapter has a unique chapter house “Ye Olde Debtors Prison” which caused some merriment when the chapter regent gave an invitation “to Ye Olde Debtors Prison where the daughters always find a hospitable welcome.” Here I wish to present four chapter houses of which Virginia is justly proud.

In the midst of Sir William Beverley’s estate, at Kalorama, near Staunton, a room has been graciously set aside for the chapter room of the Colonel Thomas Hughart Chapter.

Next is the Fort Nelson Chapter House, at Portsmouth, the gift of Mr. Jerome Pendleton Carr, in honor of his wife, the chapter regent. The inviting exterior is a portent of a delightfully arranged and commodious interior.

And as we reach Yorktown, but a few miles away, we come to our fourth, The Custom House, the first in our country. In ruins, it was bought, and restored by the efforts of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, a fine contribution to preservation of shrines, and, in addition to being the chapter home, it is a museum containing an increasing treasury of colonial and revolutionary relics, upon whose walls are tablets to leaders on both sides of the Revolutionary War.

As we have already come to Yorktown in mentioning the Custom House we pass up the old street lined with the gnarled remnants of mulberry trees that Dudley Diggs brought for encouraging the hoped for, but unsuccessful silk industry. Two ancient houses, one on each side the street, vie with each other as to antiquity; each a desirable, comfortable home. The “Nelson House,” whose owner ordered that, if in line of fire, it be not spared for the British had to be routed, a handsome colonial structure, stands commandingly amid its walled-in gardens. Across the street is the Victory Monument, and each Yorktown Day it is the center of ceremonies, long instituted by the D. A. R. when wreaths are placed at its base.

We cannot leave without a tribute to the

ST. PAUL’S CHURCH, NORFOLK
Moore House where the surrender terms were signed.

Nearby, one of a cluster of active chapters of which Hampton has been mentioned, is the chapter of The Free State of Warwick, one of our youngest, but one that has proved its worth.

The name of the Newport News Chapter commemorates a dramatic incident occurring in Virginia in 1610, which saved the Jamestown colony from complete abandonment. The colonists, ill, discouraged, and lacking in supplies, determined to give up the venture in the new world, and return to England. Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Sommers, who had but recently arrived, concurred in their decision, and the entire company forthwith set sail. However, they were met at the mouth of the James River by three ships under command of Captain Newport, bringing men and supplies, and turned back. Thus the undertaking in the new world, which led to the founding of a great nation, proceeded.

The spot at which this memorable event took place was called Newport's Newes, and here a thriving city since has been built.

Across the Chesapeake Bay we go to "Eastern Shore," where Virginia's "far flung battle line" has two somewhat isolated chapters, Northampton County, and Eastern Shore of Virginia. Here is the Court House and Clerk's office, at Eastville, where are the oldest continuous court records in the United States, dating in unbroken line from 1632.

This affords opportunity to present one of the greatest contributions made, and still to be made, by the Virginia Daughters. Subjected to rough and perpetual usage, frequently lost by theft or fire, forgotten in damp attics and cellars, are court records containing items of vital concern to Virginians and their descendants. While other patriotic societies have joined in the work, during the past few years the Virginia D. A. R. has expended large sums for the "Restoration and Preservation of Records."

By actual count, no less than 55 volumes have been restored by the Virginia Daughters, comprising Order, Deed, and Will Books, and Marriage Registers, bearing dates from 1632 and prior to 1800. Other valuable papers have been salvaged, many accidentally discovered, and preserved. These old tattered books, resurrected to stalwart life are handsomely bound and returned to their place of origin, but photo-stat copies comprising every restored page are in the Archives Department of the State Library, where, without having to travel from county seat to county seat, they may be explored by those in search of their forebears, and all this without any fee; ever, the gift of the Virginia Daughters to all who wish to accept it. Yet, with all this accomplished, only about half the records prior to 1700 have been restored, and several hundred prior to 1800 are in need of repair.
As we cross the York River dredges and cranes are salvaging the wreckage of British warships sunk when Cornwallis was cornered in the neighborhood of Yorktown. Passing by Abingdon Church, where George Washington's grandmother Mildred Warner worshipped, and is buried at nearby Warner Hall which was patented in 1650, we make a reverent halt at a little white cottage, the carefully preserved birthplace of Walter Reed who helped banish yellow fever by proving the scourge to be carried by mosquitoes, thus becoming the indirect builder of the Panama Canal, and giving name to the famed nation's hospital in Washington.

An architectural gem is the Ware Church, built in 1693, but we hurry on, lured by the sound of gunfire. The opening shot in Virginia's war! Lord Dunmore's fleet on which he is escaping from Williamsburg is sheltered at Gwynn's Island. General Andrew Lewis has a battery on the river bluff. Contemptuously Dunmore retires for the night saying, "We'll knock those 'crickets' off the hill after breakfast." But the "crickets" forced his flight, and so our nearby chapter at Mathews Court House is named Cricket Hill.

Tappahannock—the county seat of Essex—and old Debtor's Prison—and a court house crammed with records, the older documents cared for in steel cases provided by Henricopolis Chapter, which is placing a tablet on part of the remaining walls of the original court house, on which a superstructure has been built. The court house, built in 1728, was burned by the British in 1814.

From Tappahannock we cross the Rappahannock—over a magnificent bridge—how charmingly pleasing are many of these Indian names! Yes, the "Mayflower" came into these waters, after Plymouth, of course, and Virginians also "came over" on this famous pioneer of the seas. But we have come to the Northern Neck of Virginia just to have a look at Stratford the home of the Lee family, and Wakefield in whose beautiful cedar grove are the tombs of many of the Washngtons.

Here's "Cherry Tree Farm" famous for its hatchet story, and we are in Fredericksburg with historic spots on every corner. Here is where Matthew Fontaine Maury was born and lived; here is a row of one-story buildings, President Monroe's office, but chief of all is "Kenmore" built by Colonel Fielding Lewis for his wife, Betty, George Washington's only sister.

Some years back this magnificent, tree embowered home was to be dismantled—its period wood-work and interior finishings to be sold and carted away, and an apartment house to be substituted. In this extremity the Washington-Lewis Chapter of fifteen daughters was organized for the avowed purpose of retaining the place as a shrine. The impossible has been accom-
plished, the purchase price of $30,000.00 laboriously collected, and patriotism has prevailed over commercial vandalism. While other organizations have been interested in saving this American heritage, only the concerted, strenuous action of the Washington-Lewis Chapter saved the day. In the old days there was a box walk connecting "Kenmore" with Mary Washington's home and the plan is to purchase and restore this old right-of-way.

Somewhere near U. S. Route 1, on which we are going north, a man named John Smith found an Indian village "Petomek"; that is why the river is called "Potomac." This was in 1608. Whether father Powhatan and daughter Pocahontas appeared on the scene at this time is uncertain, but four years later Pocahontas was captured, and her marriage to John Rolfe, and her voyage to the English court are well known. John and his wife lived not far from the present Richmond and had only one son, Thomas Rolfe, whose home in Surry has been shown. From him many Virginians claim descent, with all pride in their trace of Indian blood.

Now we are at Mount Vernon, and, though its familiar facade is in every school history, a trip through Virginia would not be complete without it; and it is reproduced in "The Homes of the Presidents." But, like so many places it must be visited; the original furniture and carpets; Washington's surveyor's level; the room in which he died; the rooms in which he lived. The last baby born in this house lives in Washington, Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard—Honorary Vice President General from Virginia for Life, and Honorary State Regent, many of us have met her—more of us love her.

Passing the old kitchen, and the old coach house, we descend a slope overlooking the broad Potomac to reach the "heart" of Mt. Vernon. A tomb in the recess of the hillside contains the body of him who was, and is, "First." Every year on the Sunday afternoon before our National Congress opens the D. A. R. has a Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then to this spot where, with suitable ceremonies a wreath is laid, which in our hearts we now symbolically do as we read these words.

A few miles north, on the magnificent Mt. Vernon Highway, we are in old Alexandria, on the edge of Virginia overlooking the capital city. Here is Christ Church where Washington worshipped and the famed "Gadsby's Tavern," where many celebrities gathered, with its "Room of the Unknown Female Stranger," recently restored by John Alexander Chapter, carrying a mysterious romance of pre-revolutionary days.

The original door and doorframe from Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Virginia, is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The entrance, of which this is a part, has recently been restored by the Mount Vernon Chapter in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard.

Ballroom from Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Virginia. Here General Washington's
last birthday was celebrated with a memorable ball, attended by General and Mrs. Washington. This Ballroom is on exhibition in Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The Virginia Daughters are pledged to reproduce this Ballroom in original setting. Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Hon. National President of C. A. R., and State Chaplain of Virginia D. A. R., is State Chairman for the Gadsby Ballroom fund.

Alexandria with its Mount Vernon, John Alexander, and Kate Waller Barrett chapters is organizing its fourth to be called Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter—Dr. Dick (1750-1825) commanded cavalry under “Light Horse Harry Lee” in 1794—a noted physician, was a consultant during Washington’s last illness. Washington’s portrait, hanging at Mt. Vernon, was painted from life by Dr. Dick, who succeeded Washington as Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge, and performed the masonic ceremonies at the funeral. In 1792 Dr. Dick laid the cornerstone of the District of Columbia at Jones Point.

Nearby, at Fort Humphreys, is Irvine-Welles Chapter, named for Brigadier William Irvinne of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of Connecticut; a little distance is Francis Wallis Chapter at Cherrydale, the first chapter to organize Junior American Citizen Clubs in Virginia, an undertaking which is “taking hold” in the state; Falls Church Chapter, at Falls Church, and named for the church where Washington was churchwarden—a magnificent tulip tree carrying the iron ring to which he tethered his horse, and, not far away, our active Thomas Nelson Chapter at Clarendon.

Fairfax—the chapter named for the county, fairly revels in revolutionary history, and we select a tablet erected by the chapter at Great Falls on the Potomac in honor of George Washington’s promotion of that river’s navigation. From the tantalizing number of country mansions “Salona” is chosen. On the approach of the British, Dolly Madison found refuge in her flight from the White House, carrying with her the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and Stuart’s famous portrait of Washington.

Culpeper, whose chapter memorializes Culpeper Minute Men, has a shaft, re-
cently unveiled by the chapter to her ancestors of whom John Randolph of Roanoke said, "They were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, marched in a minute, fought in a minute, and vanquished in a minute." Chief Justice Marshall, then a lieutenant, marched beneath the "Rattlesnake Flag."

Who does not recall "The blind preacher" made famous by William Wirt in "The British Spy"? Passing his way-side memorial we enter Gordonsville, and are greeted by The Golden Horse Shoe Chapter, which, from Gordon Inn, its chapter house, points to the gap in the distant Blue Ridge, where the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, led by Spotswood, crossed the divide and discovered the "Valley of Virginia." This old trail, now a fine highway, crosses our magnificent Skyland Drive.

And now to Charlottesville, in Albemarle, whose pippins Queen Victoria acclaimed—Albemarle, where are the homes of the "Great Realtors"—the purchaser of Louisiana, another who bought Florida, and those far-reaching hands that secured the Northwest—shades of Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and the adventurers, Clark and Meriwether Lewis!

Here we are at Monticello from whose mountain top Jefferson watched the building of his beloved University, employing his "spy-glass" for that purpose. The mansion house filled with ingenious conveniences made by this versatile third president of our country. On the hall floor one is shown the hoof print of Tarleton's horse, which introduces "Virginia's 'Paul Revere'" one Captain Jack Jouett. Discovering Tarleton's plan to capture the Virginia governor and the Legislature, temporarily in session at Monticello, Jouett outmaneuvered and outdistanced the British Commander, and by another "midnight ride" warned Jefferson, who, with the legislators, fled across the Blue Ridge to resume their sessions in Staunton.

Upon representation of the Virginia Daughters, the present Governor Perry has proclaimed June 4th "Jack Jouett Day." Among those "absent" (who fled) were none other than Patrick Henry, and three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Benjamin Harrison. The legislature had been accustomed to sudden moves, from Williamsburg, to Richmond, to Monticello, and now taking its last stand in Staunton. The first celebration of "Jack Jouett Day" at Monticello was sponsored by Jack Jouett Chapter when a descendant of the famous rider delivered an address.

At the foot of the Monticello hill lies old "Shadwell" the homestead of Peter Jefferson; here Thomas was born. Great Indian chiefs stopped on their way to the colonial capital to partake of the primitive hospitality of the time. The monument marks the spot where the old home burned in 1770. Shadwell Chapter derives its name from
this spot. "Ash Lawn" the home built by Monroe is in the neighborhood, a man who delighted in the prospect of "settling down to raise tobacco." His name is given to the famous "Doctrine," to Fortress Monroe, and to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, a fitting tribute recognized by all who recall his, and Jefferson's, attitude toward slavery.

Gracious is the stately rotunda of the University, designed by Jefferson, so frequently reproduced and the unique architectural device known as the "Serpentine Wall," a combination of economy, strength and grace.

Albemarle Chapter, organized in 1898 the second oldest in Virginia, rounds out the three active chapters in Charlottesville. This parent chapter has been well to the front during its long service, and, when the nearby Blue Ridge Industrial School was proposed, contributed generously to its founding, and has continued a yearly, substantial support for the education of our mountaineers. Early among its educational aspirations is the establishment of a perpetual scholarship which is given yearly to one of the local youth to aid in undertaking the University courses. When Monticello threatened to be lost to the nation, this chapter energetically subscribed to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation whereby this shrine is conserved to the whole people. Among the many historic spots that have been marked two boulders, one at "Locust Hill," the home of Meriwether Lewis, and one at "Buena Vista," the home of George Rogers Clark, mark the birthplaces of these intrepid pioneers of the far west.

On our way to Richmond we stop at old Hanover whose court house was built in 1735, a center of pre-revolutionary jurisprudence. Once again we hear Patrick Henry's voice arguing the "Parsons Case." Near by is the birthplace of this five-times governor of Virginia.

And now Richmond! Here is our oldest chapter, Old Dominion, founded in 1898 and Commonwealth, our largest. William Byrd chapter has an annual pilgrimage to "Montpelier," the former home of Madison where he and beautiful "Dolly" are buried. The grounds are now privately owned, but courteous privilege is accorded the Daughters who offer their yearly tribute. A marker was placed by the chapter on the 100th anniversary of Madison's death.

Among the many activities of Commonwealth Chapter is a marker at "Studley," the home of Patrick Henry, the unveiling by a descendant, Miss Katherine Spottswood Watson. The old Bell Tower, in a corner of the capitol enclosure, was restored by this same chapter.

Bermuda Hundred Chapter takes its name from the island of Bermuda from which a stranded expedition eventually arrived at Jamestown. The original instructions to
Sir Christopher Newport were, “Go as far inland as a bark of 50 tons will float.” This was disregarded in favor of the lower reaches of the James. In 1612, after avenging an Indian uprising, Sir Thomas Dale established a settlement naming it Bermuda Hundred; the depth of water at this point coincided with Newport's orders. This then might have been “Jamestown.” Incorporated in 1614 with John Rolfe, Court Recorder, Bermuda Hundred was growing rapidly until the Great Massacre of 1622 when only few survived, Rolfe being among the slain. Today it is but a small village, but claims to be the first settlement west of Jamestown which has been in continuous existence.

Henricopolis Chapter takes its name from an ambitious beginning. The London Company, dissatisfied with the location of Jamestown, agreed upon a place (now Dutch Gap on the James) named for Henry the son of James 1st, and grandson of Mary Queen of Scots. It was primarily a college settlement, the first in America, for evangelizing and educating the Indians, but later plans were made for a systematic education leading through college courses to a university. Henrico was almost blotted out by the Indian massacre of 1622, led by Opechancanough, when all plantations were practically destroyed. No further attempt to set up an institution of learning was made until 1693 when Dr. James Blair brought the original designs of the place and school before the General Assembly. That body chose Williamsburg, and the College of William and Mary resulted instead of the original “University of Henrico.”
it. Here Lafayette was encamped, huge box trees marking his bivouac. The more immediate and vivid fighting around Petersburg during the War Between The States recalls the fierce Battle of the Crater, so familiar to all, where now the beautiful parking only suggests the outlines of the forts "Hell" and "Damnation."

