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DAUGHTERS
of the
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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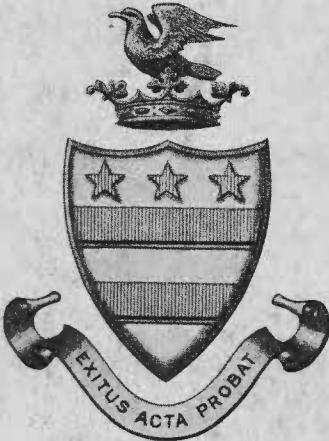
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DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LXVIII, No. 4

APRIL, 1934

WHOLE NUMBER 490

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

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Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

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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.

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*The East Entrance to
Memorial Continental Hall*



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The President General's Message

WELCOME to Washington and to the forty-third Continental Congress. May it prove for you at once a joy—a pulsating force and an unforgettable memory. We gather to renew our allegiance and loyalty to the aims, objects and ideals of our Society, and to listen to reports of work well done.

The Program has been planned with vision, care and precision. Each session has its particular attraction and is worth while. No one can afford to miss any part of the proceedings. Committee work reported is worthy of careful attention, not only because of actual accomplishments but as a guide and encouragement for continued efforts.

Flying made it possible for me to deliver a message to many state conferences this spring, but as a matter of record and for those who could not hear it, the following brief extracts will strengthen statements expressed therein.

This Society stands, without equivocation, for adequate national defense. What this means requires no definition.

Many outside of our ranks believe our National Defense Committee interprets this only in the terms of a large army and navy. The truth is, we wish no more than adequate protection for America on land, sea and air. Therefore, we advocate the military teaching of such groups as the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Citizens Military Training Camps, Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, the Civilian Conservation

Camps, and any and all groups of like nature which, through a disciplinary teaching, will make better men and women of the youth of our land, and trained, disciplined adults for the betterment of the country. Training to obedience means the consciousness of service. Service means unselfishness and respect for duty. A disciplined individual will have a well ordered mind.

We stand for adequate preparedness, not for aggression. We want peace. We are not militaristic. But we believe the United States should always be able to protect herself against external and internal enemies. We demand adequate defense to maintain a righteous peace. We believe in the disciplinary teachings which Washington advocated.

Any study of the subject of common defense, national security against crime, and public safety, to be comprehensive and intelligent, must embrace an educational program. In our Society, this is naturally patriotic. If organizations are to be effective when they pronounce themselves either for or against certain angles of such subjects, the program of instruction should be studied throughout the membership by educational methods.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Resolutions adopted by its Continental Congresses, is committed to the support of the National Defense Act of 1920, which seeks to provide for National Security. Likewise, the Society is committed to the provisions of the London Naval Treaty. Your President General stands officially and personally committed to these measures; and yields place to none in loyalty to the Society and in love of country.

The strength of our Society lies in the fact that we are non-partisan and non-political. Any deviation from this position weakens our force, changes our character and is against the tenets of our procedure. Absolute adherence to them is at once the defense of our Society as a national group and our protection from exploitation. As strongly as we advocate support of and adherence to the Constitution of the United States, just so strongly should we as a Society operate under our Constitution and By-laws; the former our forefathers fought for, the latter our founders adopted. Only by following this procedure can we keep our Society true to its founders and its own ideals.

The many resolutions which have been passed over a period of years, and during various administrations, testify to the fact that it has been deemed necessary to reiterate our stand against affiliation. The

following repetition of these resolutions will present them in a clear, concise manner:

"May 5, 1894.—Inasmuch as the objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are fully defined in Article II of the Constitution,

Resolved, that those objects be strictly adhered to, and that neither the Society nor any part thereof shall identify itself in an official capacity with other Societies having dissimilar objects. (Vol. IV, P. 799). "The American Monthly Magazine, (now known as Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.)

National Board of Management, June 5, 1912:

"After discussion in regard to right of chapters to cooperate with other organizations—

Moved, That Mrs. Mussey be requested to frame a uniform reply to be sent to all Chapter Regents."

Mrs. Mussey's Opinion Regarding Affiliation:

"To Cooperate is to work to or for an end.

To Affiliate is to attach to, or unite with a Society or Body.

The objects of the N. S. D. A. R. as set out in the Chapter and Article II of the Constitution can best be obtained by an active cooperation with other organizations having for their objects either national or local betterment on Civic or Patriotic lines. One of our objects is 'Encouragement of historical research,' another is 'Promotion of celebrations' of all patriotic anniversaries, and still another is 'To aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'

There is no provision whatever in our Constitution for anything of this kind.

The Federation of Women's Clubs does provide for affiliation. We do not, and cannot, therefore, legally do so."

This opinion was also presented to the Congress of 1913 (22nd) to be incorporated in the Proceedings.

Resolution Adopted by National Board of Management, June 22, 1927.

WHEREAS, Our Society is being constantly invited to join with other organizations in various projects necessitating the expenditure or collection of funds; and

WHEREAS, The By-laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, make no provision for affiliation where financial cooperation is involved; and

WHEREAS, A legal opinion to this effect has been rendered; therefore be it

Resolved, That this fact be brought to the attention of our Chapters; and be it further

Resolved, That Chapters be reminded that the authorized activities of our own Society already cover so large an area of service that they be urged to realize the necessity of concentrating their talents and finances upon the work of our Committees already established.

Resolution Adopted by the Forty-second Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., April 17-21, 1933.

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being constantly requested to join or affiliate with other organizations in various projects necessitating the expenditure or collection of dues; and

WHEREAS, The By-laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, make no provision for affiliation where financial obligations are involved; and

WHEREAS, Dating from May 5, 1894, various resolutions have been adopted to the effect that we adhere strictly to the objects as defined in Article II of our Constitution and that neither the Society nor any part thereof shall identify itself in any official capacity with other organizations; and

WHEREAS, A legal opinion was sought and given stating that we cannot legally affiliate with other organizations; be it

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in the Forty-second Continental Congress, hereby reaffirms these resolutions, and expressly states that it cannot affiliate in any way with other organizations or group of organizations, but that it may cooperate, when it seems advisable, with any organization having objects kindred with its own.

All officers and members of the Society are committed to all the resolutions of the Congresses. To these, members will adhere with the same loyalty which has supported it, that we may reconvene and enjoy, as delegates and alternates, the 43rd Continental Congress.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA.

Advance News of Our 43d Continental Congress

LUCY GALT HANGER
Chairman, Program Committee

THE 43d Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., Monday, April 16th, to Friday, April 20th, inclusive.

In preparing the program for our Congress the Committee has carefully planned and consulted with our President General, Mrs. Magna, as well as with the State Regents at their meeting here in February. The result has been the introduction of a few innovations which we trust will not only facilitate the carrying out of the work of the delegated body, but give additional pleasure to everyone attending the sessions.

At this early date all names of our speakers cannot be announced, but we can say they will be prominent in official life, and our hope is great that the President of the United States will find time amidst his arduous duties to honor us by attending a session. Mrs. Roosevelt has graciously promised to address us on Friday morning.

While the Congress does not open until Monday morning, numerous events will claim the interest and attention of those who come a few days in advance.

On Friday, April 13th, the National Officers Club will hold its annual meeting in the Assembly Room of the Administration Building. A luncheon will follow the session. Because of the absence, due to illness, of the President

of the Club, the banquet will be omitted this year.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management will take place in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, April 14th, at 9:30 A. M.

Sunday, April 15th, at 2:00 o'clock, the Memorial Service conducted by our Chaplain General will be held in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall. Music will be provided by a chorus composed of members of the clerical staff. Their work as D. A. R. clerks has brought them in intimate touch with those whose memory we honor, and it seems eminently fitting that these young women should share in this final tribute to our revered dead. Immediately following this Memorial Service tributes will be paid at the N. S., D. A. R. Memorial, where the President General will lay a wreath.

The Bishop of Washington has invited all D. A. R. to attend the Even-song service in the great choir of the Washington Cathedral at 4 P. M.

Sunday evening, April 15th, at 8:30 o'clock, the Constitution Hall Committee will hold its meeting in the President General's reception room in Constitution Hall.

A pleasing feature before the Monday morning session, April 16th, will be a concert by the United States Marine Band Orchestra. It, therefore, behooves delegates and alternates to come early if they wish to enjoy the

music of this famous group of musicians. Monday and Thursday evenings two well-known concert singers will be heard. The three celebrated United States service bands—Army, Navy and Marine—will not only be in attendance as usual but will provide soloists from among their musicians for all other sessions. This arrangement we feel will prove not only an entertaining innovation but a fitting recognition of the services of these bands.

The program for Monday morning's opening session will follow the same general plan of previous years, ending with an address to the delegates by our President General. In the afternoon the Honorary Presidents General will bring greetings; also, the National Officers will report to the Congress. The evening session will be "Army and Navy night."

For Tuesday morning we have grouped the reports which specially concern our headquarters in Washington—Buildings and Grounds Committee, Constitution Hall Memory Book, Constitution Hall Committee, and a talk by our Treasurer General on the financial status of Constitution Hall. These reports will be followed by gifts and contributions to Constitution Hall. The afternoon from 12:30 until 3:00 o'clock has been reserved for State and National Committee meetings. Our annual pilgrimage will start at 3:00 o'clock from Constitution Hall to Arlington National Cemetery, where the President General will lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; thence on to Mount Vernon to honor the memory of George and Martha Washington.

Always one of the most delightful and colorful events of our Congresses

is the annual reception given by our President General for the delegates and members. This reception will be held Tuesday night. Mrs. Magna, assisted by her National Officers, will welcome her guests in the auditorium of Constitution Hall, while the State Regents will greet the guests in the spacious south corridor. An unusual feature of the reception will be music by two sections of the United States Army Band: one in the auditorium, for the President General's reception, and the other in the corridor, for the State Regents'. They will play alternately, thus providing uninterrupted music for the entire evening.

The dance given for the Pages of the Congress by the President General and the National Board of Management will be held that same evening at the Mayflower Hotel.

On Wednesday, April 18th, National Committee reports will continue, National Defense and Ellis Island being scheduled for the afternoon. In planning the program for that evening we have endeavored to conform to the wishes of the State Regents, for this is, indeed, the State Regents' own night. The session will convene at 7 o'clock. They will meet with the President General in the President General's reception room at 6:45 o'clock, where the line will be formed for their entrance to the platform. The State Regents' reports, as usual, will be divided into three groups. The interim between the first and second groups will permit the pleasure of a solo by a musician from the United States Navy Band. During the interim between the second and third groups we will have assemblage singing. These reports will be followed by nominations for the office of the

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and the Vice Presidents General.

Important National Committee reports will again be heard at the morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday. The polls will open at 8:00 o'clock, Thursday morning, and remain open until Congress votes the closing hour. Registration and voting will be in Memorial Continental Hall. The Report of the Chairman of Tellers will be given Thursday evening. Thursday afternoon very special programs are in preparation by the Americanization, Approved Schools and the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Committees.

Friday morning the final report of the Resolutions Committee, followed by Mrs. Roosevelt's address, will be the order of the day. Friday afternoon the confirmation and installation of the newly-elected officers and State Regents will be followed by adjournment.

While no definite announcement is possible at this time, it is hoped that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the delegates at the White House.

Friday evening the annual banquet at the Mayflower Hotel will round out what promises to be a very enjoyable and a very important annual Congress.



D.A.R. Member Honored by President Roosevelt

A member of Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Florence Ellinwood Allen, now a resident of Columbus, Ohio, is the first woman to be appointed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth District. She is the fifth to be designated by President Roosevelt to high positions never before filled by members of her sex.

Judge Allen was admitted to the D. A. R. on March 1, 1911. At that time she resided in Salt Lake City, Utah, the place of her birth. She is the daughter of Clarence E. and Corine Marie Tuckerman Allen. Her grandparents were Jacob Tuckerman and his wife, Elizabeth Ellinwood; great-grandparents, Isaac Tuckerman and his wife, Esther Elizabeth Colgrove; great-great-grandparents, Stephen Colgrove and his wife, Elizabeth Bartelot. Her great-great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Colgrove, served gallantly in the American Revolution from Stonington, Conn.

