Bow Front Console Table

a graceful Regency piece of mellowed swirled mahogany

Sometimes referred to as a “flip table,” this rare English import is unusually impressive to a connoisseur’s eye with its fine wood inlay, delicate armor metal trim, rich satinwood band on the top, every surface so carefully turned. Bearing a circa date of about 1820, this carefully preserved table is an example of exceptional furniture craftsmanship, $310.

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Fork and spoon set of sterling silver, shown actual size, $5.40 for the two pieces, tax included. Price includes the engraving of three initials and insured delivery anywhere in the United States.

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Official Jewelers and Stationers, N. S. Daughters of the American Revolution
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*Issued Monthly By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. FRANK L. NASON, National Chairman,
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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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. Julius Talmadge, president general, and others enjoy seeing a veteran patient listen to the Society's gift of the Wired Program Distribution Program at the Vaughan General Hospital at Hines, Illinois.
MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

DURING these late summer days I hope you are enjoying this brief lull in D.A.R. activities, though probably your thoughts go forward into your plans for the fall activities.

These are busy days at Headquarters, compiling the new Directory of Committees; the new Supplement to the Brochure; conferring with the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, as repairing, cleaning, and painting of our buildings go forward toward completion before the Board members gather in our own quarters once more; answering the voluminous correspondence and completing arrangements for our 1947 Congress.

Plans are being made for the expansion of our Press Relations work. An office is to be established in the Administration Building and from this office a Press Relations Digest will be sent to our mailing list every month and press releases will be mailed twice a month to every daily newspaper in the country. We hope to have the first copy to you by early fall.

All of this keeps you constantly in my thoughts, so it is a pleasure to chat with you in this informal way.

There are one or two things I would write about at this time and both concern our initials “D.A.R.” In the first place, let us never use the term “D.A.R.’s” (with the s at the end). This has been done erroneously quite often of late and it is so incorrect that it really seems unnecessary to allude to it. But in order that we may correct this whenever we hear it or read it, I am calling it to your mind.

When we say “D.A.R.’s”, it would imply, when interpreted, “Daughters of the American Revolution” and of course our Society commemorates only the American Revolution.

Then the second point is this. A Negro organization is now in the process of formation, calling itself the “Improved Daughters of the American Revolution.” The newspaper articles that have come to me bear the signature of a “Mr. Turner”, as organizer. I wonder why the word “Daughters” is used, if men, as well as women, are members. Of course, this organization is quite dissimilar to ours, in eligibility, purposes and ideals, as is another Society that came into being a few years ago that was called “D.A.R.” Upon investigation, it was found that the letters stood for “Descendants of the American Revolution” and the organization was quite different from our program in promoting Americanism and loyalty to our country. So I urge all of our members to form the habit of speaking of our Society as the “Daughters of the American Revolution” instead of using the initials “D.A.R.”

This is the thought I would leave with you as you formulate plans for the fall and with it go my hearty good wishes and love.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

May E. Talmadge
President General,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE influence of that Great Lady of Early America, Mrs. James Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, affectionately spoken of as Dolly Madison, has come down the centuries in regard to protocol and customs at the White House, the home of the presidents of the United States.

Mrs. Madison was the good right hand in social matters of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States when her husband was Secretary of State and she was called to act as the White House hostess, so to speak, when Jefferson's daughters were not there.

Mrs. John Adams, wife of the second president, spent little time at the White House and it was not even completely finished and Thomas Jefferson was a widower with two daughters who had family interests, not entirely centered at the White House, so it is almost proper to state that the procedures and customs which have been a guide to the chatelaines of the White House ever since were really inaugurated by Dolly Madison. Despite her Quaker faith she had a gay, discriminating sense and impeccable taste in things social.

This discrimination and taste and sense of noblesse oblige of this early American wife of statesman and social leader is evidenced in many social customs still in existence at the White House. It took a real insight into the social needs of the future for the Dolly Madison of that day to strike such a friendly democratic note still fraught with dignity that has come down from her day to this one.

From the very day that the "little great man", as Madison was affectionately called, took his place in the White House Mrs. Madison made sartorial and social precedents. Could she come back in this era her dress on that inaugural day would be considered as appropriate and tasteful as it was then and in keeping with democratic ideals as well.

Delving through the comments of that day as contained in letters and clippings it is a satisfaction to learn that this costume met the approval of that uncom- promising jury of any generation, her women associates. She wore a plain cambric dress, and cambric was considered an elegant material in those days. The skirt was cut with a long train because trains were dignified and proper for formal occasions and she must make due respect to the honors that were hers. It was made plain around the neck, a departure from the demure kerchief of the Quakeress. She evidently was an advocate of one of the first sartorial rules of the smartly dressed women of today, that a plain dress demands something quite striking in millinery, for history tells us that she wore a very beautiful bonnet of purple velvet and white satin with white plumes.

Mrs. Madison stood with her husband just as the president's wife does today to receive guests, quite a departure from the usual receptions.

Elegance was the keynote of the costume of Mrs. Madison at the first inaugural ball for she wore a gown of pale buff velvet with a long train and with that innate taste she displayed so often, it was devoid of trimming so that the effect of the marvelous fabric be unmarred. Just as in this day the state gowns of First Ladies that linger most in the memory are those that depend on richness of material for their elegance. There have been times through the years that head-dresses as worn by Dolly Madison seemed quaint. The many head decorations worn by matrons and maids these days make us think of those of Mistress Dolly as the harbinger of a style that has ridden the crests of the waves for generations and only been eclipsed for short periods.

Her head-dress for the Inaugural Ball was sent from Paris we are told and probably caused some behind-the-hand whispers by the early advocates of "made in America" articles and styles.

Any way it must have looked intriguing crowning the soft curly hair and whimsically beautiful face of Mrs. Madison.

It was made of the same velvet as the gown and trimmed with white satin (real silk satin—the dream of a modern woman) and surmounted with two birds of Paradise plumes.
Then as now pearls played an important part in the formal toilette of fair ladies and Dolly Madison wore to this inaugural ball a pearl necklace, earrings and bracelets.

Her regime in the White House began under the most auspicious circumstances of course for she had acted as hostess so often for Thomas Jefferson, and presiding as chatelaine of the home of Secretary of State, she knew all the shoals of social and official currents of the new capital. She set many fashion fads of that day and established social precedents galore, as might be expected, as she was something of a path finder in such things.

While Mrs. Madison had never been abroad she had weathered the social storms in official Philadelphia, which would make important chapters of early American history alone.

At the Philadelphia capital such problems as to just how the presidents and their wives should be addressed and spoken of and who and when they should receive and a number of such questions of protocol with all shades of opinion were still being debated.

There is a social bureau at the White House today; a division of protocol at the State Department on which the First Lady may call for direction and service and one or more social secretaries of the First Lady.

But Dolly Madison also had assistance in the regulation of the procedures of the President’s House as the White House was called in those days. For she enlisted the services of Jean Pierre Sioussat as master of ceremonies. This Frenchman had been born in Paris in 1781 and escaped the dangers of the “Terror” by coming to this country. He formed part of a company that drifted to Washington. For a time he was employed at the British Ministry in Washington, where he made a good impression with his imposing elegance of appearance, deportment and erudition and powers of conversation.

It was Thomas Jefferson who first took advantage of, the talents of this Frenchman and appointed him to the then most important post of doorkeeper. It was in this position that the Frenchman often had to consult with Mrs. Madison when she acted as hostess for President Jefferson and no doubt they spent some time talking about things they would like to change or inaugurate in the social procedures of the President’s House. As First Lady Mrs. Madison entrusted M. Sioussat with many social problems.

Graciousness and hospitality marked the Madison administration. The January first reception, already an established custom for the new nation, were continued as were those on Independence Day, July 4th.

July 4th, Independence Day, was the high gala day in early America and therefore the very first Independence day of the Madison administration was festive indeed. All the more so since the guests could stroll in the grounds, lovely then as now with roses and shrubbery.

Of course the most luminous pages in the life and accomplishments of Dolly Madison center about those dark days of the War of 1812 and the occupation of Washington by the British in 1814.

Those who pause before the huge painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart in the East Room of the White House in these days invariably pay tribute in their minds at least to that First Lady of Early United States who paused in her flight from the invading British to direct the cutting of the painting from the frame and then took it with that historic small red trunk filled with precious archives of the nation to safety in Virginia.

After several days the British left Washington and the President and Mrs. Madison returned. But the President’s House was in ashes. So the famous old Octagon House became the social center of the nation as the home of the President and Mrs. Madison and is now one of the best preserved of the historic old houses in Washington.

Mrs. Madison had much to do and say in the plans for the restoration of the President’s House before the end of Madison’s term in 1817. She retired with Madison to the stately Montpelier, in Virginia.

In 1836 James Madison died at Montpelier and Mrs. Madison returned to Washington within the year.

Those who would preserve historic spots in Washington hope most earnestly that the march of time will not put the finger of destruction on the old house, now part of the Cosmos Club on Lafayette Square, within view of the White House. For there
Dolly Madison established herself and lived until her death.

Her house was the center of society, and few people paid court at the White House without crossing the park to also pay homage to the grand old lady who held such supreme sway over Washington’s social and political life until the day of her death. Congress conferred on her the franking privilege and voted her a seat on the floor of the Senate a unique honor which, it is said, has never been conferred on any other president’s widow.

Her Fourth of July Independence Day receptions were gala events and society, officialdom and the diplomatic corps came to pay homage so that her functions rivaled in brilliancy those at the President’s House.

Distinguished foreigners who came to Washington always paid their calls on Mrs. Madison.

When this grand old lady of early America died July 12th, 1849, at the age of eighty-two, a public holiday was proclaimed for her funeral. This funeral is one of the many important and vivid entries in the records of old St. John’s Church, Lafayette Square within a stone’s throw of the Dolly Madison House. It was attended by a vast concourse of people many of whom could not get in the church but crowded the churchyard and Lafayette Square.

The young girlhood and romance of this great American woman is always fascinating to relate or read. She first saw the light of day in the home of her parents, John and Mary Coles Payne, Virginians then living in North Carolina, May 20th, 1772. When Dorothy was a tiny girl her parents joined the Society of Friends or Quakers. She was reared in the gentle tenets of the faith, dressed in its sombre garb and taught the simplicity of spirit and unworldliness which characterized these people. The Paynes were gentlefolk and did not neglect the training in social graces notwithstanding their membership in the Society of Friends. This, of course, stood her in good stead in later years when she was called upon to preside at state functions at the President’s House.

The quaint bonnet of the Friends could not hide her sparkling eyes and perfectly rounded features from the admiring gaze of young acquaintances. When the family moved to Philadelphia and Dolly was blossoming into young girlhood many an admiring glance was sent from the men’s section of the Quaker Meeting House to demure Dolly. One of these admirers was John Todd, a rising young Lawyer and Quaker. A romance sprang up and they were married.

This first marriage of the girl who was going to write her name so brilliantly in American history was short lived for John Todd died. The young widow was only twenty-three years old and her son just an infant.

One day a friend took Dolly Todd to a session of the United States Congress. Young James Madison was seated in his place with the Virginia delegation when he saw the beautiful face of Dolly Payne Todd for the first time.

She had been a widow less than a year when Madison won her hand. Dolly’s younger sister Lucy had married one of the Washingtons, George Steptoe Washington and was living at “Harewood”, Jefferson County, Virginia, now still owned by the Washington family.

It was in the beautifully proportioned paneled drawing room of this house that Dolly Payne Todd became the wife of James Madison.

She became popular in the social set in Philadelphia and at Montpelier the Country home of Mr. Madison, where they lived during the recesses of Congress. After Mr. Madison’s resignation from Congress they returned to Montpelier and lived the simple happy lives of well-bred Virginians until 1801, when Mr. Madison accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State from Thomas Jefferson, the first step in becoming President.
From the Boston Tea Party Ship in 1773, Thomas Howland, London clock maker, embarked into American clock history. In Connecticut, he established himself to make grandfather clocks and soon his prestige attracted many apprentices, including Eli Terry, one of the triumvirate of Connecticut clock makers: Terry, Thomas and Jerome.

Terry's career began with grandfather clocks and later he perfected a shelf-clock with "Pillar Scroll Top Case," available at a price so reasonable it told the time for almost every small home and farm house. In 1793 he was using hand methods but by 1800 a nearby stream was converted into power to drive his tools—the first American clock factory. To Terry was also granted, in 1797, for "an improvement," the first American patent relating to clocks.

From the early 19th century to about the time of the Civil War, Connecticut was first in American clock manufacture and in some sections of the State they replaced specie. For a house, Terry paid 100 shelf-clockworks!

Massachusetts was second in clock production but to her belonged perhaps the greatest of all American clock makers, Simon Willard. When a boy of twelve, he is thought to have been apprenticed to an English maker and at thirteen, to have achieved a clock surpassing those of his employer. As he lived to round out his ninety-fifth year, retiring at eighty-six, his famous timekeepers kept, for him, many passing hours.

The skill of Willard produced every contemporary type of clock from town, astronomical and grandfather to his own most individual contributions—the shelf-clock (in the old days sometimes called "half clocks"), and the banjo. Willard shelf-clocks, made by 1790 (prior to Terry's), differed from those of Terry in both works and design. Brass works were used by Willard in preference to Terry's inexpensive wooden ones. The Willard design of two structural units resembled, in miniature, the hood and base of a grandfather clock (omitting the waist), while Terry's was fundamentally one unit, subdivided decoratively by one or two sections of variously ornamented glass. (In passing, it is of interest to note that both Willard and Terry, in their early business careers, going out with horseback loads of works, peddled them from door to door.)

Although wall-clocks, similar to shelf-clocks and seemingly the derivation of the latter, are included among Willard's 18th century pieces, we know him best for the banjo, the queen of wall-clocks. The pseudonym, suggested by the general contour, was not used by Willard, who took out a patent for his "timepiece," dated February 8, 1802, "signed by Thomas Jefferson, President: James Madison, Secretary of State and Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General." The banjo clock, to which 150 years of scientific progress have added no greater perfection, immediately won the large measure of popularity it still enjoys.

In our Nation's heart, Willard's clock in Statu-
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, at the start of the Revolution, included what now forms Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata, Mifflin, and Perry Counties. It was made up of twenty-two townships. A large portion of the settlers were of Scotch-Irish origin. Consequently, this county was one of the strong rallying points for support of the Revolutionary cause. Much of the land to the west of the county was subject to Indian attacks. Cumberland supplied men who fought against the British on the east and who fought against the Indians on the west. The descendants of these Revolutionary patriots live in all parts of the United States.

At the start of the war in 1775, a number of companies and regiments were raised which were composed of volunteers. These were sent to New England, to Quebec, and to other parts of the colonies. As the war progressed, it became apparent that sufficient volunteers could not be obtained to ensure the success of the war. Consequently, it was found necessary to draft all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 53. These men were organized into the militia, "associators." Historians have often neglected to write up this phase of the Revolution. Cumberland County was organized into eight battalions of militia. Each battalion, in turn, was organized into eight companies. The average size of the company was about fifty men. This means that about 3200 men of the county served in the militia during the period 1777 to 1783. These companies were sent against both the British and the Indians. A number of the men lost their lives in engagements in the Philadelphia area. It was continually necessary to man the forts on the frontier against Indian attacks. The Mifflin County Battalion sent four companies on tours against the British and companies thirteen times on tours against the Indians. Since the men in the militia had to run their farms, it was not possible to send all of a battalion out at one time. No more than two companies were in service at any one time, and each period of service was for two months. This enabled some of the men to stay home and protect the settlers against possible attack and to carry on the farming.