On our way to try to get on the other side of the Blue Ridge we look in upon Berryman Green Chapter at South Boston, and get a picture of their prospective restoration of "Wiley's Tavern," now known as "Pate's Tavern." This was Cornwallis' headquarters for a brief time, to be succeeded as those of General Nathaniel Greene. This is one of the very few old inns remaining, and will make a commodious chapter house.

Red Hill, the last home of Patrick Henry lies to the north of the Tavern, and north west of the home of John Randolph of Roanoke. Here Patrick Henry is buried; the house has been destroyed by fire, but within the well kept box-lined enclosure is the grave of the great orator. About thirty miles due north, in a private estate, is the grave of Henry's mother, indicated at present by a state road marker, but to be marked by one of our nearby Lynchburg chapters.

Lynchburg, with its four chapters, Blue Ridge—one of our oldest, Lynchburg, Poplar Forest and James River, is the expansion of Lynch's Ferry, a trading post of colonial days. Into this Indian infested section, a frontier 200 years ago when Tidewater had her mansions and plantations, came the dominant influence of the Quakers. These sturdy folk have all passed on, and their "Meeting House" which had fallen into ruins, only part of the walls standing, has been restored, and, as the "Quaker Presbyterian Church," is one of the landmarks of the city.

Poplar Forest Chapter is named for this "summer home" built and frequently occupied by Thomas Jefferson in his desire to get away from the busier life at Monticello.

Travelling southwards we pass Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter at Altavista, and William Pitt Chapter at Chatham, on our way to Danville where we find extensive cotton mills vieing with the world's largest bright tobacco market, and the capital of the Confederacy when the treaty was signed at Appomattox. Here is the home of Dorothea Henry Chapter—named for Patrick Henry's wife, the granddaughter of Governor Spotswood. Washington and Byrd passed through here making a survey and Greene crossed the Dan River near this place. This chapter is the "mother" of Patrick Henry Chapter at Martinsville, which erected the monument to Patrick Henry on his nearby estate where he lived from 1778 to 1784. This famous patriot lived in many places—we have unveiled a marker at "Studley," he lived in Louisa County at "Roundabout Plantation" 1765-1768—we find him in 1778 in Henry
County, and “Red Hill” already mentioned, where he died in 1799. He has the unique honor of having two counties in the same state named for him, for the original “Henry County” has been divided, part being “Patrick,” both making “Patrick” and “Henry.”

The younger, and sister chapter, at Martinsville, is named for General Joseph Martin, renowned for revolutionary services, in whose memory his patriotism is perpetuated by an active group.

While we have penetrated, we have not crossed the “Big Mountain,” as the Blue Ridge was called in pioneer days, so into the valley, where we saw the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe disappear, the second part of our journey takes us. However we shall begin with our northern border at Winchester, where the annual apple blossom festival is held. Five Virginia chapters are named for forts—four of them are in the country we shall now traverse. Many forts that may not be named in this recital were established by George Washington as frontiers against the Indians, the French and the British, and the pioneer homes were constructed for the purpose of fighting off savage enemies. We begin with Fort Loudoun Chapter, one of our earliest, named for the fort built by Washington, whose well preserved headquarters are shown. Here is the tomb of Lord Fairfax, lord proprietor of this part of Virginia. Then down the broad Lee Highway, through “The Valley of Virginia,” whose more recent history of the War Between the States overshadows that of revolutionary times, recognizing in the far distance our newly organized John Rhodes Chapter at the famous Luray Caverns, we come to Harrisonburg, in Rockingham County, and Massanutton Chapter. The chapter derives its name from a nearby mountain, called “Massanutton,” in the Indian tongue, meaning “Big Mountain Yonder.”

On the column of the court house, the chapter has a tablet inscribed:

“In Memory of Charles Watson Wentworth—Second Marquis of Rockingham, Prime Minister of England, and the ‘Friend of the American Colonists’ for Whom this County Is Named.”

We have seen Jefferson, and Henry and the other members of the Legislature leaving Monticello to resume its sessions in this old church, in Staunton with its cemetery of genealogical worth. Already we have referred to the chapter room granted to Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter, and from the same estate we derive the name of our Beverley Manor Chapter, organized in 1893—the oldest Virginia chapter this side of the “Big Mountain.” From 1738 to 1770 Augusta County had jurisdiction over all
Virginia west of the Blue Ridge including the present states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and part of Michigan!

Within sight of the field where McCormick tried out his reaper, and almost within sight of the home of Gibbs, inventor of the sewing machine, after passing the birthplace of Sam Houston, we are in Lexington, one of our Virginia shrines, where reposes the bodies of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. The “West Point of the South,” The Virginia Military Institute, is side by side with Washington and Lee University. After the War Between the States General Lee became the poorly remunerated president of a poverty stricken college, then known as Washington College. A magnificent façade amid spreading trees, it vies in architectural beauty with the University of Virginia itself.

Across North Mountain, passing the skeletal limestone walls of Liberty Hall, the progenitor of Washington and Lee University, one comes into the section of the Alleghanies where the iron industry claims some of the earliest forges in America. Clifton Forge, a large railway center, is thus named and the picturesque strata where the Jackson river breaks through the mountain range, later to become the James River, gives the name Rainbow Ridge to one of our two chapters of this outskirt territory of Virginia.

Our other chapter commemorates the pre-revolutionary services of a Welsh woman who came to this section, with her parents, at an early age. Versed in the skill of frontier life, herself a hunter and “woodswoman,” she “joined” the patriot forces in Indian warfare, leaving her son in the care of neighbors. At Point Pleasant the beleaguered troops, under Colonel Lewis, found themselves without powder. The woman scout, dressed as a frontiersman, went to Fort Lee through the Indian infested wilderness and returned with the ammunition packed on her horse which she led. The story has it that, captured by two Indians, she was released by them in recognition of her bravery. Ann Bailey, the heroine for whom the chapter is named, was dubbed the “mad woman,” her exploits eschewing ordinary caution. Ann Bailey Chapter has erected a monument in recognition of the grant from King George, through Baron DeBotetourt, to Robert Gallaspy on which Clifton Forge is built.

There! We have passed right over Virginia’s “Miracle in Stone,” as, without any warning, the highway takes Natural Bridge in its stride. So frequently has this limestone marvel been shown, with George Washington’s initials carved high up on its surface, that we illustrate the spot with an interesting marker placed by the nearby Natural Bridge Chapter which gives a side-light little known.

Buchanan—assembling place for Dinwiddie’s campaign against the savage Sciota, and one time famous port on the canal whose old locks are still “as good as new.” A side trip to the county seat at Fincastle where Washington’s signature is proudly exhibited by the genial clerk of the court who will show you a record that the citizens of Botetourt County living on the Mississippi river (!) were excused from jury duty; in those days a trip involving weeks to make.

Roanoke, “The Magic City,” formerly a large swampy place known first as Gainesborough, later as “Big Lick,” now a large railway, manufacturing and commercial center has three chapters. The oldest, and one of our original ones, is Margaret Lynn Lewis, which has perhaps the unique distinction of having had no less than three state regents who have also been regents of this chapter. The chapter, organized in 1894, is named for the mother of the General Andrew Lewis, whom we have already met at Cricket Hill and Point Pleasant, who, Indian and Revolutionary fighter, lies buried in the neighboring town of Salem. Many connections of the Lewis family are on the chapter roster. Col. William Preston Chapter grew out of the need for Americanizing the foreigner, the many new-comers who flock to a growing city. Teaching and helping the Syrian, Greek and Chinese immigrants was undertaken until this work was absorbed in other ways. Col. William Preston, of Revolutionary fame, stood as a bulwark against the Indian depredators in organizing and directing bands to fight off marauders. The other chapter is Nancy
Christian Fleming, originating with the younger group whose major interest is securing educational advantages for others. Named for the wife of Col. Fleming who was seriously wounded at the Battle of Point Pleasant, they have cared for and marked the graves with a stone wall bearing a descriptive tablet.

Leaving Roanoke we start on our last consecutive trek, the trail bearing west to Kentucky and beyond. The trail so far is "The Old Salem Pike" of more recent nomenclature, but to the Indians it was the "Great Path"; to the white adventurers it was "Wilderness Road," or again "Boone Trail," for the latter two we have Wilderness Road Chapter at Wytheville, and Boone Trail at Big Stone Gap. Along this route went the pioneers to the "west"; some fell victims to illness, accident and Indians; others settled as they found desirable places and obtained grants of land; some "squatted" in the mountains lining the way and are the forebears of our "Appalachian Highlanders" whose pure English names and handed-down ballads are their main heritage. To these go the help of our Approved Schools, our Crossnores and Tammassees. Others followed the lead of Boone, and more than one party migrated as the founders of the future Kentucky. This section, known as Southwestern Virginia, was, with the Valley of Virginia, the hunting ground of the Shawnees, Cherokees and other Southern Indians. It was "Debatable Land"; the Indians from the region of the Great Lakes also hunted here, and the territory became the "Belgium" of pioneer history. Block houses, called forts, were to be found for every community where settlers might find refuge from Indian raids, many of which came from the Sciotas and other northern tribes. Pages filled with tragedy and romance might well usurp the intent of this travelogue—the Draper Valley Massacre in 1755, the capture of Mary Ingles and her return with her companion through the uncharted country until the "at long last" familiar outline of a well known mountain guided her home—the Abbs Valley Raid with a similar capture and hazardous return of Mary Moore and Martha Evans which ultimately resulted in the founding of the town of Evansville, Indiana, by Martha Evans’ brother. These stories have been written by freer pens than mine is permitted to be, but I remember an old lady, a connection of Mary Moore, telling me of a raid when, from her hiding place behind a log, she saw her little sister scalped by the marauders. It was "Dark and Bloody Ground" before Kentucky was reached!

Salem with its famous inns, long gone since the founding in 1803, but their names remain, "Bull’s Eye," "Ye Olde Time Tavern," "Globe," "Indian Queen," and "Mermaid". Here General Andrew Lewis received a grant, built Fort Lewis, whose remains, visible to the last generation, have been obliterated. Fort Lewis is the very appropriate name of the Salem chapter, and another Fort Lewis, this near Staunton, is given as it now stands. In the hill cemetery, overlooking the valley, is a monument erected at Lewis’ grave by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke.

A highway marker tells us we are passing Fort Vause at Shawsville. Its earth outlines are discernible; burned by French and Indians, it was rebuilt and visited by Washington in 1756.

Christiansburg—town and recently organized chapter named for Colonel William Christian, Indian fighter; in the distance the outline of Mountain Lake, another of our nature’s attractions, whose familiar contour assured Mary Ingles she was nearing home. We visit Blacksburg, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute on the edge of Drapers Valley Massacre, and enjoy the hospitality of the Alleghany Chapter which provides a motorcade to some of the old pioneer homes, among them "Smithfield" built by Colonel William Preston in 1774. An intaglio of the colonel is one of the treasures of "Smithfield."

A little further we reach the county seat of Giles, Pearisburg—named for George Pearis who, incapacitated by wounds in battle in South Carolina in 1780, returned to the banks of the New River and founded the town; the George Pearis Chapter bears his name.

The West Virginia line causes us to retrace our steps and, passing through Pulaski, whose chapter bears the name
Count Pulaski, we reach Wytheville, where our first small town chapter, the first in this territory, and among the first in Virginia, was organized in 1896, and named Stuart for Major Alexander Stuart, a high commissioned officer in the Revolution. The other chapter, because the town is on the Wilderness Road is so named, and both societies joined in erecting a monument on the site of Fort Chiswell, the military outpost of Southwest Virginia, built by Colonel William Byrd in 1758, and a strategic point in defense of the Lead Mines during the Revolutionary War. Prior to 1800 more than 60,000 settlers traveled this road which runs, by the marker, to found civilization farther in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Old Shot Tower was restored by Stuart Chapter.

Among many interesting antiques offered by the Stuart Chapter; old furniture and table services brought from tidewater to the "far west" of those days, is the desk which is a family treasure that once belonged to Col. Dudley Digges.

One of our Virginia "White Pages of History" indicates Black’s Fort at Abingdon, the chapter bearing that name. In the Preston home is an interesting reminiscence of pioneer days; the section of the tree from the Preston estate in Tennessee with the inscription we read in our school books, cut by Daniel Boone:

"D. BOON CILLED A BAR—1775."

A bronze tablet was placed by Black’s Fort Chapter on an immense rock in memory of John Douglass, a scout killed by the Indians when on his way from the fort to warn the settlements of an uprising.

Fort Maiden Spring Chapter takes its name from the fort built in 1773 to protect settlers beyond the reach of the forts on the "Great Road." It, in turn, was poetically so named, when a romantic hunter, having killed a young doe at the spring, named the spot in honor of this "maiden" denizen of the forest. Nearby is the site of the home of the Quaker, William Wynne, and it was here that Thomas Dunn English, in 1842, wrote "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt," the story of a neighborhood romance.

Bristol, through whose main street runs the dividing line between Virginia and Tennessee, has three chapters, Fort Chiswell, 1922; Sycamore Shoals, 1930; and Madame Russell, named for Patrick Henry’s sister, in 1933. Here is the "Pemberton Oak" marked by Sycamore Shoals Chapter, beneath whose shade Colonel John Pemberton mustered his men for the Battle of King’s Mountain in 1781—one of the decisive events of the Revolution. Of the many activities of these chapters is the pilgrimage of last year. The pilgrimage, undertaken by the united chapters, was to various cemeteries scattered throughout the country for the purpose of placing markers at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Bristol has an annual celebration in honor of the State Flower, the Dogwood which runs riotously through our woodlands, its flat white petals rivalling the snow flakes which they replace.

Almost where Virginia reaches its vanishing points we find the Major George Gibson Family Chapter, named for the major of Revolutionary fame, and, while not restricted to his descendants, has its originating personnel within the family circle. We are on the trail of Daniel Boone, and near the spot where James Boone, son of Daniel, and Henry Russell, members of Boone’s party, were killed by Indians in 1773, on their way to Kentucky. This chapter has been active in discovering and marking such places on the "Kentucky Trail".

Just north lies, or rises, Big Stone Gap, one of Boone’s passages into the "west." Here, appropriately named, is our Boone Trail Chapter; here John Fox joined his father and wrote the many sagas of the mountain folk of this rugged section. Who can forget "Chad" in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" who, looking out upon the vastness from the mountain top, prayed, "O God, make me a man".

Once again we retrace our steps, and beneath the famous peak is Peaks of Otter Chapter, which has in many ways led in local historical research.

Pittsylvania, our largest county, has recently honored itself with the Thomas Carter Chapter, and the members, all descendants of, or connected with, Thomas Carter are grouped by the original home built by this revolutionary forebear; a
home still occupied and in splendid preservation. Once more we are on the upper reaches of the James, and where the Fluvanna empties, forming a “point,” is the old landing place for munitions for the revolutionary army operating nearby. Our youngest chapter has taken the name Point of Fork Chapter. Not so far away is Merchant’s Hope Chapter in process of organization, which owes its name to one of Virginia’s oldest churches with continuous services for 280 years. Merchant’s Hope Church, built in 1636, was named for a ship, “Merchant’s Hope,” which came from London and discharged its cargo in the nearby James in what is now Prince George, but then Charles Cittie County.