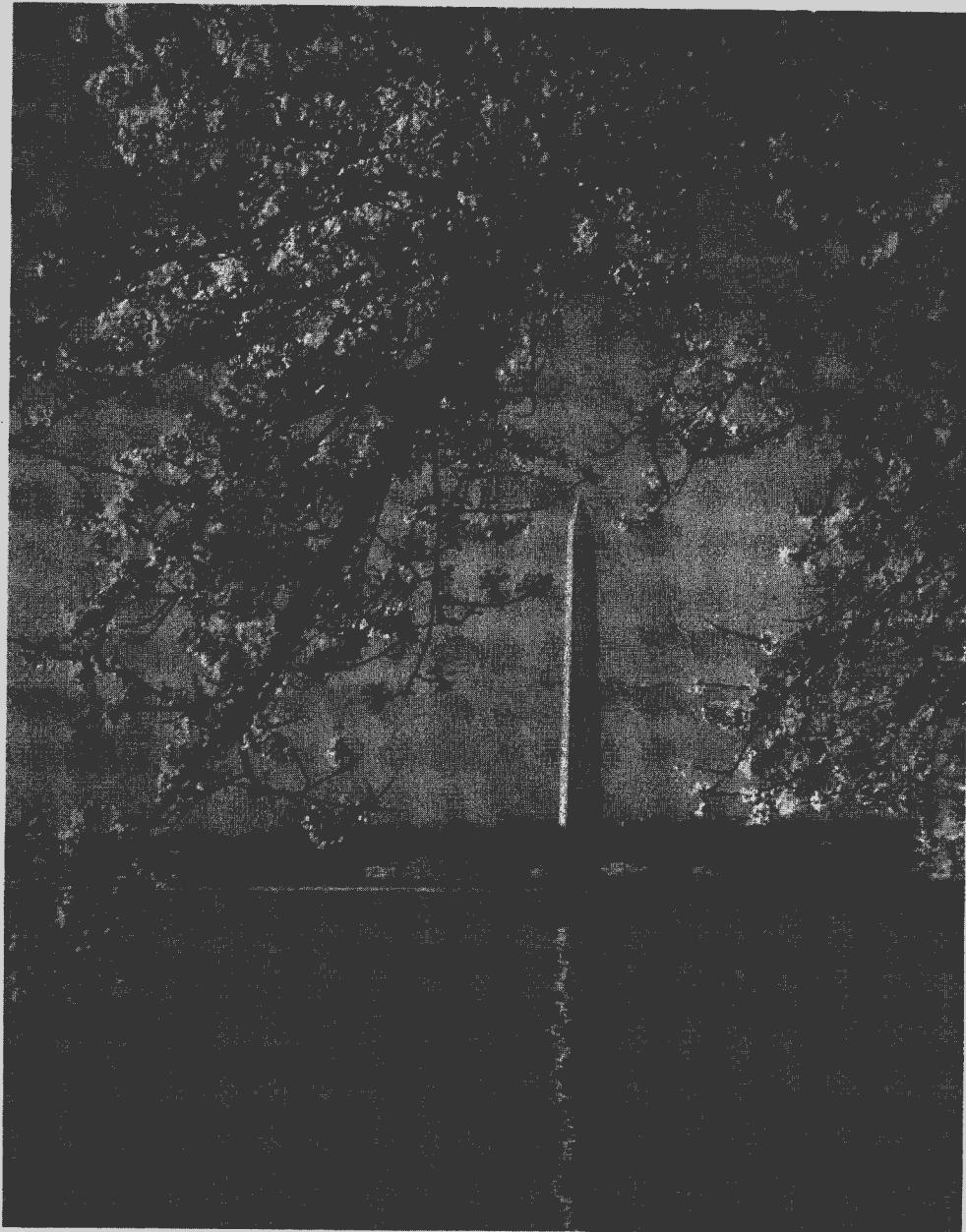
Judge Allen attended the New Lyme Institute, Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1895-97; Salt Lake College, 1897-99; received her "A.B." from Western Reserve University in 1904; her "A.M." from the Law Department, University of Chicago, 1909-1910; and her "LL.B." New York University, 1913.

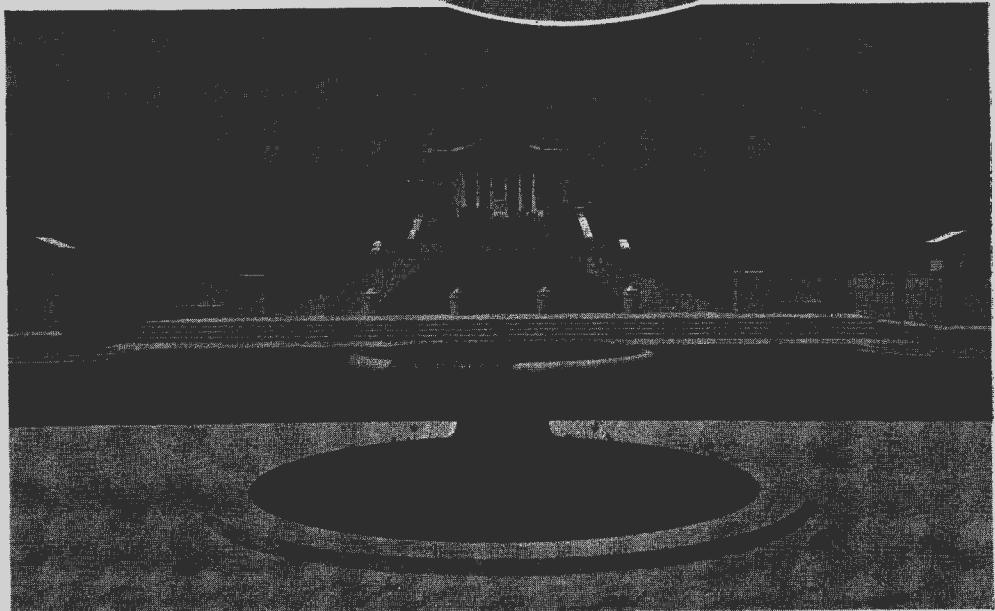
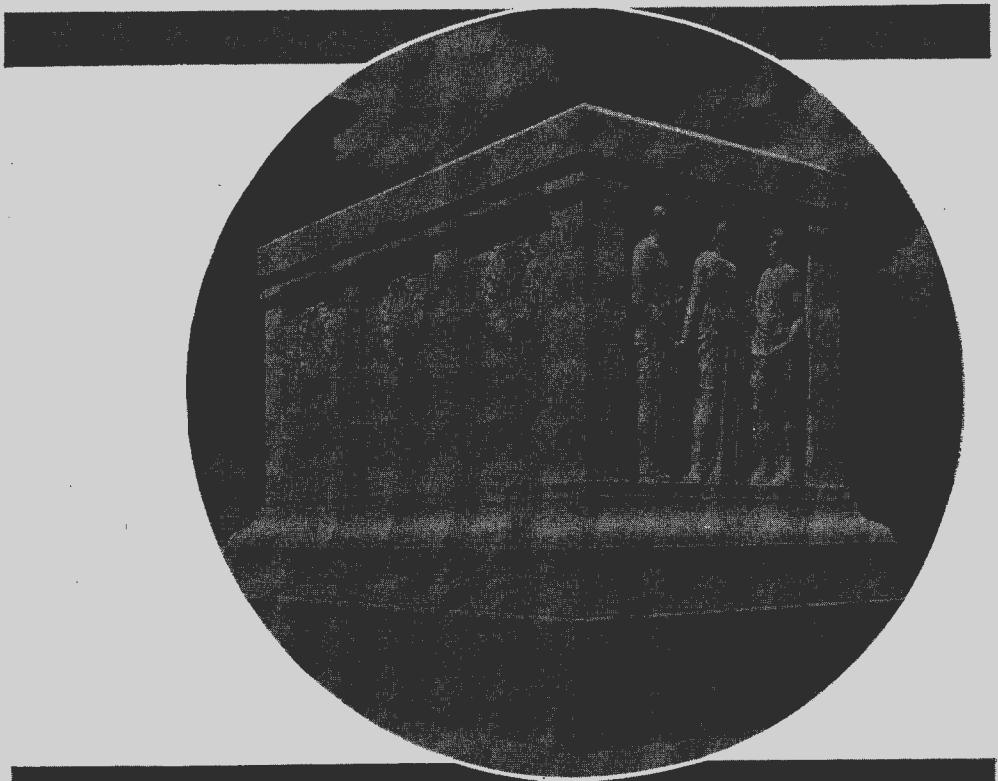
She began the practice of law at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1914, and has advanced rapidly in her chosen profession: Assistant county prosecutor, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1919-20; elected Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, term, 1921-26; elected Judge, Supreme Court of Ohio, two terms, 1921-33.

Judge Allen played an active part in securing suffrage for women and belongs to numerous well-known clubs.

Washington in Springtime Greets

D. A. R. Delegates





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(ABOVE) TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. (LOWER) THE NEW APPROACH TO THE AMPHITHEATER
IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY



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(ABOVE) THE WHITE HOUSE IN SPRING DRESS. (LOWER) THE PRESIDENT'S WALK AND THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE



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(1) THE CAPITOL DOME SEEN ABOVE THE COLUMBUS FOUNTAIN. (2) FOLGER LIBRARY. (3) NIGHT VIEW OF UNION STATION

Happy Landings

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

President General, N. S., D. A. R.

FATE has decreed that I am the first President General to use flying as a method of transportation to facilitate the demands of my office and to save time. I have flown so much during the past two years that I take it as a matter of course — and have long since ceased to treat it as an adventure, or as a courageous feat.

One day I read an article in an air magazine entitled "Flying Becomes Nonchalant" —

but it had become just that to me before I saw that caption. My friends and secretaries still scan the headlines for crashes after they know I have taken off for some point—as for myself, I have no fear and never consider it. I use airplanes because they are fast, clean, and as safe as any mode of transportation when handled properly, under expert, intelligent, self-controlled operators.

I have been up hundreds of hours—have assisted at controls, have flown over *nearly* all the states and probably

can write "all" by the time Continental Congress convenes this April. I like it, enjoy it and use planes whenever and wherever I can.

Last fall I would have had to disappoint two State Conferences had I not been able to hire a licensed pilot and a plane to take me from point to point.

I have absolute faith in the companies operating regular lines, for the planes receive constant overhauling and testing. I

also have faith in the pilots, who have to undergo a physical and mental examination at regular intervals. If they fail on any requirement, they cannot fly, much less take up passengers. This information was given me by a physician for one of the lines.

Accidents do happen, but this is true of any method of transportation, and, excluding stunt flying, the average for passenger planes is very small.

It is interesting, too, to try to regulate one's personal baggage to the minimum of thirty pounds. Lace or



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AT THE WASHINGTON AIRPORT



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN BORROWED FLYING TOGS, JUST BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF FROM DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA, IN A CHARTERED OPEN PLANE PILOTED BY DANIEL SCHOLTZ, TO WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA, TO ATTEND THEIR STATE CONFERENCE



LANDING AT THE AIRPORT IN WATERTOWN TO ATTEND THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CONFERENCE

net dresses help to solve this problem and, like every other contingency in life, it can be met if the desire is strong enough.

Audiences like to hear about flying; and, while I have had joyous, happy, unusual, and exciting experiences, seen gorgeous settings, learned untold geography, etc., the happenings have been constructive and educational rather than thrilling, and never terrifying.

I have had infinitely more real thrills on a roller coaster than in any plane. Perhaps it's *Lady Luck*—but so far this is true. I have traveled in nearly every make of plane. All my comments are confined to generalities.

The fastest bird cannot compete with the speed of our everyday transportation. The airliners, carrying passengers, mail, and express, hit 180 miles an hour, 3 miles a minute, but without any annoying sensations to the travelers.

A few facts quoted directly from the aircraft yearbook for 1934, published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Incorporated, may be of interest and, in the future, a matter of history:

"The air lines complete more than 95 per cent of their scheduled mileage annually.

"Because of improved motor exhausts, geared engines, which reduce propeller noise, and scientific insulation of the airplane cabins, our modern airliners have reduced noise to a minimum.

"There are 600 planes in service on air lines in the United States and operating under the American flag to other countries—one air liner for every 9 Pullman cars.

"An average of 1,550 men, women, and children, three-fourths of a million letters, and 4,700 pounds of express were flown over our air lines every 24 hours during the first 10 months of 1933.

"More than 40 per cent of the flying is done at night."

In 1926, 5,782 passengers were carried and this has grown to 550,000 in 1933—less than ten years. Every detail is interesting.

Such scenery!—unbelievable cloud effects—indescribable dawns—breath-taking sunsets—fires—floods—colors in the autumn the envy of any magic carpet of Arabian Nights' fame. The wonders of the earth and sky and the waters below and the heavens above are memories I shall never forget. It led me to write in one of my messages, "God-given nature is as bountiful as ever"; trivial personal things seem as nothing after witnessing such glories.

From my own notes and quoting from an interview with one in authority, I give here some random observations which will interest my readers:

One of the most potent signs indicating that air transportation has passed through its so-called experimental stage and has become a permanent and everyday form of transportation is the widespread custom of having women stewardesses as an integral part of the crews of the transport planes.

There are nearly 150 women in the country today who travel constantly on the various air lines for the purpose of making the passenger's trip more pleasant. These girls serve the meals on the plane, point out and explain interesting views from the plane enroute, and answer the many questions which occur to the air traveler.

The requirements for the stewardesses are strict. The girls must be trained nurses, not because their work demands such training, but because of their being accustomed to rigid disci-

pline. Discipline on board a plane must be maintained with military precision, with the pilot in complete command and the co-pilot and stewardess receiving their instructions from him. The girls must not weigh more than 118 pounds, and must not be more than 5 feet 4 inches in height.

The stewardesses fly approximately 5,000 miles per week, or, allowing 50 weeks, 250,000 miles per year. This is equivalent to more than eight trips around the equator each year.

The foods that have been found best for the air traveler include sliced chicken, chicken salad, imported and domestic cheeses, baked ham, tongue, veal, and turkey. Pastries are brought, fresh from the bakery, just a few minutes before the plane is scheduled to arrive at the airport and are served a few minutes later, after the plane is in the air again. Bouillon cubes are taboo; but real bouillon is served, and tomato juice and fruit juices, as well as coffee and tea.

Sandwiches are of uniform size throughout the system. The bread is sliced to specified thickness and the completed sandwich must be 4 inches square.

A survey, made during the last summer, showed that women averaged about 30 per cent of the total passenger lists. This figure is increasing every year. Mothers find it much more convenient and successful to carry very young babies by air on long trips. The babies enjoy every minute of the trip and the mother is greatly pleased to have her

journey completed in less than one-third of the usual time.

Many adventures have been humorous, as the illustrations of this article will testify, when I had to fly in an open plane in borrowed finery. The architect of the suit evidently planned it for someone about 250 pounds. Though my dignity suffered considerably, my amusement, when met by a committee of much civic importance, was enlivened to meet the occasion.

Two statements, one pertinent to the Army and one to the Navy, are of importance:

"An efficient airways system will, in time of an emergency, permit the quick transfer of tactical units from various parts of the United States to air defense frontier strategical points, thus greatly increasing the potential strength of these units."