Cumberland County was organized under the leadership of a lieutenant. He had as his helpers sub-lieutenants, which represented various parts of the county. The militia was organized in the spring and summer of 1777 and by July 31 the organization was complete. The principal lieutenant for the period from 1777 to 1780 was John Carothers, although James Galbraith is also listed. In 1779 and 1780 James Dunlap and Abraham Smith are listed. The sub-lieutenants were James McDowell, James Gregory, George Sharp, Benjamin Blythe, John Harris, and George Stewart. They were responsible for seeing that the militia were organized, that they drilled, and that they were sent out to protect the settlers. The lieutenant and sub-lieutenant handled the financial
matters. They collected fines from delinquent militia men, paid men for recruiting, paid for arms needed, gave pensions to disabled soldiers or their widows, and bought provisions. Other items included payment for rounding up of deserters, caring for British prisoners, and ordering the militia to march. In May, 1780, the militia was reorganized. The numbers of the battalions were changed, as well as some of the captains. Each company was divided into eight classes and only one or two classes in a battalion were called out at a time. In the 1780 organization each battalion was headed by a sub-lieutenant rather than a colonel as in 1777.

The complete roll of officers and privates is available and is found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 6. The accounts of the sub-lieutenants are in Series 3, Volume 6. By checking the roll of men with the Cumberland County assessments (Series 3, Volume 20), it is possible to tell the locality from which each battalion came. The following map shows the organization of the battalions in 1777.

Each battalion had as officers a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. Each company had as officers a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and ensign. The first battalion was from Hopewell, Fannet, Newton, and Lurgan Townships, now western Cumberland and northern Franklin Counties. This was the sixth in 1780. The second battalion was from West Pennsborough, Carlisle, and a part of Middleton.

This is now in central Cumberland County. The number was not changed in 1780. The third battalion included East Pennsborough, Allen, and a part of Middleton Township, now eastern Cumberland. It retained the same number in 1780. The fourth battalion was from what is now Juniata County, then Milford, Lack, Fermánagh, and Greenwood Townships. The numbers changed to the seventh in 1780. The fifth battalion represented what is now Mifflin County, then Derry and Armagh Townships. It was the eighth in 1780. The sixth battalion was from central Franklin County—Letterkenny, Peters, and Hamilton Townships. It became the fourth in 1780. The seventh battalion in 1777 was composed of men from Rye, Toboyne, and Tyrone Townships, now Perry County. The number was changed to the fifth, three years later. The eighth (later the first) battalion was from what is now southern Franklin County, then Washington, Antrim, and Guilford Townships. In this Scotch-Irish county relatively few given names were used. Of the officers listed below, 21% were named John, 17% James, 13% William, 8% Samuel, 7% Thomas, and 5% Robert.

The following list shows the battalion officers and the captain for each company in the eighth battalions as organized in 1777 and in 1780. After the name of each officer in parentheses is given a letter indicating the probable township residence of the officer so far as can be ascertained from the tax records.

### NORTHERN FRANKLIN AND WESTERN CUMBERLAND

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<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Captain</th>
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<td>Fannet</td>
<td>Samuel Finton (N)</td>
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<td>Hopewell</td>
<td>William Moorehead (H)</td>
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<td>Lurgan</td>
<td>Alexander Peebles (H)</td>
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<td>Newton</td>
<td>Isaac Miller (L)</td>
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### CENTRAL CUMBERLAND

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<tr>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>John Davis (C)</td>
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<td>Middleton (part)</td>
<td>Thomas Buchanan (C)</td>
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<tr>
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### Company Captains

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<tr>
<th>Company</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matthew Gregg (M)</td>
<td>William Moore (M)</td>
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<td>Thomas Kennedy (W)</td>
<td>James McFarlane (W)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Donaldson (W)</td>
<td>James Douglass (M)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andrew McKee (C)</td>
<td>John Carothers (W)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William McClure (W)</td>
<td>James Irvine (M)</td>
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<td>John Creigh (C)</td>
<td>Asa Hill (C)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walter Denny (W)</td>
<td>William Donaldson (W)</td>
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<td>Charles Leeper (W)</td>
<td>John Jordan (C)</td>
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### EASTERN CUMBERLAND

**Third Battalion (1777)**
- **Col.**—William Chambers (M)
- **Lt. Col.**—David Bell (E)
- **Major**—Samuel Irvine (M)

**Third Battalion (1780)**
- **SubLt.**—John Trindle (E)
- **Lt. Col.**—Samuel Irvine (M)
- **Major**—John McDonald (E)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Captain</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Mateer (A)</td>
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<td>Robert Sanderson (M)</td>
<td>David White (M)</td>
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### JUNIATA

**Fourth Battalion (1777)**
- **Col.**—Samuel Lyon (M)
- **Lt. Col.**—Thomas Turbet (M)
- **Major**—Robert Taylor (M)

**Seventh Battalion (1780)**
- **SubLt.**—Thomas Turbet (M)
- **Lt. Col.**—James Purdy (F)
- **Major**—John Elliot (M)

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<td>John Williams (M)</td>
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<td>John Hamilton (M)</td>
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<td>Robert McTear (F)</td>
<td>James Horrel (M)</td>
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### MIFFLIN

**Fifth Battalion (1777)**
- **Col.**—Arthur Buchanan (D)
- **Lt. Col.**—Alexander Brown (A)
- **Major**—Alexander McIlhatten (D)

**Eighth Battalion (1780)**
- **SubLt.**—Arthur Buchanan (D)
- **Lt. Col.**—Alexander Brown (A)
- **Major**—Alexander McIlhatten (D)

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<td>Robert Means (D)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Bell (D)</td>
<td>William Wilson (A)</td>
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### CENTRAL FRANKLIN

**Sixth Battalion (1777)**
- **Col.**—Samuel Culbertson (L)
- **Lt. Col.**—John Work (P)
- **Major**—James McCammon (L)

**Fourth Battalion (1780)**
- **SubLt.**—James McDowell (P)
- **Lt. Col.**—Samuel Culbertson (L)
- **Major**—James McCammon (L)
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<td>George Crawford (P)</td>
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<td>Patrick Jack (H)</td>
<td>Samuel Patton (H)</td>
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<td>William Huston (P)</td>
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<td>Robert McCoy (P)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>John McConnel (L)</td>
<td>Walter McKinney (P)</td>
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**PERRY**

Rye (R), Toboyne (To), Tyrone (Ty)

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<td>4 William Blain (To)</td>
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<td>6 Edward Graham (R)</td>
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<td>7 John Buchanan (Ty)</td>
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<td>8 Thomas Clark (To)</td>
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<td>Major—William Sanderson (Ty)</td>
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<td>1 James Fisher (Ty)</td>
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<td>2 Samuel Lemon (To)</td>
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<td>7 William Black (Ty)</td>
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<td>8 John Neilson (To)</td>
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**SOUTHERN FRANKLIN**

Antrim (A), Guilford (G), Washington (formed 1779) (W)

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<td>Major—John Johnston (A)</td>
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<td>1 Samuel Royer (W)</td>
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<td>2 John Jack (A)</td>
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<td>3 James Poe (A)</td>
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<td>4 William Long (G).</td>
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<td>7 William Finley (W)</td>
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<td>Major—John Jack (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Daniel Clapsider (W)</td>
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<td>4 Conrad Snider (G)</td>
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<td>5 John Stitt (W)</td>
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<td>7 John Woods (A)</td>
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<td>8 Thomas Gibson (A)</td>
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GREETINGS, JUNIOR DAUGHTERS:

THIS article is being composed in Reading, Penna., to be delivered in Washington, D. C., by July 10th (please note that the tenth of the month is the new deadline), for the September issue.

Reading is not only a city of beautiful homes but many of them seem to be peopled with DAR members. A very active Junior Group flourishes here, as I learned while lunching with Josephine (Mrs. Lyle F.) Hilton, the new chairman and Grace Ludwig, retiring chairman. They are both enthusiastic workers and Josephine, with another delegate, attended the Assembly in Atlantic City. Delegates are also sent to State Conventions and to the Mid-Atlantic Junior Meetings. All thru this part of the country we hear much about this Mid-Atlantic Meeting. May we have more of these sectional gatherings which knit our organization closer together. The old song "The More We Get Together" is a good one.

It was good to learn that Reading Junior teas, card parties, antique and rummage sales net good profits that aid the fine projects of Junior Assembly. During the war their thirty-five members worked diligently on Buddy Bags, scrap-books and other projects necessary then. Lately they have returned to programmes for their meetings, programmes of historic interest: those valuable lessons taught by the life stories of the builders of our great Republic. To keep in mind the history of our hard-won liberty is to make its value more precious to us today.

A very fine report has come from Lila Randall, Chairman, and Elsie Relyea, Co-chairman, of the Junior Group of Kingston, N. Y. It concerns their effort in Crippled Children's work in connection with the County Orthopedic Nurse of New York State's Health Department. These Juniors staff the Crippled Children's Clinic with two clerical workers, for four or five clinics each year. They have a fund available to use for needy children for special shoes, splints, X-rays, etc. The establishment of a loan closet with adjustable crutches and other needs and also of sending two crippled children to summer camps rounds out this commendable project wonderfully.

It is important that attention be brought to the discontinuance of the Buddy Bag Project, Junior Motor Service and Red Cross, as Junior Assembly projects. It was so decided at Atlantic City. This does not mean that Juniors will cease working for the Red Cross but most members accept this duty anyhow and understand its need. Also if those groups having material wish to make more of the Buddy Bags for the hospitals as a local project that is all right but there will be no National chairman now.

While in New York it was a pleasure to confer with our "Aunt" Helen Pouch, Mrs. E. F. Madden, State Radio Chairman and Mrs. Myrtle Lewis, National Radio Adviser. They all hold affection for our Junior Groups and I am happy to extend their good wishes to one and all.

And now, on to Washington.
Cheerily,

VORA MAUD SMITH,  
Chairman, Junior Articles.

Radio

As we start another year of D. A. R. activity let us look ahead and plan to call attention to our patriotic days and the heritage we have. It is the special duty of the D. A. R. to show appreciation of these historical days and the value of their public observance. In this month of September comes Constitution Day on September 17th. If you can arrange with your radio station to have some able speaker talk about the Constitution that will be fine. But almost any Chapter can send a "spot announcement" to the local news broadcaster on the radio station for him to read that day. It might be something like the following:

Our traffic lights have vital significance and we observe them:—a red light means STOP; and a green light means GO. Our patriotic days also have a deep significance which we should observe. Today (September 17) is the 159th anniversary of the
adoption of the Constitution by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, September 17, 1787. We should be very grateful for this Constitution which gives us the very best form of government in the whole world. As a fitting sign of our appreciation ———— Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, suggests that the Flag be displayed at every home.

The Preamble to the Constitution reads: —“We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

It is also fitting that attention be called on September 6 to the birthday of Gen. Lafayette who came over from France and gave such valuable help in the American Revolution. It is especially fitting because of our interest in France today, to mention the aid which the French gave us in those trying days. When on a visit to this country Lafayette said these prophetic words: “The welfare of the whole world is bound up with the welfare of America.”

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD
(Mrs. George Howard),
National Chairman.

Filing and Lending Bureau

THE long awaited new catalogue of the National Filing and Lending Bureau has been printed and is now available at 25 cents per copy. The catalogue is well worth this small investment and it is hoped all chapters will order copies for their files. It contains the titles of approximately 5000 papers, suitable for programs, reference or home reading. Suggestions for use of the Bureau are included, also rules for borrowing papers and instructions for submission of manuscripts.

In this brief article it is impossible to give even a bare outline of the contents of the catalogue but it may be mentioned that among the interesting subjects are those relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, the settlement, development and preservation of our great country, Colonial homes and their furnishings, the manners, customs, industries and occupations of our forefathers. Included are topics pertaining to citizenship and its highest ideals, biographical sketches and stories of distinguished men and women, articles on the Constitution and on the various branches of our government. Papers on the activities of women in all periods of our Nation’s history are catalogued and material concerning our National Society, its buildings, Founders, history and achievements and sketches of all our Presidents General are listed under proper headings.

Before the classification and compilation of the new catalogue was commenced, it was necessary to review all the papers included in the Bureau. The Reviewing Committee, with Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin as Chairman, worked faithfully for many months, giving time and effort freely to the task. Highest praise is due Mrs. Hamblin and her committee for this outstanding service and likewise due Mrs. Ida E. MacWhorter, efficient secretary of the Bureau, who prepared and typed the manuscript of the catalogue for the printer and read and corrected the proofs. To all who had a part in this splendid work, the National Chairman wishes to extend her sincere thanks and appreciation.

During the years since it was established, the National Filing and Lending Bureau has grown from a collection of a few manuscripts to a great library of patriotic, historical and educational material which may be borrowed by chapters and individual members of our Society. Wider publicity regarding the wealth of excellent program material in the Bureau is greatly needed and if the catalogue could be in the hands of every regent and chapter chairman of the committee, the activity and usefulness of the Bureau would be increased beyond measure. Chapter regents are urged to order the catalogue and keep it on file for reference when preparing their programs for the year. Please send all orders to the Filing and Lending Bureau at National headquarters in Washington, D. C., making checks and money orders payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Minnie Reid French
(Mrs. David E. French),
National Chairman.
TWO more States—Pennsylvania and Tennessee—have inaugurated State D.A.R. News publications. Pennsylvania has inaugurated a State D.A.R. Bulletin. It is being issued quarterly and will be devoted to the activities of the Society—both state and national. If the first issue is any criterion, this publication will take its place among the Society's very fine state publications.

The Tennessee D.A.R. News was first authorized in November, 1941, but because of war conditions the inauguration of this bulletin was postponed. It is being issued quarterly, the first number appeared shortly after the inauguration of the Pennsylvania publication.

In Ohio, a four-column publication of over 20 pages, The Ohio D.A.R. News, is published ten months a year. In Texas, a six-page Press Relations Committee Bulletin, three-columns wide, is issued twice a year. In Michigan, a printed News Letter of 20 pages or more is published in booklet form by the State Society at regular intervals. Kansas has a six-page Regent's Bulletin in pamphlet form issued regularly, and South Carolina has a 16-page Fall Bulletin. Indiana also has a news bulletin of real merit containing messages of the moment from state officers and chairmen. Maine publishes The News in mimeograph form.

These publications remind one of the fact that D.A.R. publicity is not only for those outside of the organization but for the members within our Society as well. That good effective publicity is valuable for the Society scarcely needs amplification. It promotes good will and a better understanding on the part of the public in general and unquestionably it acts as a spur to membership. Chapters that obtain the best publicity are those that grow the fastest and attract desirable members. The more the public knows about the educational, patriotic and humanitarian aims and achievements of the Society, the more favorable will be its response.

But it is equally desirable and equally necessary for the members themselves to know about these things if they are to maintain their enthusiasm and take their part in bringing them to fruition. It was surprising, even during the war years, when the D.A.R. war projects were so much publicized, that many members of the Society did not seem to be fully informed of what the D.A.R. was doing along such lines.