Drifting down the James we pass many of our famous homes of pre-revolutionary interest, such as Westover, Shirley (in the distance), and Brandon, and are welcomed at Carter’s Grove, characteristic of them all, the home of the celebrated “King” Carter. Standing where the James broadly spreads at our feet, the dim vista of James-town to our right, and, far to our left, Cape Henry, where the first landing was made, each in her heart said, “The roses nowhere bloom so sweet As in Virginia; The sunshine nowhere shines so bright As in Virginia; The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet, And nowhere hearts so lightly beat, For Heaven and Earth both seem to meet Down in Virginia There is a land nowhere so fair As in Virginia; So full of song, so free of care As in Virginia; And I believe that happy land The Lord’s prepared for mortal man Is built exactly on the plan Of Old Virginia The days are nowhere quite so long As in Virginia; Nor quite so filled with happy song As in Virginia; And when my time has come to die Just take me back and let me lie Close where the James goes rolling by In Old Virginia.” END.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Acknowledgments for permission to use prints is gratefully made to, Virginia Commission on Conservation; State Chamber of Commerce, Williamsburg, Inc.; and the Virginia Historical Society.

Greetings from Virginia State Chairman of Magazine

Due to the change in the President General’s plans, our Virginia issue has been advanced to August instead of October. This has made quite an alteration in our undertaking. All of our material had not been assembled. We hope we will be able to use it all in the next Virginia issue. Our State Regent, Mrs. Rowbotham, has spent a whole year collecting and editing the material for this issue and we owe her a debt of gratitude which we cannot repay. May you derive as much pleasure in reading this issue as we have had preparing it. It has been a joy to serve you.

Faithfully yours,

SUSAN SPILLER MOORE,

Virginia State Chairman of Magazine Committee.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, representing the United States in France, came across the Maison Carree, at Nimes, an old Roman temple, and fell in love with it at first sight. This, he determined, would be the model for the new capitol soon to be built in Richmond.

A model of the temple was made and plans were drawn by the French architect, Cleressault. The corner stone of the Roman temple, that was to be the capitol of Virginia, was laid on August 18, 1785, amidst the customary Masonic ceremonies. It was on October 19, 1789, (anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender) that the general assembly met for the first time in the paint new capitol. The building was not considered completed until 1796 and did not then have the steps in front according to the plan. And it was not yet finished, for in 1905 the wings were added.

The state house is 168 feet long and 84 feet wide. It is built of brick, stuccoed. The walls are very thick at the base and taper upward. The two houses of the general assembly sit in the new wings; the old hall of the House of Delegates, for some time a museum, has been refitted to look as much as possible like the hall of old days. It contains a statue of Robert E. Lee, which stands near the spot where the great general in accepting the command of the Virginia forces in April, 1861, made one of the few speeches he ever delivered.

People seldom realize that the general assembly of Virginia, which meets in this building, is far older than Congress—older in fact than any other law-making body in America. Indeed there are few older legislative bodies in the world than the Virginia assembly. It dates its beginning in 1619, when in the church at Jamestown the first representatives on American soil met to make laws for the infant colony. Since that time, now considerably more than three hundred years ago, a galaxy of great men has sat in the Virginia assembly that would reflect glory on any nation on earth. Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, George Washington, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Marshall, Patrick Henry, Daniel Boone and many others have taken part in its deliberations.

Many other great men have walked through the halls of the capitol and listened to the deliberations of the law-makers, Clay, Calhoun, Webster—all the titans of the middle nineteenth century. Here Aaron Burr was tried for treason in 1807 with John Marshall presiding.

On an April day in 1861, with spring gladdening all around, another flag was run up on the capitol—the Bonnie Blue Flag. And a little later the flag staff waved the Starry Cross of the South, which continued to bid defiance to a host of enemies until it was hauled down by a blue-clad soldier on April 3, 1865, like a bird too weary to fly longer. The capitol witnessed the debates of the Confederate Congress through three weary years of war.

By way of contrast, a curious anti-climax, the Black and Tan convention met here in 1867-1868, when a new constitution was being made for the Old Dominion—a constitution that should reflect the changes made by a lost war. Dusky legislators, some of whom could not read and write, sat in the seats of the mighty—where Presidents of the United States and other great ones had sat. And here, in 1870, occurred a sad disaster, when the floor of the court of appeals gave way killing sixty persons and injuring several hundred others.

The capitol contains many statues and busts of historical interest and a fine painting of the fighting at Yorktown in October, 1781. The one over-shadowing treasure is the statue of Washington made from life, the most valuable statue in the United States. In June, 1784, the general assembly authorized Houdon, the noted French sculptor, to mould it. He spent some time at Mount Vernon making studies of Washington, who did not enjoy posing at all. The statue was finished in 1788 and placed in the capitol in 1796.
KENMORE

GREAT ROOM AT KENMORE

(Courtesy of E. B. Thompson, D. C.)
In the spring of 1922 it was rumored that Kenmore, beloved of Fredericksburg, because of its beauty and history, was to be destroyed. Its beautiful woodwork and stuccoed ceilings and overmantels to be taken out and sold, the grounds to be mapped out for building lots, the mansion to be taken down and rebuilt as an apartment house. The people were stunned. Kenmore had been built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, a man of distinguished family with wealth and culture, for his wife, Betty, George Washington’s only and beloved sister. George Washington had surveyed the land on which the house was built, and was in Fredericksburg that year (1752). He took the greatest interest in his sister’s home, the grounds, trees, shrubs, roses and jonquils which grew and flourished there. Here, for twenty-five years, was a happy family life. Here had gathered the wisdom and experience of Virginia to discuss the burning questions of the day. Here, each day at ten o’clock, Mrs. Lewis and her mother had held a solemn service to pray for the son and brother and Betty’s sons, Fielding, George and Robert, who were in the strife.

When the storm broke, the Assembly of Virginia appointed Fielding Lewis, who was a member of the House of Burgesses and Chairman of several important Committees, Chief Commissioner of five, to build and equip a gunnery in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He did not hesitate and he and Charles Dick officiated. They bought land and equipment and employed hands and made arrangements for their comfort. At once they were rushed with repair work, and old muskets and fire-arms came to them by the hundreds.

Besides the Gunnery, Colonel Lewis, at his own expense, built a vessel, “The Dragon,” to guard the Rappahannock and the Chesapeake Bay, and also equipped three regiments for service. The money advanced by the Assembly, about $20,000, was soon exhausted; he then put in about $20,000 of his own money, and afterwards borrowed, under his own name, $30,000 to $40,000 for which he was never reimbursed. (This is in a letter preserved in his own writing.)

The end of the war came and found him broken in health and fortune and he died in January, 1782. George Washington helped his sister stay at Kenmore until her children were grown, then the mansion was sold to pay off the debt incurred to make guns to carry on the conflict. It had various owners, notably, the Gordons and the Howards, who loved and cared for it. Its connection with George Washington, was a source of great pride, consequently, when its destruction was threatened, various efforts were made to interest individuals and organizations to save it, but to no avail. Finally it was proposed to form a D. A. R. Chapter with the express object of saving Kenmore, and on March 13, 1922, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, at that time State Regent for Virginia, came to Fredericksburg and formed a D. A. R. Chapter of fifteen women, to be called the Washington-Lewis Chapter D. A. R. with Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, Regent. The owner was asked the price of Kenmore and he said “$30,000, and $10,000 of it to be paid within four months, and you can’t do it, Miss Annie.” To which Mrs. Smith replied, “You will see.” These women then got busy at once and several thousand circulars were printed, with a picture of Kenmore, telling of Fielding Lewis’ patriotism, Betty Washington’s beautiful character and George Washington’s devotion to Kenmore, his sister and her children. With each circular went a hand-written letter. Names were gathered from historical and benevolent organizations, A. P. V. A.’s, Colonial Dames, etc. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, and the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Congress became intensely interested and gave permission to circularize the Daughters of American Revolution Chapters—which yielded returns—and still are.

The first thousand dollars came from Colonel I. N. Lewis, maker of the Lewis machine guns—and he was a friend as long as he lived. Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont gave the second thousand dollars. A drive for Kenmore was held in Fredericksburg.
on July 7th, Colonel Fielding Lewis’ birthday. Through Dr. Charles Moore, U. S. Commissioner of Fine Arts, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge made the opening speech and it was the finest patriotic speech I think I ever heard. This drive, together with what had come in in response to the letters, yielded enough to make the first payment of ten thousand dollars. And so the work went on. In less than three years Kenmore was paid for. The owner, amazed at the results, took two thousand dollars off the original price.

But Kenmore paid for, the work was just begun, and throughout the years the Daughters of the American Revolution have not failed to respond whenever they were called upon—they have been our back-ground. Colonial Dames, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities have each and all helped liberally, but our main heartsome support has been the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Garden Club of Virginia restored the grounds. The interior of the mansion has been repaired and is as it was in the days of Betty Washington, and the kitchen and office have been rebuilt on the old foundation. This has all been accomplished by the efforts of generous friends, and we are more than grateful. Now we hope to secure the land in the rear of the mansion, to restore Betty Lewis’ flower garden and the Box Walk connecting Kenmore with the Mary Washington Cottage.

Kenmore must be endowed. We maintain the place by our dollar a year memberships and admissions at the door, but this is always uncertain and would not be enough if it were not for the love and generous services of its managers. Colonel Fielding Lewis was certainly the First Apostle of National Defense, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are great exponents of National Defense. Not only for Betty Washington and George Washington, but for Colonel Fielding Lewis should it be the special privilege of the Daughters of the American Revolution to guarantee Kenmore’s safety. This place was sacrificed for our liberty because Fielding Lewis believed in and acted for National Defense.

In these days, when the world seems unmindful of patriotism and religion—Kenmore, a memorial of these cardinal virtues, should be made forever safe.

EMILY W. FLEMING
(Mrs. Vivian Minor),
President of the Kenmore Association.

__Junior Group of the Chicago Chapter__

Present Chairman: Miss Florence M. Smith, also Cor. Secretary of the Special Committee for the 1938 Junior Assembly.

Vice Chairman: Miss Betty Dunn, Page at last Continental Congress.

Activities:
Meetings—Talk on Mexico—Review of “Gone with the Wind”.
Aides to Wheel & Distaff Committee, presenting a Christmas play for chapter.
A wedding tea. Washington Birthday luncheon.
Mrs. Darragh spoke on Junior Groups in the D. A. R. over station WBBM.

Served as Color Guard for the National Defense meeting of D. A. R. and S. A. R.

Benefit card party for Crossnore.


Assist Seniors with typing and lineal work, and presented entertainment for Junior American Citizens.

Held special meeting for National Director, Mrs. Fouch; Mrs. Harris, Chairman; and Mrs. Blowers, Secretary of Junior Assembly of 1938; and members of Evanston Junior Group.
A Tribute to Southwest Virginia

As the history of the Revolutionary soldier has been written and honored for generations past, the Fort Chiswell Chapter D. A. R. begs to submit to you this tribute to Southwest Virginia—we want our absent Daughters to know that our mountain empire is living up to the traditions of the past.

Carry me back to old Virginia
No place on earth do I love more sincerely
Than Old Virginia, the state where I was born

We have the distinction here of living on the edge of two states, State Street, the dividing line between the Old Dominion and the great Volunteer state. During our annual Dogwood Festival this spring Governors Peery and McAlister rode in the same car down State Street, each one in his own state. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. You can commit a crime in Virginia and migrate to Tennessee. In the early days of State control we had an ABC store in Virginia and Tennesseans had to come to Virginia for the "cup that cheers." In one State cigarettes may be taxed and not in the other, most interesting, come out and see for yourselves!

Our bustling little city was not in existence during the Revolution but our pioneer country was threaded by this Revolutionary trail a trace of which still remains on the lawn and is preserved by one of my neighbors, and the towering old oak standing sentinel for generations on this trail was taken down only a few years ago. This trail is now known as Highway No. 11.

On this trail lived many of our Revolutionary heroes, among them Generals Campbell, Shelby, Preston, Montgomery and many others. Along this trail rode our own Bishop Asbury, Rev. Chas. Cummings and Rev. Samuel Doak, carrying the gospel of salvation. Here in our vicinity with the beautiful blue mountains bending over us, and protecting us, our people have grown sturdy and strong and have the love of God and the love of country in their hearts.

From this place went the army of King's Mountain. On the plantation of our beloved Senator Bob Taylor in Happy Valley by the side of the beautiful Watauga stands the monument to Sycamore Shoals to the memory of these heroes. Then on to King's Mountain where another splendid shaft stands in commemoration of this event, the turning point of the Revolution.

There never was a call when our country needed our help that we did not follow the Stars and Stripes and in every struggle our boys have always been at the front. In the great World War our boys were there and at the close of this struggle some of them were left to sleep in Flander's Field "til the dawn breaks."

Our city is a city of culture, churches and schools—Sullins College and Virginia Intermont for young women, and King College for young men. Here was born, and educated at "King," our own Drs. Jim and Joe Vance, nationally known Presbyterian ministers. We have four D. A. R. chapters and one C. A. R., all well attended and prosperous, doing a splendid work.

Two authors of note we claim as our own, John Fox, Jr., and Sherwood Anderson. We had the pleasure recently of following the trail near Big Stone Gap where it was said that John Fox followed when he wrote the beautiful "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," where his great little hero, "Chad," so splendidly portrayed in walking from the valley up to the mountain top and when he looked out upon the vastness, as he thought of his empire, he prayed "O God make me a man." Can not we too have this same earnestness in our prayer as did little Chad? Further on in this beautiful and rugged country we came to the Virginia mines where old "King Coal" reigns supreme. Most interesting were the tipples, the empties returning to be filled again with these precious black diamonds, and the filled cars with their miles and miles of track going out—where? I hope to you, with the hope that it will keep you warm this winter, for to us, Virginia coal leads all the rest.
Our section has furnished many men of fame who have helped to build our nation—Governors, Supreme Court Judges, Senators and physicians. I wish I could mention all of them. Two of them are especially dear to this great Southwest Virginia country, Dr. Geo. Ben Johnson and Senator B. F. Buchanan. To the latter a highway to his memory has been built to our beautiful Hungry Mother Park, (can not you Daughters lend your aid in having this name changed), and then on it will be carried through Tazewell and thus join other great highways. To Dr. Geo. Ben Johnson, who was born in this section a splendid hospital, the George Ben Johnson, stands as a memorial to him. The love which was born in his heart for this Southwest Virginia country was in his heart for all time. It was said that a box of her “soil” was carried back to Richmond by him to be his “Dust to Dust” over his beloved remains.

May I be permitted also to tell you this little incident in his life—is it too personal? It will show you, however, the love that this splendid physician had for his early home. This little story he used to tell: “It was said that a man died and went up to Heaven, he was tied to a stake and when some one asked St. Peter why this was so, he replied that this man came up to Heaven from Southwest Virginia and if he released him he would go back.”

Among the many natural wonders and beauties with which God has blessed Southwest Virginia is the Natural Tunnel, the Ebbing and Flowing Springs, Maiden Spring, and Back Bone Rock, which the CCC boys have made into a beautiful recreation ground, and last, I can not mention any more of them for want of space, is White Top, over 5,000 feet in elevation, with its delightful Mrs. John Preston Buchanan who with her coterie of folk musicians and folk dancers has added much to the attractiveness of our great country. Here it was that Mr. Elliott Roosevelt lived and worked—a year or two ago his daughter, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, came to visit these scenes that were so dear to her, hallowed by the memory of her father. His old faithful bodyguard passed away only a year or two ago.

More could be written of our beautiful Southwest Virginia but we realize on account of lack of space our tribute must be brief. Pardon if too long but my pen runs away when I remember the great beauty of this section.

“This life, my dear Socrates,” said Diotima, “if any life at all, is worth living, is the life that a man should live in the contemplation of absolute Beauty.”