A TAKE-OFF



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL WITH THE COWBOYS OF THE BELL RANCH WHO STAGED A RODEO IN HER HONOR

"Young as it is, air transport, better than all the surface facilities, could meet the two main requirements for war-time transportation—speed and mobility."—Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, U. S. Army, December 11, 1933.

"The transport airplane manufacturing plants are practically dependent upon the air lines to supply a market for cargo and passenger planes and support the constant engineering research and development. Thus the air lines help maintain an important branch of the aircraft industry which would be called upon for the greatest possible number of planes in the event of war, and so are potential reserves for the national defense. If war were declared, the contract air-mail lines would provide the fast, reliable transport service needed from the first day of the emergency, for mobilization and thereafter for movement of troops and indispensable military (naval) supplies."—Rear Admiral E. J. King, Chief

of Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy, December 1, 1933.

My advice to anyone who wishes to take a flight is not to "go up" just for fun. In this event the passenger is self-conscious and self-analytical. Decide on a trip, have a definite mission to a definite place, take a plane and fly there.

Be awake to the present, make history for the future, fly! and may you enjoy Happy Landings!

I am confident that, just as the automobile has brought interstate relations closer, so the airplane will develop an interstate consciousness that will bring a deeper meaning to the term United States of America.



ON THE WAY TO A CHUCK WAGON LUNCH AFTER THE RODEO AT THE BELL RANCH IN NEW MEXICO, WHERE THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ATTENDED THAT STATE'S CONFERENCE

To Make It a Crime

LAMAR JEFFERS

United States Representative from Alabama

HERE has long been an urgent need for some governmental agency to keep in constant contact with the activities of communist groups in our country, composed largely of aliens who openly advocate the overthrow of our democratic form of government by force and violence. When Congress undertook its investigation, it was generally understood that our government already had such authority as might be necessary to protect itself against any such alien conspiracies and to keep itself fully informed of the activities of those who might be guilty of treasonable action against our institutions. When it was learned that no agency of the government had the funds or the authority to act and after a committee had made extensive investigations into such activities, it became clear to those familiar with these conditions that some remedial legislation along this line was absolutely essential.

I therefore introduced a bill in the 71st Congress which would have provided that any person guilty of advocating or promoting the overthrow of the government by force and violence would be guilty of a crime, and providing for fine and imprisonment for any one so convicted. Another bill, which might be properly called a companion bill, introduced by my colleague, Representative Martin Dies of Texas, would provide for the deportation and exclusion of alien communists. My bill would automatically give much-needed authority to the Department of Justice to check up carefully on the

activities of all subversive groups and to be prepared in case of emergency to take the necessary steps for the protection of our institutions and our government. In the meantime it would give these officials the opportunity to prevent the continued spread of communism and communist propaganda in the United States by the apprehension and conviction of any communist leaders who might be carrying on treasonable activities against the government.

The bill failed of enactment in both the 71st and the 72d Congresses, although supported by practically all patriotic organizations. I reintroduced it in the 73d Congress (H. R. 1611), and it is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. If it is to receive favorable action there, it will be necessary for all interested organizations to actively support it and to make requests of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as well as their own Representatives and Senators, that they cooperate in securing favorable action before the adjournment of this Congress.

Since the original introduction of this bill, the activities of the communists have rapidly increased in practically all sections of our country, and the *Daily Worker* is constantly carrying on a vicious and concerted campaign, as the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States, to organize all its affiliated groups in a ruthless campaign against the govern-

mental policies which have been developed over the past year to meet the extreme emergency with which we have been faced. Each issue of the *Daily Worker* carries scurrilous and inflammatory attacks against the N. R. A. and practically every agency of the administration, as well as against the President of the United States. Its policy is to besmirch all attempts of the administration to afford relief to our people, to falsely twist the reports of all administrative agencies created to relieve distress, and to picture all efforts of our governmental authorities, elected by the people of this country, as corrupt and dishonest, while deluding its readers with the glories of Soviet Russia. It is outspoken in its advocacy of the overthrow of our system of government and the establishment of a Soviet America, with headquarters at Moscow.

The *Daily Worker* upholds the acts as a mouthpiece for hundreds of organizations—all communist or communist controlled—spread throughout our land and incites the members of these various groups to more militant and violent activities to create strikes against self-created or imaginary wrongs, haranguing them to actual riots and sabotage. They claim this is excellent training for the bloody revolution which they are bound to bring about for the purpose of overthrowing our present democratic government and substituting a Soviet Republic.

The *Daily Worker* is not the only communist publication carrying regularly pictures of the revolutionary movement. There are literally dozens of them—all working toward revolution and the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Some of

these are recognized as official organs of the Communist Party, or one of its affiliated groups, while others have designated groups to serve with material for inciting their adherents to violence. The *Upsurge*, organ of the Anti-Imperialist League, which has its headquarters in New York City, aids the communist-led and instigated strikes, riots, and sabotaging activities of their affiliated groups in Central and South America and in Cuba, inciting the peoples of these countries to hatred of the United States and our citizens, as well as of their own governmental authorities. Still others concentrate on flooding our schools, colleges, churches, women's clubs, and other American groups with communist propaganda; practically every walk of our American life being in some manner tainted with such propaganda and responding strangely to its influence.

Recent revolutionary activities of the Communists and their Socialist allies in Cuba, France, Austria, and Germany show clearly the destruction and bloodshed that these groups, organized under the direction of the Third International in these various countries, as in all the world, can cause by revolutionary uprising against the constituted authorities, society in general and the middle classes, as well as the working people whom they claim to champion. Their greatest point of agitation is to try to prejudice class against class; they constantly stress what they call "class consciousness," and harangue the working classes into revolt, aiming to use them as tools to carry on their revolutionary activities, while at the same time taking advantage of other groups in these countries that may have some real or imaginary grievance or susceptibility. The same

elements are organized in the United States, and with the growing unrest in the world, it is becoming more and more essential that our government be prepared to protect itself against this ever-increasing cancerous growth. That all these movements are co-related is evidenced by the fact that simultaneously with the outbreaks in Europe, the communists of America held mass meetings and street demonstrations in New York, Washington and other cities throughout the United States, expressing their sympathy with the revolutionary outbreaks in France, Austria and Germany. The *Daily Worker* has even raised funds in the United States to send to Germany, France, Cuba and Austria to help finance the Communist Parties in those nations in their efforts to overthrow the governments of those countries. They also sent some of their most prominent leaders into Cuba, under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, to try to organize a communist revolution there of such proportions as to seize the then disorganized government and to attempt to establish a Cuban Soviet. James Ford, the negro who was the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party in 1932, and officials of other communist groups in the United States were of this party. From these facts, it would appear that the communists in this country have been permitted to go along with a freer hand than in any other nation in the world outside of Soviet Russia itself. They are not content to carry on their activities against our government and institutions, but send support from their headquarters in the United States to aid communist organizations in other nations.

The *Daily Worker* insists, both through its editorial columns and its news items, that the Communist Party of the United States is a section of the Communist International and that there is no intention that it will now, or in the future, cease receiving its instructions from Moscow as heretofore. Its heading carried daily the legend "Section of the Communist International," and the Communist International's resolutions are instructions to the Communist Parties throughout the world and are faithfully reproduced as issued.

Under these circumstances, and I have touched only the high points and given only a brief outline of these communist activities, I believe it will be evident to any one who will take the trouble to give serious study to this question, that there is greater need now than ever for this proposed legislation. I believe it is our duty, under the conditions known to exist today, to work unceasingly to insure all necessary authority to our government through its Department of Justice, to enable it to get the exact facts and accurate information regarding these activities within the United States. Our government will then be prepared to counteract plots to incite strikes, riots, sabotage and treason which, under communist leadership, further the doctrines of bloody revolution and their plan for the overthrow and destruction of our government by force or violence.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written by Representative Jeffers at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee. Continental Congresses have repeatedly endorsed this bill "to make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow or the destruction of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

The Settlers of Georgia

VIRGINIA NICHOLSON

State Historian

THE two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Colony of Georgia has just ended. This Bi-centennial celebration began on Georgia Day, Sunday, February 12, 1933, with services in the churches throughout the state, and closed on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1933, with thanksgiving for the glorious realization of Oglethorpe's great dream.

It has been appropriate and fitting for Georgia to observe the anniversary of this important historic event, both for educational and patriotic reasons. A celebration inspires a sympathetic understanding in social and in business activities, and unites the various groups of people in a common bond of brotherhood; and long after it is over the results it has produced will be felt from the "Hills of Habersham" to the "Marshes of Glynn." And future generations will take greater interest and additional pride in the deeds of courage of their heroic forefathers.

The first people who came to Georgia for the purpose of establishing a new home were the English. Prompted by a benevolent desire to help those who had been unjustly thrown into prison because of adverse fortune and debts unpaid, General James Edward Oglethorpe, a member of Parliament, interested other English noblemen in forming a corporation to petition the King of England for a grant of land in "His Majesty's Province of America."

Parliament, recognizing the advantage of expanding English trade and of establishing another colony in the new world to be a "buffer colony" for the protection of South Carolina and the provinces farther north against England's old rivals, the Spanish and the French, granted the Charter.

The power of government was given to twenty-one Englishmen for a period of twenty-one years. The land granted comprised the territory between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers, from the Atlantic coast to the head waters of these streams, and extended westward to the "South Sea," or Pacific Ocean.

This territory was not granted outright, but was given to a settler for life, and at his death to be inherited by his son. Each family received fifty acres, with the understanding that twenty shillings would be paid annually to the King after a period of ten years. The Charter received the great seal of England June 9, 1732. The province was given the name "Georgia," in honor of King George II.

On one side of the seal of the Trustees was the motto: "Non sibi sed aliis," which means "Not for ourselves but for others." On the reverse side was the Latin inscription, "Colonia Georgia aug.," meaning "May the Georgia Colony flourish."

Most prominent of the Board of Trustees of the colony was Oglethorpe —soldier, statesman and philanthropist. His honest dealings with the In-



JAMES OGLETHORPE

dians, his experience as a soldier, and his untiring devotion to the unselfish cause he sponsored, gave to the colony the birth and growth which caused the settlement to develop into the great state of Georgia.

Facing a brighter future with the prospect of a permanent home for themselves and their children in "the promised land," thirty-five families numbering in all about one hundred and thirty persons, accompanied by Oglethorpe, sailed from Gravesend on board the ship *Anne*, Captain John Thomas, Master, on November 17, 1732. Arriving at Charleston January 13, 1733, they were warmly greeted by the Governor of Carolina.

Sending the settlers on to Beaufort-town to await his return, Oglethorpe, accompanied by William Bull, set out in a canoe to find a desirable site to establish his colony. Eighteen miles from the mouth of the Savannah River they arrived at a high bluff occupied

by the Yamacraw Indians, an outlawed tribe of the Creeks, who were governed by an old chief, Tomo-chi-chi. Through a half-breed Indian interpreter, Mary Musgrove, Oglethorpe succeeded in making a treaty with Tomo-chi-chi. Oglethorpe conducted his little band of settlers to the bluff on February 12, 1733. They were quartered in four large tents on the edge of a pine forest. Work started immediately, squares were laid off, forty lots were cleared for houses, forts were built, and the city of Savannah came into being.

Hearing that the mulberry trees, on whose leaves the silkworm feeds, was indiginous to Georgia, the Trustees believed that a fine quality of raw silk could be produced in the colony. So firmly were they impressed with this idea that the first ship arriving with supplies from England, May, 1733, commanded by Captain Yoakly, brought over several skilled laborers from the Piedmont region of Lombardy, Italy. These men were sent to the colony to instruct the settlers in the raising of the mulberry trees, breeding the silkworm, and unwinding the silk threads of the cocoon.

Through the courtesy of Miss Ruth Blair, State Historian of Georgia, as the result of many years of research on her part, I am allowed the privilege of being the first to give the public twenty-five names of the heads of the first families settling in Georgia: Nicholas Amatis, Richard Cannon, Thomas Causton, William Calvert, Joseph Coles, Mrs. (Henry) Coles, Thomas Cristie, Joseph Fitzwalter, Peter Gordon, Rev. Henry Herbert, Joseph Hughes, Richard Hodges, Noble Jones, Francis Mugridge, Sam-

uel Parker, Henry Parker, John Penrose, William Rooker, Francis Scott, George Symes, William Waterland, John West, J. Norton Wright, Thomas Young and Robert Clarke.

When the Georgia enterprise was launched, contributions to promote the undertaking were accepted from every one. Three Jews, offering assistance, collected forty Hebrews and sent them there in July, 1733. This was contrary to the wishes of the Trustees, but Oglethorpe made them welcome and found them to be good and useful citizens. These were known as the Portuguese Jews and many of their descendants may be found to-day in Savannah.

In 1733, twelve families, mostly French, arrived in Georgia and located four or five miles southwest of Savannah, at the head of the Vernon River.