Herein lies the value of such state publications as are now being issued in Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana and South Carolina. The form they take has been carefully studied to meet the needs and requirements of the individual state and the information they give about national and state projects and conferences and the endeavors of chapters and their committees is invaluable. They tend to foster a greater interest within the Society. They serve to spur the individual chapter to greater achievement. They inform the individual member of just what is taking place in the State D.A.R., as well as in the National Society, and they are of such value that in most cases they are retained for future use and reference. Massachusetts has a mimeographed news sheet which is soon to be enlarged into a regular news bulletin.

States that do not maintain such publications may wish to consider the feasibility of so doing. Besides the States already mentioned, some others have published occasionally something along these lines but so far as the writer knows, the ten States named above are the only ones to issue publications of this character at regular intervals.

Congratulations to those who have so honored their State D.A.R. with these noteworthy achievements which are the latest addition to the publications within our press relations family. The Pennsylvania D.A.R. Bulletin is a 12-page double column, printed publication in booklet form, replete with many messages of inspiration and plans for accomplishment. It is attractively illustrated with photographs of several state officers and a sketch of the Valley Forge Bell Tower. The Tennessee D.A.R. News is a four-page three-column publication in newspaper style, containing both national and state D.A.R. news and inspiring letters and messages from State and National officers.

Which will be the next state to follow these examples?

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,
National Chairman, Press Relations.
Junior American Citizens Committee

BIRTHDAYS IN SEPTEMBER


EVENTS
3—First Peace Treaty with England (1783).
5—First Continental Congress (1776).
14—Star Spangled Banner (1814).
17—Constitution Day (1787).
25—Bill of Rights (1791).

Driving home to Texas from Continental Congress, in Atlantic City, I passed school after County school and at each one I wondered if the State or Chapter Chairmen had contacted them about organizing J. A. C. clubs. They are the ones that are so enthusiastic over the clubs and the County Superintendents are eager to have them established. So this coming year try to place clubs in everyone of your County schools as well as your city schools. Strive to keep alive the old clubs as well as organize new ones.

One teacher from the hill country in Virginia wrote the following that typifies what our J. A. C. clubs are doing. “We started off the year with a community rally and invited all past and present J. A. C. to attend. Two of our J. A. C. were home on furlough from the army and each gave a talk. One told of camp life and all the training it took to make a soldier; the other one had been overseas for 26 months and talked of the countries in which he had fought. He explained what his campaign ribbons meant and he had won 5 battle stars and been decorated for bravery by General Patton but with all his ribbons and medal he wore his little J. A. C. pin. He had carried it everywhere and called it his ‘Little Buddy,’ said he often looked at it and longed to be back in the little mountain school house where he had first learned what it meant to be a good citizen of the best country in the world. He urged them to learn all they could about their country and ended by saying that he hoped none of them would have to find out, as he had, how wonderful America was for he had not really realized it until he had seen the others.”

From Maine comes the interesting news that the winner of the first prize for the best poem, in the National contest, was won by the Governor’s daughter, Katherine Hildreth, and that poem will close this article.

Maine gave five prizes in its State contest and had all five children come to the House of Representatives in Augusta, to receive their awards when the State Conference met there in March. It was a very impressive occasion for the children and afterwards Mrs. Hildreth entertained them at Blaine House, the Governor’s Mansion. That will be a memory that will remain with them all through life.

How I wish that every school with J. A. C. clubs could have one of the Study Guide books, that I showed you at Congress, for reference and instruction. They are a wonderful help so if you want them write me for details.

J. A. C.

BY KATHERINE HILDRETH

You should all come to the J. A. C.
And you would learn a lot,
Because we can all there discuss
The things that we are taught.

They tell us there that the D. A. R.
Was always our mother true;
They helped to make our country fine
And expect the same of you.

We should all serve our Country well
And keep it strong and free;
This surely is a great big task
And it’s up to you and me.

So come and join the J. A. C.
If you want to do your part:
They want us all who’er we be
If we have a brave, true heart.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS
(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers),
National Chairman.
News Items

Golden Jubilee of Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris, Kentucky

JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Paris, Ky., celebrated its fiftieth birthday on July the 15th, 1946, 3 o'clock, at the beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Henry S. Caywood in North Middletown, Bourbon County. The hostesses were members of the Caywood family, Mrs. Patsy Rice Caywood, Mrs. Elizabeth Caywood Prewitt, Mrs. Mary Desha Miles and Patsy Prewitt, all near relatives of the founder of the National Society, D.A.R., Miss Mary Desha. One hundred and twenty-five members and guests enjoyed the delightful occasion. The Regent, Mrs. Ireland Davis presided, Mrs. James A. Orr led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Mrs. William Collier, Chaplain offered the prayer. Miss Blanche Lilleston, past State Vice Regent and the first President of the Kentucky Society Officers Club of the D.A.R. gave a talk on Miss Mary Desha, who was born and reared in Kentucky and was the First Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., besides being one of the Founders of the organization. She emphasized the vision of the four Founders and that today the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is the greatest patriotic organization in the world.

Mrs. James Morrow Richards told of Jemima Suggett Johnson, the heroine of Bryan Station siege, for whom the Chapter is named. It was Jemima who led the women to the spring at the foot of the hill, when the enemy and savage Indians were concealed in the underbrush and carried water into the Fort. Thus the men were able to hold the Fort until reinforcements came out from Lexington.

Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Past Historian General gave a history of the Chapter and she placed emphasis upon the early meetings from July 15th, 1896 to 1900, then just touching upon the high points thereafter. The historic Charter of the Chapter which has been framed all these years was taken from the Museum in Duncan Tavern at Paris to the Caywood home, and hung on the wall, and a handsome arrangement of golden hemerocallises was placed on the antique table beneath it. The gavel was used which was presented to the Chapter at the first large entertainment given in honor of the Chapter by the hostess, Mrs. Frances Conn Clay, (Mrs. Thomas Henry Clay) at her country home “The Heights,” on October 20th, 1896.

Mrs. Clay was appointed the first delegate to a Continental Congress and she attended the Congress held in Washington on February the 22nd, 1897. Mrs. Clay’s Scrapbook was exhibited and the engraved invitation and the publicity notices of her entertainment for the Chapter created much interest.

A report was given of the Chapter’s growth taken from the Registrar’s records. In all there have been 397 names enrolled, 96 deaths reported and 111 either transferred or resigned and the membership of the Chapter to date is 190. There are 15 names written upon the Charter. The organizing Regent was Miss Emma Payne Scott and the Chaplain was Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, a cousin of Mary Desha. They met monthly from the very beginning and during the first year the Chapter contributed to three hospitals, Fort Thomas, Chickamauga and Fort Hamilton. A book committee was functioning and books were being bought to be used for reference.

The Chapter has had an outstanding record thru the years and many wonderful activities have been participated in. The splendid bronze tablet on the side of the Bourbon County Court House bears the name of every Revolutionary soldier buried in the county, placed there by the Chapter. The State Headquarters of the Kentucky Society, D.A.R. which is Duncan Tavern, a very remarkable restoration of a grand historic building, is something the Chapter has enjoyed in sharing the establishment of.

The hospitality of the Caywood home was delightful and after the program, the cutting of a very large three tiered birthday cake which was handsomely decorated with white icing and golden decorations was the center of attraction.

Mrs. Wallis closed her remarks by saying, “My friends, with all the splendid achievements of patriotic and public service
rendered in time of peace and in time of war, the golden period is not behind us to mock us, but just ahead, beckoning us onward to larger and better things. These are tremendous days! In fact, this very hour the destiny of the whole world is being set. Our world has fallen among thieves. She has been robbed and stripped of her raiment and left bleeding. The D.A.R. are her good Samaritans, and the freedom we enjoy is a sacred trust, that must be enriched with each succeeding generation. This privilege is our National Heritage. Great days are ahead for our lovely Jemima Johnson Chapter."

NANNINE CLAY WALLIS.

Potomac Valley Chapter, Keyser, W. Va., Celebrates Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary

NAMED for the beautiful valley in which it is located, Potomac Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, June thirteenth, with a dinner party at the New Century Hotel, Romney, West Virginia.

Fifty-two members and guests attended this historical occasion. Our able regent, Miss Lilly B. Wagoner, presided.

The tables were exquisitely decorated with roses, silver candelabra, holding blue and white taper candles. A feature of the party was a three tier anniversary cake, white frosting, bearing the lettering 1921-1946 in blue.

Mrs. William MacDonald, organizing regent of the chapter, cut the first piece of the cake. Ice cream, in miniature forms of George and Martha Washington, was served.

Twelve charter members and four past chapter regents were present. Bringing congratulatory messages, it was an honor to have as our guests:

Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice President General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, National Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, State Regent of West Virginia; and Mrs. Lena Bowly, member of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Mrs. MacDonald gave a brief history of the formation of the chapter. The outstanding accomplishment being the restoration of Fort Ashby, only remaining Indian fort left standing east of the Mississippi River, and ordered built by George Washington in 1765. Potomac Valley Chapter has reason to be very proud of its record, and with the singing of our national anthem an evening of precious memories, came to a close.

MRS. ELSIE HOFFMAN WRIGHT, General Chairman.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, Va.

ON February 19th, 1946 Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, Virginia, met at Mrs. Stuart Campbell's home "Loretto" to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. It was here that the Chapter was organized fifty years ago by the organizing Regent, Mrs. Ellen Brown Stuart and it gave an added thrill to the assembled daughters on the anniversary occasion to call this to mind. It was a pleasure to the chapter members to have present for the social hour the Wilderness Road Chapter. As a part of the program Hon. Stuart B. Campbell wrote his boyish recollections of the first day meeting, February 19th, 1896. This was read by his daughter, Martha Susan Campbell Flinn (Mrs. Richard Flinn), a great granddaugh-
every chapter today but when called upon to contribute something to Memorial Continental Hall, we find this small chapter just a little over a year old planning an entertainment to raise money for this worthy cause. This was the chapter’s first endorsement of national work. Ten years later state work received the same support by a donation toward the erection of the Virginia State Building at the Jamestown Exposition.

The debt the chapter owed Mrs. Stuart for starting the work was always recognized. When she finally retired from active service she was made Honorary Regent for life and one of the chairs in Constitution Hall bears her name as a last honor when she was gone. Later another chair was placed in Constitution Hall to the memory of her daughter, Mrs. Susan Stuart Campbell, a charter member, who was her mother’s assistant in organizing the chapter.

Stuart Chapter, while supporting state and national work, has not neglected the field for D. A. R. work close at hand. The old court house bell, a relic of the War of 1812, secured by General Alexander Smith at the battle of Lake Erie, was properly mounted and placed in the new court house building by the chapter in 1900. In 1915 a memorial fountain in honor of Colonel Thomas J. Boyd, often called the “Father of Wytheville,” was placed on the court house lawn. Cooperating with the Wilderness Road Chapter in 1924 the site of old Fort Chiswell and the path of the Wilderness Trail was marked by a shaft in which were embedded the old mill stones of the Fort Chiswell mill. One of the most interesting relics preserved by the chapter is the old shot tower on New River below Austinville. This unique building, erected in 1807, is one of the few remaining in the country. In 1929 Mr. Haswell Jackson deeded the tower to Stuart Chapter with the stipulation that it should be kept in repair. It was restored at a cost of $1185.00. Mr. Louis Barrington has used the picture of the shot tower as a cover for a book he had published entitled “Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution.” The two chapters again cooperating erected a monument of Mt. Airy granite in 1934 at the Lead Mines to mark the site of the old court house of Fincastle County, (1772-1776). It also commemorates the signing of the Fincastle Resolutions which were drawn up there January 20th, 1775. The chapter has located thirty graves of Indian and Revolutionary soldiers. A marker noted for its grandeur and beauty was erected in 1938 to the memory of Captain John Montgomery, his wife and descendants, buried in the family cemetery near Fort Chiswell. He was an outstanding Indian and Revolutionary soldier, also a signer of the Fincastle Resolutions.

During World War II the chapter has cooperated in every way with the requests presented, such as contributions to blood plasma, one hundred per cent, making buddy bags, knitting, filling out forms of service records of sons, fathers and husbands of chapter members, buying and selling War Bonds, serving at the Service Center, writing letters to service men and sending books and cigarettes to army camps over the world.

Besides an emphasis upon the preservation and promotion of the study of history, the chapter now stresses active participation in various patriotic undertakings, county, state, national and international.

**Golden Anniversary of Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, Massachusetts**

On June 17th, Bunker Hill Day, members and guests from Chapters all over Massachusetts assembled in Newburyport to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of the founding of Old Newbury Chapter. The observance was held in the historic Dalton House where the Chapter was organized June 17, 1896, the house where General George Washington was entertained by the Hon. Tristam Dalton in 1789. Here in this mellow old house, fragrant with flowers, scenes from the golden past, with gentle ways of living and life in a quiet atmosphere were easily imagined. Bouquets from Agawam Chapter of Ipswich, offspring of Old Newbury and General Israel Putnam
Chapter of Danvers, whose first regent, Mrs. Charles L. Masury, presented Old Newbury with its Charter from the National Society, added greatly to the colorful celebration.

Four surviving charter members graced the occasion—the Organizer and first Regent, Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton of Washington; Miss Margaret Woodbridge Cush- ing; Mrs. Fred L. Atkinson and Miss Georgianna R. Perkins, all of Newburyport.

The celebration opened with devotional exercises, the Pledge to the Flag and singing of the National Anthem.

The Regent, Mrs. Nathan C. Burrill, welcomed the members and guests and presented the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, who brought greetings from the State and National Societies.

A history of the Chapter's fifty years was compiled and read by the Program Chairman, Mrs. Warren S. Currier, who during the reading presented the Charter members. Mrs. Kelton responded in a delightful, reminiscent mood, taking the members back in years to the Newburyport of her girlhood and the organization of Old Newbury Chapter, closing her remarks with stirring words of patriotism which were an inspiration to all. Each charter member as presented brought a treasured memory of the Chapter's early days.

The history of the chapter revealed a brilliant and significant record of service. From the early days when guest evenings, heirloom exhibitions and colorful entertainments were the order of the day, to a gradual emergence into a serious service organization was chronicled. The first endeavors of the chapter were locating and marking ancestors graves and historic sites and recording deeds of the revolutionary heroes, later a program supporting State and National Society projects and to a service international in scope, the history of what a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should do and stand for. A Newburyport Society C.A.R. is sponsored by the chapter which insures the future membership of Old Newbury.

Lt. Col. Storer P. Humphreys, neurological surgeon with the Army in France, whose mother, Mrs. William T. Humphreys, has been a member of Old Newbury Chapter for forty-nine years, was the guest speaker. Dr. Humphreys spoke on the after-effects of the war on the men. He also commended the D.A.R. on its outstanding war work.

At the close of the program a reception was held for the Charter members, State Officers and Honorary State Regents in the spacious hall at the foot of the beautiful old stair-case. In the dining-room a table covered with an antique lace cloth and set with gleaming silver had for its centerpiece an elaborate three-tiered birthday cake of gold and white. Mrs. Kelton cut the first four pieces which were served to the charter members.