In closing let me impress upon you along with our love of country and the love of the good and pure, and the love of the brave, we are a most hospitable people. Daughters do come to see us, the latch string will always be on the outside.

Do I have a motion that this tribute be adopted?!?

The death of Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle on June 28, 1937, is recorded by the National Society with deep regret. Mrs. Cottle served the State of California as State Vice Regent 1916-18 and as State Regent 1918-20, and the National Society as Vice President General 1920-23 and Honorary Vice President General from 1936 until the time of her death.
Preservation of Virginia Records

MARTHA WOODROOF HIDEN

VIRGINIA county court records dating back to 1632, and holding within their crumbling pages a people’s history, present a challenge to all who recognize the importance of preserving the priceless background of a nation’s past.

Since 1932 the rescue of these records from the ravages of age, dampness, and misuse has been a major project of the Virginia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The knowledge of their deplorable condition likewise has enlisted the concern of other patriotic societies in Virginia and neighboring states, and the attention of supervisors in several of the counties.

Credit for the inauguration of work of systematic preservation belongs to the late Dr. Lyon G. Tyler who, in 1892, shortly after assuming the presidency of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, secured from the state an appropriation of $5,000 for copying records prior to 1700. However not until 31 years later was the restoration of the actual records undertaken through organizations, when the National Society, United Daughters of 1812 appropriated funds to recondition one of the York county record books. (York county was the scene of the last campaign of the Revolution, culminating in the surrender at Yorktown.)

The work proceeded slowly until Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, present Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society, became state regent in Virginia. Under her leadership the support of every active chapter in the state was obtained, and this contributed to the growing cooperation of individuals and other organizations. The work is being carried forward by Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, the present state re-
gent, and there is an awakened consciousness on the part of many that the preservation of these irreplaceable documents must have first place, or the data supplying actual evidence of the social, economic, and political past of the nation’s first and largest colony, will be lost forever.

In seven years more than $8,000 has been expended on the work through the state organization. But, despite this fine progress, little more than half the volumes prior to 1700 have been restored, and there remain several hundred prior to 1800 in need of repair.

The nature of the work renders it slow and expensive. Only especially trained workmen possessed with a sense of appreciation for the fragile and priceless volumes can be entrusted with the delicate task. The finest materials must be used, and special equipment employed to insure a durability that does not alter the original document.

The practical uses for Virginia county records are manifold. The work done in restoring Williamsburg to its appearance as the capital of Colonial Virginia was greatly facilitated through information contained in a full set of records in York county. The final source of genealogical research for descendants of Virginia settlers, who migrated to all parts of the United States, is these records. Historians constantly refer to them as the authorities for deductions concerning the past. Novelists have translated their contents into romantic tales that have become a part of the nation’s literature. They are the constant fountain of historical information for every undertaking that reaches back into the original wide domain extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, which was old Virginia.

**Genealogical Extension Service**

The Genealogical Extension Service is crowded with requests for assistance through this new Department. While most of the orders are for data to complete requirements for applications for membership in our Society and the C. A. R., many desire information in settlement of estates; in establishing proof for Old Age Pensions; records for publication of genealogies; lineage requirements for membership in other patriotic Societies such as the Colonial Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Sons of the American Revolution, and others. Many of our orders are from men who are interested in establishing family history, but who are prevented from taking advantage of the facilities offered by our library because of the same working hours.

Almost half of the orders on file to date have been reported. In every case extensive research is made in an effort to justify the belief of the National Society that such a service is meeting a public demand; that we can engage in no finer patriotic work in overcoming subversive influences of all kinds than by constructive efforts such as the inspiration of pride in family history instills. The compilation of such records necessarily involves a knowledge of the historical, political, and social events in each generation and inspires a personal interest in our national life.

The many expressions of satisfaction with the results of our searches are appreciated. The plan is still in the experimental stage and some of the rules and regulations will no doubt need revision. A clarification of the extent of our research is needed to insure a better understanding of results to be expected. Items 1 and 2 mean an abstract of a single fact from indexed material. A collection of such requests constitutes research and comes under item 4. Item 3 means copying from indexed material requiring limited time; or copying from a specified reference in our library of not more than 300 words. Item 4 is for more extensive search and involves inspection of all available material in Washington’s many genealogical sources on any one lineage. If more than one is requested an additional fee under item 4 is required.

Our requests have come from China to Maine, from Canada to the Canal Zone, with Texas leading in the number of genealogical problems seeking solution. We will continue to report as rapidly as the necessary research can be completed. The work is necessarily confined to those familiar with our library and the sources of information available in Washington, and who have the unusual gift of following genealogical clues.

**Lue R. Spencer,**

Reference Consultant in Genealogy.
### Restoration of Virginia County Records by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

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<td>Orders</td>
<td>1683–1686... Newport News Chapter</td>
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The European Number

The European Number, scheduled for August, will be featured in a later Issue.
Historical Reminders of Old Virginia

COMTE DE GRASSE, ADMIRAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET WHOSE LANDING OF FORCES AND BLOCKADE OF THE ENEMY FLEET WERE DECISIVE FACTORS LEADING TO THE SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH FORCE AT YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 19, 1781. THE CHARTER AT YORKTOWN PERPETUATES THESE SERVICES IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.


WOODLAWN, HOME OF NELLIE CUSTIS LEWIS, BUILT IN 1804 BY LAWRENCE LEWIS
MAIN BUILDING AND ENTRANCE OF MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE, FOUNDED IN 1842, AND AT THAT TIME KNOWN AS AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY. TODAY IT IS A THRIVING AND ACCREDITED COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN. IT IS NAMED FOR MARY JULIA BALDWIN, A TRIBUTE HONORING HER AS PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

THE PEAKS OF OTTER, BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS IN BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FOREMOST ON THE LIST OF VIRGINIA'S NATURAL CURIOSITIES AND SCENIC WONDERS, ARE TWELVE MILES NORTHWEST OF BEDFORD, FROM WHICH THE BEDFORD COUNTY CHAPTER TAKES ITS NAME.
SALUBRIA, BUILT BY PARSON JOHN THOMPSON IN 1742 AND WHERE LADY SPOTSWOOD LIVED. MRS. WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, DESCENDANT OF REV. JOHN THOMPSON, ON THE STAIRWAY AT SALUBRIA, CULPEPER.

ON THE MEADOWS OF BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA, STANDS HISTORIC SMITHFIELD, BUILT BY COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON IN 1774, AND THE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE, SUGGESTING AS IT DOES THE RESTORED WAKEFIELD, MAKES THE TRADITION THAT THE LAYOUT WAS SUGGESTED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON SEEM LIKELY.
AERIAL VIEW OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA. NOTE VICTORY MONUMENT AT CENTER; ALSO HISTORIC YORK RIVER

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT YORKTOWN

GARDENS OF YORK HALL, HOME OF THOMAS NELSON, JR.
Junior American Citizens

THERE seems to be uppermost in the minds of men today the need of paying more attention to our Youth problems. You find people of all groups stressing thoughts of youth, studying their problems, seeking to help them in many different ways.

After all, you can take nothing from this world. You MAY be able to leave behind a heritage of money, but what is MORE important, you CAN leave behind a memorial far greater—THAT WHICH YOU HAVE DONE FOR YOUTH. What you do for Youth today will bring its results tomorrow.

Youth is one experience which everyone has to meet. Youth wants to know things. Youth is idealistic, and dreams. Youth wants a better world, and seeks to make it so. Thus, into their minds come all sorts of impressions from men and women, good and bad. Youth instinctively wants to be right. Thus the ideals of Communism, Fascism, Nazism have been able to build up in the minds of some of them a Utopia.

But we who live in a country founded on the principles of freedom and equality can see wherein those ideals fell short. We know what a free country has to offer. But if we do not impart to our children what we know, what good will it do us, and whither will they go?

“If you want to do anything for a man you must do it before he is a man.” So we begin to instill in children a background of loyalty to America, and the meaning of good citizenship. The younger ones learn that to be a good citizen, he should be willing and helpful. He helps his neighbor when he needs it, fills the woodbox of the old lady who is living alone, runs errands for a shut-in, perhaps. From these very acts develops later the spirit of cooperation and interest in good government.

Along with formation of such background goes the reading of stories of men and women who, by these very acts of childhood, became the great people of our nation. Lincoln, Nightingale, Barton, Lindbergh didn’t become famous overnight just because people talked about them.

The child of today is in a complex and complicated world. He has the same good stuff in him as the child of the past. He has honor, obedience, cooperation, initiative and leadership. So we form clubs of JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS for boys’ and girls, that they may develop and put into practice their powers. Have we any need more urgent than that of filling the lives of children with the understanding of what it means to live today?

In the face of all the confusion that besets us, let us give this project our earnest thought and ACTIVE consideration. Let us accept this challenge, working with it conscientiously, and learn the joy that comes of working with Youth!

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,
National Vice-Chairman,
Massachusetts.

Approved Schools

D. A. R. day at the Hillside School in Marlborough, Massachusetts, has become a yearly event eagerly anticipated by both the school and the Daughters. Wednesday, June 23, 1937, proved to be one of those days that make one ask, “What is so rare as a day in June?” and about two hundred D. A. R. members gathered at the tables under the trees for a basket luncheon. Music was furnished by the Hillside Band, that a year ago was but a dream. At the 1936 D. A. R. day gathering, the gifts, and the pledges made, enabled the school to start a little band which, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Lemuel Sanford, played like a veteran organization in 1937.

Blue caps and sweaters with white H’s are greatly desired by the band in order that they may make a trim appearance when they play in public. Any one interested in making a gift for these uniforms should get in touch with the school to learn the sum needed to purchase them. Clari-
THE NEW BAND AT HILLSIDE

THE HILLSDIE BOYS ENJOY A PICNIC LUNCH
nets and trumpets are also needed. Have you any in your home you can spare?

Following the luncheon a short program of songs and instrumental solos by the boys was given, after which Mr. Sanford presented various prizes, including a D. A. R. Good Citizenship Medal.

Mrs. Nason, the State Regent of Massachusetts, introduced Mr. Arthur C. Lamson, President of the Board of Trustees. He reported that the town water system had at last been extended to the school, and that a fire company of the boys had been organized under the direction of the Marlborough Fire Company. He stressed the fact that an infirmary is greatly needed, as at present there is no place to isolate a boy with a contagious disease. A nearby house can be remodeled for this purpose if the necessary money can be made available. Also a new school house is needed as the present one is much too small to allow for the natural growth of the school.

Greetings were given by Miss Harris, Vice-President General and a trustee of the school; Miss Street, Vice-President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Latimer, State Regent of Connecticut; Miss Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Coffin of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Roberts of Connecticut; State Chairman of Approved Schools.

The brief D. A. R. program concluded, the boys presented the musical playlet “When Betsy Ross Made Old Glory.” Some of them made very good looking girls! The entire cast was excellent, each one entering into the spirit of the play and seeming to have a good time.

It is a joy to see a group of such healthy happy boys as those at Hillside. They are real boys in every way and yet show the result of their training in their natural, unaffected courtesy and keen appreciation of all that is done for them. They are being taught real Americanism, too. A visit with them leaves one with a lump in the throat and in hearty agreement with a State Regent who said “Thank God for Hillside.”

Additional needs—boys’ clothing and bed slippers, all sizes; books, a modern encyclopedia, games.

Katharine Matthies,
National Chairman.

Motion Pictures

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.

ARMORED CAR (Universal)

Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Irving Pichel.
The story of a young man employed by a protective association who captures a gang of robbers. The picture is educational and shows the risks encountered when operating armored cars for the protection of banks. A. Y.

YODELIN’ KID FROM PINE RIDGE (Republic)

Gene Autry, Smiley Burnett, Betty Bronson.
The story takes place among the cattlemen on the ranches in Florida. The beautiful shots of the pine forest and the scenes of the turpentine-resin industry make the picture very instructive. A. Y.

UNDER THE RED ROBE (20th Century-Fox)

Conrad Veidt, Annabella, Raymond Massey.
The story of this picture is based on the novel by Stanley Weyman and tells of the experiences of Gil de Berault while carrying out the orders of Cardinal Richelieu. The love affair of Gil de Berault and Lady Marguerite plays an important part in the film. A. Y.

SLAVE SHIP (20th Century-Fox)

Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery, Mickey Rooney.
A saga of an ill-fated ship from its launching to its inglorious ending, when it was fired by a mutinous crew. The acting of Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney is outstanding. A. Y.

NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE (Paramount)

William Boyd, George Hayes, Russell Hayden.
This western is a well done series of “Hopalong Cassidy.” William Boyd and his white horse are much in evidence. Boys will be pleased with this picture. Family.

STELLA DALLAS (United Artists)

Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley.
An old favorite is brought back to the screen in this film, which is well produced and acted, and no doubt will be as popular as ever. A. Y.
THE ROAD BACK (Universal)
John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Andy Devine.
Adapted from Remarque's book this picture shows the conditions in Germany following the World War, and the havoc brought on by war as well as the futility of it all. There is much food for thought in this film especially for the younger generation, as it is a preachment against war. A. Y.

THE CALIFORNIAN (20th Century-Fox)
Marjorie Weaver, Richard Cortez, Katherine DeMille.
A spectacular and lavish production of Harold Bell Wright's "The Californian." Thrilling rides and raids as well as battles between bandits and the U. S. Cavalry during the time of readjustment when California became a part of the United States. A. Y.

WAR LORD (First National)
Boris Karloff, Beverly Roberts, Richard Cortez.
Based on Porter Emerson Brown's "The Bad Man," this picture concerns the activities of a group of Americans in China vieing with each other over the possession of valuable oil properties. Romance and thrill are well blended in the picture. A. Y.

THE GREAT GAMBINI (Paramount)
Akim Tamiroff, Marian Marsh, John Trent.
The Great Gambini is a magician, mind reader and entertainer in a night club. In solving a murder he only succeeds in confusing the issue. The ending is rather dramatic and novel. A. Y.

EVER SINCE EVE (Warner Bros.)
Marion Davies, Robert Montgomery, Patsy Kelly.
A young secretary's beauty and charm interferes with her job so she dons a brunette wig and plain clothes thus causing much wonderment to her employer, an author, when sometimes she is a blonde and sometimes a brunette. There is many a laugh in this farce. A. Y.

RIDING ON AIR (RKO)
Joe E. Brown, Florence Rice, Guy Kibbee.
Elmer Lane, a newspaper man working on the Claremont "Chronicle," wins $5,000 in a radio contest. He becomes involved with a crooked salesman but redeems himself when he captures some perfume smugglers and murderers. A. Y.

FOREVER YOURS (Grand National)
Beniamino Gigli, Joan Gardner, Ivan Brandt.
This picture is a musical romance and will appeal to music and opera lovers when they hear Gigli sing the arias from "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Faust" and "Lohengrin." The story is built around the great tenor and his love for Helen Carleton, secretary to a wealthy business man. The child, Richard Gofe, will greatly appeal to all. A. Y. Older children.

TALENT SCOUT (Warner Bros.)
Donald Woods, Jeanne Madden, Fred Lawrence.
A good laugh for the theatre patrons is the real purpose of this picture. The story deals with a publicity man, Stewart, who is sent out to discover new screen material. The tour appears to have been a failure until the producer discovers that Herron, who has attached himself to Stewart on his travels is a "real find." A. Y. C.

WEE WILLIE WINKIE (20th Century-Fox)
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith.
There is much action in this tale of Kipling's Highlander Regiment in India. Shirley acts as peace-maker as well as match-maker and is the buddy of Sergeant McLaglen. There are dances and glamour aplenty. Family.

Shorts

SONGS OF THE DANUBE (Fox)
Against a musical background of Viennese waltzes, quaint birthplaces of famous composers are shown. Occasional ballet dancing enhances the picture. Family.