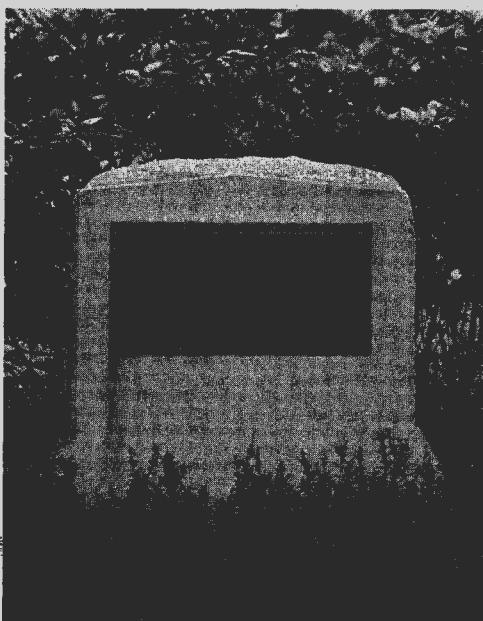
In the mountains of Austria resided poor, hard-working, simple peasant people known as the Salzburgers, many of whom were members of the Lutheran church. Three years before the colonization of Georgia, they had been so persecuted because of their religious belief that they scattered over Europe. The Trustees, hearing of their plight, wrote to their pastor in Germany inviting them to make a home in the new colony. Through the influence of James Vernon, one of the most active Trustees of the colony, seventy-eight Salzburgers, forty-two of whom were men, were moved from Bavaria across Europe to Dover, England, where they embarked for Georgia. Under their leader, John Martin Bolzius, the first group landed at Savannah in March, 1734. Oglethorpe, with Baron Von Reck who had accompanied them, decided to locate the new settlement twenty-five miles

from Savannah on a creek in what is now Effingham County. Here they built the town of Ebenezer, the "Stone of Help," and started life anew. This location proved unsatisfactory and in 1736 a New Ebenezer was laid out at Red Bluff on the Savannah River.

Other groups followed until by 1741, probably twelve thousand Salzburgers had settled in Georgia. This large emigration gave the colony a decidedly German aspect.

Oglethorpe returned to England for a visit in May, 1734. Early in the following year he sent over a colony of Swiss and Moravians who settled at Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River, eighteen miles from Savannah.

A grant of five hundred acres of land was secured by Count Ludwig von Zinzendorf for the purpose of settling in Georgia another group of persecuted Protestants from Austria. Accompanied by the Reverend Gottlieb



"YAMACRAW BLUFF," THE MOST HISTORIC SPOT IN GEORGIA

Spangenberg, this emigration of the Moravians, 47 in number, better known as "the United Brethren," started for Georgia in 1735. This group settled along the banks of the Savannah River, between the Salzburgers and the town of Savannah. They proved to be the only settlers coming to Georgia during the period of the Trustees who became self-supporting. They accomplished some missionary work among the Indians, establishing the Indian school "Irene."

However, their religious principles forbade them to bear arms in warfare. It was difficult to make exception in the case of these new settlers in this respect, and they began to leave the colony, so that by 1740 the whole group had departed for Pennsylvania.

The Trustees, realizing that fighting men were needed, then decided to send such settlers to make their homes on the frontier. Lieutenant Hugh Mackey recruited one hundred and thirty Scottish Highlanders, fifty of whom were women and children.

With their Minister, Rev. John McLeod, they sailed from Scotland on board the *Prince of Wales* in January, 1736. This group settled on the extreme southern border of Georgia on the northern bank of the Altamaha River, near its mouth. Their settlement was named New Inverness—the district was called Darien. Later,

needing a seaport, they built the town of Sunbury.

The first group of Puritan settlers, who had previously established a settlement in Dorchester, South Carolina, about twenty miles from Charleston, sent out three of their members to seek a location more suited to their needs. They selected a spot midway between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers. A grant of 32,000 acres of land was obtained and here they removed in 1752, calling their new settlement "Midway."

These people came originally from Plymouth, England, and had located first in Dorchester, Mass., but suffering many privations in New England they resolved to remove to one of the southern colonies. This first group was followed from time to time by others. "Midway" was peopled by men and women of a high moral and intellectual type who have become known as "the cultured Congregationalists" and who have played an important part in the history of the state, producing two of Georgia's three Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Georgia, the youngest of the Thirteen Colonies, became the most cosmopolitan of them all, offering a haven to nine distinct groups of peoples from eight countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean.



Our Service Extended at Ellis Island

BLANCHE HAYNES PERKINS

National Chairman, Ellis Island Committee

ON JANUARY second we extended our service of occupational therapy to the United States Marine Hospital on Ellis Island at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration and the Medical Officers in charge of the U. S. Public Health Service. This hospital is primarily an immigration hospital, owned by the Immigration Service; and operated for their benefit by the Public Health Service. All alien patients are regarded as patients of the Commissioner.

On account of the decline of immigration in the last few years there have been a large number of empty beds in the Ellis Island Hospital. With the permission of the Immigration Service these beds have been used by the Public Health Service for the care of its regular beneficiaries, which include seamen of the American Merchant Marine, that is, men who are employed on registered vessels of the United States, these men being entitled to treatment under federal laws; coast guardsmen and a large number of official patients.

This hospital at Ellis Island is somewhat unique in being a combination Immigration and Marine Hospital.

It is different from other Marine Hospitals in that it is so organized and so staffed as to care for any variety of illness, but the patients must be sent there by the Immigration Service or the Public Health Service.

The daily number of patients is 450. The average length of treatment for

each patient is about 35 days, although many are there for months.

The tubercular patients average 125. These cases require prolonged treatment and occupational therapy should really be part of their treatment. The neuro-psychiatric patients average about 50. In this class it is a well-known fact that the beginning of recovery from the mental condition dates from the first interest shown in some simple occupational therapy task. This has been proven in many hospitals. A large number of other patients are suffering from diseases of a chronic nature or disabilities incident to age. These cases require lengthy treatments and occupational therapy is again of immense benefit. Thus it may be noticed there has been an urgent and great need for a full-time, trained occupational therapist—one who understands these types of patients. Quoting from a letter received by your National Chairman in November from Dr. C. H. Lavinder, Chief Medical Officer—"The patients in this hospital frequently, pathetically ask for something to do, and unfortunately there is nothing that we can give them. Any assistance that you can give us in establishing this very necessary and important work in the hospital will be greatly appreciated by us, and, I am sure, will greatly benefit the patients."

Now we have installed a young woman who has had experience in just this kind of work. She spends the mornings in the wards and the after-



MRS. T. WARREN PERKINS (CENTER) WITH MISS MILLER AND MISS BROOK, OUR TWO SALARIED WORKERS, ABOUT TO ENTER DETENTION ROOMS WITH MATERIALS SENT BY THE CHAPTERS

noons in our workshop with those who are able to use looms, jigsaws and do carpentry.

Each patient must present a written permit from his attending physician before he is set to work. This permit states his ailment and the type of work, restful or active, which is most beneficial to his case. For example, if there is reason for the arm and leg muscles to be exercised, he may be set at a loom weaving rag rugs, which would be physical exercise as well as mental diversion. Our workshop is bright and airy with a broad view from

its many windows of New York harbor and the Statue of Liberty.

This extension of service will not affect our original unit in the least. We will draw our supplies from the same storeroom and work together in every way. This service at the hospital seems very fitting, for when an immigrant or alien is taken ill, his whole family is detained while the sick one is in the hospital—so we keep the family busy, as well as the invalid, while he is convalescing. We have had many instances such as the following:

Not long ago, a father, mother and two little boys were cited for deportation to Australia, as they had over-



KNITTING A SWEATER FOR HER BABY WHILE AWAITING HER RELEASE FROM ANGEL ISLAND



IMMIGRANTS ON THE ROOF WITH THEIR WORK—BEING INSTRUCTED BY OUR TWO SALARIED WORKERS



AIRPLANE VIEW OF U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, ELLIS ISLAND
The group of buildings farthest removed is the immigration station.

stayed the time allotted for visitors. The younger boy became ill: the malady developed into pneumonia and he was sent to the hospital. We tried to keep the father and mother occupied making sweaters and a cap for the little sick fellow, thus relieving the dreadful tension of anxiety. Just before the child was discharged the second boy developed the same trouble so the entire family was on Ellis Island three months.

How grateful they were for the work we gave them during the long period. Pause and think what those days might have been if they were idle from morning until night.

A young Italian is detained for some technical reason which prevents his joining his brothers here in America. He has been waiting for weeks to have the matter cleared up. What a blessing our work has been to him, keeping his mind clear for his legal hearings!

There are not as many coming in to our country as in former years, but their duration of detention on the Island is much longer.

This same work of occupational therapy is being carried on by the Ellis Island National Committee at Angel Island in San Francisco harbor. This immigration station is smaller but very important, being the Western Gateway to our great country. Many Orientals, Mexicans and some Europeans come through this port of entry.

The chapters in the far western states supply the material which is distributed by Deaconess Katherine Mauer of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Boxes for Angel Island should be directed to her.

When sending boxes to Ellis Island, send them parcel post, insured, to: Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, D. A. R. Social Service Dept., Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

Window Display to Feature D. A. R. History

Woodward & Lothrop, a well-known department store in Washington, D. C., asked the privilege of having a window display in April arranged in compliment to the 43rd Continental Congress meeting here then, and the District of Columbia D. A. R. have gladly cooperated with the firm.

All delegates and alternates will find much to interest them in this display, for there will be depicted the beginning and development of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution up to the present time. In the back of the window will be displayed the seals of the thirteen colonies in color.

In the center will be shown our official insignia, and to one side a picture of our first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, while across from it will be a photograph of our President General, Mrs. Magna.

Also on display are to be views of Memorial Continental Hall, the Administration Building, Constitution Hall and the beautiful monument to the founders of our organization.

DOROTHY BOWLES DALBY,
Window Display Chairman, D. C., D. A. R.

Coats of Arms *of the . . .*

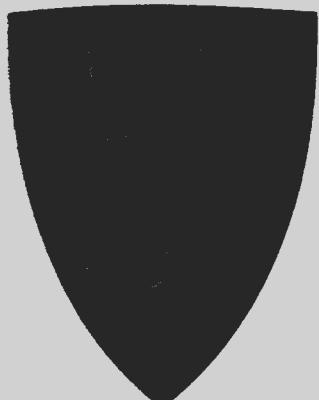
Sureties of the Magna Charta

JUNE 19, 1215, should be a date cherished by all Anglo-Saxons and their descendants, for upon it King John of England signed that perfect instrument of liberty, the MAGNA CHARTA, at Runnemede; and as the birthplace of the MAGNA CHARTA, Arundel Castle, the home of the d'Albini, then old in history, should be the Shrine of Shrines of the English speaking world.

King John was a frequent guest at Arundel Castle, where he met the Barons, ever resisting their threatening demands. But the chivalry of the times made more difficult the denial of the pleas of his charming hostess, Countess Mabel of Arundel. Schooled in France, speaking that language with a charming grace, so history says, that excelled the French themselves, we can well realize how irresistible must have been this blue-eyed, golden-haired Countess, and hear the defiant King say: "Barons, I grant the Charter, not through fear of ye, but for yon bonny Lady."

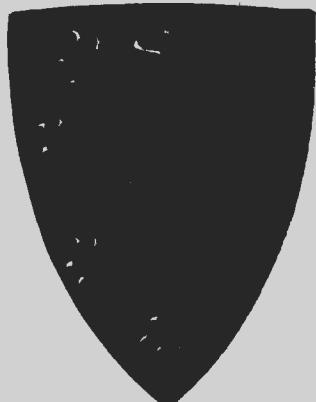
Years ago the descendants of the Magna Charta Barons produced, at Arundel Castle, a pageant of its signing on June 19, 1215, each taking the part of his ancestor. The original armor, regalia and banners were used. This scene, as reproduced in a stained-glass creation known as The Great Norfolk Window of Arundel Castle, is shown in the English engraving of 1818, and probably constitutes the most accurate record of this great event that Lord Macaulay designates as "the beginning of English history." (See *Boone Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 7.)

The editor has in her possession a small and ancient volume, bound in calfskin and titled in fine lettering, "Insig. Armor XXV Bar," and from its vellum pages, hand painted and hand printed, the following coats of arms are faithfully reproduced; also the sometimes quaintly worded text describing the escutcheons of the Barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of the MAGNA CHARTA. We have only reproduced eighteen of these, for five Barons died without issue; de Fortibus had no grandchildren, and de Hardell had no issue that is known.



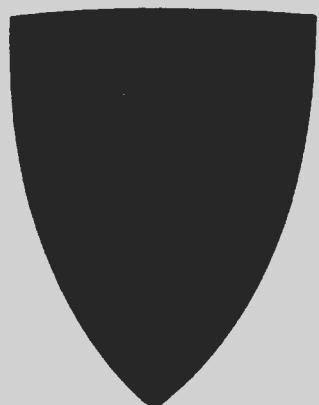
JOHN DE LACIE

John de Lacie, Constable of Chester and Baron Halton, was the son of Roger de Lacie, who died in 1211, and Alice de Mandeville. In 1213 John paid the immense sum of twelve thousand marks for liuery of his lands. It was for his good services at the siege of Damietta, that he was rewarded by a second marriage with Margaret de Quincy, through whom he received the Earldom of Lincoln. Obit anno 1240.



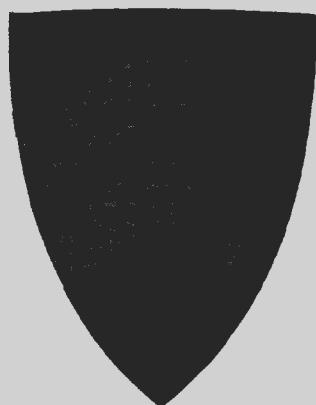
WILLIAM D'ALBINI

William d'Albini was the son of William d'Albini, who took the name of Todeni, Baron of Belvoir. The son William forfeited Belvoir Castle on joining the Barons and was appointed by them Governor of Rochester Castle. He married first Margery Odonel d'Umfraville and died in 1236.



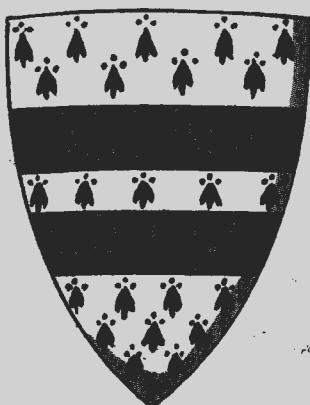
WILLIAM MALET

William Malet, Lord of Curry-Malet in County Somerset, was the son of William Malet, Lord of Donegal in County Somerset. He died 1224, leaving two daughters, Mabel and Hawise, his heirs. His wife Alice, was the daughter of Thomas Basset.