As the members and guests departed from the Dalton House a pleasant nostalgic air hovered about them; they had glimpsed the past of an old and honored chapter. The thought was expressed of what a splendid organization we have and how closely the older chapters follow the same pattern and the members the same school of thought and manners—their alertness to the needs and requests of the State and National Societies and their one aim . . . to preserve this great country and Government in the form it was given to us by our forefathers.

MRS. WARREN S. CURRIER,
Chapter Registrar.

Golden Jubilee Anniversary

CAPTAIN JOSIAH CROSBY CHAP- TER, Daughters of the American Revolution, originally known as the Milford Chapter, in Milford, New Hampshire, was the third chapter to be formed in the State. It observed its fiftieth birthday October 19th, 1945, in the Unitarian Church. In addition to the customary Yearbook, a special souvenir program was issued for this event.

Preceding the luncheon and the afternoon meeting, a wreath was placed on the grave of the organizer and first Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett. Only one of the Charter members is now living, Mrs. Susan H. Kendall, in San Diego, Cal. Following the luncheon, prepared by the church ladies, Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison, Chairman, which included the traditional cake and candles, an inter-
lude of Organ Music was enjoyed, with Mrs. Frieda J. Peavy, an Ex-Regent, playing classical selections.

Promptly at 2 P.M. the Regent, Mrs. Anne L. Hutchinson welcomed all and presided with the use of the Ritual. Included in the business transactions was the chapter gift of fifty dollars to Tamasee School.

Mrs. Lizzie G. Caldwell, Chairman of the Anniversary Program, announced that the "Events of the First Thirty Years of the Chapter" written by a charter member, Mrs. Josephine S. French, would be read by Mrs. Huldah C. Wilkins and the "Events of the Last Twenty Years" be given by Mrs. Daisy E. Stickney, Historian. Mrs. Miriam E. Burns, the Chapter Chaplain, paid the "Tribute to Our Departed Members."

The Regent then presented the guests of honor: Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, of Concord, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Regent of Concord; Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Vice Regent of Manchester; Mrs. Reginald Hutchins, Regent of Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester; Mrs. S. F. Campbell, Regent of Molly Reid Chapter, Derry and Mrs. Helen Wallace Enwright of Greenwood, Mass. and Miss Ruth D. French, the latter, both daughters of Charter members. Pleasant greetings were extended and the address of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, who was a native of Milford and is an Associate member of this Chapter.

Among the worthwhile things accomplished by the Chapter, in addition to the usual routine, it has furnished Revolutionary soldier grave markers in six cemeteries and recently located twenty-five more graves in the town of Wilton. Locally it has marked the Milford Oval or old Common with the name of the donor of the land for it, "William Crosby," one of the four sons of Captain Josiah Crosby in the Revolutionary war.

On the Chapter's twentieth anniversary an elaborate service was held when it presented massive iron gates to the town for the entrance to Elm St. Cemetery, where Captain Josiah Crosby and family are buried. The Chapter has furnished one State Regent, Mrs. John McLane (deceased), wife of former Governor McLane.

The New Hampshire State D. A. R. Pin was originated and designed by a member of this Chapter ten years ago and first worn at the 40th anniversary.

Daisy E. Stickney
(Mrs. Louis N)
Historian.

Natchez Chapter, Mississippi

Today the Natchez Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution can look back upon fifty years of service. It was in May, 1896, that Miss Alice Quitman Lovell formed the Natchez Chapter, the first chapter of the D. A. R. in the State of Mississippi. For the first four years the Natchez Chapter, under the leadership of Miss Lovell, was active in the promotion of the Mississippi Society D. A. R., of which Miss Lovell became the first State Regent.

In 1896 there were only 9,600 members of the National Society D. A. R., whereas today there are more than 152,000 members of this patriotic organization.

And what has the Natchez Chapter D. A. R. accomplished during its fifty years of existence? They have striven to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments, by the preservation of documents and relics relative to the services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. They helped to place the first boulder to mark the Natchez Trace, the boulder on the bluffs at Natchez. They assisted in the marking of the site of Fort Rosalie, the French fort established on the bluffs of Natchez in 1716 and in the marking of the site of the Elizabeth Female Academy near Washington, the first Woman's college in the United States to be chartered to give a degree to women. Through the years they have given flags and flag poles to the Public Schools, they have marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Adams County. Annually for more than thirty years they have encouraged the study of American History in the Natchez High School by giving a medal to the member of the Senior
Class writing the best essay on some phase of American History.

Remembering the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," they have spurred interest in the D. A. R. Mountain Schools. To these schools they have sent money, scholarships, clothes, and books.

The Natchez Chapter has grown from its original membership of twelve ladies to a membership today of sixty-nine. In their group they have two State Officers, the First Vice Regent and the Curator. As a labor of love the members of this Chapter give much time to the care and management of "Rosalie," the historic ante-bellum home that is their State Shrine.

To mark their Fiftieth Anniversary the Natchez Chapter will entertain at a five o'clock Tea on Tuesday, May 21st. In commemoration of their first meeting this event will be held in the very same place as that one—in "Monmouth," the former home of Miss Alice Quitman Lovell and of her grandfather, General John A. Quitman.

CATHARINE D. BROWN
(Mrs. F. D.),
Press Relations Chairman,
Natchez Chapter.

San Antonio Chapter, California

SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., of Ontario, California, is quite proud of two contributions made recently to the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. San Marino is a big little town almost within the ever growing city limits of Los Angeles.

The first of these contributions was made by Mrs. Harry de Berard, our corresponding secretary, and one of our most active members since 1917. She has given to the library the lovely old furniture from her grandfather's home which he built, furnished, and established in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1845, a hundred years ago. For a number of years Mrs. de Berard had this beautifully carved and richly upholstered furniture in her home, where San Antonio Chapter members and other friends were always welcome to come and enjoy it. But she felt that a larger circle of friends should have the privilege of at least seeing it so she gave it to the Library as a memorial to her grandfather, James Madison Marsh, and her father, Langworthy Marsh.

Very soon a new room at the Library will be opened to the public. It will not only be furnished with Mrs. de Berard's heirlooms but will have reproductions of wall paper, frescoed mouldings, lighting fixtures, carpet, drapes, and other details the same as those in the old home in Iowa.

The second contribution to the Library is a complete history of the dedication of the "Madonna of the Trail," the statue which greets "U. S. Highway 66" travelers as they pass through Upland. This history was compiled by Mrs. Frank Allen, another most active member of our chapter.

EDNA W. HARVEY,
Regent.

Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts

SAMUEL ADAMS CHAPTER, D. A. R., of Methuen, Massachusetts, honored the memory of Moses Poor, a Revolutionary soldier who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, with a special meeting on June 8, 1946, at the site of his old home in Salem, New Hampshire, now owned by an honorary regent of the chapter, Mrs. Erskine D. Lord.

Moses Poor, the only soldier from Salem, New Hampshire, killed in the American Revolution, enlisted as a private in Captain Elisha Woodbury's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, on April 23, 1775. He served two months, traveled 36.3 miles and was supplied with a coat and blanket. He was one of fifteen men of the regiment killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

He married in Atkinson, New Hampshire, Hannah Santilar of Hampstead, New Hampshire, on March 31, 1767. They had three children, only one of whom, George Poor, is mentioned in later records.

Hannah Poor was apportioned a third of Moses Poor's estate in 1776 and lived there about twenty years. Buildings standing on the site were still occupied in 1858 but now the old driveways, the cellar hole and the old well are the only landmarks left.
Parliamentary Procedure

THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Next Spring at Continental Congress we will elect the officers of the National Society for a three-year term, so, in anticipation of this election we will give some thought to the nomination and election of these officers.

As the contents of Article IV, Section 1, Officers, in the Constitution, and the Contents of Article II, Section 4, Election of Officers, in the By-Laws govern our procedure in the nomination and election we will emphasize these points.

Quoting Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution: "The Officers of this Society shall be a President General, a First Vice President General, a Second Vice President General, a Third Vice President General, and eighteen other Vice Presidents General, who shall have been endorsed for office by their respective State Conferences, a Chaplain General, a Recording Secretary General, a Corresponding Secretary General, an Organizing Secretary General, a Treasurer General, a Registrar General, a Historian General, a Librarian General, a Curator General and a Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of Chapters of the same State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States."

Now what is the full meaning of that last paragraph? JUST EXACTLY WHAT IT Says. Namely, that no state, territory, etc., shall have two Vice Presidents General. Some of you may say the article does not state "that there may not be two candidates for the office of Vice President General from the same state or territory, etc." Of course it does not, and rightly so, because in stating "No two Vice Presidents General" it would be wrong to nominate two candidates. After a State has endorsed a candidate for Vice President General it would be not only wrong but unethical for another candidate to come out from that State for the office of Vice President General. The nomination of candidates for Vice Presidents General is the sole privilege of a State and if one candidate has been endorsed by the State there can not be another candidate for this office from that State.

Several have asked if a candidate has been endorsed by her State for the office of Vice President General could not a member of that State be a candidate for the office of FIRST, SECOND or THIRD Vice President General? Again NO. The article does not make any provision for there being a State endorsed candidate for Vice President General and a candidate for a cabinet of Vice President General, both being from the same State, Territory, etc.

It is impossible to put something into an article or to make the contents say any more or any less than WHAT IS WRITTEN IN IT. This is a very wise and sensible article and it is a great protection to the members of the Society. Our organization has a wide range of territory from which to draw its membership, for we have our own United States and the many countries outside wherein we have members, so it would not be fair to allow two Vice Presidents General from any given state or locality.

Our Society is democratic in its principles as is shown in this article that permits twenty-one Vice Presidents General and each one from a different State or locality, and with the eleven other officers of the Society we can have thirty-two states represented among our officers. It is the privilege of your parliamentarian to serve in this capacity for many national groups, and none of these other organizations carry so many officers which would give such universal representation among their officers as does our Society. In fact one of the largest organizations of women in the country has only five elected officers from its huge membership, thus giving a very small percentage of the states any representation on its cabinet.

From the above article you see who may be a candidate so now we will discuss how our Society nominates its candidates for office. Article II, Section 4 of the By-Laws, Election of Officers, states "Nominations of candidates for office shall be from the floor. With the exception of candidates for
the office of First Vice President General, Second Vice President General and Third Vice President General, a candidate for the office of Vice President General must have been endorsed by a majority of the members present and voting by ballot at the State Conference of the State in which she is a member.”

A question has been asked many times about two candidates for Vice President General from a State, one a candidate for First, Second or Third Vice President General and the other a State endorsed candidate. This is the question: If both candidates SHOULD be allowed to “RUN FOR ELECTION” and both receive a majority of the votes cast, would not the State endorsed candidate be given the preference over the candidate for a cabinet Vice President? No. This article does not carry such a proviso and it can not be interpreted that way.

The article definitely says “NO TWO VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL SHALL BE MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE SAME STATE OR TERRITORY, OR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OR OF ANY COUNTRY GEOGRAPHICALLY OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES, therefore no other interpretation can be made, neither can anything be injected into it.

The rules contained in our Society’s Constitution and By-Laws are clear, concise and mean what they set forth, so do not attempt to read them otherwise. It would be well for the members to study these rules before the next Continental Congress and if you do, I know you will appreciate the fine instrument our Society has proposed and adopted for the rights and protection of you, who comprise its membership.

Faithfully yours,
NELLIE WATTS FLEMING
(Mrs. Hampton Fleming),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Elizabeth Cass Chapter, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan

THE Elizabeth Cass Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, agreed in the summer of 1945 to sponsor a “Forest Fire Prevention Program” for The Regional Forester’s Office (a division of the United States Department of Agriculture) in the Detroit area. As an experiment, following a suggestion made by the forestry department we staged a trial program last autumn. This proved fairly successful and helped us to estimate the amount of material we could use in our all out spring campaign.

Detroit business and professional people readily cooperated, displaying posters, using stickers and arranging window displays. Several banks displayed posters in elevators and corridors and used stamps and stuffers. Detroit Public Libraries placed displays in their branches and distributed bookmarks.

Total material distributed during the campaign equalled 87,000 bookmarks, 69,000 stamps, 12,000 “Smokey” pins, 2,980 posters, 500 background booklets and 13 news mats.

The Regional Forester’s Office at Milwaukee expressed the wish that other chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution might adopt similar programs. A real need exists for organizations to give some time to bringing to the attention of the public the need of preserving this country’s timber.

AGNES CORRINE CARSON
(Mrs. Donald M.),
Chairman Conservation Committee.
ON a shelf in the New Hampshire Historical Section of Baker Library, Dartmouth College, there is a little book bound in faded black cloth which is almost lost sight of amongst the large, heavy volumes more beautifully bound. It contains, however, some first-hand information that should be most interesting to natives of the State of New Hampshire; and the picture given of the difficulties that attended the settlement of northern New Hampshire two centuries ago, might be of value to us all. The book is small to bear so long a title:

HISTORICAL SKETCHES
of the Discovery, Settlement and Progress of Events in the COOS COUNTRY and VICINITY Principally Included Between the Years 1754 and 1785
by Rev. Grant Powers, A. M., C. H. S.
Printed in Haverhill, New Hampshire
Published by Harry Merrill
1880

This Coo-ashe-aoke as the Indians called it, or Coos Country (pronounced Co-os and spelled in a variety of ways), extends from the very northern tip of New Hampshire at the Canadian border, to the middle of the state, along the valley of the picturesque Connecticut River. The river has its beginning in a group of lakes bearing the name of the river which they feed. The region about the Connecticut Lakes is still wild and unspoiled, a veritable paradise for fishermen and hunters. The Reverend Grant Powers tells the story of the settlements along the upper reaches of the river and deals especially with that part where the river makes two great curves, forming what are called "The Great Ox-Bow" and "The Little Ox-Bow" where the present towns of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Newbury, Vermont, lie in piece and security. Along this part of the river, the hills and mountains, of which there are a great plenty in these two states, New Hampshire and Vermont, seem to have moved back from the river banks, leaving room for the wide and fertile "Intervales" or meadows that were coveted by prospective settlers.

Mr. Powers thinks that the Indians that roamed over the northern part of New Hampshire in the early days, were closely allied to the fierce St. Francis Indians who were finally subdued by Robert Rogers and his famous Rangers, near the close of the French and Indian Wars. These Indians had not only used the rich meadows along the river for their crops, but had spread over the whole area even into Maine. Game and fish were abundant after the white men came so it is not to be wondered at that the Indians resented any interlopers in their beautiful hunting grounds. "Even so late as 1760," writes Mr. Powers, "the English had not been able to establish any settlements in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Connecticut River farther north than Charlestown, then designated as "Number Four!" There were only three towns along the river in what is now New Hampshire, south of Charlestown. Fort Dummer (now Hinsdale), seven miles below Brattleboro, was established in 1683; Westmoreland, or "Number Two" was settled in 1741, and Walpole a year later. These settlements were made by pioneers from towns already established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Until the northern boundary of Massachusetts was definitely determined, the Settlers at Fort Dummer considered themselves as living in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. But by the establishment of the northern boundary of that colony, Fort Dummer being north of the line became a New Hampshire town. In 1745, the Governor of the new state recommended to the Assembly of New Hampshire that an appropriation be made for the maintenance of Fort Dummer, so lately handed to the state as a present. The lower house, however declined to do so, "as the finances of the infant state would be unequal to the expense of maintaining the fort!"