CRYSTAL BALLET (Fox)
Fairy Godmother guides Cinderella to the ice carnival where she charms her Prince. Beautiful photography of a number of ice skaters dancing gracefully in unison. Family, Junior Matinee.

ORNAMENTAL SWIMMING (Fox)
Some expert swimmers display their ability to swim in unison making elaborate figures. Remarkable photography under water. Family, Junior Matinee.

THE UNITED STATES DUST BOWL (RKO)
Picture of the devastation wrought by the dust storms in the West and the steps being taken by the United States government in reclamation. Family.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.
Correct Use of the Flag

FACTS and figures gleaned from state and vice-chairmen’s reports enable me to bring to you today the highly significant statement that the work of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee has doubled, in some instances trebled, in volume during the past year. Comparing figure for figure and item for item with my last year’s report to you, I find that there is but one conclusion to be reached, and that is this: the Committee has accomplished twice as much work in Flag education in the United States and its Island possessions as it accomplished last year. Energetic and patriotic vice-chairmen, state chairmen, and chapter chairmen have handled a program of astonishing growth in a way which must give keen pleasure to every member of our organization and to them we and all America owe a considerable debt of gratitude. Whatever the Committee has accomplished, however, let us remember that it is the veriest particle in contrast with what remains to be done—even in any single state. Let us remember also that the real achievement of the Committee—I mean character-building along lines of patriotism and citizenship—can never be measured by facts and figures or by any yardstick that man has ever invented. Nevertheless, I want to give you in extremely condensed form a definite summary of work accomplished.

Approximately 98,126 Flag codes and leaflets have been distributed, chiefly among school children, more than 4,000 Flag Manuals so nearly as state reports show, and something over 5,500 pieces of miscellaneous Flag literature—stickers, posters, cards, and books. In all, 107,626 pieces of Flag literature have been distributed so far as we are able to estimate. Much of this material has been placed in the hands of foreign-born children and adults. This figure does not include Flag lessons which in several cases were reprinted by the hundreds.

One of the major activities of the year has been the distribution of 1,293 large Flags and more than 11,767 small Flags—most of them American-made. In some instances, Flag-poles were given together with the Flags. We have learned that to accomplish much of permanent value, we should place an actual Flag in the individual’s hand so that he can literally carry out instructions. Various state chairmen reported increasingly large numbers of privately owned Flags, particularly among our own members.

I take great pleasure in telling you that 302 radio talks concerning Flag education and 1,753 talks and papers on Flag history and usage were given during the past year, a total of 2,055 addresses. Several vice-chairmen and state chairmen have taken a special interest in promoting radio publicity, and for this we are indeed grateful. More than 150 newspapers have printed articles, editorials, and special columns promoting the work of this Committee. A full page Flag story in the Los Angeles Times and Mrs. Marie Tyler McHugh’s editorials in the Chicago Daily Times and the Chicago American merit particular mention. (In connection with publicity, many chairmen report scrapbooks and ordered files of clippings.)

I was especially happy to find that Flag Day is being observed more and more widely with appropriate ceremony and program. Let me here renew my last year’s plea that every Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in every state observe Flag Day in the most suitable way possible. (One of the best items in any state chairman’s report is her notation that all chapters in her state were 100 per cent strong in observing Flag Day.)

Our program of Flag education for the foreign-born has grown like the proverbial weed. Naturalization courts are contacted; so are settlement houses, night classes, day nurseries, etc. (Usually we find it most efficient to cooperate with Americanism Committee.)

Original Flag plays, pageants, poetry, and songs have been written from one end of the continent to the other. I have hoped that the best of these might be collected into a sizable volume for use on Flag Day programs. (I should like to mention a dozen unusually attractive ones here, but the condensed character of this report forbids it.)
The Flag Lessons this year have dealt with Flag history exclusively since last year’s lessons dealt with Flag etiquette. Approximately 75 per cent of the chapters have used them. (Articles in the Magazine have dealt with a variety of aspects of the national program.)

I beg your best thought and opinion upon a matter of considerable import to our entire Committee. Our present Flag Code is not a Federal Code. No Federal Code of Flag Usage with the advantage of Federal authority behind it exists. We as a Committee are unanimous in the belief that our organization could achieve much of value by attempting to get Federal adoption of an authoritative Flag Code. Such an achievement would be perhaps the second greatest milestone in United States Flag history.

May I say here that the individual members of the Flag Committee deserve every gracious commendation I can give them? The figures and the facts of this report prove their tireless industry and their sterling patriotism. No such national program of such dimensions as this one was ever accomplished by indifferent and casual state and chapter chairmen. May we as thoughtful and as patriotic American women—and I say this in an almost prayerful spirit—may we never fail to see and then to do those things that will foster and encourage a vigorous and sturdy national life of finest calibre and timbre.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,
National Chairman.

National Membership Committee

DURING these closing months of my term in office as Registrar General and National Chairman of Membership I urge the completion of the Consent Lists. This plan has developed a spirit of cooperation that has resulted in a definite increase in applications for membership and, what is even more important, a greater interest in genealogical research. I urge the State Registrars to check up on the Consent Lists from the chapters in their states, so that a complete report from every chapter may be on file in this office.

We find very few objections to giving this consent and invariably it is due to a misunderstanding of its purpose. The fact that all this information will eventually be published in the lineage books makes the refusals seem futile.

All data required for the verification of applications become the property of the Society. Such as is of general interest is placed among our unpublished records in the Library. The official service record is bound with the paper.

We are occasionally requested to add to our rolls the records of deceased women who were eligible for membership. This is obviously impossible. There are many elderly women who would appreciate the privilege of placing their family lineages among our records and thus honor their Revolutionary ancestors. At the June Board Meeting we admitted five members whose ages were 89, 90, 92, 102. This courtesy should be extended to include many of the eligible relatives of our members.

The splendid accessions to our Library of unpublished records is a source of satisfaction, not only to those who visit our Library, but to those who are now receiving these benefits through our Genealogical Extension Service. We realize the days and months of hard work that this represents and our Society owes a debt of gratitude to the many who have made the records available.

The revised Handbook contains instructions for every branch of our work and should be in possession of every officer.

Let us cooperate in the organization of Junior Groups within chapters. These and the C. A. R. are necessary for the future development of our Society and should receive encouragement. Our admissions to membership on June thirtieth numbered 772, which is very satisfactory.

Our greatest hindrance is the loss through non-payment of dues and resignations. Be just as anxious to KEEP a member as to get a new one. Let the slogan for the year be "Reinstate in Every State."

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER.
The Chicago Chapter Junior Group

RUTH ORNDORFF DARRAGH, Retiring Chairman

The Chicago Chapter Junior Group is proud to announce that its new chairman is Miss Florence Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the Committee for the 1938 Junior D. A. R. Assembly. Miss Betty Dunn, a page to the Continental Congress last year, is Vice-Chairman. The Secretary-Treasurer is Miss Ruth Prentiss, who paged this April.

In October, the Chairman invited the Juniors to her home to hear a talk on "Mexico." At their November meeting, they heard a book review on "Gone With The Wind."

The Junior Group assisted the Wheel and Distaff Committee in the presentation of a play for the Christmas Meeting of the Chapter. A wedding, a tea, and the Chapter's annual Washington Birthday Luncheon were listed on the engagement pads of the Juniors for December, January, and February. On the last occasion, four of the Juniors acted as Flag Bearers and Guards.

February 27, the Chairman of the Junior Group spoke over Station WBBM. Her subject was "Junior Groups in the Daughters of the American Revolution."

At the dinner sponsored by the National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee of the Chicago Chapter and the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution at the Hamilton Club on March 11, the Junior Group furnished the Color Guard.

In March, the Juniors were luncheon guests at the home of Miss Florence Smith. Plans were laid for the first benefit of the Junior Group, a bridge party for Crossnore School, which was held on April 10.

The Juniors were entertained by their Chairman, May 15, for a reception honoring Mrs. Frederick J. Dickson, the Honorary Advisor, and Mrs. William F. Conlon, the Advisor of the group. The highlight of the business session came with the report of the Pages. Election of officers was held.

At present the Juniors are anticipating the visit of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General and Director of Junior Membership.
The Road to Peace

ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON

There is no monopoly of the peace idea! Those of us who had loved ones in the World War, or whose memories carry us back over the horrors of any conflict in which we have had a part, know that whatever has been said of the horrors of war is terribly true. Since only an idiot, or one with an axe to grind wants war, the answer is obvious. To inquire what kind of war one would be willing to support is stupid for, as the late Dr. Cadman once said, "War is only justifiable when it remedies a condition worse than itself." What to do about it is the real question. Most of us have long since reached the conclusion that there is nothing we can do about affairs in other lands over which we have no control. We have had our experiences in interfering with European quarrels, and it is my belief that never again will the American people consent to the sending of a single American boy to fight on foreign soil!

It seems almost unbelievable that just a few short years ago universal peace seemed a goal attained. Nations were amenable to the suggestion of arbitration in place of force as a means of settling their disputes. They were fed up with war, they were still suffering untold privations as a result of the terrible holocaust that ended on November 11, 1918. Since that memorable day the world has witnessed many instances of a return to brute force as a means of settling international differences. One nation has warned the world that another is to be her particular booty and has practically ordered all nations to keep hands off. Being unprepared for her own defense, the weaker nation has been forced to submit to this indignity after long and bloody warfare. Today's greatest tragedy has revealed another supposedly civilized nation doing battle with a backward people for the possession of their land. Civil war rages in Spain and has for a long while threatened to become international in scope, and many spots in Europe and Asia seethe with unrest. One wonders which nation will be the next to scorn peace!

Our concern from now on is to see that our nation shall stay out of war. Our Government's efforts in this direction should have the whole-hearted support of the American people. In this spirit we welcomed the Inter-American Peace Treaty among the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere that pledged a mutual peace and cooperation, and should serve as an example to the nations of Europe and Asia. Another hopeful peace measure is the recently enacted Neutrality law. While not a panacea for all our ills, nor a guaranty against war, it is at least a vast improvement over the old idea of insistence upon freedom of the seas and national rights, regardless of international chaos. And not the least important peace measure for the American people is constant support of our government's plan for preparedness against (not for) war, as outlined in the National Defense Act. This provides for a very small standing army, 21st in size at the present time of all the armies of the world regardless of the size and wealth of the country, and a large Organized Reserve Corps of partially trained citizens. Successful interference with the R. O. T. C. would destroy this sane, democratic and economical defense plan. We are gratified to note that the American Navy is on the way toward fulfilling the terms of the London Naval Treaty by 1942. It will avail nothing toward world peace to tear down, and keep down, the defenses of a nation that has always been peace-loving and has led the way toward peace during its entire history. In this we disagree most emphatically with our wishful pacifist friends.

One of the surest ways to keep out of war is to avoid entanglements with other nations and to look to the economic betterment of our own people. Constant internal strife arising from a discontented citizenry will make it increasingly difficult for the
government to avoid international complications. This fact is well known by the radical agitators who would seize every opportunity to embroil this nation in serious difficulties in order to bring about civil warfare, their only hope for the ultimate supremacy of the proletariat over the hated bourgeoisie. The present trend of “peace education,” so-called, is far from being conducive to domestic tranquility for it savors too much of alien thought and too little of American idealism. Too often the opportunity is grasped by the ultra radical to prepare the way for definite changes in our form of government, to cry out against war and fascism the while he is laying the foundation for a philosophy of government subversive of American ideals. Why, we may well ask, does he not cry out against communism, also? Whether fascism, communism, or socialism, America wants no “ism” save AMERICANISM! By tearing down faith in the American system the radical plants the seed for a change in our constitutional form of government.

Programs that advocate the disarmament of America, that interfere with carefully developed plans for an efficient national defense, that dictate to those in position to know the needs of this country, that train youth to refuse to defend the land of their allegiance are not roads to peace, but are destructive of the good they would do. The American Peace Society, oldest of all the peace groups, having been founded in 1828 and having on its membership roster some of the most prominent men and women in the country, has repeatedly warned that “education for peace, in order to be effective, must be international in scope.”

There is a real place in this country for a legitimate peace movement, one that will educate the coming generations as to the frightfulness of war. There is real need for peace education throughout the world, but peace societies need to take into consideration that peace and justice must go hand in hand. It will avail nothing to tear down the defenses of the nation that has granted more freedom to its people than any other nation of the world. We, who are Daughters of the American Revolution, have no patience with the extreme militarist, nor can we subscribe to the pacifist viewpoint. We are willing that our government shall discharge the last soldier and sink the last ship when the peoples of the earth shall have renounced war beyond the shadow of a doubt! Until then, there can be no short cuts to the road to peace except to “speak softly and carry a big stick!”

EDITOR'S NOTE: Talk given by Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education, on June 2, 1937, before the men’s Breakfast Club, Los Angeles, California.

An Expression of Appreciation

THE members and officers of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution are truly grateful to the President General, Mrs. Becker, and the National Chairman and Editor, Mrs. Puryear, for their courtesy in giving space in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE for news of the boys and girls of the National Society Children of the American Revolution.

To have recognition from one’s godparents is certainly a happy experience, and the members count themselves thrice blessed in the possession of such relatives as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

They hope that they may always merit the trust and confidence reposed in them by this deeply appreciated act of kindness.

HELENA R. POUCH,
(Mrs. William H. Pouch)
National President.
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

SCHOOL GETS CONSTITUTION SHRINE. REPRESENTATIVE SOL BLOOM OF NEW YORK WITH MISS MAUDE E. AITON (LEFT), ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPAL OF AMERICANIZATION WORK IN THE SCHOOLS, AND MRS. HOWARD E. MIDDLETON, REGENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C. THEY ARE VIEWING A SHRINE OF THE CONSTITUTION GIVEN BY THE D. A. R. TO THE AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL IN THE WEBSTER SCHOOL.

A RARE TURNER PUNCH BOWL OF FINE STONEWARE WITH CLASSICAL FIGURES ON A DRAB BACKGROUND, A FORM OF CLASSICAL DECORATION POPULAR CIRCA 1800, FROM THE HOME OF WALLER QUARLES, IN KING WILLIAM CO. THIS BOWL IS NOW THE PROPERTY OF A MEMBER OF THE OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, RICHMOND.
THE CARILLON, VIRGINIA'S MEMORIAL TO HER DEAD IN THE WORLD WAR, WAS THE RESULT OF THE JOINT EFFORTS OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE, LED BY MR. GRANVILLE VALENTINE, AND THE WOMEN OF THE STATE, LED BY THE REGENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH CHAPTER, RICHMOND.

"MAD ANN" BAILEY MARKER ERECTED BY RAINBOW RIDGE CHAPTER, CLIFTON FORGE

(Courtesy Virginia Conservation Commission)
Margaret Lynn Lewis, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, Scotland, who married John Lewis of Ireland and came to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, 1732.

In 1907 the Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, induced the National Society to appropriate $4,000 for a memorial and with this money, augmented by $500 from their own treasury, they built the Yardley House on Jamestown Island which stands as a memorial to the settlers of the first permanent English colony on our shores.
Cannon, marking the spot of Fort Nelson at Naval Hospital. Unveiled May 9, 1906, by Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, Regent of the Francis Wallis Chapter, presenting medals at the Cherrydale School, June 3, 1936. Left to right: Samuel Venderslice, carrying the colors; Mary Frances Rhodes receiving the medal for "good citizenship"; Robert Vaughn, honorable mention; and Lee McDonald who received the D. A. R. medal for the best essay on the "Constitution"
WILLIAM BYRD CHAPTER, RICHMOND, UNVEILED A BRONZE TABLET ON THE WALL OF THE MADISON BURIAL GROUND AT MONTEFELER, VIRGINIA, HOME OF PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH JUNE 28, 1936. IT WAS ACCEPTED BY MRS. ARTHUR ROWBOTHAM, STATE REGENT.