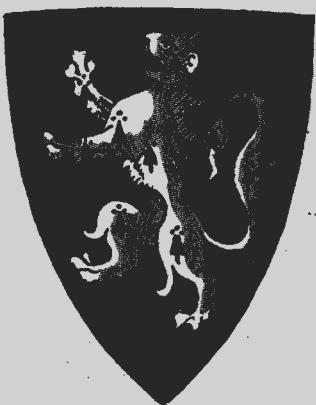
JOHN FITZ-ROBERT

John Fitz-Robert. Little is known of the Baron, but from his arms he is generally supposed to be related to the families of Clare and Fitz-Walter. He was the Earl of Warkworth and Clavering and married Ada de BAliol. He died 1240.



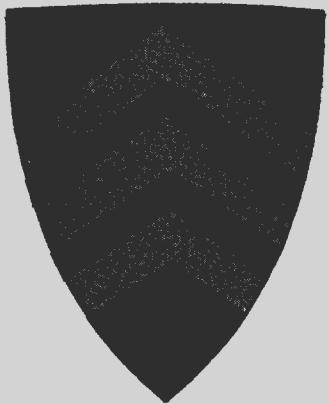
WILLIAM DE LANVALLEI

William de Lanvallei was the son of William de Lanvallei, a Baron who possessed land in the County of Essex in the time of King John. In 1215 he was Governor of Colchester Castle, but about this time he joined the Barons. Obit 1217. He married a daughter of Alan Basset of Wycombe.



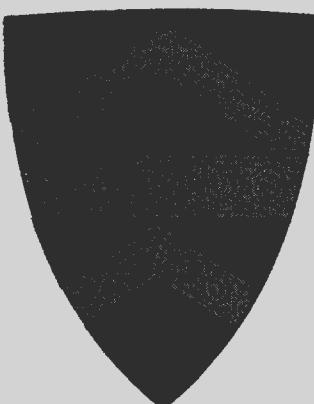
HUGH BIGOD

Hugh Bigod was the son of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and Isabel, daughter of Hamelyn Plantagenet, Earl of Surey. He succeeded to his father's estates but enjoyed them for a short time only, for he died in 1224. Hugh's wife was Maud, daughter of William le Mareschal.



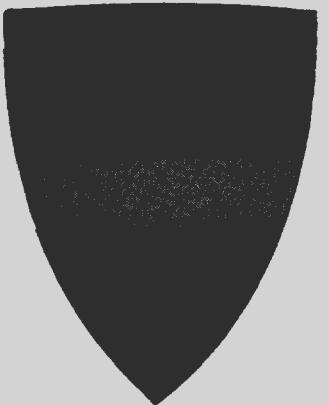
RICHARD DE CLARE

Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare and Hertford, was the son and heir of Roger de Clare, third Earl, and his successor in all his honors. He married Amicia de Meullent. He died in 1218.



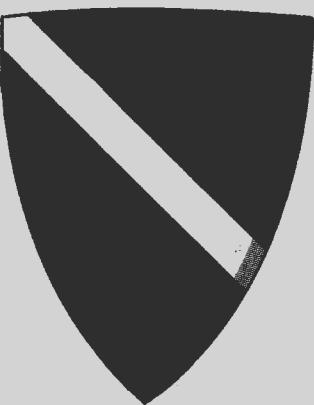
ROBERT FITZ-WALTER

Robert Fitz-Walter, Baron of Dunmow, which barony descended to him from his grandfather Robert Fitz-Richard, to whom it was presented by Henry I, being the forfeiture of William Baynard of Baynard Castle. He was the chief leader of the Barons assembled in arms against King John, and was constituted by them general of their armies under the title of "Marshal of the Army of God and the Holy Church." Obit 1234. He married Gunora, daughter of Robert de Valoinies.



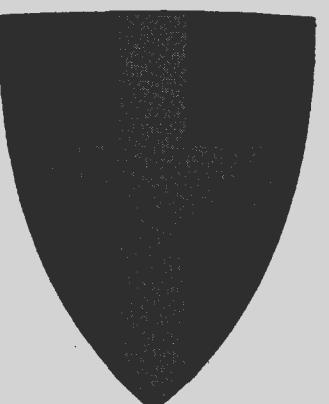
SAHER DE QUINCY

Saher de Quincy, Lord of Groby, was created Earl of Winchester by King John in the eighth year of his reign. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert - Blanchmains de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, and Petronella de Grentemaisnil. He died 1219.



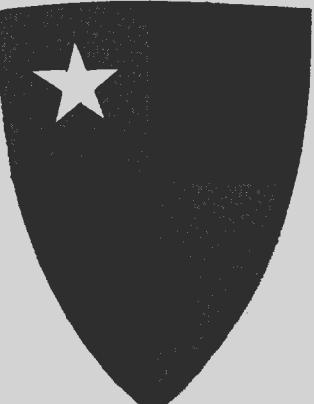
HENRY DE BOHUN

Henry de Bohun, son and heir of Humphrey de Bohun, who is sometimes called Earl of Hereford (eldest son of Humphrey de Bohun by Margaret, daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford) was in right of his grandmother Earl of Hereford. He was also Lord High Constable of England. Obit 1220. His wife was Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Baron de Mandeville.



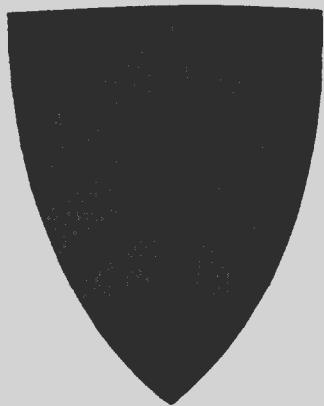
ROGER BIGOD

Roger Bigod was the son and heir of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. He had the Earldom of Norfolk confirmed to him by Richard I, anno 1189. He was also Steward of England. Obit 1220.



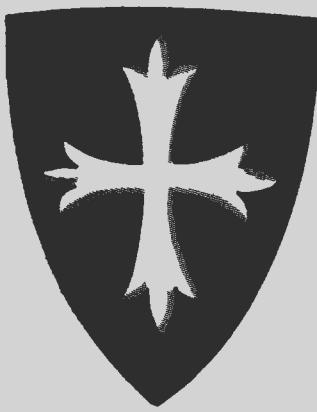
ROBERT DE VERE

Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, brother and heir of Aubrey de Vere, was Lord High Chamberlain and Baron Bolebec in right of his wife, Isabel, daughter and heir of Hugh de Bolebec.



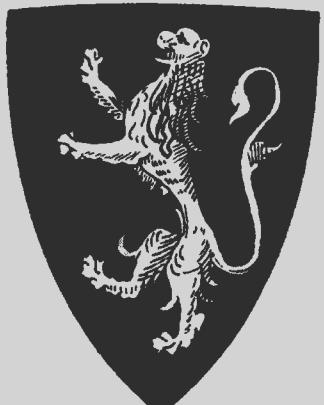
GILBERT DE CLARE

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was the son and heir of Richard de Clare, by Amicia, daughter, and at length sole heir, of William, Earl of Gloucester. Obit 1229. Gilbert married Isabel le Mareschal, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, Protector of England.



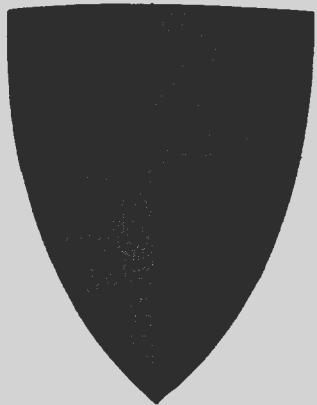
EUSTACE DE VESCI

Eustace de Vesci was the son and heir of William de Vesci, sometime Sheriff of Northumberland. In anno 1190, on his coming of age, he paid two thousand and three hundred marks to Richard I for liuery of his lands and liberty to marry Margaret, daughter of the King of Scotland. Obit circa 1216.



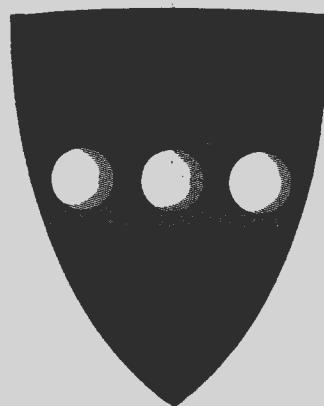
WILLIAM DE MOWBRAY

William de Mowbray, son and heir of Nigel de Mowbray and Maud, daughter of the Earl of Clare. His name was remarkable for his dispute with William de Stuteville concerning the barony of Font-de-Boef, for the restoration of which he gave de Stuteville nine knight's fees and twelve pounds of yearly rent, besides one thousand marks to the King for the determination. Obit anno domini 1222. He married Agnes, daughter of William d'Albini, second Earl of Arundel and Sussex.



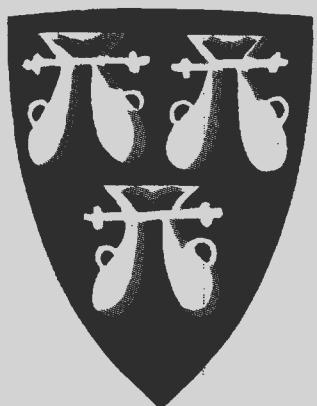
GEOFFREY DE SAY

Geoffrey de Say, son of Geoffrey de Say, had lands for which he paid King John four thousand marks. He died anno domini 1230. He married Alice, daughter of John de Cheney.



WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD

William de Huntingfield was the son of William de Huntingfield, so called from a manor of that name in the County of Suffolk. In 1209 he was one of the Justices at Lincoln and for a part of the next year was Sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Obit anno 1256-7. He married Alice de St. Liz.



ROBERT DE ROOS

Robert de Roos, sometimes called Robert Furfan, son and heir of Everard de Roos by his wife Rose, daughter and heir of William Trusbul. He was one of the witnesses to the great Forest Charters of 1224. He died anno domini 1227. He married Isabel, daughter of King William "the Lion" of Scotland.

"Capital Comments"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

EVENTS at Washington continue to march with kaleidoscopic swiftness, as the Roosevelt Administration embarks upon its second year. "Action," keynote of the opening phase of the New Deal, gives every indication of remaining the President's watchword as he leads the country into another twelvemonth of his breath-taking régime.

* * * * *

Though Mr. Roosevelt's hold on public confidence is not seriously impaired, it requires to be recorded that his stock of popularity underwent no inconsiderable slump during the month of March, while in Congress he suffered the first rebuffs of his political leadership that he has so far encountered.

It was in connection with the carrying of the airmail by the Army that public criticism was directed at the President to a degree to which he is wholly unaccustomed. Fatal accidents to ten Army flyers within twenty days shocked the country and produced in Congress violent charges of "legalized murder." The President came under fire not only for hasty and ill-considered action in cancelling the airmail contracts of private aviation companies on charges of "fraud and collusion," but for entrusting the service on short notice to an under-equipped and inadequately trained Army Air Corps.

* * * * *

The President, taking prompt cognizance of public indignation, ordered the service curtailed and practically discontinued, pending installation of proper safeguards. In instructions to that effect to the Secretary of War, the President set forth that he had received "definite assurance" that the Army was equal to the job of flying the mail. Later evidence indicated that when suddenly confronted with a suggestion that Army flyers would be drafted for postal service, the War Department authorities, in a spirit of traditional military duty and readiness, naturally expressed no reluctance. But in public opinion there was

blundering and ineptitude somewhere, and in consequence a deluge of popular wrath descended upon the White House.

On March 13 Secretary of War Dern appointed a board of inquiry to survey the question of the Army's operation of the airmail and aviation matters in general. Headed by Major General Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, the board includes three famous figures in aviation, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Orville Wright and Clarence Chamberlin. The other members of the board are high Army officers, including Major General Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Army Air Corps. The highly controversial subject of a unified Air Service is to be studied. Hitherto the Army and Navy have strongly opposed unification. Colonel Lindbergh, despite Secretary Dern's entreaties, declined to serve on the committee because of the Administration's haste in canceling the airmail contracts.

* * * * *

In the midst of uproar over the airmail, Roosevelt leadership was defied by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. On March 12 the House by a vote of 295 to 125 passed the Veterans' bonus bill calling for cash payment of the balance of \$2,200,000,000 due on adjusted compensation certificates, and for a special issue of paper currency to meet the cost. Although the President only a day or two before had categorically announced, in a letter to Speaker Rainey, that he would veto the bonus measure, 231 House Democrats joined with 59 Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites to thwart the President's wishes. While the vote was sufficient to override a presidential veto, it was an open secret that many members who voted for the bill would change their position after Mr. Roosevelt formally disapproved the measure. When these comments were prepared, the bonus bill had not yet reached the Senate. There, Democratic leaders were certain, it would be beaten, saving the President the necessity of a veto. The President opposes the proposition because of its

threat to his economy program and because he opposes the creation of printing-press money.

* * * * *

Ever since the World War the bonus has been a political football. Many members of Congress who support Veterans' legislation often do so not because they believe it is justified, but because they fear the "veterans' vote" in a campaign year like 1934. Having now gone on record as favoring the bonus, probably many a member of the House is indifferent as to whether the Roosevelt veto axe is swung or not. Of such is the kingdom of politics.

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On March 14, the President met a second Waterloo in the Senate when that body by 46-42 vote refused to ratify the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway Treaty with Canada. The vote fell far short of the two-thirds required for ratification. Twenty-two Democrats, ordinarily staunch supporters of the Administration, deserted its standard, notably Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chief opponent of the treaty. Fourteen Republicans rallied to the Administration's side, but they were not sufficient to give the President victory.