But in those troublous times, forts had to be established and maintained to protect the settlers against the depredations of the Indians and also as a protection from encroachments by the French; and by 1752 Governor Wentworth of New Hamp-
shire was permitted to adopt measures to secure to his state the invaluable tract of country reaching up to the Canadian border. The plan proposed—and sanctioned—was, to cut a road through from "Number Four" to the Coos Intervales and lay out two townships, one on each side of the Connecticut River, at the Great and Little Ox-Bows where the towns of Haverhill and Newbury now are. Stockades were to be erected in both settlements, each to enclose fifteen acres with lodge-ment for two hundred men in the center. Public buildings were to be erected, large enough to receive the inhabitants and their movable goods in case of necessity. The settlers were to establish their own courts and civil code, under strict military discipline.

But this program proved to be much too ambitious for 1752, and had to be abandoned, or at least, postponed. However, the General Court of New Hampshire did vote to send a party to explore the "hitherto unexplored region," referring to the Coos Country. "Freedom from Fear" had not been established—nor, perhaps even thought of—in any of the border settlements in those days; for small parties of hunters, wandering too far from established settlements sometimes disappeared. Whether because they were lost in the forests or were captured by Indians, no one ever knew!

John Stark (afterwards "General Stark" of Revolutionary fame) knew all about the dangers that were to be encountered in that fair land, for he and Amos Eastman, David Stinson and Stark's brother William, while hunting along Baker's River in what is now the township of Rumney, were surprised by a party of ten Indians. Stinson was killed and William Stark escaped! But the other two, John Stark and Eastman were taken prisoners and were forced to accompany their captors to the headquarters of the St. Francis Indians in Canada. The trail led them through the "Coasheauke Meadows" or Coos Intervales. The great natural beauty of the region and its apparent fertility so impressed the prisoners, that after they were ransomed and allowed to return to the settlements, their glowing accounts of the new land created great enthusiasm.

The General Court of the state therupon determined to explore the country by sending a scouting company along the Indian trails through the great valley of the Connecticut and across to the valleys of the Baker's and the Pemigewasset Rivers. So, in 1754, Colonel Lovewell, Major Tolford and Captain Page were sent at the head of a company with John Stark as guide, to "spy out the land." They left Concord in March, 1754, and in ten days reached the Connecticut River near what is now Piermont. The company was forced to return, however, as bands of hostile Indians in too great numbers were encountered.

But later in the same year, 1754, a second company of explorers headed by Captain Powers of Hollis, New Hampshire, Lieutenant James Stevens and Ephraim Hale both of Townsend, Massachusetts, were appointed to make another attempt. This company started from Concord (then called Rumford), June 15, 1754. A journal kept by Captain Powers, of their trials, hardships, failures and successes has been preserved, in part; and, falling into the hands of a direct descendant, the Reverend Grant Powers, this gentleman has preserved the record so far as possible, and given it to any one interested in the little book found in Baker Library.

The absence of any record of this company's journey, in the state papers of the period, can be accounted for by the loose manner in which such records were trans-acted, and also upon the fact that upon the return of Captain Powers' company to their homes, they found the settlements in great commotion. War had again been declared between France and England, and, the news having reached Quebec, the Indians were renewing their attacks upon frontier towns and settlements. This naturally, suspended all plans for extended settlements for the time being; and after peace was established between France and England, the War of the Revolution soon followed. Captain Powers' report was lost sight of excepting in the families of those taking part in the expedition, and in those families, as treasured tradition. The Journal, as it came down to Captain Powers' descendant, Grant Powers, was not entire, as some leaves were missing. And, too, Grant Powers frankly admits that he made some changes in orthography. However, enough has been preserved to
give an idea of the difficulties met in carrying out a venture of that kind in the 1750's.

JOURNAL

Saturday, June 15, 1754—This day left Rumford and reached Contoocook, which is about eight miles, and here tarried all night.

(Note:—The original name of Concord was Penacook. From 1733 it was called Rumford, until 1762 when the name was changed to Concord.)

Sunday, June 16—This day tarried at Contoocook and went to meeting and tarried here all night.

(Note:—Contoocook was the present Boscawen. The Rev. Phineas Stevens was minister in this place at that time.)

Monday, June 17—This morning fair weather, and we fixed our packs and went and put them on board our canoes, about nine of the clock, and some of the men went in the canoes, and the rest on the shore. And so we marched up the River Merrimack to the crotch or parting thereof; and then up the Pemigewasset about one mile and a half and camped above the carrying place, which carrying place is about one hundred rods long; and this day's march is thirteen miles.

Tuesday, June 18—Up the Pemigewasset River about eight miles to Smith's River, east 100 rods, north 220 rods to the long carrying place on the Pemigewasset River and there camped.

(Note:—This camp was probably on or near the present line dividing Bristol from New Chester on the Pemigewasset.)

Wednesday, June 19—Carried (canoes and supplies) across long carrying place on the Pemigewasset River two miles north-east, which land has a good soil, beech and maples, with a goodly quantity of large masts. Put in the canoes and steered east, north-east up the river one mile, north-east one mile, north six miles up to Sawhegan Falls, steered north-east to Pemigewasset Intervale two miles, on four miles and camped on a narrow point of land.

Thursday, June 20—We steered our course, one turn with another, which were great turns, west, north-west, about two and one half miles to the crotch or parting of the Pemigewasset River at Baker's River mouth. Then up Baker's River six miles. This river is extraordinary crooked, and good intervale. Then up the river two miles to the north-east. Here we shot a moose and then made camp.

So it goes. On Friday they traveled up Baker's River about five miles and in the afternoon encountered "a great shower of haile and raine" which stopped them and they made camp. The water was "too shoal" here, so they had to leave their canoes. On Saturday it cleared after ten o'clock, and they "marched up the river to the Indian carrying place and crossed from Baker's River to the Connecticut River and there camped, and could not go any further by reason of a great shower of raine which held about all this afternoon."

On Sunday they found a "marked way" blazed by the previous party under Colonel Lovewell, and also noted the quantities of white pine timber "fit for thirty-inch masts." (White pine for masts was very much in demand and constituted a large part of the exports from the Colonies to England for the King's Navy.)

It is said by some authorities that the old Indian name "COO-ashe-auke" that was given to the Coos Intervales means "The Pine Tree Place." Others like to think that the meaning is "The Crooked Places," and certainly the early explorers found either translation appropriate. Powers' party were impressed by the excellence of the Intervales between the two rivers, Powers notes in his Journal, "back of the intervale there is a considerable quantity of large mountains."

The travelers had no sunshine until Tuesday, when they "swung their packs" and marched along the Indian carrying place for a couple of miles, then "steered our course north, ten degrees west, about twelve miles, and then came to that part of the Coos Intervale that is called Moose Meadows." They made camp that night by a large stream that entered the Connecticut River from the east.

(Here Grant Powers inserts a note that the meadow owned in later years by Major Merrill in Piermont, was still called Moose Meadow.)

There was more rain on Wednesday but not before the explorers reached "the uppermost part of the cleared intervale
on the westerly side of Connecticut River about six miles and very crooked.” Grant Powers here comments that the Little Ox-Bow on the Haverhill side of the river and the Great Ox-Bow on the west side, now Vermont, were cleared intervals when the first settlers came in, having been cleared and cultivated to some extent by the Indians. Next day, in spite of more rain, the party marched up the river to the mouth of the Ammonoosuc which enters the Connecticut River from the east, a distance of about five miles. “We camped here,” the Journal continues, “for the River Ammonoosuc was so high we could not go over it without a canoe; for it was swift water and nearly twenty rods wide.”

Having left their canoes at the shoals in Baker’s River, there was only one thing to do, build a new one. So, “This afternoon it cleared off and we went about our canoe and partly built it.” Some of the men left the canoe builders at their task and went exploring farther up the Ammonoosuc where they discovered “excellent land and considerable quantities of large white pines.”

On Friday the canoe was finished at about noon, and four of the men decided to return to the settlements “because of sprains in the ankles and weakness of body.” The land covered by the company on Friday afternoon and Saturday lies between the valley of the Connecticut and that of the Ammonoosuc upon the high land where are now located the towns of Bath, Lisbon and Littleton. They noted several brooks by the way, “large enough for Corn-mills;” and on Sunday, June 30th, they were able to march only five miles because of more rain! The company discovered a large stream entering the Connecticut River from the south-east, which they named Stark’s River, and another farther north, they called Powers River in honor of their leader. It was decided that the full company would go no further, “by reason of our provisions being nearly spent and almost all our men had worn out their shoes.” The river they called Powers River is spoken of as their “camping place at the end of our journey, and there we camped by the river.” This river is now called Israel’s River and is the site of the lovely town of Lancaster.

On the second of July, some of the men stayed in camp to mend their shoes, while two of them, with Captain Powers, went farther up the river to see what additional discoveries they could make. About five miles farther on, they came upon an abandoned camp where Indians had apparently been making a canoe, and the condition of the camp showed that the workers had left the place only a day or two previously. That was a little too close to their enemies, so the scouting party returned and joined their companions at about noon; then all marched down the river to the mouth of the Stark, and there made camp.

“This intervale” records Powers, “is exceeding large, and the further up, the larger.” The trip up into this wild country must have taken the explorers about as far as the present town of Northumberland, nearly one hundred and forty miles beyond the habitations of white men. On the way back to the settlements, on July 4th, they made about twenty miles. It was easier travelling going down the river and down the valley of the Connecticut. A note written in by Grant Powers at this point in the Journal, calls to the mind of the reader that on that date, July 4th, 1754, delegates from six of the American Colonies met in Albany and signed Articles of Union for the Mutual Government and Defense, just twenty-two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The record here skips a day, and then goes on to tell how, on the 6th of July, the company traveled down the Connecticut River to the Great Ox-Bow, and crossing the river below the great turn found a clear intervale with “the best of upland and some quantity of large white pines.” . . . Here the record ceases. The party evidently went down the valley towards civilization, hard pressed by bands of Indians, for New Hampshire’s Historian Belknap says that by the middle of August, 1754, the Indians were on the war-path, killing or taking captive the inhabitants around Bakersville, the present Salisbury.

No more efforts were made towards either discovery or settlement in new territory until 1761, when the Indians, having lost the backing of their French confederates, no longer made their fearful attacks upon the frontier towns. In that year, the spirit of immigration from Connecticut, Massachusetts and the lower parts of New Hampshire seems to have revived. Accord-
ing to the then existing law, in every township granted to petitioners, 500 acres of land were reserved for the Governor of the State, and he was well rewarded for his services. So it is not to be wondered at that sixty townships on the west side of the Connecticut River, and eighteen on the east side were granted by Governor Wentworth in that one year, 1761. New Hampshire then claimed all the territory west to the New York boundary line. Vermont was separated from New Hampshire later.

It seems as though all through the troublous times of the French and Indian wars, dreams of the lovely "Cooasheauke Meadows," or the upper and lower Coos Country, lay in the back of the minds of sturdy pioneers. Crumbs of information were gathered from hunters and from captives taken by the Indians and later released; second, from Captain Powers and his companions whose tales of the country were handed down by word-of-mouth; and third, from soldiers who had fought in the old French and Indian wars. Hunting and fishing parties were not interested in having the country settled. Captain Powers' expedition, on the contrary, was sent out to gain definite information in regard to the country and to report the same, so that the government might be guided in its plans for settling the country before the French could seize it, erect forts and claim it for France. While Powers' expedition did much to allay that fear, the time for the government to take active steps towards settling the fertile "meadows" was not ripe until after the close of the French and Indian wars, 1755-1760. Then Crown Point and Quebec had been wrested from the French and the St. Francis Indians had been practically exterminated by Robert Rogers and his famous Rangers.

Rogers' ever-memorable victory did more to open the way for the settlement of the Coos Country than any others, perhaps, for, as his company struggled through the wilderness to reach civilization again, they passed through the Upper Coos Country and down the Connecticut valley. That victory crushed the hostile spirit of the Indians in that territory, and gave the French to understand most thoroughly that the English intended to occupy and hold the entire valley of the Connecticut River without question.

Among the soldiers who had fought through the French and Indian wars, were two officers who, evidently held in high estimation by the New England government, were the first to take part in establishing settlements at the Great and Little Ox-Bow, on opposite banks of the Connecticut River in the Coos Country. Colonel Jacob Bailey of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Captain John Hazen of Haverhill, Massachusetts, were promised townships on opposite banks of the river if they could get together enough of their neighbors and friends to follow them into this land of seeming plenty. These two men promised to act together and in harmony. So, Captain Hazen, in the summer of 1761, sent two young men ahead, with his cattle, to hold the land. Michael Johnson and John Pattie, accordingly, took possession of the east side of the river at the Little Ox-Bow, built shelters for themselves and for the cattle, and called the grant Haverhill for their home town. It was from Haverhill, Massachusetts, they had come, by way of Charlestown or Number Four, driving their cattle up from that settlement by Indian trails through the woods on the east bank of the river. They found the land, when they reached their goal, well cleared and covered with an abundance of wild grass that provided fodder for their cattle. They were able, too, to cut and store enough of this fodder to tide them through the coming winter. Think of their loneliness during that winter! For it was not until spring that Captain Hazen's family and a few other settlers arrived!

Colonel Bailey and his family came that spring, too, taking up his grant on the west bank of the river and calling this settlement Newbury, in recollection of his home town. Other settlers followed, and in 1764 the Reverend Peter Powers, son of the brave explorer and author of the "Journal" came to Newbury. Peter Powers came to the new settlement as the result of a "town meeting" (a grand old New England institution) held by the members of both groups, at which meeting it was voted to "pay a preacher for two or three months." The new preacher was installed at Hollis, New Hampshire, February 27, 1765, and liked his Installation Sermon so well that he had it printed under this title:

A sermon preached at Hollis, February 27, 1765, at the Installation of the Rev. Peter Powers, A.M.
for the towns of Newbury and Haverhill at a place called Coos, in the Province of New Hampshire.

—By Myself—

Published at the desire of many who heard it, to whom it is humbly dedicated by the unworthy author.

Then saith he to his servants, the wedding is ready, go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.—Matt. XXII, 8, 9.

Portsmouth in New Hampshire
Printed and sold by Daniel and Robert Fowle. 1765.

Mr. Powers' goods were brought from Charlestown in February to Newbury on ice in the Connecticut River, and his family followed in April. A log Meeting House, 28 x 25 feet was erected by the settlers and served as a church for many years. For, instead of staying for "two or three months," Reverend Powers served the Coos Country for many years, travelling up and down the river as need arose. There were no real roads in any direction. Men on horseback could follow the Indian trails through the woods; the rivers were used for summer travel; or, frozen over in winter, were just as useful for bringing supplies from Number Four to the few and scattered settlements farther north in New Hampshire. There is an account of the difficulties encountered in trying to get the parts for a saw-mill from Concord, New Hampshire to Newbury (now Vermont), a distance of about seventy miles. It required six men to draw the hand-made sled through the woods, but they took a load of provisions and "set out with a light heart." They reached Concord from the settlement without trouble, but going back up the valley was another story. They encountered very deep snow and were exhausted and benumbed with cold before they were half way home. They nearly succumbed crossing New Found Lake, six miles long, and again, within sight of Haverhill, it seemed as though they could not go on. But they finally pushed through and the saw-mill was assembled at Newbury and served the twin settlements for many years.