THIS BRONZE TABLET WAS PLACED ON AN IMMENSE ROCK AT A COST OF $185 BY THE BLACK'S FORT CHAPTER, ABINGDON, IN MEMORY OF JOHN DOUGLASS, A SCOUT KILLED BY INDIANS IN 1776.
MRS. LUCY ELLEN ROBERTS PULLIAM, A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER AND A MEMBER OF THE CULPEPER MINUTE MEN CHAPTER, CULPEPER. WITH HER IS HER GRANDDAUGHTER, ELLEN ROBERT MOORE.

CAPTAIN BERRYMAN GREEN BUILT THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME, THE FIRST TWO-STORY HOUSE BUILT IN HALIFAX COUNTY AND CALLED "GREEN'S FOLLY". IT IS STILL ONE OF THE SHOW PLACES AND THE ENGLISH BOX IS INVALUABLE. THE LARGE CENTRAL HALL WAS USED FOR A COURT HOUSE. CAPT. GREEN'S GRAVE HAS BEEN MARKED BY THE CAPTAIN BERRYMAN CHAPTER, SOUTH BOSTON.
ERECTED BY MASSANUTTON CHAPTER, HARRISONBURG. "MASSANUTTON" IS AN INDIAN NAME MEANING "STANDING ALONE." IT WAS APPLIED TO THE MASSANUTTON MTs.

HALL IN HOUSE BUILT IN 1736 BY WILLIAM BEVERLEY IN THE MIDDLE OF A GRANT OF 118,491 ACRES, KNOWN AS BEVERLEY'S MANOR MANSION HOUSE, NOW KNOWN AS KALORAMA. THE ROOM TO THE LEFT IS THE COL. THOS. HUGHART CHAPTER ROOM, STAUNTON
HON. E. S. JOUETT OF KENTUCKY, GREAT GRANDSON OF CAPT. JACK JOUETT, JR., SPEAKING AT MONTICELLO, CHARLOTTESVILLE, ON JUNE 4, 1936, JACK JOUETT DAY IN VIRGINIA. PUBLIC OBSERVANCE SPONSORED BY JACK JOUETT CHAPTER, CHARLOTTESVILLE

EASTERN SHORE CHAPEL (PRINCESS ANNE CO.) WAS ERECTED IN 1754. IT IS THE THIRD CHAPEL TO STAND ON THIS SITE. THE LAND, PATENTED 1657, WAS A PART OF SALISBURY PLAINS PLANTATION OWNED BY WILLIAM CORNICK AND GIVEN BY HIM ABOUT 1699 FOR THE FIRST CHAPEL. GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER, NORFOLK
MEETING OF THE ALLEGHANY CHAPTER, BLACKSBURG. STANDING LEFT TO RIGHT: MAYO BRODIE, GIRL SCOUT; DEAN H. L. PRICE, V. P. I.; MRS. W. B. ELLETT; JULIAN BURRUS, BOY SCOUT; MRS. E. J. ATKINSON; MISS KATHLEEN LUSTER; REV. J. A. JOHNSON. SITTING LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. ROWBOTHAM, MRS. WOOLWINE, MRS. WILLIAMS, MRS. KEESEE AND MISS CLAUDINE KUTTER

FORT BOYCE, BUILT IN 1760, IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE ROANOKE RIVER, ON THE ROAD BETWEEN CATAWBA AND BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA. IT IS THE LAST REMAINING STONE FORT IN THIS SECTION OF THE STATE AND WAS BUILT BY THE EARLY SETTLERS AS A REFUGE FROM THE CHEROKEE INDIANS. RESTORED BY COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON CHAPTER, ROANOKE
CARY ANNE RANDOLPH RUFFIN, MRS. ROBERT M. MC MURO, A GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF JEFFERSON. MRS. MC MURO IS A MEMBER OF THE ALBEMARLE CHAPTER, CHARLOTTESVILLE.

MARKER PLACED AT THE GRAVES OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, BY THE COMTE DE GRASSE AND HAMPTON CHAPTERS AT YORKTOWN AND HAMPTON RESPECTIVELY.
MARKER DEDICATED JUNE 11, 1937, AT THE GRAVE OF MRS. EDGAR ALLAN IN GLENWOOD CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. ALLAN, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND FIRST REGENT OF AMERICAN LIBERTY CHAPTER, ALSO SERVED AS STATE LIBRARIAN. A TRUE PATRIOT, UNTIRING IN HER DEVOTION TO THE IDEALS OF THE D. A. R.

“CLOVER HILL”, THE HOME OF CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEE CAMPBELL (1760-1840) IS LOCATED ABOUT TWELVE MILES FROM LOUISA COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA, ON THE BANKS OF THE SOUTH ANNA RIVER. IN ITS PRIME IT WAS A PERFECT TYPE OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE. PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO PLACE A MARKER AT THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEE CAMPBELL AT "CLOVER HILL" THIS YEAR. POPLAR FOREST CHAPTER, LYNCHBURG
ISAAC BAKER'S GRAVE MARKED BY MADAME RUSSELL CHAPTER, BRISTOL. STANDING LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS FRANCES BAKER, A DESCENDANT; MRS. ROSCOE MC CLURE, RECENT; MRS. ARTHUR ROWBOTHAM, STATE RECENT; MRS. CHARLES KEESEK, NATIONAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. JOSEPH BAKER, AND MRS. J. WALTER WRIGHT, STATE REGISTRAR

THOMAS CARTER CHAPTER
GENERAL FOCH LOVING CUP. AT A BALL GIVEN TO GENERAL FERDINAND FOCH DURING HIS VISIT TO RICHMOND AFTER THE WORLD WAR, THIS LOVING CUP WAS PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE COMMONWEALTH CHAPTER, TOGETHER WITH OTHER PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF RICHMOND.

THE COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, PETERSBURG, AT THEIR MEETING HELD ON THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER HAD A DISPLAY OF OLD SILVER BROUGHT BY THEIR MEMBERS. MANY OF THESE PIECES DATE BACK TO REVOLUTIONARY TIMES AND BEFORE.
The outstanding work of the Chapter has been the restoration of the Shot Tower, a gift to the Chapter from Mr. Haswell Jackson. This unique building, one of the few remaining in the country, will be perpetually maintained.

Wilderness Road Chapter and Stuart Chapter of Wytheville, have placed this marker on the Lee Highway nine miles east of Wytheville, a pyramid of concrete, encasing three old mill stones bearing on its brass tablet a brief record of Old Fort Chiswell.
Children of the American Revolution

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution in the State of Virginia was reorganized in 1921 with Mrs. J. F. F. Cassell as State Director. Since then, under her able leadership, the Society in Virginia has rapidly grown until now it has the proud distinction of ranking 10th in point of members.

One must remember that a Society requires only six members in order to organize, and that only a member in good standing in the D. A. R. or S. A. R. is eligible to be Organizing President or Senior President of a Society. At least four meetings a year must be held. The Junior President, as its name implies, is always one of the children.

The State Director will welcome the name of anyone wishing or willing to organize a Society of the C. A. R. either in her town or in connection with her Chapter. A Society of C. A. R. for every Chapter of the D. A. R. should be the slogan of us all, for these children are our successors both for the D. A. R. and S. A. R.

Let's organize more Societies!
Searching for Your Ancestors, The Why and How of Genealogy, by Gilbert Harry Doane, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d Street, New York City, Price $2.50, is just what the title implies. It is a method by which one may learn and record the family history.

The book is designed primarily for the beginner whose inherent desire is to know who he is and from whence he came, yet the experienced genealogist will find in it many references and short cuts that may be otherwise unobtainable. It may well be called a genealogical text book, written in a very readable style, interspersed with interesting situations and humorous anecdotes which relieve what some consider a dry subject.

The fast disappearance of records, the passing of elderly people who are familiar with family history are making research increasingly difficult. This point is emphasized by the author who suggests how to approach the wary relative who considers possession of the old family Bible her private property; how to disarm any suspicion of sinister designs regarding the traditional vast and valuable estates awaiting settlement; how to analyze family papers. The fallibility or infallibility of documents are subjects dealt with unusual clarity by one who understands the various phases of the problem.

The family chart or outline is pictured which starts with the searcher, his two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, the number being doubled in each generation until in the tenth, 1,024 direct ancestors may be listed.

The value of town records, cemetery inscriptions, the family Bible, government aids, such as census, pension, war and navy records, their analyses and how these may be obtained comprise a valuable part of the book.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other patriotic societies with lineage requirements for membership are given especial mention and certain rules and regulations suggested. The assistance offered by the D. A. R. through their Magazine and sources to be found only in the D. A. R. Library are dealt with in detail.

The author, Gilbert Harry Doane, formerly Librarian of the University of Nebraska, is now Director of University Libraries at the University of Wisconsin. His well known ability as a genealogist, his insistence upon accuracy, the desirability of documentary or verified reference in genealogical statements, the extensive bibliography make this book a valuable contribution to the science of genealogy.

An Index to the Will Books and Intestate Records of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 1729-1850, with an Historical Sketch and Classified Bibliography, prepared by Eleanore Jane Fulton, and Barbara Kendig Mylin, 1936 (6 illustrations). 455 South Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa., Katherine Allen.

The Foreword: the Original Register of Wills was from 1729-1826. Later Donegal Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., copied Will Books and Intestate Records down to 1850. Wills prior to May 10, 1729, are registered in Chester County Court House at West Chester. There are no Orphans Court records prior to 1740. The present volume is made both more interesting and valuable by preceding the Index with a brief review of these early inhabitants and their settlements.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is part of the land William Penn received in 1681 from King Charles 2d in payment of 16,000 pounds debt owing his father, Admiral Penn. Wm. Penn immediately began plans for its colonization. First of all it was a haven of refuge for Quakers. But the first permanent white settlement in what is now Lancaster County was made by Swiss Men-
nonites. After the revocation of the Edicts of Nantes by Louis 14th in 1685 half a million French Huguenots left France; and Penn's colony welcomed and encouraged their coming. Scotch Irish Presbyterians soon followed. From 1710 Germans, mostly Lutherans and those of the Reformed beliefs, began to settle in Pennsylvania. Lancaster Court House was built 1731; burned 1784; rebuilt 1787. It was used as a State House for Pennsylvania 1799-1812. For a period of many years before 1800 Lancaster was the largest inland town in the country. To list only a few of Lancaster's famous sons: Thomas Mifflin, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence for Pennsylvania; George Ross, another Signer, and member of the First Continental Congress; Robert Fulton, artist and inventor of the steam-

boat; and James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States. The Index is alphabetically arranged for easy reference. This is followed by the Bibliography with a complete list of reference books classified under the following headings: General Sources; Indians; Explorers; Adventures; Early History—General; Religious and Racial references; Political; Transportation, Roads and Ferries; Education; Architecture, Art and Early Artists; Arts and Crafts and Customs; Industries; War Records; Biographical; Genealogies. This list is given at some length as it is well to know such a perfect volume not only for the Index but in any branch of research relating to this section of Pennsylvania the reader will find Miss Fulton and Miss Mylin have done the most tedious part in telling just where to find the desired information.

The Song of the Shirt

When I was a bachelor man life was very tough, With socks undarned and buttons always off, So I says to myself, "This surely ain't the life, I'd better get married to a nice little wife." So I got a little wife and a nice little home, Settled down before the fire, swearing never more to roam, Took the Saturday Evening Post, and a book called Time, And the Literary Digest which cost me but a dime. And my wife was very happy, she never had the blues, For I read to her every night, all the sporting news!
And I bought her a radio, a super-heterodyne, And we heard Amos 'n' Andy at half past nine! And life was very simple, life was one long song, With socks all darned, and buttons all on, And the overcoat mended where it had long been torn. But that was long ago, in the dim and distant past, It was just too good, it simply couldn't last! Now the house is empty, the buttons are just nil, And my best Sunday socks give the Rag Man a thrill. And a good safety pin is a thing I quite adore, For it keeps my collar shut and my throat from getting sore. My shirts have no buttons and my shorts are all torn, And everything's pinned instead of being sewn. "What is the matter?" You ask in alarm, "Hard times must of hit you and done you lots of harm!"
I shake a solemn head and drop a sudden tear, For it's a great tragedy you're about to hear. And I answer in a voice way below par, "My wife's joined up in the D. A. R."
She hasn't got time to mend my socks She's busy marking Historic Spots! There's Ellis Island and National Defense, The Student Loan, the Conference Expense! Constitution, Continental and Memorial Hall, The Manuals Fund—she talks about them all! Conservation and Thrift, Crossnore and Tammassee, Historical Research and Literary Reciprocity, Better Films, Real Daughters—her spirits NEVER lag, She's telling the world "the pledge to the Flag."
There's Ancestors and Relics and Genealogical Research, No wonder poor husbands are left in the lurch. My wife hasn't time to listen to me muse, She's out collecting the Chapter's dues While I sit alone in my worn out socks Building Air Castles with Baby's old blocks, And I see in my dreams a land away off afar, Where the women never heard of the D. A. R. And a man can sit with his very own wife, Enjoying the ease and comforts of life. With his shirt all patched and his buttons all sewn And his overcoat mended where its long been torn. —FLORENCE S. OGDEN.
Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

3708 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

15931. BROWN. — Wanted parentage, dates & all infor. possible of Alfred Brown, born bef. 1805, prob. in Va. or Ind.—Miss E. Swetland Obenchain, 163 S. E. 15th Road, Miami, Fla.

15932. WILKINSON.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Judge Wilkinson of Ga. who was the gdgt. of Phebe Johnson, b. 1712, m. 1732 Capt. Johnson, in the British service, who removed to Ga. with Gen. Oglethorpe where he remained till close of Rev. War, when he removed to the Bahamas, where he d. Mrs. Johnson returned to Ga., resided first with a dgt. then gdgt. Mrs. Johnson d. 1826.


15933. MACOMB-McCOMB-TOTTON.—Wanted parentage and information regarding Samuel Totton and wife Frances Macomb of Coxsackie, N. Y., and vicinity. They had daughters Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1783, and Maria, b. Aug. 28, 1785. Sarah Totton taught school in Coxsackie and married about 1805 William Wolfrom (son of Philip of Kinderhook and Coxsackie) and settled in Wayne Co., N. Y. Tradition says that the father of Frances Macomb was one of the original landowners of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Any data appreciated.

(a) McCOMBS.—Wanted information, parentage, dates, names of wives and children of Andrew McCombs and his brother Uriel. Andrew McCombs, b. 1740 in Scotland, appears on muster roll of Albany Co., N. Y., in 1762. He had a dau. Maria who married Jacob Weber or Weaver of Utica, N. Y. Uriel McCombs settled first in New England then in New York state, married in 1764 Christina Failing. Their son John m. Margretha Herkimer. Did Andrew and Uriel McCombs have other brothers and sisters?


15934. CHILES-CARTER.—Wanted parentage of James Chiles and Polly Carter who were married in Madison County, Ky., Jan. 29, 1823.

(a) LYNN.—Wanted parentage and home in Pennsylvania of the three brothers: Alexander; James (1772-1833); and Samuel A. Lynn (1774-1856), who came to America from Ireland and Scotland on the same ship with the Warnick family. Later Margaret Warnick was married to Samuel A. Lynn.—Mrs. Bessie Lynn Hufford, 514 Woodlawn Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

15935. DICKSON-DILL.—Wanted Rev. record of Joseph Dickson who was born in Ireland, m. Martha Dill. Their children, Jane, b. 1779; Mary (Polly), 1781; Mathew, 1784; Nancy, 1786; Martha, 1791; Joseph, 1792; John Dill, 1794; Eliza, 1796; Margaret, 1798; Samuel, 1802. Live in Pa.
(a) KNIGHT.—Wanted ances. & bro. and Sis. of John Knight, b. Apr. 17, 1762, m. Christine ???, b. 1768, also Rev. Record. Was early settler of Beaver Co., Pa.