While Mr. Roosevelt's heart was set on ratification, he is not dismayed by the Senate's action. The seaway will be built some day, he is certain, either by Canada alone, or in eventual cooperation with the United States. Sooner or later an amended treaty will in all probability be negotiated, submitted to the Senate, and, in due course, ratified.

The Administration is naturally chagrined over the first major legislative setback it has suffered—and at the hands of a Senate which is overwhelmingly in Democratic control—but the President takes heart of grace from the fact that neither the bonus rebuff in the House nor the treaty defeat in the Senate affects the sweep of the great recovery program. In that Mr. Roosevelt's interest is mainly centered; on it, his chief energy concentrated.

* * * * *

It was on D. A. R. premises—in noble Constitution Hall—that Mr. Roosevelt on March 5 rededicated himself to his major

policy for combating depression—the National Industrial Recovery Act. In a speech, considered his most important utterance since the inaugural address of exactly one year previous, the President told an audience of 4,000 N. R. A. code authorities, representing every industry in the country, that the Blue Eagle is here to stay. "This great evolution," he said, "must be permanent for all the rest of our lives. One thing is very certain—we are not going back either to the old conditions or the old methods." The immediate need of the hour, he added, "is to re-employ more people at purchasing wages on shorter hours, and *to do it now.*"

After thus nailing his colors to the mast, the President paid his respects to detractors of N. R. A. He said constructive criticism is welcome and valuable, but that people who merely complain, without offering anything better, are guilty of unpatriotic conduct. That Rooseveltian theory has not met with universal approbation. The President also declared that the United States is proceeding "in the American way" to put its economic house in order, and is not resorting to Communism or Fascism, or following certain foreign nations in violating the principles of constitutional and parliamentary government. No dictatorship, in other words, F. D. R. argues, has been set up at Washington.

* * * * *

Following the President's remarks to the code authorities, General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, dropped a bombshell by demanding that industry proceed at once to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's proposals by making a general decrease of 10 per cent in working hours and an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Business leaders forcefully resented those suggestions, on the ground that trade conditions, especially in the so-called heavy or capital goods industries, do not justify a shorter-hour, higher-wage program. Industrialists said bluntly that to attempt to put such a program in force at this time would only "freeze" unemployment and impose unbearable hardships on many concerns. There was fear that the President might force the adoption of his plan by

executive order, but General Johnson and business leaders will try to find middle ground agreeable both to the government and industry. The goal at which the President and N. R. A. are aiming, of course, is reduction of unemployment, which is still enormous. Some estimates place the total of men and women now out of work at more than 8,000,000. The number will be materially increased when government work under the C. W. A. plan ceases in May. During March grave labor unrest developed in the automobile, steel, and railroad industries, with threats of strikes on a wide scale. As these pages went to press, Administration influence was being exerted at every point to bring the various warring factions to agreement. It was recognized on all hands that strikes at this time would seriously impede the recovery program and even jeopardize the existence of N. R. A.

* * * * *

The New Dealers are happy over another United States Supreme Court decision which seems still further to legalize "regimentation" measures. By one more 5-to-4 "liberal majority" decision, as in the case of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium case earlier in the year, the court validated the New York State milk law, which fixes prices. The court decided that such price-fixing is justified by the existing national emergency. The Roosevelt Administration is now convinced that its whole recovery set-up will stand the test of constitutionality if, as and when it is brought before the Supreme Court for review.

* * * * *

Now pending before Congress is a far-reaching proposal by President Roosevelt, asking power to raise or lower tariffs by a maximum of 50 per cent as an aid to the conclusion of reciprocity agreements with other countries. It marks the most significant step thus far in the Administration's campaign to revive dwindling American foreign trade. Despite increased domestic activities, our volume of imports and exports for 1933 was scarcely half of that in 1929. Measured in dollars, the decline was more than two-thirds. The President contends that the present system of tariff

readjustment is unwieldy and cumbersome, and that if the United States is to reap required advantages in international trade, there must be more expeditious machinery for bargaining purposes, such as other countries possess.

The proposal arouses mixed emotions on Capitol Hill. Since time immemorial, Congress has been very jealous of its tariff prerogatives. The Republicans, wedded to the protective tariff ideal, are in violent opposition. They accuse the President of attempting to become a "tariff dictator." The House is expected to grant the desired authority without much discussion. The proposition will have harder sledding in the Senate. The Republican chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, in testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, strongly favored the President's proposals.

* * * * *

The Administration has launched a series of prosecutions in connection with alleged evasions of the income tax law. The Department of Justice has ordered proceedings, among others, against former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, former Mayor of New York James J. Walker, and other prominent citizens in various parts of the country. Mr. Mellon charges that he is the victim of "politics" and says he does not shun the most searching inquiry into his tax matters. He has paid \$20,000,-000 in Federal taxes in 20 years. The President and Attorney General Cummings explain that the tax campaign is not directed against "big fellows" in particular, but is a drive against evaders of all sorts, regardless of their stations in life. The Treasury estimates the amount of outstanding taxes due to the government at \$800,000,000, and the new drive is designed to recapture as large a portion of this sum as possible.

* * * * *

The D. A. R. will be happy to know that the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, concurred in the House bill to build the Navy up to full treaty limits within the next five years. Pacifist organizations fought the bill to the last, but could not prevail.

The State House, Boston, Massachusetts

NANCY HUDSON HARRIS

State Regent

IN accordance with a resolve of the General Court, dated February 16, 1795, Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas Dawes and Charles Bulfinch were appointed agents on the part of the Commonwealth, with authority to erect, build and finish a new State House for the "accommodation of all the legislative and executive branches of government, on a spot of ground in Boston, commonly called the Governor's pasture, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden and belonging to his heirs, provided the Town of Boston would, at their expense, purchase and cause the same to be conveyed in fee simple to the Commonwealth." The sum of £8,000 was allowed for the purpose.

Charles Bulfinch was chosen architect. The corner-stone, on a truck decorated with ribbons, was drawn to its place by 15 white horses, each with a leader, and was laid with public ceremony July 4, 1795, by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Governor, assisted by Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master; Right Worshipful William Scollay, Deputy Grand Master, and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons. These ceremonies were a part of a civic celebration which was held in honor of the anniversary of American Independence.

The structure was 172 feet deep, 155 feet high, including the dome, and cost \$140,000. This sum included the cost of a house for the messenger to the General Court, which, with land, amounted to \$5,000.

Thursday, January 11, 1798, the General Court (assembled for the last time in the old State House, State Street, where their sessions had been held for fifty years), having been joined by His Excellency, Increase Sumner, Governor; the Honorable Council, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and architect, Charles Bulfinch, formed a procession and marched to the new building. This building was of red brick.

Early in the 19th century the State

House lot appears to have been enclosed by a wooden fence on Beacon Street, with brick fences on the east, west and north. These were later replaced; a front wall of granite, surmounted by an iron fence and a central double gate, with single gates on each side, properly set between massive granite posts, were erected. The stone work was done at the State Prison.

Two wings have been added, one on either side. Other changes have been made, but always in keeping with the original Bulfinch front. The dome is covered with gold leaf, and was illuminated at night in 1898 by 498 electric lights, but in 1924 the system was changed to floor lighting from the wings.

Entering the Bulfinch front from Beacon Street, the visitor steps first into Doric Hall. Here are many marble statues, tablets, and two brass cannon.

Directly north is the Senate staircase hall of Pavonazzo marble. The stairs at the right lead to the Senate and those to the left to the executive department.

Nearly in the center of the building is Memorial Hall. Sixteen pillars of Siena marble support the circular gallery. The dome is surrounded by a heavy bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, and, above them, in cathedral glass, is the coat of arms of the Commonwealth, encircled, within laurel wreaths, by those of the other twelve original States. Within four niches are the battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. There are now 311 Civil War flags in this Hall. The large majority of these battle-scarred flags have been in the State House for over sixty years.

The Executive Department occupies the southwest portion of the Bulfinch front. All the governors elected under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except three, performed the duties of their office in these Bulfinch rooms, the administrations of John Hancock, James Bowdoin and Samuel Adams having ended be-

fore the completion of the Bulfinch State House.

Passing through the east corridor, the visitor enters the Senate Chamber, with its galleries formed by Doric columns, the whole being surrounded by Doric entablatures. Over the President's chair are the National and State flags, a gilded eagle holding in its beak a large scroll with the inscription "God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the north wall is the State coat of arms. Suspended from the south wall are two muskets—a King's arm, captured from a soldier of the 43d Regiment of British Infantry by Capt. John Parker on the morning of April 19, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, being the first firearm taken from the enemy in the War for Independence, and the firearm used by Captain Parker in that battle—both bequeathed by Rev. Theodore Parker.

The State Library is at the extreme north of the building. It is one of the largest State reference libraries in the United States, having a collection of over 460,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Leaving the Library and passing into the west corridor, the visitor enters the reading and writing rooms of the House of Representatives.

The entire wall of the House, from floor to gallery, is panelled. The gallery is surmounted by ten Corinthian columns, and above is the beautiful coved ceiling. The

National and State colors are suspended over the Speaker's chair; at the right is the United States shield; at the left, the State coat of arms. Opposite the desk, between the two central columns is suspended the historic codfish. The codfish is made of pine, 4 feet 11½ inches long, and is approximately 10 inches through the largest part of the body, and is a "memorial of the importance of cod fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth."

Throughout the building there are many statues and tablets serving as memorials to those who have played an important part in our Commonwealth and Nation. Much more could be described about this beautiful building, but a personal visit would be much more satisfactory.

In closing, may I quote from a letter written by John Duke, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Sir M. E. Grant Duff, dated New York, October 26, 1883:

"Far the most beautiful city in America, as far as I have seen, is Boston, and the State House is the most beautiful building in the country. At Washington, at Albany, at Chicago, and elsewhere, you see much grander and more costly structures; but this is in perfect taste and proportion: every interspace the right size, every moulding right, every decoration refined—a sort of Adams architecture of noblest type. . . . The situation is noble and has been made the best of."

NOTE.—The material for this article has been taken from "The State House" by Ellen Mudge Burrill, with the permission of the author.

Attention: Delegates and Alternates

The attention of every delegate and alternate is called to the following resolution adopted by the 42d Continental Congress, April, 1933:

"Resolved that, beginning with the Continental Congress of 1934, a registration fee of \$1.00 be paid by all National Officers, Chapter Regents, delegates, and alternates."

Registration will be held in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE CONFERENCES

TENNESSEE

The 28th Annual State Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Chattanooga, November 1, 2, and 3, 1933, with Chickamauga, Nancy Ward, Judge David Campbell and John Ross Chapters as hostesses. The presence of our President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, and of other distinguished guests, among whom were Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Vice-President General from New Jersey; Mrs. J. H. Acklen, Vice-President General from Tennessee; and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, former Vice-President General from Georgia, contributed greatly to the outstanding success of the conference.

On Wednesday morning the State Executive Board held its meeting, and the members were joined at luncheon by the State Chairmen of Standing Committees. Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Talmadge each spoke briefly at the luncheon, giving many helpful suggestions concerning D. A. R. work. On Wednesday afternoon was held an impressive and beautiful service of rededication of the old cemetery of the Brainerd Mission to the Cherokee Indians, located on a main highway about seven miles from Chattanooga. The property has been deeded to the four Chattanooga Chapters by the Hampton family and heirs. The acre of ground which constituted the cemetery has been inclosed by a beautiful rough stone wall set with wrought iron gates. Boxwood and shrubbery have been planted, the beautiful old trees have been tended and bronze markers set telling of the historic and religious significance of the hallowed spot. Addresses by Mrs. Magna and Judge Samuel Cole Williams were the high points of this service. The State Officers' Club held its annual dinner at six o'clock at which Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Acklen and Mrs. Bryan, former Vice-Presi-

dent General from Tennessee, were honor guests.

The Conference was formally opened at a brilliant evening session in the Hotel Patten ball room. Following a gracious speech of greeting by the State Regent, Mrs. Willard Steele, were messages of welcome from representatives of the local D. A. R. chapters, the City of Chattanooga and many state and local patriotic organizations. Mrs. Steele then introduced our most distinguished guest, our President General, who in ringing tones and with inspiring spirit gave a splendid address touching upon the duties and the patriotic attitude of all true Americans and upon the work and aims of the National Society. The address which was broadcast from the platform over Station WDOD received the enthusiastic applause of the large audience present. It is published in its entirety in the proceedings of the 28th Tennessee State Conference. Following this session the State Regent entertained at a brilliant reception in honor of Mrs. Magna.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to the reports of State officers. Just before luncheon Mrs. Magna again addressed the conference on D. A. R. work. In response to many requests she closed her talk with a most interesting account of some of her airplane experiences. A beautiful luncheon was tendered the Conference members by the Chattanooga Kosmos Woman's Club in their handsomely appointed club house.

Reports of chairmen of standing committees were begun at the afternoon session. A most interesting program of folk music and dancing was given by fourteen students of Pleasant Hill Academy, a mountain school which was later voted a D. A. R. State approved school. Addresses were made by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Talmadge. At the close of the session the State Regent, Mrs. Steele met with the chapter regents for a short conference. From these sessions the delegates, alternates and guests

went to a tea at the home of Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, Honorary State Regent, given in honor of Mrs. Magna, other distinguished guests, State officers and delegates. At six-thirty o'clock the conference guests attended dinner parties at the homes of D. A. R. hostesses.

The Thursday evening session was chapter regents' night and the reports of chapter regents constituted the evening's business. Forty-four chapters gave reports thru the regent or a delegate and nine chapters filed reports. Reports of standing and special committees were completed at the Friday morning session. At twelve o'clock an impressive memorial service for Tennessee Daughters who have died during the past year was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Rutledge Smith. The four Chattanooga Chapters were hostesses at luncheon in the Hotel Patten.