As can easily be imagined, visitors were rare in all these frontier settlements, and when a household did "have company" it was a cause for public rejoicing. One year very early in the history of Newbury and Haverhill, a Doctor White came up to the Coos Country in late November to visit friends in Newbury. As was the custom, the Doctor accompanied his host and hostess to the Meeting House on Sunday—it was accounted a sin, in those days, not to go to Church!—and announced to the congregation that he had with him a copy of the Proclamation by Governor Wentworth, calling for a Thanksgiving Day. The Proclamation was read by the Parson, Peter Powers, but alas! The date set for the celebration was already past! The Parson proposed that they keep the next Thursday as Thanksgiving Day, even if the appointed day had passed. This seemed to please the congregation until a member arose and gravely proposed that it might be deferred longer. "For," said he, "there is not a drop of molasses in the town, and we all know how important it is to have molasses, to keep Thanksgiving. My boys have gone to Number Four for supplies and they will probably be back by the beginning of the next week, and they will bring molasses. So it would be better to put off our Thanksgiving day for one more week." This was unanimously agreed upon. But, the boys not having arrived in time for that late date, Thanksgiving Day that year, was celebrated in the Coos Country without any molasses! That meant that Indian pudding and pumpkin pies were missing from the bills of fare.

Shortly after the settlements at Haverhill and Newbury were proved to be successful, the Upper Coos Country came into notice by the granting of a township on the southeast bank of the Connecticut River where a branch entered it from the east, by the name of Israel's River. Here, as in the early towns established in many parts of New England, the names of older settlements were duplicated, and from 1764, on, the towns of Lancaster, Lunenberg on the other shore of the Connecticut, and Northumberland about five miles farther up-stream came into being.

In the list of grantees in connection with the Ox-Bow settlements, the name of David Page appears. It seems that Mr. Page was dissatisfied with the claim allotted to him at Haverhill, and sought to wrest from the more northern wilderness some compensation for his real or fancied losses in the Ox-Bow region by signing up "on the ground floor" and choosing a part in the newer territory more suited to his mind. So his son, David Page, Junior, and a companion, Emmons Stockwell, went ahead of
others in 1763, with the idea of choosing the most favorable part of the Lancaster Grant. Emmons Stockwell had been with Rogers' Rangers when a very young man, and his enthusiastic reports of the beauties and apparent fertility of the Upper Coos Intervales from which one can view the grandeur of the White Mountains, fired all who heard him with eagerness to "possess the land."

David Page's eighteen year old daughter, Ruth, the first white woman to reach the Lancaster settlement, arrived in the spring of 1764 to keep house for her brother and his friend. She became the wife of Emmons Stockwell, and it might be noted that when the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Lancaster was celebrated in 1914, Ruth Page Stockwell's name received full measure of praise for the part she played in the establishment of the settlement, embracing not only Lancaster, but Lunenberg and Northumberland as well. When Mrs. Stockwell died in 1828, her descendants numbered nearly two hundred persons. No wonder! for she was the mother of fifteen children! She must have been a remarkable woman, and a great civilizing factor in the settlement; for it is said of her that she was the first to impart a knowledge of books to the settlers, although "she kept no regular school!"

How difficult living must have been in those days. As an instance to make one realize the scarcity of the every-day things we take for granted, an item in the early history of the town of Lancaster advertises the gift of fifty acres of land "to the one who will bring to the town the first set of blacksmith's tools and establish a shop!"

The northern boundary of the State of Vermont is the 45th degree of latitude, but New Hampshire extends farther to the north so as to take in the most northerly streams of the Connecticut River. One of these tributaries is known as Indian Stream, and it may be a surprise to some to learn that the inhabitants of this most northern part of the Coos Country, some time after the period treated of in Grant Powers' little book, organized a tiny republic which they called "The United Inhabitants of Indian Stream Territory." They adopted a Constitution creating an Assembly and a Council. The cause of this action was the uncertainty as to a correct boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada, making all sorts of trouble from customs, and legal matters, because the people of the area did not really know whether they were living in the State of New Hampshire, U.S.A., or were under the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. The matter was finally decided in 1836 by a commission that fixed upon the boundary line as it now exists, and the Republic of "The United Inhabitants of Indian Stream Territory" ceased to exist. The people of the country were from that time under the jurisdiction of the State of New Hampshire and subject to the laws thereof. Those who were dissatisfied with this ruling had the privilege of moving over the line into Canada! As one of the leaders of the one-time Republic stated, they had organized to prevent disorder, not to make it, which is the only spirit under which a true Democracy can survive.

The lower Coos Country is now a part of Grafton County and the upper part of the Coos Intervales has the name of County of Coos, New Hampshire, since March 5, 1805. The first corruption of the old Indian name for the region, Coo-ash-awke, was Cowasse. This was later shortened to Cowass (or Kohass); then afterwards, Cohad, Coas, Cohos or Cohoss. Cooss and even Coash appear, but the spelling now accepted is Coos, pronounced in two syllables, CO-os.

When Grant Powers published his book in 1880, he made this comment:

"Most of our young men would groan under the task of traveling by foot from Haverhill to Plymouth, a distance of 32 miles, on a road which may be passed over in safety by horse and carriage at the rate of ten miles an hour. But the memory of one man will carry him back to a different generation. There he will see a hardy race, minds trained to deeds of daring, and muscular powers seldom if ever surpassed. And these qualities did not appear to the first settlers of Coos exclusively, but they characterized those several generations which felled our forests, subdued our soil, conquered savage men, destroyed beasts of prey, made roads, built habitations, mills, schoolhouses, churches, supported the Gospel, founded colleges and academies, sustained a war of eleven years with the combined forces of the French and Indians and finally gained our National Independence. They had a great work assigned to them, and Providence fitted them in an eminent degree for the discharge of their duties."

Theodora Cunningham,
Charter member Janet Montgomery,
Chapter D.A.R., of Maryland.
Had it not been for the loving care and strict supervision given through many years by Mrs. Margaret M. H. Finch, it is doubtful whether these more than one-hundred-year-old pension records would have been preserved.

It has been the hope of Mrs. Finch and of all of us who recognize their genealogic and historic value that photostats might be made for public use of these precious papers and the originals preserved in the splendid modern facilities of the National Archives building.

What better project could our local chapters undertake than to bring this about through legislation or by Executive Order as was done with the early census records which records, fortunately, were for many years under the strict supervision of Miss Mary Ousler and were thus preserved for future generations?

It has been said that:

“When election’s near, Candidates give ear,”

so now is our chance to save these fast deteriorating records of other days told by the persons themselves who had participated in these events.

A very interesting pension record copied by Kathryn Warren for this Department follows:

New York Service

Lower, John
or Lauer
Magdalena
State of New York
Onondaga County

On May 25, 1847, appeared John Lower, a resident of Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, born July 17, 1760, in Palatine District, Tryon County, now Montgomery County in New York. When 16 years of age (1776) he was enrolled in the Militia in his District were no longer required and he had no opportunity of rendering service in the company in which he belonged.

During the last days in the month of October while on garrison duty at Fort-house, he and his father, Conrad Lower, were taken prisoner by the enemy. Declarant and his father were ordered by Captain House, commanding said Fort, to go into the woods nearby and procure some firewood for the use of the garrison. While in the discharge of this duty they were surprised and surrounded by an enemy party of 12 men commanded by Lt. McCoy. Declarant and his father were unaccompanied by any other soldiers from the garrison and too far from the Fort to give the alarm and so submitted to their fate. On the 9th day after their capture they reached Carlton Island in Canada and were held in captivity for three years and eight months, when they found an opportunity to escape and arrived at Rome, now Oneida County, New York, and then proceeded by canoe on the Mohawk River to his place of residence in Palatine.

The father of this Declarant, Conrad Lower, shortly after the termination of the war, purchased several military lots in Onondaga County, town of Manlius, in consequence of which purchase declarant and his father took up residence on said land and accordingly moved from Manlius after the close of the war and here his father resided until the day of his death and Declarant has resided up to the present time, or for a period exceeding sixty years. He received no written discharge for his service.

/s/ John Lower.

Subscribed and sworn to the date and year first aforesaid in open court as aforesaid.

V. W. Smith, Clerk.

Albany, New York
September 24, 1847

Letter to: Colonel J. L. Edwards
Commissioner of Pensions

Conrad Lower swears that his father’s (Conrad Lower’s) family record was burnt, in which his brother’s (my claimant’s) age may have been recorded. Hon. William Taylor, M.C. for six years, makes affidavit that John Lower is at least 87 years old; and Samuel L. Edwards, Esq., thinks him to be nearly 90 years of age.

The Certificate of the Comptroller shows that Conrad and John Lower were captivated at the same time and retained in captivity for the same period of time. The proofs show that this Conrad was the father of John. Conrad Lower, claimant’s brother, himself now 80 years old, and who must have been 13 years old when his father and brother were captivated, says he was in Fort House
when the occurrence transpired, and when they returned from captivity they related to him the particulars and that claimant belonged to Captain House's Company in Colonel Clock's Regiment.

Jacob H. Failing testifies he knew personally John Lower and his father and that he often came to his father's sawmill on business some fifty-four years ago and conversed about his captivity and that he is the same John Lower now living in Manlius, New York.

Also affidavit of H. I. R. Failing who lives on the farm of John Lower (the claimant) or the one which J. L. owned previous to his moving to Manlius.

/s/ G. F. Gates
Solicitor

State of New York
Onondaga County
Declaration before James R. Lawrence
Judge of Onondaga County
State of New York

(These original certificates are pasted in her application and are here reproduced. LRS)

Den 6 Octobris 1792 ist in der Kirche der reformierten Gemeinde in Palatine Town getauft worden ein Ehliches Kind, nahmens:
Eva Elisabeth Lauer geboren den 18 Frbis 1793

Desen Eltern sind:
Johannes Lauer, und
Magdalena Lauer, gebohre Philips
Sauf Zeigen waren:
Dieterich Lauer, und
Margretha Fehring,
Solches beZeigt Zur Steuер der
Warheitn
Joh: Henry Dyjstin
Pfarrer
Palatine, Montgomery County
the 6th Frbis 1792

Elizabeth Lower was born in Palatine

Den 3 Novembris 1790. Wurdegetauft ein Ehliches Kind, nahmens:
Elina Lauer, geboren den 26 Octobris 1790. Seine Eltern sind—
Johannes Lauer, wohnhaft in Palatine und Magdalena Lauer

Sauf Zeigen waren
Conrad Lauer
Elina Lauer
Solches beZeigt

Heinrich Dyjstin
Pfarrer der reformierten Gemeinde in Palatine Town —

State of New York
Town of Montgomery
September 1, 1847

Declaration before Abraham A. Van Horne
Justice of the Peace
Certified in Clerk's Office
C. S. Brumley, Clerk

On August 2, 1848, appeared Magdalena (or Lana) Lower, a resident of Manlius, 52 years of age, declaring that she is the widow of John Lower, deceased, who served as a private in the Revolutionary War. He was a prisoner in Canada and a pensioner of the United States. His pension certificate is now in her possession and is dated November 27, 1847, and is for $80.00 per annum. He died on April last. She was married to the said John Lower in the fall of the year 1788 in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, by a clergyman of the German Reformed Church by the name of Dystin. He baptized her two first children and gave her certificates of the baptism, she believes written in the German language. She is unable to read said papers. The name given her by her parents was Magdalena, but she has always been called Lana.

/s/ Magdalena x Lower
mark

I, Henry I. R. Failing of town of St. Johnsville, in said County, formerly of Palatine District, aged 62 years on 29 May last past, do deposite and say that the house and premises which I now occupy and in which I have lived for the last 88 years, or since the year 1809, were purchased by my grandfather, Richard Failing, a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War. The said house and premises were owned by my father, John D. Failing, from whom I obtained the same. The house and premises were purchased by my grandfather from John Lower, who with his father Conrad resided on said premises and on disposing of the same moved to Onondaga County, near Manlius Square. The said Conrad Lower, the father of said John Lower, had the following named children with whom I am acquainted, viz: the said John Lower, Richard Lower, Conrad Lower, Isaac Lower, Honnikle Lower, Honsgerry Lower. He also had two or more daughters whose names I don't know. I well remember hearing it stated and repeatedly that said Conrad and John were taken prisoners during the War of the Revolution.

/s/ Henry I. R. x Failing
mark

State of New York
Montgomery County
September 4, 1847

Statement before Abraham A. Van Horne
Justice of the Peace
Chester S. Brumley, Clerk

Adam I. Walrath of the town of St. Johnsville, in said County, aged 79 years and upwards, states the fact of the imprisonment and captivity of the said Conrad Lower and his son John is imprinted on his memory the more particularly from the circumstances that his own father John A. Walrath was also taken captive and remained a prisoner in Canada nearly two years.

/s/ Adam I. Walrath
mark
State of New York
County of Oswego
September 3, 1847

Declaration before Henry F. Stoner
Justice of the Peace
J. H. Gilbert, Clerk

I, Conrad Lower, of Hastings in said County, aged 80 years and upwards, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that I am the son of Conrad Lower who with my brother John Lower now of Manlius, Onondaga County, were taken prisoners by the British during the War of the Revolution at Fort House in the District of Palatine, New York.

I was at the time stated a boy about twelve years of age. I had been taken by my father to said fort for safety. I well recollect that in the fall of the year 1780, so near as I can remember, while I was in said fort I was informed that my father and my brother the said Conrad and John Lower had been taken captive by the enemy. I know they did not return to said Fort. I saw them after they returned from captivity over two years afterwards when and often afterwards they related to me the fact and particulars of their capture. My brother John Lower is six years older than myself and the family record of my father's family was burnt or destroyed about that time and my father Conrad Lower belonged to Colonel Clock's Regiment and company of Captain John House in said Regiment.

/s/ Conrad Lower

State of New York
County of Onondaga

Reprinted from a copy of the same on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga, New York.

* * *

State of New York
County of Montgomery
September 11, 1847

Testimony before Abraham A. Van Horne
Justice of the Peace
Chester S. Brumley, Clerk

I, Jacob H. Failing, of town of St. Johnsville in said County, aged 71 years, testify that at the age of 9 I moved from Canajoharie in which town I was born, to St. Johnsville, said town was anciently called Palatine, and afterwards Oppenheim, now St. Johnsville, I became well acquainted with Conrad Lower and his family who resided in said town within two miles of me. The said Conrad Lower had a number of children, some of whom I know, viz: John Lower, Conrad Lower, Richard and Isaac Lower. Sometime after the year 1795 or 1796, or perhaps 1794, the said John Lower and his father Conrad moved away from Palatine to the County of Onondaga. I heard the said Conrad and John often give an account of their being taken prisoners to Canada.

/s/ Jacob H. Failing

State of New York
County of Onondaga

Testimony before James R. Lawrence
Judge of Onondaga County, New York

John A. Balsley of Manlius testifies he is 63 years of age and is well acquainted with Lana Lower, widow of John Lower, deceased, and has lived near their residence since 1795. They had
then two children, the eldest of which was then three or four years of age.

/s/ John A. Balsley

State of New York
County of Onondaga

Testimony before R. Gilmor
Justice of the Peace

Nicholas Phillips, age 80 years, testified that Lana Lower is his sister.