(b) PRENTICE-PRENTIS-PRENTISS.—Wanted Rev. Rec. of Dr. Johnathan Prentice of New London, Conn., b. 1750, who married Margaret Daniels of Groton. (His brother Benjamin was killed at Saratoga and his brother Stephen was killed at Bunker Hill.)

(c) DANIELS.—Wanted Rev. Record of James Daniels of Groton, whose daughter Margaret married Dr. Johnathan Prentice.

—Miss Mildred Haymaker, 719 Wayne Ave., Defiance, Ohio.

15936. MONROE.—Wanted ancestry of Corp. Joe Monroe, the drummer over Concord Bridge—Battle of Lexington.—Emma Burnham Warne, Hillsboro, N. H.


15938. McCLELLAN.—Wanted ancestry of Hannah, daughter of Hugh and Margaret McClellan. She married Samuel Holliday and died 1833 at McVeytown, Millin Co., Pa. Her brothers and sisters were Robert, John, Anne, William and Jane. Her children were Adam and Samuel Woods Holliday.

(a) WRIGHT. — Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Wright of Woburn, b. 1757, m. Oct. 31, 1780, Capt. John Symmes, b. Aug. 1755, Medford, now Winchester, Mass. Her father's two brothers were Philemon and John.—Mrs. Elsie H. Symmes, 331 S. Taylor Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

15939. PIERSER.—Wanted Rev. records with authority for same of Enos Pierson & also of his father. Would also like to correspond with anyone having these records.—Mrs. Janet Pierson Reid, 115 Wayne Ave., Greenville, Ohio.

15940. WOOLSTON.—Wanted parentage, all dates & any descendants known of the Rev. soldier, Joseph Woolston, Capt. 2d regiment, Burlington Co., N. J. militia, on record in Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, as having received certificate No. 104 for 5 pounds, depreciation of his conti-

15941. SKELTON.—Joseph Skelton, who was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, County of Middlesex, N. J., whose residence was at or near Schudder's Mills, near Stonybrook, in Middlesex County, N. J., died in 1778 and his will dated Aug. 21, 1778, and proved Oct. 3, 1778, legatees wife, Hannah nee Crane, and seven children. Wanted his immediate ancestors. Chesterfield Friend Records L100 Joseph born eighth (8th) month, 1720, Hannah, his second wife, born fourth (4th) month, 1737. Chesterfield Friend Records, BB-1, Page 203, July 6, 1754. "Philadelphia Monthly Meeting sends to Chesterfield a certificate of removal for Joseph Skelton, who removed from here and had since settled within the verge of your meeting."—Mrs. Marianne S. G. Layton, Dover, Delaware.

15942. BUNCE. — Wanted parentage and all possible information of James A. L. Bunce. His wife was probably Esther De Mott. One son, Lewis or Louis De Mott Bunce, was born in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., on Sept. 29, 1827. Another son, D. J. Bunce, was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1838 and served in the Civil War. Another, Charles De Mott, was in Andersonville prison. There was another son, Danforth, and a dau. Abigail.—Mrs. J. R. P. Kettle, 418 McKinley St., Gary, Ind.


and died in Ga., Nov. 23, 1885, was the son of Francis & Barbara Mitchell Johnson.


15945. Moore - Taylor - Graham - Hall. — Wanted parentage of Joshua Moore & his wife, Phyllis Taylor. He was born in Sussex Co., Delaware, in 1753, and died in Green Co., Ga. He was a Methodist preacher & served his country during the American Rev. Nov. 11, 1774, he married Phyllis Taylor, who was b. in 1754. Their children were: Nancy Moore, b. Aug. 16, 1775; Betsy Moore, b. Jan. 30, 1777; Gilly Moore, b. Oct. 4, 1778; Spencer Moore, b. Dec. 20, 1780; Joshua, Jr., b. April 9, 1782; Patsy, b. May 2, 1785; Elisha, b. Feb. 7, 1787; Samuel, b. Sept. 24, 1788. Spencer Moore, above, married Susannah Graham, dau. of Hugh Graham & his wife Sarah Hall. Their children were: Susannah, b. in Franklin Co., N. C., Jan. 1784, m. Spencer Moore, Oct. 1801, d. 1848 in Macon Co., Ala. Sarah m. Eben Smith. Want parentage of Sarah Hall and Hugh Graham, also of his services in the American Rev. After Graham's death Sarah married a Mr. Young.

(a) Barrett-James. — Wanted parentage of Ninian Barrett and his wife, Mary James. His will was written in 1806 & probated in Franklin Co., Ga., in 1807. His wife Mary James Barrett died Feb. 1824, in Morgan Co., Ga. Their children were: Isaac Barrett, m. 1st Howard, 2d Goolsby; Ninian, Jr., m. Robinson; Elizabeth, m. Robinson; Nancy m. Howard; Patsy m. Martin Kidd; Kesiah m. Whitney; Polly m. Tolbert; Delilah (1789-1843) m. 1816 Lewis Gaar Head; Harriett (1795-1875) m. John Hanson. Would like to know if Ninian Barrett or any of his sons were in the American Rev. — Mrs. B. S. Burton, 104 Georgia Ave., Valdosta, Ga.

15946. Walker-Bean. — Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of Isabel Walker who was born in eastern Tenn. Oct. 24, 1790. She married Ahab Bean in 1809. They migrated to Wisconsin via Missouri & she died in Iowa County, Wis., Jan. 15, 1856.

(a) Ball. — Wanted parentage, ancestry & all infor. possible of Jesse Ball of Orange Co., Va. Would also like the names of his wife & children. Jesse Ball was living in Orange Co., Va., in the early 1800’s, but later moved to Missouri. — Mrs. Helen Hird Prehm, Northwood, Iowa.

15947. Steele. — Jean is the dau. of Samuel Steele. See Records of Augusta Co., Va., Vol 3, page 208, Sept. 25, 179- (last figure not printed). Samuel Steele’s Will. To wife, Margaret, to dau. Mary, to grandson, Samuel Steele Cunningham, to dau. Jenny, Kitty and Nancy, to grandson Samuel Steele Rankin, to son William. Executors, Margaret and son William. “Jenny” is evidently Jean, and “grandson Samuel Steele Cunningham” is her son. Her husband was Col. Walter Cunningham. — Mrs. H. R. Crager, Ch. of Gen. Research Comm., Frankfort Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

15948. Cooper. — Wanted ancestry of James Cooper & Elizabeth (Morris) Cooper of Gloucester Co., N. J., who were married at Christ Church, Phila., 9-26-1769. These are the grandparents of John C. Smallwood, for many years Surrogate of Gloucester Co., N. J., and the parents of William M. Cooper, the latter who resided on Daniel Bates’ Mill Dam Land 1814-1855 at Greenloch, N. J. Would also like the names of the women William M. Cooper married: 1. Tamzon — d. 5-6-1828; 2. Ann — d. 5-11-1879. Ann buried in St. John’s M. E. Cemetery, Turnerville, N. J. — Mrs. J. C. Harper, Ashland, Kansas.

15949. Boyd. — James Boyd came from Scotland to America before the Rev. Served seven years in the Patriot army. From 1794 to 1806 he appears on Bedford County, Va., records. In latter year he & wife, “Millie,” sold lands in that county. About 1812 they appear on Pulaski County, Ky., records, and soon after that time they seem to disappear from Pulaski Co. records & no trace can be found of them. They married before 1784. Where did they live before 1794 & where after leaving Pulaski Co., Ky.? Where did they die? Where did they marry? Who were their parents? Who were the children of James
& Mildred Moody Boyd besides John (see 2d generation), Mildred who married a man named Black, and William, & possibly James & Robert? William probably married Susannah Moody, dau. of John Moody, who in 1806 emigrated from Fluvanna County, Va., to Bedford County, Va. In what state & organizations were James Boyd's Rev. services rendered? There is a tradition that the father of James Boyd was Robert, of Pennsylvania, who later emigrated to Kentucky.—Willis M. Boyd, “Highlonesome,” Adairsville, Ga.

15950. SPENCER.—Wanted ancestry & all possible infor. concerning Daniel Spencer & his wife Elizabeth. Came from Connecticut to Tompkins Co., N. Y., prior to 1847, where he manufactured grain separators. Known children were John & Margaret Ann, b. Conn. 1825, m. Charles Bower, 1846, Tompkins Co., N. Y.—Mrs. Edith Moore Coleman, 401 N. Beech St., Tap penish, Washington.

15951. YOUNG.—Wanted parentage of Mehitable Young. Born April 19, 1779, died June 27, 1807, married William Gerard of Brookhaven, L. I., Sept. 30, 1797. Lived at Coram, L. I.—Mrs. Harry C. Green, 228 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.


(a) HOPKINS.—Wanted infor. concerning Nicholas Hopkins of Foster, R. I., whose dau. Waitie m. 1st—Zebulon Bennett, 2d—Benjamin Slater. Also infor. of Deacon Daniel Hopkins of Foster, R. I., whose daughter Rhoda m. Dr. Daniel Slater of Foster, R. I., and Eaton and Daysville, N. Y.

(b) BROWN.—1788 Oliver Westcott married Anne Brown, b. Aug. 19, 1770, Scituate, R. I. About 1800 they moved to West Eaton, N. Y., & later to Daysville, N. Y. Was she dau. of Esek & Mary (Sayles) Brown of Scituate, R. I.?—Mrs. Newton S. Parsons, Mexico, N. Y.

15953. BAYARD.—Wanted data on the Bayard Family of Cecil Co., Md., especially the Samuel Bayards, one took the Oath of Allegiance March 1778, his name was found among the list given in the D. A. R. Mag. for Sept. 1928. This list was found in the attic of the Cicil Co. Court House. Would like to know which one he was, his dates of birth, death & marriage & maiden name of his wife.

(a) MITCHELL.—Would like to know the name of the children of Dr. Abraham Mitchell. Did he have a dau. Margaret who married William Wood of Harford Co., Md., later Green Co., Pa.? Their dau. Elizabeth Wood married Samuel Bayard. Wanted also data of the Wood family of Harford Co., Md.—Mrs. George S. Pilcher, 90 Lancaster St., Athens, Ohio.


(a) SMITH-MILLER.—Wanted parentage, place of birth of Lewis (Louis) Smith, b. 1772, d. 1842, & birthplace of Catharine Miller, b. 1773, d. 1868; moved from Maidencreek Township, Berks Co., Pa., to Stark County, Ohio, 1834. Catharine had two stepmothers, had brothers Abraham & Isaac Miller, settled abt. 1830, ten miles north of Dayton, Ohio, along Miami River. Isaac mar. a dau. of Wm. Sanderland of Pa.—had 9 children: Richard, Isaac, Martin, John, Benjamin; names of daughters unknown. The boys served in the Civil War; Sister Polly lived with Isaac. Lewis & Catherine (Miller) Smith had children: Elizabeth mar. McElroy; Hannah mar. Wm. Morris; Thomas, Mary & Lewis, Jr. Thomas served in Civil War, bur. at Soldier's Home, Dayton, Ohio. Had children, Alexander, died in Civil War, Frank, Charlotte, Tamzen, Adelaide Detrick—last address 1338 Mineral Springs Road, Read-
ing, Pa. Wanted names of brothers & sisters of Lewis & Catherine (Miller) Smith.


(c) HUSTON. — Wanted parentage, places & dates of b. & d. & burial & history of the family of James Huston (Houston) & Isabell (Nelson) Huston; wanted names of all of their children; their son Christopher came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1806; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Work; another son John served in War of 1812, mar. Mary Haggarty (Edgar), June, 1802, in Mifflin Co., Pa.; had children, James, John, Eli, Robert, Jesse, William, Isabell Adams, Nancy Carlisle, Mary Calhoun, Rebecca McDonald-McLaughlin; three Huston brothers came from England or Ireland, were shipwrecked, landed on Manhattan Island, bought land on it, moved from there to Cleveland, Ohio, & Erie Co., Pa.

(d) MORRIS. — Wanted parentage of Isaac Morris, b. 1797, in Baltimore, Md., his mother's name was Simpson from England; Morris from Swansea, Wales; his parents died young, leaving 4 children, William, Isaac, & two sisters; Isaac mar. Sophia Amich (Emick) in 1818; Emicks first settled in York County, Pa., later Emicks & Morris families moved into Columbiana Co., Ohio. Sophia's sister Catherine mar. into the Kleckner family of Lisbon, Ohio (Col. Co.); wanted history of the Morris, Simpson, Nelson & Kleckner families. Have more data of all families named, & would be glad to correspond. Wanted record as to all services rendered the U. S. Government.—Miss Mary S. Huston, Moultrie, Columbiana Co., Ohio. 15955. DUNCAN.—Wanted parentage and given name of — Duncan, who m. John Browning 4th, b. 1736, in Culpeper Co., Va., d. 1778 Cumberland Co., Md., m. 1757. Had three children, Levy, John & Charles. John Browning is listed in Militia Roster of Culpeper Co., Va., 1756.


(b) WAGNER.—Wanted parentage of Matilda Wagner b. Mar. 14, 1814; d. Oct. 4, 1878; m. John Wesley Browning, b. May 17, 1816, Russell Co., Va.; d. Nov. 10, 1878, Washington Co., Tenn. They were married Mar. 16, 1837.


(e) LAFFOON.—Wanted parentage of Mary Laffoon, b. 1749 (Rockingham Co., N. C.?) m. Cornelius Keith in 1768. He was born in Va. 1743, d. Pickens, S. C., June 13, 1820. She died Feb. 13, 1846. Both are buried in Colanois Cemetery, Pickens, S. C. Cornelius Keith served in Rev.

(f) THOMPSON.—Wanted parentage of Juda Thompson, wife of Cornelius Keith, Sr. He was born in 1715 & died 1808. Both are buried at Colanois Cemetery, Pickens, S. C. They had two children, Cornelius, Jr., & Juda Keith Hawkes.

(g) MACKLEY.—Wanted parentage of Margarette Mackey who was b. Nov. 3, 1777, and d. in 1845. Mar. George Keith, b. Sept. 16, 1772, & d. 1840. She probably came from Buncombe Co., N. C., to Pickens Co., S. C. George Keith is buried at Yellow Creek Church, n. of Gainesville, Ga.
Revolutionary War Pensions


Mary Carll formerly of Waterborough, York Co., Me., now of Verona, N. Y., declares that she is the widow of John Carll, late of Waterborough, Me., who was a Rev. soldier and a U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. She was married to John Carll, July 5th, 1782, by Rev. Peletiah Tingley.

Family Record—Thomas Morrell, born March 2, 1733; Abigail Morrill, born January 31, 1736; John Carll, born September 6, 1759; Mary Carll, born August 17, 1758; Stephen Carll, born November 4, 1781; Simeon Carll, born March 22, 1783; Thomas Carll, born November 19, 1784; Elizabeth Carll, born February 25, 1786; Peter Carll, born September 22, 1787; Abigail Carll, born April 29, 1789; Mary Carll, born January 9, 1791; Peace Carll, born November 15, 1792; Patience Carll, born April 27, 1794; Sarah Carll, born August 4, 1796; Rhoda Carll, born February 16, 1799; Mary Hamilton, born July 25, 1804; Mercy Hamilton, born June 7, 1806; Lydia Hamilton, born May 20, 1808; Martha Hamilton, born May 26, 1810; Elizabeth Carll, born March 18, 1808 (not clear);

Samuel B. Carll, March 14, 1811; Frederick Augustine, born May 21, 1813; John Carll, born September 12, 1807; Thomas Carll, born June 23, 1809; Thomas Morrell died November 9, 1815, aged 82 years;

John Carll died September 20, 1833, aged 74 years and 14 days.