A talk by Mrs. Oscar Knox, State Director of the C. A. R., opened the Friday afternoon session. New business was then brought in by the Chairman of Resolutions Committee, Mrs. John Daniel. Among the resolutions which carried were the following: that the State proceedings be indexed; that a presentation card of a candidate for office in Tennessee D. A. R. be signed by members of one Chapter only and not be sent out till after February of election year; that a State historical commission be established; that the chapters set their November meetings on November 15th, Mrs. Magna's birthday, and invite members to bring birthday gifts of pennies to the Constitution Hall Fund; that the Chapters comply with the suggestion of the Registrar General that the national files be made accessible for reference by sending in a signed list of members who are willing to have their records used; that a committee be appointed to revise the State bylaws; that the State Conference go on record as endorsing the N. R. A.

The following State officers were elected to take office in April, 1934; State Regent, Mrs. Allen Harris of Johnson City; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Penelope Johnson Allen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clarence P. King; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Cook; Treasurer, Mrs. William Fillauer; Registrar, Miss Ruth Rodgers; Historian,

Miss Anita Williams; Chaplain, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, and Librarian, Mrs. A. W. Eason.

This concluded the final session and the State Regent declared the 28th Tennessee State Conference officially adjourned. Delegates and guests were invited to remain over and enjoy a sightseeing trip on Saturday morning to Lookout Mountain, Rock City and Fairyland as guests of Mrs. Bashie Lindsley Martin.

FRANCES THATCHER MOSES,
State Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its 37th Annual Conference Oct. 17th-20th, 1933. Four Chapters from the Southwestern part of the State: the Cannonsburg Chapter, of Cannonsburg; the John Corbley Chapter, of Waynesburg; the Monongahela Valley Chapter, of Monongahela; and the Washington County Chapter, of Washington, were joint hostesses. The sessions were held at the George Washington Hotel, Washington, Pa.

At noon, Tuesday, Mrs. William H. Alexander, State Regent, entertained all the State Officers at luncheon, after which the Board retired into executive session.

In the evening the State Officers gave a dinner in the Georgian room in honor of Mrs. Alexander, and all visiting active National and State Officers and the four hostess Chapter Regents.

The spacious ball-room of the George Washington Hotel was decorated with ferns, autumn flowers, colored leaves and American flags—a very beautiful setting for the reception given by the hostess Chapters in honor of the State and National Officers to the visiting delegates. The receiving line was composed of the following: Hostess Regents, Mrs. H. P. Christman, Washington County Chapter; Mrs. W. G. Buckner, Cannonsburg Chapter; Miss Sarah M. Dinsmore, John Corbley Chapter; Mrs. Edwin McKay, Monongahela Valley Chapter; Mrs. William H. Alexander, State Regent; Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Vice President General; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Livingston L.

Hunter, ex-Treasurer General; Mrs. Robert E. Drum, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Oliver H. Meyers, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William H. Erwin, State Treasurer; Mrs. Edward G. Caughey, State Librarian; Miss Harriet Holderbaum, State Historian; Miss L. Ethel Boughner, State Registrar; Mrs. Francis H. Doane, Eastern District Director; Mrs. Robert L. Brotherton, Western District Director. Each member in the receiving line was presented with a beautiful corsage by the Pages of the Conference.

The Conference was opened at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, with the assembly call by a Boy Scout bugler, Ray Brockway, of the Cannonsburg Troop No. 3, after which the processional entered, escorted by twenty-one Pages attired in white. They formed in two lines for the passage of the guests of honor and State Officers. Mrs. Alexander called the Conference to order.

After the invocation by the Rev. George P. Atwell, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Hugh G. Martin led the Conference in the Salute to the Flag. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. Mrs. Robert L. Brotherton then led in the "American's Creed."

The speakers of the morning were well chosen. They included Mayor Robert E. Griffith, of Washington; Mrs. H. P. Christman, of the Washington County Chapter; Mrs. Raymond L. Wadham, State Vice Regent; Rev. C. L. McKee, from the George Washington Chapter, S. A. R., and Hon. Charles I. Faddis, Representative in Congress.

Greetings were given by National, ex-National Officers, Honorary State Regents, State and ex-State Officers. Reports on Committee of Rules, by Mrs. Frances H. Doane, State Director, and that of the Committee on Credentials was given by Mrs. James T. Ray. Roll Call was conducted by Mrs. Robert E. Drum, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Alexander gave a detailed report for the year of her work as State Regent.

A memorial service in memory of Miss Margaret Barnett, ex-Corresponding Secretary General, was conducted by Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. William D. Hamilton, and Mrs. David E. Davis.

The outstanding business of the sessions

was reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. John Brown Heron, Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the State By-Laws, presented a set of proposed amendments of said By-laws for the consideration and action of the Delegates. The amendments were voted upon and approved.

Candidates for the Nominating Committee were nominated and voted upon. The Nominating Committee consists of the following: Mrs. Christman, Chairman; Mrs. Forney and Mrs. Shelly, of the Eastern District; Mrs. Love and Mrs. McLanahan, of the Central District; Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Ray, of the Western District.

The Conference approved a Students' Loan Fund. The Committee is to consist of five members with the State Vice Regent as Chairman and the State Treasurer always a member.

The final report of the Elizabeth Gilmore Berry Memorial, erected by the State Society, was given by Mrs. John Brown Heron. At her grave in the Robinson Run Cemetery a large granite boulder, upon which is a bronze tablet with the record of this woman, was dedicated in November, 1932, with Mrs. Alexander, State Regent, in charge of the ceremonies. The tablet contained this inscription:

"In Memory of Elizabeth Gilmore, who came to this country in the fall of 1777. A nurse in Washington's Army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. A soldier of the American Revolution from Northumberland County in the company called 'Rangers of the Frontier' as recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives. Elizabeth Gilmore and John Berry, a Continental soldier, were married in 1780, and together they continued in the Army until the close of the War of Independence. Elizabeth Gilmore Berry died August 21, 1824. Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 19, 1932."

The orator of the Wednesday evening State dinner was Dr. Ralph C. Hutchinson, President of Washington and Jefferson College. He declared the Society faces a real crisis in its patriotic endeavor to assist the people of this country to intelligently understand and to willingly work together for the betterment of our national life.

The Thursday evening program was an address by Hon. Henry W. Temple on "Historic Washington County." The Minuet

was danced by members of the Ida Cummings Chapter, C. A. R. Laurance Hart gave a clever impersonation of Gen. George Washington. Visiting guests prominent in national affairs and other State Societies were: Mrs. William H. Pouch, Vice President General from New York; Mrs. William A. Becker, Chairman of National Defense Committee; Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Honorary Vice President General, from Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Librarian General;

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, ex-Treasurer General; Mrs. John Brown Heron, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin Earle Sparks, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Paul O. Reyman, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. John S. Heaume, Vice State Regent of Ohio; and Mrs. Herbert Backus, ex-State Regent of Ohio.

HARRIET HOLDERBAUM,
State Historian.

Book Review

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

AMERICAN GUTHRIE AND ALLIED FAMILIES. Lineal Representatives of the Colonial Guthries of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Some Post-Revolutionary Emigrants and of Some Allied Families. Compiled by Laurence R. Guthrie, A.B., B.D. 1933. The Kerr Printing Company, Chambersburg, Pa. (Copies obtainable from Laurence R. Guthrie, Boyds, Md.) Price, \$10, postage extra.

This massive work, 743 pages long, on the Guthrie and allied families in America, is one of the best and most complete compilations recently brought to our notice.

The volume is divided into four books, each with a separate index. The general introduction discusses the old stock of Guthries on the east coast of Scotland, their racial traits, the derivation of the name, its many variations in spelling and misspelling. The middle of the 17th century marks the advent of the family in America. Book I records the first-known settler, John Guthrie, who emigrated to the Jamestown colony about 1652. The descendants are traced of his two grandsons, the thrice-married James, of King and Queen County, Va., and John, both Revolutionary soldiers in the same regiment (Va. State Line); and of William Guthrie, of King and Queen County; also lines of other Virginia Guthries, including those of Cumberland and Halifax counties.

The introduction to Book II is an interesting account of the flow of Scotch-Irish migration to the new world during the 18th century, tracing their routes and settlements in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys, the Carolina Piedmont, and southwestern Pennsylvania. The writer then takes up the Guthrie immigrants from Ulster, 1700-1775, grouping them by decades, but as Book II is by far the longest, covering half the volume, it would not be possible to list them here. It should be mentioned, however, that numerous Colonial Guthries saw Revolutionary service, and that in later wars descendants of these patriots served their country well.

Book III is confined to the principal Guthries coming to America after the War of Independence, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Here the lines are given of six post-Revolutionary Guthries: three James Guthries, of Preston County, West Va., of Fayette County, Pa., and of York, Livingston County, N. Y., respectively; two Robert Guthries, one of Westmoreland County, Pa., the other of Washington County, Pa., and Thomas Guthrie, of Allegheny County, Pa.

In alphabetical sequence, Book IV gives accounts of 64 allied families, among them the Battertons, Bayards, Beattys, Chappelles, Doughtys, Dunns, Gilkesons, Johnsons, Loves, Lyanses, Merrells, Minears, Sterretts, Tuthills, Walshes, and Woodrows. Along with records of the Campbell, Holliday, Coleman and Veatch families appear reproductions of their coats-of-arms.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Marion Chapter (Fayetteville, Ark.). On March 26 impressive memorial services were sponsored by this Chapter and the Thomas Fox of Concord Chapter, D.A.C., in marking the grave of Samuel Gregg, colonial and revolutionary soldier. The ceremony was held at Gehring's Chapel Cemetery, with several hundred people attending.

Order of the service was the Pledge to the Flag and the Lord's Prayer led by Mrs. Gregson, State Chaplain; tribute to Revolutionary Soldiers, Mrs. P. M. Heerwagen; tribute to Colonial Soldiers, Mrs. W. F. Sonneman; Samuel Gregg's Service To His Country, Mrs. T. U. Jackson; Value of Memorial Work, Miss Clara B. Eno of Van Buren, State Chairman of Memorial Markings; placing of memorial wreath by Miss Ida Gregg; salute by the R.O.T.C. Unit;

taps by R.O.T.C. bugler, and benediction by Mrs. Gregson.

MRS. C. E. PRALL, *Regent.*

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pa.), of which Mrs. E. C. Dean is Regent, celebrated its 25th birthday anniversary with a luncheon on February 4th, 1934. The State Regent, Mrs. William H. Alexander, was the guest of honor. Part of the program consisted of vocal selections by a sextette composed entirely of members, including the accompanist.

The Chapter has a room in the Century Club, handsomely furnished, with colonial fittings. There is a library of about seventy volumes, exclusive of the lineage books, which are kept up to date.

Flag Day is always observed by presenting a Flag to a Boy Scout troop, and a five



SAMUEL GREGG MEMORIAL SERVICE ON MARCH 26, 1933, AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.



TABLET UNVEILED AT FORT SANTIAGO ON
FEBRUARY 28, 1930

dollar gold piece is given to the scout of foreign parentage having the best record in scouting.

Each year a contest is held among the seventh grade pupils of the public schools in which essays are written on historical subjects and seven D.A.R. History Medals are awarded.

A membership is paid for a boy in the Y.M.C.A., and contributions are made to many schools sponsored by the National Society.

All quotas are paid, and a box sent each December to Ellis Island. A group of members does sewing for local charitable institutions. Americanization work is furthered by assisting the Dupont Community Center where very efficient work is being done among people of foreign origin. Naturalization court was attended and Flag Codes have been distributed. Over 2,000 of the Manuals have been distributed yearly for the past four years, by placing them in the public libraries, banks, public schools, night schools and federal court.

CECILE GLADDING LAYTON,
Historian.

Philippines Chapter (Manila, P. I.). On February 28, 1930, the Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet at Fort Santiago to identify the spot where on August 13, 1898, the Stars and Stripes were officially raised for the first time in the Philippine Islands. On the afternoon of the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling on the top of the wall of historic old Fort Santiago, the wind



MARKER PLACED IN HONOR OF MRS. MARY CAMPBELL MACPHERSON BY LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER IN ST. PAUL "PINEY" CHAPEL, PORT TOBACCO PARISH, NEAR LA PLATA, MD.



© Bessie Gahn

THE OLD POTOMAC PATH

Originally an Indian trail and traversed by early settlers, it later became the first coach and post road between northern and southern Colonies, and was called "The King's Highway." This old road extends for about three miles through Rippon Lodge, where it has been preserved by Wade H. Ellis, and marked and dedicated in May, 1933, by the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.



OMPPOCE CHAPTER OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J., PLACES MARKERS ON GRAVES OF TWO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS



BOULDER PLACED BY COL. JOSIAH SMITH
CHAPTER, NEW YORK

from beautiful Manila Bay flung out on the breeze the large flags carried by the guard of honor, Company E, 31st Infantry, commanded by Lt. Russell Baker. Major G. P. Wilhelm acted as master of ceremonies, in the name of the Commanding General, and expressed the pleasure of the United States Army in cooperating with and giving its assistance to this dedication.

In a brief address Major Wilhelm told the object of the gathering and recited the achievements of the American Government in the Philippines. He stressed the fact that in selecting this site the Daughters of the American Revolution were commemorating not merely an historical incident, and the victory of American arms, but an event that has brought to these beautiful islands peace, progress, prosperity, security, and liberty which indirectly have resulted in ameliorating the burdens of mankind throughout the colonial empires of the world by showing that a military conquest can be used to benefit and not to exploit mankind.