/s/ Nicholas x Phillips

State of New York
Comptroller's Office

Prisoners' Pay

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/s/ Saml L. Edward

Extract from Books of certificates issued for Militia and Levy service

Comptroller's Certificate Paper C

C: In pursuance of a law passed the 27th of April, 1784, entitled "An Act for the settlement of the pay of the Levies and Militia, for their service in the late War, and for other purposes therein mentioned", the following certificates have been issued, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, viz:

| 1783 May 21 | John Lower | £83.0.5 |
| 1782 Jan 21 | Peter Loucks | 88.7.9 |
| 1783 May 19 | Nich° Forbush | 99.9.4 |
| 1781 Nov 30 | Aron Hole, Captain | 82.12.8 |
| 1781 "      | Joseph VanEnger, Lt. | 53.4.6 |
| 1781 "      | James Ferguson, Corp'l | 10.7.4 |
| 1781 "      | William Schank, Corp'l | 10.7.4 |
| 1781 "      | Anthony Floundsburgh, Pri. | 8.7.1 |
| 1781 "      | Gusham Vanderhider | 8.7.1 |
| 1781 "      | George Hipple | 6.4.1 |
| 1781 "      | James Degolen | 9.19.1 |
| 1781 "      | James Howley | 10.18.8 |

/s/ Philip Phelps
Dept. Comptrol Gen.

State of New York
To the following persons for their pay during their captivity viz:

To John Lawer, Private in Col. Klock's Regiment from 17th Oct. 1780 to 21st May 1783—
31 months & 4 days £53/4 Jr. mo. £83:5

To Conrad Lawer, Private in said Regiment from 17 October 1780 to 21st May 1783—
31 months & 4 days £53/4 for £83:5

Comptroller's Office

I certify that the preceding is a true extract, from Book A, of Audited Accounts relating to the Revolutionary period, now remaining in this office.

/s/ Philip Phelps
EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF DANIEL CULPEPPER OF WARREN COUNTY, GEORGIA
DATED 3 APRIL 1819

I, Daniel Culpepper, of the State and County aforesaid, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

My will and desire is that all my just debts be paid as soon as provision can be made for the same after my decease.

I lend to my wife Sarah Culpepper during her widowhood one hundred acres of land whereon I now live, including the houses.

To my son, William Culpepper, I give the land whereon he now lives containing one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less.

Whereas I have heretofore given to my two sons Daniel and Robert Culpepper a certain tract of land containing two hundred two and half acres more or less equally between them lying in Jones, formerly Baldwin County, situated in the eleventh District and known by a plat of the same by No. seventy-two, considered in value equal to seven hundred and eighty dollars, to each of them and their heirs forever.

To my son, Joseph Culpepper, I give seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, our line of the same not yet made running from my old line and running as the fence of the peach orchard next to the said land whereon he now lives runs at this time, valued at five hundred dollars to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Dickerson Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Benjamin Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Mariner Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819, to him and his heirs forever.

To my daughter, Martha Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to her and her heirs forever.

To my daughter, Argin Newman, I do hereby lend the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate and at her death I do give the above sum and interest to the lawful begotten heirs to be equally divided among them.

I also give unto my two sons William and Joseph Culpepper the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819, to be raised out of my estate to them and their heirs forever.

Albany, New York
October 30, 1847

Letter to: Colonel J. L. Edwards
Commissioner of Pensions

You state that the Certificate of the Comptroller of New York which I furnished in support of this claim "refers to the imprisonment of John Lawer which" you say, "is a very different name from that of the applicant's." In reply to this I can state that of the several entries on the Comptroller's Books, affording proof of the captivity and imprisonment of John Lower they do not all give his name Lawer. I selected the entry from the "Book of Audited accounts" because it appeared to be more definite than any of the others, and I did not deem the clerical error in the orthography of sufficient moment to refer to it. To show that errors like the one in question were common with the clerk who wrote down the names, I send herewith a few extracts from said books giving names in the same connection with Lower's. See papers marked A. B. C. Thus "Ferguson" is spelt Fargason, Loucks, Leucks, Flansburgh, Lawer which you say, "is a very different name to be more definite than any of the others, and I can state that of the several entries on the Comptroller's Books affording proof of the captivity and imprisonment of John Lower they do not all give his name Lawer. I selected the entry from the "Book of Audited accounts" because it appeared to be more definite than any of the others, and I did not deem the clerical error in the orthography of sufficient moment to refer to it. To show that errors like the one in question were common with the clerk who wrote down the names, I send herewith a few extracts from said books giving names in the same connection with Lower's. See papers marked A. B. C. Thus "Ferguson" is spelt Fargason, Loucks, Leucks, Flansburgh, Lawer which you say, "is a very different name

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF WILLIAM CULPEPPER
OF WARREN COUNTY, GEORGIA
DATED 22 AUGUST 1806

I, William Culpepper, of the State of Georgia and County of Warren, do constitute and ordain this my last Will and testament.

* * * With respect to property already delivered into the possession of either of my children, which they or either of them have been in quiet possession of or have already appropriated to their own use, my will is that such property shall be considered as theirs severally as delivered, as fully as if a deed of gift had accompanied such delivery.

I give and devise unto my son, Daniel Culpepper, the sum of two dollars to be paid by my executor.

I give unto my son, William Culpepper, two hundred acres of land in Warren County on the waters of Carsons Creek, being the land whereon he now lives with the appurtenances.

I give to my son-in-law, Richard B. Fletcher, the sum of two dollars to be paid by my executor.

Lastly I give unto my daughter Argin Parham the rest of all my property not heretofore devised, also my chance in the Lottery of 1806 to her and her heirs forever.

I constitute my son Daniel Culpepper as executor to this my last will and testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 22nd day of August 1806.

Signature witnesses:
William Culpepper
Dickens Culpepper
Isaiah Tucker

* * *

PENSION CERTIFICATES

Magdalena Lower
wid of John
N. Y.
Act June 7, 1832
married 1788
husband died 1st April 1831
Adm* $80.00 per annum from 1st April 1848
Hon. D. Gott
Member of Congress

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF DANIEL CULPEPPER OF WARREN COUNTY, GEORGIA
DATED 3 APRIL 1819

I, Daniel Culpepper, of the State and County aforesaid, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

My will and desire is that all my just debts be paid as soon as provision can be made for the same after my decease.

I lend to my wife Sarah Culpepper during her widowhood one hundred acres of land whereon I now live, including the houses.

To my son, William Culpepper, I give the land whereon he now lives containing one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less.

Whereas I have heretofore given to my two sons Daniel and Robert Culpepper a certain tract of land containing two hundred two and half acres more or less equally between them lying in Jones, formerly Baldwin County, situated in the eleventh District and known by a plat of the same by No. seventy-two, considered in value equal to seven hundred and eighty dollars, to each of them and their heirs forever.

To my son, Joseph Culpepper, I give a tract of land whereon he now lives containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, our line of the same not yet made running from my old line and running as the fence of the peach orchard next to the said land whereon he now lives runs at this time, valued at five hundred dollars to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Dickerson Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Benjamin Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to him and his heirs forever.

To my son, Mariner Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819, to him and his heirs forever.

To my daughter, Martha Culpepper, I give seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819, to him and his heirs forever.

To my daughter, Argin Newman, I do hereby lend the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to her and her heirs forever.

To my daughter, Argin Newman, I do hereby lend the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to her and her heirs forever.

I also give unto my two sons William and Joseph Culpepper the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to be raised out of my estate to them and their heirs forever.
dollars with interest from the third day of April 1819 to each of them, making a sum of five hundred and sixty dollars to make them equal to the sums given to each of my other children to be raised as aforesaid to them and their heirs forever.

All the remainder of my property both real and personal (including that loaned to my wife Sarah Culpepper) I leave after my decease or marriage of my wife to be equally divided between my sons Robert, Daniel, Dickerson, Benjamin, William, Mariner and Joseph Culpepper and my two daughters as follows: Martha Culpepper and the lawful begotten heirs of Argin Newman.

I hereby nominate and appoint my two sons Benjamin and Mariner Culpepper executors to this my last will and testament.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of April 1819.

Daniel Culpepper (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and acknowledged by William Porter
John Benton
Daniel Dennis, J. P.

Office of Clerk Superior Court Warren County
Court convenes first Monday in January, April, July and October
State of Georgia
A. E. Massengale, Clerk
Miriam Filcher, Deputy Clerk

Warrenton, Ga.

Know all men by these presents that I Richard Brook Fletcher of the State of Georgia and County of Warren do absolutely make over and relinquish all rights, claim or demand of certain negro girl of the name of Suck unto William Culpepper, Sen. of the State and County aforesaid as I said, Richard B. Fletcher, bought said negro girl Suck with said William Culpepper money and for his use and I said Fletcher acted under power of attorney for said Culpepper at that time and took the bill of sale in my name and therefore I do warrant the said negro girl Suck from my heirs, executives, administrators or assigns ever laying any claim to the said negro girl Suck by virtue of this bill of sale that was given by William Johnson, Montgomery County and said state of North Carolina to me the said Fletcher in the year of our Lord 1786 and on the fifth day of January and as also recorded in that Court of the aforesaid county given under my hand and seal this 28th day of July 1794 Richard B. Fletcher (Seal)
Daniel Culpepper, Georgia
Hadden Parham, Warren County

This within bill of sale was duly proven before me by the oath of Daniel Culpepper this 5th of July 1802 Daniel Culpepper, W. Williams, J. P.

Recorded Nov. 10th 1802 by T. Person DC. Transcribed from Book F Page 2131 to 1853 June 15th by Thos. W. Shivers, Recorder.

Georgia, Warren County

I hereby certified that this is a true and correct copy of the original deed recorded in Deed Book "B", page 125 of Warren Superior Court Deed Records.
(a) A. E. Massengale, Clerk Superior Court, Warren County, Ga.
(Seal)

The above wills were contributed by Miss Claudia Culpepper, 323 College St., Fort Valley, Georgia.

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

With the easing of transportation difficulties, the renewal of Family Association meetings is being reported but too late to be of benefit except to record names and addresses of newly elected officers with whom future meeting arrangements might be made.

Lists of the then existing Associations were published in our Genealogical Department from July 1938 to February 1939, so consult your Magazine files for organizations and officers of those years.

This Department will gladly publish such a list with date of meeting provided the information is received two months in advance.

One of the first to be received is a call for relatives of the Zwinck-Kalmbachs of America, Mrs. Charlotte L. Gorning (E.M.) acting President, 14680 Seymour Avenue, Detroit 5, Michigan; or Carl M. Zwinch, Secretary, 904 Packard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Please communicate direct and not through this office.
### CENSUS OF 1810 WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO

(Continued from August 1946 Magazine)

#### Fearing Township

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Fearing Total—454.
Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

I-'46. (a) Brown-Kenyon.—Want data of Abby Brown who in 1774 in or near Providence, Rhode Island, married Thomas Kenyon, Jr., son of Thomas Kenyon Sr. and Ruth (Teft). Want date and place of birth and death (where buried), names of father and mother and sisters and brothers. When did Thomas and family move to Schoharie, New York. Did Thomas remarry? Who?


I-'46. (a) Lee.—Want dates, data of William Lee, emigrant, who bought land near Buckmanville, Pennsylvania. William Lee, Jr. married Hannah Smith, (daughter of William Smith and Mary Croasdale) and had two daughters, Sarah, who married Jonas Barcroft, and Lydia who married John Barcroft. William Smith and Mary Croasdales were staunch members of the Society of Friends of Bucks County.

(b) Smith.—Does William Smith of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who married Mary Croasdale, have either Colonial or Revolutionary Service record? Also William Lee of the above. Who were Mary Croasdale’s parents? Give dates, places and all data. Mrs. R. B. Huston, Salem, Nebraska.

I-'46. (a) Adams.—Thomas Adams married December 16, 1794, Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky, to Catherine Watson; died January 10, 1815, Sharpsburg. Who were their parents? Eleven children, included Aaron Francis, married Mary Hart, daughter of John and Phoeby Godfrey Hart, all of Sharpsburg; all to Danville, Indiana, 1883. Thomas Godfrey, who died at Sparta, Indiana, was brother of Phoeby. Who were Mary Croasdale’s parents? Give dates, places and all data. Mrs. R. B. Huston, Salem, Nebraska.

(b) Eleven children of Aaron Francis Adams and Mary Hart: James, Solomon, John, Thomas, Aaron Francis, Watson, Hiram, Marie, Easter, Nancy, and Christina. Want Revolutionary service of one ancestor. Carl N. Helmick, 3388 7th Street, Riverside, California.

I-'46. (a) Baggett.—Wish parentage and ancestry of James Baggett, born July 8, 1783, died Lawrence County, Mississippi, 1867, age 65 years. His wife, Celia Rahulby Baggett, born June 22, 1791, place (?), died, Lawrence County, Mississippi, February 12, 1812.