Mary Carll says that the attached family record is a just and true record of the family of John and Mary Carll and some of the grand children of said John and Mary Carll, the said Rhoda being the youngest of the children of said John & Mary Carll.

Jan. 8, 1839, Peter Morrell of Limerick, York Co., Me., aged 73 years April next, declares that the late John Carll married deponent’s sister, Mary Morrill, July 1782, etc.

Feb. 5, 1839, Abigail Hutchins of Waterborough, York Co., Me., aged 85 years, declares that she was present when John Carll married Mary Morrill, July 5, 1832, at Waterborough, Me., by Elder Peletiah Tingley; they have 3 children born after their marriage who are now over 50 years of age. Said Mary Carll left this state last July (1838), is now residing in Verona, N. Y. Her husband, John Carll, died Sept. 20, 1833. He served as a Rev. soldier at one time with deponent’s late husband, Thomas Hutchins, etc.

No further family data on file.


Betsy Clark declares that she is the widow of Oliver Clark. He was born Aug. 16, 1748, in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., and died Sept. 23, 1825.

He entered the service of the United Colonies Aug. 2, 1776; served 6½ months as 1st Sergeant in Capt. Gresham Barrow’s Co., Col. John Chester’s Conn. Regt.

She was married to Oliver Clark April 15, 1778 in Bozrah, New London Co., Conn. Her name before said marriage was Betsey Fish.

Family Record—Oliver Clark, born in Mansfield, Conn., Aug. 16, 1748, died Sept. 23, 1825; Betsy Fish, born in Bozrah, Conn., Apr. 16, 1756, died Nov. 2, 1848. They were married in Bozrah, Conn., Apr. 15, 1778. Their children:
Mary Clark, born Apr. 16, 1779, m. Mar. 3, 1808, d. Nov. 3, 1826;  
Betsy Clark, born Apr. 12, 1780, d. June 16, 1781;  
Eliakim Clark, born Apr. 22, 1782, d. July 25, 1783;  
Joseph Clark, born July 14, 1784, m. July 26, 1807, d. Oct. 9, 1834;  
Wyllys Clark, born Aug. 21, 1786, m. Nov. 5, 1819;  
Betsey, 2nd, born Mar. 10, 1789, m. Jan. 30, 1831, d. Feb. 11, 1833;  
Eliakim, 2nd, born May 24, 1795, m. Sept. 18;  
Calvin E., born Apr. 24, 1798, m. May 9, 1822;  
Sidney F., born Feb. 28, 1803, m. Jan. 1, 1834 or 9.

The warrant of Oliver Clark as 1st Sergt. in Capt. Gershom Barrow's Co., Col. John Chester's Regt., Conn. Regt. of Foot, was signed by John Chester and dated Aug. 2, 1776.

Jan. 19, 1839, Eliakim Clark of De Ruyten, N. Y., aged 43 years, declares that he is a son of Oliver and Betsy Clark, etc.

April 29, 1852, Calvin E. Clark, aged 54 years, declares that he is a son of Oliver and Betsy Clark, both deceased, and he resides in Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y., etc.

Jan. 2, 1839, Oneida Co., N. Y., Elijah Clark, brother of Oliver Clark, testifies that he knew his brother, Oliver Clark, served in the Rev. War under Capt. Gersham Barrows in 1766 for a term of 6 months or more, recollects seeing the warrant he had as a sergeant, etc., and knows that he married Betsy Fish, his present widow. They were married in the town of Norwich Parish of Bozrah, etc.

No further family data on file.


John Greacey was born Jan. 30, 1759, in Rowan Co., N. C., where he enlisted and served as a private with the N. C. Troops as follows:

He entered the service of the colonies in the fall of 1776 or 1777; served 3 months in Capt. Joseph Dickson's Co., Col. Locke's Regt.; was stationed at Camden, S. C. The following fall he served 3 months in Capt. William Bell's Co., Col. Locke's Regt.; was stationed at Charleston, S. C. The following fall he served 5 months in Capt. David Caldwell's Co., Col. Hampton's Regt.; went to Savannah, Ga., against the British.

In 1779 he served 20 days in Capt. Joseph Dickson's Co. against the Tories in Rowan Co., N. C. A short time prior to the surrender of Cornwallis he served 6 weeks in Capt. Thomas Cowan's Co., Col. Locke's Regt.; went to Hillsborough, N. C.; was discharged by Gen. Green. Later he served 6 weeks in Capt. Ephraim Davidson's Company was engaged in N. C. against the tories. He married in Rowan Co. N. C. in 1784 (wife's name not stated) then moved to Oglethorpe Co., Ga., in 1809 he moved to Williamson County, Tenn., thence to Maury Co., Tenn., for 2 years, thence to Bedford Co., for 12 years, there settled in Giles Co., Tenn.

John Gracye died Oct. 8, 1839.

Greacey or Greacy, John. Widow, Rachel. (W. 357, Certificate No. 10448; issued July 8, 1848, Act of July 7, 1838, at $48.33 per annum, from October 8, 1839. Agency, Tennessee. Service—N. C. Rank, Private. Application for Pension November 1, 1847. Age, she was born March 5, 1773, in Roan County, N. C. Residence at date of application, Giles County, Tenn.)

Rachel Greacey declares that she is the widow of John Greacy who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832. She was married to John Greacy Mar. 14, 1793, in Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Her name was Rachel Ramsey, who was the daughter of William and A. Ramsay. Nov. 1, 1847, Jane Ramsay (no relationship stated) declares that she recollects seeing John Greacy and Rachel Ramsay married by Rev. John Newton, but was young and does not now recollect the date.

The children of John and Rachel Greacey:

Mary, born December —, 1794;
---, born February 14, 1799;  
---, born May 19, 1801;  
---, born September 8, 1803;  
Cynthia K., born December 25, 1805, died September 6, 1839;  
Joseph B., born February 10, 1807, m. October 6, 1835, Miss E. L. Bradshaw;  
Lucinda A., born April 8, 1812;  
Franklin, J. P. C., born November 21, 1816;  
William, N. R., m. July 31, 1832, Miss N. I. Sharp (there is a possibility that he was born on one of the above mentioned dates in which the name is blank).

The above named Cynthia K. married James Davidson Sept. 21, 1838, and they had a son John F., born May 31, 1839.

John Greacey and Rachel Ramsay were married in Ga. Mar. 14, 1793. L. A. Gracy was married June 4, 1844.

There are no further family data on file.

HUNT, WILLIAM. (W. 7819.)

The data herein were obtained from pension claim, W. 7819, based upon service in the Revolutionary War of William Hunt.

William Hunt was born October 17, 1755, in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, the names of his parents not given. While a resident of Dover, New York, William Hunt volunteered June 1, 1776, served as private in Captain John Dulin’s company, Colonel Humphrey’s New York regiment, marched to Fort Montgomery, where he was employed in constructing and strengthening the works at that fort and increasing the number of mounted cannon from eighteen to eighty, ready for action, and was discharged sometime in December, of that year. After his first tour of service, he moved from Dover, New York, to Sharon, Connecticut, and while residing there with his wife’s father and sister, Abigail Roberts, he volunteered about August 1, 1777, and served two months as private in Captain John Poinier’s company, Colonel Hooker’s Connecticut regiment, then returned to his home in Sharon. In the winter following that tour he moved from Sharon, Connecticut, to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he again volunteered June 1, 1778, served as private in Captain Parker’s Massachusetts company, engaged in guarding the magazine and field pieces of artillery at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was discharged after having served a tour of six months. He was not again engaged in service except on occasional alarms for a few days at a time; his whole service during the Revolution amounted to fourteen months.

The soldier was allowed pension on his application executed September 5, 1832, at which time he was a resident of Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y. He died at his residence there April 9, 1848.

William Hunt married in March, 1775, in Sharon, Connecticut, Mary Roberts, a resident of that place, who was born June 20, 1756; the place of birth and names of her parents were not given. They were married at the home of her father. Soon after marriage, the soldier took his wife to Dover, New York. She died October 5, 1849, in Nassau, New York.

The following names of children of William Hunt and his wife, Mary, are shown in the claim:

Lucinda Hunt, born July 1, 1776; married John Cases in 1850, living in Nassau, N. Y.;
Lois Hunt, born August 8, 1778, died August 18, 1807;
Polly Hunt, born January 17, 1780;
Sary or Sarah Hunt, born January 30, 1782, married —— Wolcott and, in 1850, of Nassau, N. Y.;
William Hunt, born February 26, 1784, in 1850 living in Nassau, N. Y.;
Benjamin Hunt, born February 21, 1786, died December 5, 1817;
Hannah Hunt, born September 8, 1788, married —— Travis and, in 1850, living in Boston, Mass.;
—— Hunt, born July 7, 1793 (record mutilated);
—— Hunt, born December 29, 1796 (record mutilated);
Chrischana Hunt, born February 11, 1798, died November 7, 1808;
Hiram Hunt, born September 2, 1801.

Alvah Hunt was also one of the soldier’s children and that name probably belonged in one of the mutilated places on the above list. The place of residence of Alvah Hunt in 1850 was Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York.

Mary Hunt, widow of William Hunt, was survived by the following children: Lucinda Casey, Sarah Wolcott, William Hunt, Hannah Travis and Alvah Hunt.
November 22, 1850, Lucinda Casey, daughter of William and Mary Hunt, while living in Nassau, New York, applied for pension which was due her mother on account of the Revolutionary War services of her father. She applied in behalf of herself and the other surviving children named above. The claim was allowed.

The following item of family data appears, also in the claim: "Abigail Roberts died September 21, 1806, aged seventy-six years one month and seven days."

In 1833, the soldier made reference to one William Roberts then residing in Troy, New York, his relationship to soldier's wife, Mary, not stated. At that time, reference was made, also, to one David Wolcott, living in Nassau, New York, his relationship to soldier's daughter, Sarah Wolcott, not given.

In 1833, Abigail Rose, sister of soldier's wife, Mary Hunt, was a resident of Stephens-town, New York, her age not given. She stated that she had two brothers who entered the army at the same time William Hunt enlisted, one of whom died in service. She did not state their names nor the name of her husband. She stated that when William Hunt enlisted, his wife, Mary, came back to her father's home where she remained until his service ended.

In 1850, Minor Roberts, aged seventy-seven years, brother of soldier's wife, Mary Hunt, was living in Nassau, New York.


Anna M. Lamson declares that she is the widow of Thomas Lamson, who enlisted in the summer of 1780 and served as a private with the Mass. Troops until Nov. 1780 (no officers given).

He enlisted in 1781 and served in Capt. John Cutler's Co. (length of service not stated.) He was a resident of Brookfield, Mass., when he entered the service and was present at the execution of Major Andre.

She was married to Thomas Lamson May 12, 1785, at Randolph, Vt. Her name before said marriage was Anna Martin. Town Clerk's office, Randolph, Vt. "Thomas Lamson and Anna his wife were married May 12, 1785. Thomas Lamson died April 5, 1830."

Jan. 17, 1843, Samuel Lamson of Windsor, Windsor Co., Vt., aged 75 years on Mar. 22, 1842, declares that Thomas Lamson, deceased, late of Randolph, Vt., was my brother and was more than 4 years older. In the summer of 1780 said Thomas Lamson enlisted at Brookfield, Mass., where he then resided and returned home in November 1780. Deponent "Recollects his return from the circumstance that my mother died the night before Thanksgiving and only a few days after his return, etc."

Feb. 20, 1843, Foster Lamson of Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., aged 45 years declares that he is the son of Thomas Lamson, late of Randolph and "I have often heard my father, his brother, Jonathan Lamson, served nearly all of the War of the Revolution."

No further family data on file.


He entered the Rev. Army March 1776 and served in the militia for a few weeks in N. Y., was discharged Dec. 25, and Dec. 27 enlisted for 3 years. June 1776 he enlisted and served (no officers stated) until Feb. 1777.

Feb. 6, 1777, he enlisted in New York State and served in Capt. Samuel Hait's Co., Col. Philip B. Bradley's 5th Conn. Regt.; was discharged Jan. 6, 1780. Later he enlisted and served until the spring of 1780 (no officers named) as a substitute.

Moses Webb was one of 7 brothers, all of whom served in the Rev. Army, the oldest was 35 years old and the youngest was 18 years at the time of enlistment, two brothers died in the service, killed at the battle of Germantown, one was wounded at the battle of White Plains and another one died with small pox (no names given). Moses Webb
was only one of the brothers living in 1821. In 1820 reference was made to John L. Webb (no relationship stated).

July 25, 1820 Moses Webb of Norwalk, Conn., aged 66 years, states that his wife Polly was 64 years old, his daughter, Ruth R. Webb is 28 years, reference was made to other children, their names not stated.

Moses Webb died Jan. 2, 1850 in Norwalk, Conn.


Abigail Webb declares that she is the widow of Moses Webb who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to Moses Webb April 12, 1825 in Norwalk, Conn., and her name before said marriage was Mrs. Abigail Jarvis.

Dec. 19, 1853, John Ellis, aged 86 years, of Norwalk, Conn., a Baptist Minister, was for 14 years the Pastor of the Baptist Church of Stamford, Conn., and April 2, 1825, married Moses Webb and Mrs. Abigail Jarvis at the home of said Moses Webb in Norwalk, Conn.

She died Dec. 12, 1854 “A.B.”

There are no further family data on file.


Judith Young declares that she is the widow of Robert Young, who was born in Prince William Co., Va.

He enlisted in 1775, served in the 2nd Va. Regt. until Jan. 1, 1777, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in Capt. Jesse Davis’ Company, 11th Va. Regt. and served until April 1779, then became a supernumerary Lieut. in the Va. line. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth.

She was married to Robert Young in Prince William Co., Va., May 18, 1780. Her maiden name was Judith Tebbs, dau. of Capt. William Tebbs.

Robert Young died May 4, 1790 (age not stated). Their children were: Thomas, Robert, Samuel Heath T. died prior to 1812, Willoughby Tebbs born 1790, Margaret Cooke, widow in her 56th year in 1844.

August 11, 1806 I do hereby certify that Robert Young enlisted in the 2nd Va. Regt. on Continental establishment in 1775 and served until he was appointed a Lieut. in the 11th Va. Regt. on Continental Establishment and became a supernumerary in 1778, after the battle of Monmouth, and was considered in service as a supernumerary officer until the close of the War. During the whole time he acted as Lieut. he was an officer in the Company which I commanded.” Signed Jesse Davis.

Mar. 31, 1832 Capt. Thomas Young declares that he was a Captain in the Va. state line during the Rev. War and served until Dec. 1781, his brother Robert Young was a Lieutenant in the 11th Va. Regt. Continental Establishment. Lieut. Robert Young entered the service as a Private in 1775, was commissioned later as a Lieut. and became supernumerary under the Act of Congress Nov. 1778 and remained in that situation until the close of the War. Said Robert Young died May 4, 1790. He left a widow and 5 children, one of whom died some years ago without issue, the other four are, Willoughby T., Thomas, Robert and Margaret Cooke. All of whom together with the widow reside in Ky.

Jan. 13, 1841 Hugh Brent, Sr. of Bourbon County, Ky. was born Jan. 18, 1773 and resided in Va. until the fall of 1789 when he removed to Ky. declares that his eldest sister (no name given) married Thomas Young the brother of said Robert Young who was in the Rev. War. Thomas Young went from Ky. to Va. in 1792 and returned with said Robert Young’s family. They settled in Mason County, Ky. etc.

Mar. 2, 1841, Mason County, Ky. William T. Tebbs (no relationship stated testifies in the case.)
### Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. Membership

**Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.**

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(Organized April 5, 1895)
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A State Director has charge of the work in each State
Total membership of Society...... around 10,000
Total number of Societies.............. 502
Latest National Number.............. 42,680

[ 770 ]
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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