(b) Their son, William Pikens Baggett, born October 9, 1819, Lawrence County, Mississippi,
died Brookhaven, Mississippi, April 6, 1897. His
wife, Martha L. Brent, born July 16, 1825. Pike
County, Mississippi, died August 13, 1906, Brook-
haven, Mississippi. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro
Street, Norman, Oklahoma.
1-46. (a) Morrison.—Want information of
Hans Morrison, White Clay Creek, New Castle,
County, Delaware. Of Scotch descent—came to
Delaware. Settled White Clay Creek, 1642, mem-
ber Presbyterian Church. His children were
among first whites born in Delaware. Who were
his children? A son Hugh had a son Neal, and
Neal had a son Robert, born 1723, married 1747
Ann Douglas.
(b) McDoell-Cummins.—Who were the par-
tens of Ann Cummins McDoell (MacDole, Mc-
Doul) born Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania,
moved about 1800 in Westmoreland or Washing-
town County, Pennsylvania, to John Steen. Lived
in Beaver and New Castel, Pennsylvania, where
he died. Issue: Matthew Steen, a physician;
Ann Cummins; Jane Taylor; John Cummins;
Margaret; Esther; Eliza McDoell. Mrs. Mary A.
Eckles, Route 2, New Castle, Pennsylvania.
1-46. (a) Chamberlain - Grover.—Lucy
Chamberlain, b. 1806, came from Mass. to Spring-
water, N. Y. to marry Thomas Grover. Want
parents, grandparents, issue, birth and death
places of both. Four known children were Kath-
etrine Louise (m. Jay Rial), Leonard, Burr Hamil-
ton and Caroline (m. Dwight Hess).
(b) Higgins.—Want information concerning
Edmund Cone Higgins, originally of Conn., who
married Magdalene Reese about 1827. Had a
cousin named Carile Cone. Mrs. Albert Santos,
married Ann Cummins McDole (MacDole, Mc-
doul) born Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania,
where he died. Issue: Matthew Steen, a physician;
Ann Cummins; Jane Taylor; John Cummins;
Margaret; Esther; Eliza McDoell. Mrs. Mary A.
Eckles, Route 2, New Castle, Pennsylvania.
1-46. (a) Leffingwell-Ave.—Desire to con-
tact, if possible, a descendant of Gurden Leffing-
well who had wife (Polly) Mary Avery, of Bozrah,
Conn. They lived in Leffingwelltown and had a
large family—10 children or more. Wife, Mary,
died 1869, December.
(b) Downer.—Adolphus 1775-1841. Infor-
mation wanted on this name between 1775-1830 other
than that of the Downer Genealogy. He was as-
associated with the New England states, and Penn-
sylvania, New York, etc. Mrs. Joseph T. Lee,
ob. 1808, came from Mass. to Spring-
water, N. Y. Married John Tallmadge Janu-
tuary 1, 1782. After marriage, lived Sharon, Conn.,
also Claverack, N. Y. Frances Marshall, 712
Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma.
1-46. (a) Talbert.—Want parents of Hannah
Talbert, who married Dr. Richard Harris Huntley
October 13, 1793 at Putney, Vt. and lived at Top-
pan, Vt.
(b) Jacobs.—Who was wife of Colonel Solo-
mon Porter Jacobs of Montezuma, N. Y. Hannah
or Harriet — ? Born about 1802. And who
were her parents? J. E. Marshall, 712 Commerce
Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
1-46. (a) Baker.—Wanted parentage of Sim-
eon and Jesse Baker. Simeon b. in Rhode Island
Fez. 5, 1790; m. Elizabeth Ziegler. Ch. Mary,
Julia, Jesse Wilder, Jacob, John, all b. in Penna.;
Eliza, Nancy, Margaret, Rebecca, Emily, all b. in
Ohio. Where did he die? Where buried? Did
father serve in Revolution?
(b) Ziegler.—Who were parents of Elizabeth
Ziegler, b. Berks Co., Penna. June 24, 1790 (or
97) and John Ziegler, b. Aug. 29, 1803 in West-
moreland Co., Pa. Wanted also names of other
brothers and sisters of Elizabeth and John, Revo-
olutionary records of parents or grandparents, etc.
Mrs. Thelma Lee Taylor, 2506 K St. NW, Wash-
ington 7, D. C.
1-46. (a) Davis.—Want names of parents of
Frances Davis, born 1778, who married Daniel
Green Saunders, born 1776, son of William David
Saunders of Bedford County, Virginia. Daniel
Green and Frances Davis Saunders settled on
Southside, near Staunton River, in home known as
"Ivy Cliff." Did Frances Davis' father have
Revolutionary War service record?
(b) Saunders.—William David Saunders came
to Bedford County, Virginia in about 1730 from
Lancaster County, Penn. Who was his wife?
Does he have a Revolutionary War service rec-
ord? Mrs. R. H. Swarengin, 1308 North Third,
Durant, Oklahoma.
1-46. (a) Longan (Longdon).—Thomas
Longan born 1766 Hanover Co. Va. came to Ken-
tucky 1796, died in Woodford Co. Ky., 1832,
His father was Austin Longan of Hanover Co.
Va. Want any information concerning Austin
Longan—names of parents, birth and death dates,
etc. Want Revolutionary War service for Thomas
and Austin Longan.
(b) Duke.—Austin Longan married Jane
Duke. She died in Virginia in 1793. Want
names of her parents, when she was born, where.
When and where parents were born and died.
Any other available information. Mrs. James R.
Dorman, 201 West High St., Lexington, Ky.
1-46. Vickers.—Wish information and Revo-
olutionary ancestry of Wiley Vickers and wife,
Beady. Wiley left eastern shores of Maryland
after Revolution, moving to N. C., later to Laurens
county, Ga., settled near Douglas, Irwin county,
Ga., accompanied by brothers, Youngie and Jesse
and sister Kasie. Wiley died 1845, Beady, 1866.
Had 9 children.—Mrs. Ira G. Corn, 318 Linwood,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
1-46. (a) Slaughter.—Want information on
ancestry and descendants of any person named
Slaughter. Over thirty members of the family
fought in the Revolutionary War. Early resi-


(b) Coleman.—Want data on Capt. Robert Coleman (born 1666, died 1713, Essex County, Virginia) and wife Anne. They had Robert, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Susannah Clayton; Edward, married Anne Reece; Thomas of King and Queen County, Virginia (want data); Elizabeth, married Daniel Brown; Ann, married William Covington; Grizzle, married John Chamberlain; and Spilsbee. Mrs. John Frederick Dorman, #1 Hill Top Court, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

I-46. (a) Hail.—Wish information concerning ancestry of Jonas (Hale) Hail (d. Northampton Co. N. C. 1804). Had children: John, Nancy (m. first Edmund Hill, second John Moore); Elizabeth (m. Dr. William Ewing, moved to Carrollton, Miss.); Rebecca (M. — Clarasy); Jeremiah; William; Jonas Judd who m. Amanda, daughter of Edley Ewing of Tenn.—they came to Texas about 1833.

(b) Moore.—Wish parents of John Moore of North Carolina, second husband of Nancy Hail. Their children: David; Jerry; Jeptha; Mark; Kisiah Frances; Nancy (m. Oliver Fitts, Jr.); Elizabeth (m. James Moyers); Susan. Lived in Tenn. (probably Madison Co.) and Alabama before coming to Texas about 1834. All clues concerning this family appreciated. Mrs. Linwood Hall, 4936 Junius St., Dallas, Texas.

I-46. (a) Coleman.—Who were the parents of the wife Elizabeth who married Thomas Coleman, January 3, 1713? She was born May 10, 1695, died May 12, 1751. Thomas Coleman and Elizabeth who married January 3, 1713, had twelve children. Rachel, born May 24, 1730, married William Thompson June 12, 1749, died in Halifax County, Virginia. He died in Halifax County, Virginia, 1780.

(b) Adams-Goodrum.—Wanted parents of Jesse Adams who married Elizabeth Goodrum in Greensville County, Virginia, January 29, 1811, moved to Warren County, Kentucky and died in McLean County, Illinois, 1844, aged 56, born 1788, probably in Brunswick County, Virginia. Mrs. Bleecker Luce, 729 North Dinwiddie Street, Arlington, Virginia.

I-46. Gillespie.—Will the person sending in query on Thomas and Robert Gillespie some time during April or May please send her name and address as query was received without this information?

* * *

"Marriage bonds in the Court House at Maysville, Ky." will be continued in the October issue.

---

**Death of Tennessee State Regent**

Louise McLean Craig (Mrs. Albert Lyon Craig), the twenty-first State Regent of the Tennessee Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the youngest Regent to sit on the National Board, died July 30, 1946 in her home town of Knoxville, Tennessee.

She had served only two years of the three year term.

She was especially active during World War II and spurred the Organization on in making an outstanding record in Red Cross and Hospital work and in War Bond sales.

In recognition of service rendered the State Society gave her their endorsement for Vice President General of D.A.R.

* Mrs. Craig had served as an officer in United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of 1812, American Colonists, Children of the American Revolution and served six years as Regent of Bonny Kate Chapter. She was deeply interested in all patriotic and civic work. She was an original member of the John Sevier Memorial Commission.

ALICE SMITH CATES
(Mrs. Benjamin B.),
Bonny Kate Chapter.
## Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge

### Contributions as of July 31, 1946

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<th>Window Stained Glass</th>
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<th>Floor Quota</th>
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**Total amount in the Building Fund (including amount given before Sept. 1945):** $54,523.81

Charts appearing in subsequent issues of the Magazine will give the latest available figures from the Treasurer General's office, plus figures sent to the office of the Historian General by the State Treasurers, giving dates on which amounts were mailed to the Treasurer General.
DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

My subject today is one of real moment to the success and prompt appearance of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. It is DEADLINES.

We are constantly delayed by the non arrival of department material. Our deadline is the 10th of every month.

That means that by September 10 we must have in hand the material for the November issue. Our publishers expect it all by this date. Even one piece delayed after that date may hold up the magazine for a day or two, for our publishers are suffering from the labor shortages common to all industry and if their schedules are thrown out by any delays on our part the Magazine is bound to be late.

So do not be surprised if the material you send in late for our deadlines does not appear as soon as you expected.

Another thing. Please do not send in items longer than the space assigned for them.

Chapter items must not be more than 300 words in length—typewritten in double-space, on one side of the paper only. The only exception is for golden anniversaries of chapters, which may be 800 words in length, if necessary.

National chairman may report their work as frequently as they wish in not more than 500 words.

State conference reports should not exceed 800 words in length.

General items and D.A.R. material generally should be from 300 to 500 words. Do not send clippings to be rewritten. We have no staff for this purpose and we cannot be responsible for them.

Photographs should not be sent with stories unless arranged for previously.

With this cooperation your Editor can guarantee you an interesting Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Faithfully your editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

DEAR READERS:

The makers of crossword puzzles tell us that Pi is jumbled type and the weather man tells us that during the last of June and first of July the city of Washington suffered from excessive heat waves and we feel sure that excessive heat made Pi of your National Chairman’s message in the July issue.

Mrs. William J. Tyler, who was so helpful during Congress, is a member of Paul Revere Chapter, which is located in your National Chairman’s home city of Boston and Miss Luella P. Chase, of the District of Columbia, is a member of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, of which your National Chairman is an associate member. So you see it just must have been the weather which caused that remarkable changing of names. You note this particularly because you realize errors seldom appear in our pages. We pride ourselves on the accuracy with which the articles telling of the work of the National Officers, National Chairman and Chapters come to you through the magazine.

It is because of our usual accuracy that we feel all our members should subscribe to the magazine and read each issue carefully in order that they may know exactly what is being done by other members of the society in every part of this country and overseas.

The one way to be well-informed on the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is to subscribe to and read the official mouthpiece of the organization, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Yours cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. WILLIAM HORSFALL, 1007 S. Second St., Coos Bay, Oregon.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Vice Regent</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Grant Jacobs</td>
<td>Scattdoro</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Layton</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph L. B. Alexander</td>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Mrs. Roland M. James</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASHLEMA</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank George</td>
<td>Arkadelphia</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. Christin</td>
<td>Linda Porter Ranch, San Fernando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Mrs. Ernest Henry Steinhardt</td>
<td>115 W Grant Ave., Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Dudley Lee</td>
<td>1305 Belling Ave., Denver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Winfred Jewett Clearman</td>
<td>3024 Warren St., Washington 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>Mrs. James F. Byeris</td>
<td>445 20th Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Mark A. Smith</td>
<td>941 Jackson Springs Rd., Shirley Hills, Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>Mrs. Y. Harris Yarbrough</td>
<td>Milledgeville</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAMES</td>
<td>Mrs. WM. Janney Hull</td>
<td>2nd, 3207 Alapoli Place, Honolulu 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl A. Wheeler</td>
<td>1818 Fillmore St., Caldwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Mrs. Samuel C. Skelton</td>
<td>522 4th Ave., Lewiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul S. Loebis</td>
<td>Walsh Shop Young Bldg., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>Mrs. Raymond Peter Ink</td>
<td>Grange Cabins, Mt. Vernon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>Mrs. Eugene Henley</td>
<td>1014 East St., Gettysburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Mrs. Huch L. Rossell</td>
<td>1601 Bath Ave., Ashland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>Mrs. Percy Caldwell Fair</td>
<td>530 Louisiana St., St. Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Edwin Heywood</td>
<td>201 Prospect St., Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. James H. Harris</td>
<td>7 West St., Boothbay Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Mrs. James Blinn Perkins</td>
<td>7 West St., St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry K. Nield</td>
<td>2214 Kemah Road, Baltimore 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Scott Welch</td>
<td>920 4th Ave., Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Mrs. Claude K. Rowland</td>
<td>4615 Maryland Ave., St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. Frederick A. Groves</td>
<td>916 College Ave., St. Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>Mrs. A. G. Middleton</td>
<td>915 1st Ave., Havre</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>Mrs. John Edward Brauplet</td>
<td>435 Marsh Ave., Reno</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>Mrs. Byron K. Worshall</td>
<td>1925 E. Street, Lincoln 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Franklin Randolph</td>
<td>Titusville Road, Pennington</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Mrs. Palmer Martin Way</td>
<td>6600 Pacific Avenue, Wildwood Crest</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Miss Edla Stannard Gibson</td>
<td>396 Porter Ave., Buffalo</td>
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<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles M. Mitchell</td>
<td>123 N. 6th St., Monroe</td>
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<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry J. Winkenheiser</td>
<td>216 6th Ave., W., Dickinson</td>
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<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Mrs. James B. Patton</td>
<td>1766 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPLICA</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank O. McMillen</td>
<td>516 W. Market St., Akron</td>
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OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Lewis L. Snow, 1501 8th St., Woodward.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry L. Whitsett, 1209 E. Broadway, Enid.
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ITALY
Mrs. Katherine S. Tuccimei, 39 Via Tato, Rome, Italy. (Chapter Regent).

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9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Horace
2912 Verdon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Russell William Magna
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. William A. Becker
225 Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. Henry M. Roby, Jr.
33 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. William H. Pouch
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

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Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois.

Mrs. Harry Bournin Joy, 1925
299 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Howard L. Hockeins, 1935
1821 Kalorama Rd., Washington 9, D. C.

Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1938
2006 Oak Ct., South Pasadena, California.

Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds, 1938
"Tanglewood", Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. James B. Cranxworth, 1939
3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind.

Mrs. William Van Cott, 1946
908 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, 1941
"Dunmowin," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, 1942
Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Cardwell, 1943
33 Liberty St., Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, 1943
117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 1943
Humboldt, Iowa.

Mrs. Kent Hamilton, 1944
2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
### National Chairmen of National Committees

<table>
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<th>National Chairmen of National Committees</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>American Indians</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, 310 E. Elm Street, Wichita, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americanism</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. H. Paine, 322 Melrose Place, Centralia, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>American Red Cross</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. George D. Schenck, Reading, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approved Schools</strong></td>
<td>Miss Van Court Carwithen, Glenor Farm, Malvern, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 5007 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson, 1223 E. 27th St., Tulsa, Okla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Correct Use of the Flag</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr, 725 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. John T. Gardner, RFD #2, East Greenwich, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (89 Edward Foster Road, Scituate, Mass.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. A. R. Museum</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Harry C. Oberholzer, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. A. R. Student Loan Fund</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Lafayete LeVan Foster, 600 Ridge Avenue, Greensc Castle, Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ellis Island-Angel Island</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. W. Arthur Saltord, Spackenkill Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Filing and Lending Bureau</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. David E. French, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (2136 Reid Avenue, Bluefield, West Va.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Genealogical Records</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Alexander J. Burkett, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (403 N. 4th St., Arkansas City, Kansas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Girl Home Makers</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, 739 E. Washington St., Martinsville, Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Junior American Citizens</strong></td>
<td>Miss Edwin Stanton Lammons, Melrose Hotel, Apt. 629, Dallas 1, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Junior Membership</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, 1800 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motion Pictures</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. John Talbot, 7 Fairfield Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Defense</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. William A. Becker, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (222 Sylvanis Place, Westfield, N. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Press Relations</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. George Howard, 429 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Administrative Committees

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Committees</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Executive</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Julius Young Talman, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (145 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Mass.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditing</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. T. B. Merrick, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (919 43rd Street, Des Moines, Iowa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Printing</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building and Grounds</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (3824 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Art Critics</strong></td>
<td>Mr. MacGill James, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. A. R. Handbook &amp; Program Planning for Chapters</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Clemson, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Brien, 912 Main St., Brookville, Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parliamentarian</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Hampton Fleming, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chairmen of Special Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Committees</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>War Bonds and Stamps</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Russell William MacIn, 178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revision of By Laws</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Grace L. H. Bresnau, Editor, War Records Compilation, 9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, Chairman, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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