The tablet was dedicated in the presence of Mrs. Walter J. Robb, outgoing Regent, through whose perseverance the tablet was erected; Mr. Walter J. Robb; Mrs. E. S. Turner, Chairman of the Committee; Mrs.

Edwin M. Cooper and Mrs. Stanton Youngberg, Committee members; Mrs. Bayard Stewart, incoming Regent; Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson and Mrs. Lulu K. Skou; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Salmon; Mrs. H. D. Kneedler, State Vice Regent; Dr. Kneedler; Bishop and Mrs. F. G. Mosher; Admiral W. D. McDougal with his aide, Lt. Lawson, and many others.

ELIZABETH F. MILLER,
State Historian.

Rhoda Fairchild Chapter (Carthage, Mo.) on May 13, 1933, unveiled a tablet marking the site of Jasper County's first court house. The old log cabin, wherein the first sessions of the court were held February 25, 1841, still stands and is more than one hundred years old. It is now the property of Mrs. George Davey and has been made a part of her beautiful suburban home.

The monument was placed at the base of the chimney. It is a shaft of Carthage



RHODA FAIRCHILD CHAPTER, MISSOURI, DEDICATES
INTERESTING MEMORIAL

marble on which is the following inscription:

"On this site, in the log cabin of George Hornback, the first sessions of the County and Circuit Courts of Jasper County were held, February 25, 1841. Erected by Rhoda Fairchild Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 13, 1933."

The special ceremonies were opened with the assembly call by a bugler from Battery D. Miss Nellie Wakefield, Chaplain of the Chapter, pronounced the invocation. Judge Grant Emerson, President of the Jasper County Bar Association, spoke briefly, followed by Colonel Ward Schrantz, who gave the principal address of the afternoon, reviewing the early history of Jasper County.

The unveiling of the tablet was in charge of Mrs. F. W. Flower and Mrs. P. J. McNerney, both charter members of Rhoda Fairchild Chapter.

Le Roy Hornback, a lad of twelve years and a Boy Scout, who is a descendant of George Hornback, assisted in this part of the service.

The singing of "America" was led by Mrs. M. W. Izard and the program closed with the sounding of taps by the bugler.

Luncheon at one o'clock preceded the special ceremonies and the members of the Joplin Chapter, the only other Chapter in this county, were guests.

Miss Delia Langston, of Bowers Mill, gave an interesting paper on "Historic Spots in Missouri."

Mrs. John Flanigan, Chapter Historian, was general Chairman in charge of the unveiling ceremonies.

Records of the proceedings of the initial meeting of the County Court were on display at the cabin through the courtesy of Probate Judge Frank Gass.

GEORGIA RADER OSBORN,
Secretary.

Livingston Manor Chapter (Washington, D. C.) placed a bronze D.A.R. marker over the grave of Mrs. William Thomas MacPherson, May 20, 1933, at St. Paul "Piney" Chapel (Protestant Episcopal Church), Port Tobacco Parish, near La Plata, Charles County, Maryland.

The Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. S. D. Shankland, called all the members to assemble at

the Methodist Building, May 20, where they were received by Mrs. James Sheara Montgomery, and at 1 P. M. the pilgrimage started, headed by Mrs. McAllister, Chapter Regent, to St. Paul "Piney" Chapel, where they were met by members of William Thomas Chapter, Leonardtown, Maryland, Mrs. George Loker, Regent, who, with Mrs. McAllister, placed and dedicated the marker over the grave of one of its most consistent and patriotic members, Mary Campbell MacPherson.

The services were conducted and the invocation read by Mrs. Shankland. The salute to the Flag was led by Miss Virginia E. Campbell, Color Bearer, and Mrs. Adams S. McAllister spoke briefly of Mrs. MacPherson's active life in patriotic and civic work.

Col. Josiah Smith Chapter (Patchogue, N. Y.). On June 24, 1933, a pageant was sponsored at Coram, Long Island, by this Chapter, Mrs. Charles H. Huntoon, of Sayville, Long Island, Regent.

This was given to mark the dedication of a tablet on a boulder at the junction of the Middle Country Road and the Patchogue-Port Jefferson Road. At this site, Colonel Talmadge and his small group of colonial soldiers destroyed a British forage magazine in the fall of 1780.

The pageant, written by Mrs. Herman Hilker, was in general charge of Mrs. Lester H. Davis, the principal address being given by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of the New York State Historical Society, who spoke on the historical events of that time. These were depicted in the pageant which followed, members of the Chapter and their relatives, who were dressed in bright picturesque costumes, making a colorful scene against the background of the trees of Mrs. Daniel R. Davis' grounds, where the pageant was staged.

After the pageant the monument was dedicated by the Regent, accepted on behalf of the Town of Brookhaven by Supervisor Claude C. Neville, and for the State by Mrs. Robert S. Pelletreau, New York State D.A.R. Historian. It was unveiled by Miss Mary West.

AUGUSTA H. EDWARDS,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.
- Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

14199. JARRETT-LANE.—Would like to corres. in regard to these families. K. C. Gottschalk. 318 Meyran Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

14198. MARSHALL-STEARNS.—Ichabod Marshall b. 10 Aug. 1742, New Marlboro, Mass. d. 18 Nov. 1791 at Poultney Vt. Married 1760 Lydia Stearns b. 1744 d. 1836. They removed to Poultney Vt. in 1772. Their dau. Ruth Marshall mar. Adin Kendrick. Can furnish Rev. services and ances. of these fams.—K. C. Gottschalk. 318 Meyran Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

8951. DORSEY.—Comfort Dorsey who mar. Joseph Cromwell was the dau. of Col. John & Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey. This John was the son of Joshua & Sarah—Dorsey & gr.son of Edward & Anne—Dorsey who were in Va. as early as 1636 & removed to Maryland abt 1649. Ref: Anne Arundel Gentry by H. W. Newman, pps 5, 6, 8, 588; All Hallows Records, A. A. Co. Md.; Register of St. Ann's Parish, Ann Arundel Co. Md.—J. B. Gaines. P. O. Box 214, Leesburg, Florida.

14492a. BALL.—John Ball had at least three chil. John Jr., James & Moses born 2 May 1717 who died 3 Sept 1792 in Fairfax Co. Va. Proof of this can be furnished.—K. C. Gottschalk. 318 Meyran Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

15007. RODER.—The will of Robert Harris (1765) Albemarle Co. Va. ments. sons-in-law John Roder & Wm. Shelton. In Albemarle Co. there are the wills of

John Sr. 1775 & of David 1794. If interested, write to me.—*Mrs. Eliza Timberlake Davis. Smithfield, Va.*

15029. HARPER.—Adam Harper b abt 1725, appears on tax list of Potter Twp later Haines Twp. Northumberland Co. (now Centre Co.) in 1778 to 1798. He was a defender of the Lower Fort in Penn's Valley during the Rev. John Adam Harper born 1753 d 22 Nov 1827. Associate Judge of Centre Co. Pa 1800 appears on tax lists of Potter Twp. now Haines Twp Centre Co. Pa 1778 to 1801. Taxed as owner of a fulling mill. His chil were Margaret Harper b abt 1775 mar abt 1803 Henry Meyer, 1764-1820 (his 2nd wife); John, Adams, Jr. who mar Catharine, dau of John Stover. Their dau Sarah Harper b 1796 mar George Weaver. Most of this data appears on page 299 Linn's Hist. of Centre & Clinton Cos. Pa. & the tax lists. Adam Harper & Adam, Jr. appear on these lists from 1778, from which it is evident that there were three generations of this name, since the dates of birth & death of Judge Harper are given & we know that he also had a son Adam Harper. Hence Judge Harper must have been the Adam Harper, Jr. on the 1778 tax list. There are desc still living in the locality who can possibly give further data.—*Mrs. Bertha Dietrich Snyder. 1019 Susquehanna Ave. Sunbury, Pa.*

15024a. MELICK.—Peter Melick was married twice, his 2nd wife having been Anna Maria Faber whom he mar in N. J. 23 May 1749. She was the mother of all

his chil except his eldest son. Ref: "Michael Shoemaker Book" by William T. Blair, page 907.—*Mrs. Bertha Dietrich Snyder. 1019 Susquehanna Ave. Sunbury, Pa.*

15090. McCORKLE.—Will Book #7 page 104, Augusta Co. Records. Will of Samuel (Mark) McCorkle, planter. Mentions wife Sarah (exec. with Patrick Buchanan) son John; dau Mary; dau Martha Collisone; son Samuel; son Robert; dau Sarah Chapman & her 1st son; dau Elizabeth McCorkle; gr.sons Samuel & William McCorkle. Teste: John Wallace, Mary Buchanan, John Heizer. Will dated 16 Dec 1788. 16 Feb. 1789 estate appraised by Wm. Wilson, John Wallace, Samuel Heizer. Augusta Co. Deed Book #2 page 458. Land in Beverly Manor conveyed to Wm. Curry, corners Samuel McCorkell's Land 27 Feb 1749.—*F. B. King. Staunton, Va.*

15059. FLEMISTER.—Lewis Flemister was b 1746 in Essex Co. Va. He enlisted 1777 at Chesterfield Court House, Va. as soldier in Wm. Moseley's Co. 7th Va. Reg't, was transferred to Morristown, N. J. 6 May 1777 to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard commanded by Capt. Caleb Gibbs. He was at the Battle of Brandywine 9-11 Dec 1777; Battle of Germantown Pa. 4 Oct 1777; Battle of Monmouth N. J. 7 June 1780; skirmish of King's Bridge N. Y. 3 July 1781. He was promoted to Sergeant 4 June 1783 and furloughed at Newburgh N. Y. 6 June 1783 until the ratification of the definite treaty of Peace; was discharged Nov. 1783; Lewis Flemister mar 27 Feb 1790 in Halifax Co. Va. Ellender Gillenton Chism & they removed to Wilkes Co. Ga & bought a farm nr Washington 1790. He died 1 Oct 1807-08 & was buried nr Tignall Ga. Ellender Chism Flemister was b 1773, Halifax Co. Va. & died 1855 & was buried at Muddy Creek Cemetery nr Monticello Ga. Their chil were Wm. Land Flemister b abt 1792 mar 9 Jan 1823 Micha Wilson; James b 1794 mar Ailsa Wilson; Lewis Fielding b 1796 mar Lucy Wilson (these three Wilson sisters were from Jasper Co. Ga.) John b 1798 mar Hulda Woodruff of Merriwether Co. Ga.; Catherine b 1800 mar John Lindsay; Eurania Elizabeth b 18 Sept 1802 mar

Isaac Parker of Jasper Co. Ga. Wm. Land & James Flemister were Commissioners of Wilkes Co. 1818. These recs appear in books in the office of Mr. Barksdale, Ordinary of Wilkes Co. Ga. A marker was furnished by the U. S. Government & erected 5 April 1930 where Lewis Flemister is buried on his farm nr Tignall on the Danburg Road in Wilkes Co. & on 22 June 1930 this Marker was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the Joseph Habersham Chapter D. A. R.—In the marriage rec of Lewis Flemister & Ellender Gillinton Chism, her mother Barbry and bro Edmond are given as witnesses. Her father James died 1786. Mrs. Nannie Chisholm of Clover Va. gave this data that her grandfather James E. Chism mar Barbry Estes and she thinks his father was named William. Would be pleased to corres & receive additional data.—*Mrs. Johnie K. Rankin 502 N. Highland Ave. N. E. Atlanta, Ga.*

15067. LOCKE.—The following was copied from "The Book of The Lockes" printed 1853 by James Munroe & Co. Deacon Wm. Locke was b at Stepney Parish London, Eng 13 Dec 1628. He mar 27 Dec 1655 in Woburn, Mary, dau of Wm. & Margery Clarke of Woburn. She was b at Watertown 20 Dec 1640 & died at Woburn 18 July 1715. Deacon Locke d at Woburn 6 June 1721. Their chil b at Woburn, Mass. were Wm. b 27 Dec 1651 d 9 Jan 1658; Wm. b 18 Jan 1659 mar 1st Warah Whittemore in 1683 and 2nd Abigail Hayward in 1698; John b 1 Aug 1661 mar 1st Elizabeth Plympton in 1683 & 2nd the widow Mary (Winn) Wyman in 1720; Joseph b 8 Mch 1664 mar 1st Mary — & 2nd Margaret Mead, & 3rd in 1743 Hannah Pierce; Mary b 16 Oct 1666 mar 1692 Samuel Kendall; Samuel b 14 Oct 1669 mar 1st Ruth — & 2nd in 1717 Mary Day; Ebenezer b 8 Jan 1674 mar 1st Susannah Walker in 1697 & 2nd in 1701 Hannah Meade; James b 14 Nov 1677 mar 5 Dec 1700 Sarah Cutter; Elizabeth b 4 Jan 1681 mar 1700 James Markham. James Locke who in 1700 Sarah Cutter had chil Hannah b 11 July 1701 mar 1722 Thomas Pierce; James b 17 June 1703 mar 1727 Elizabeth Burnap; Ruhamah b 23 April 1705 mar 1st in 1726 Benj. Whittemore & 2nd John Bond; Sarah

b 5 July 1707 mar 25 Dec 1733 Wm. Jones; Phebe b 15 Aug 1709 mar 1732 Daniel Brewer & 2nd 1776 Isaac Hartwell; Rebecca b 11 Nov 1711 mar 1735 Wm. Munroe; Mary b 12 Oct 1713 mar 4 Jan 1738 John Wright; Jonathan b 17 Jan 1717 mar 1746 Phebe Pierce.—*Mrs. Katie M. Chamberlin. 17 Hancock St. Lexington, Mass.*

15067. LOCHE.—Wm. Locke, Sr. b in Eng. mar Elizabeth —. Their son Wm. bp in Eng 1628 came to America when 7 yrs old in the ship "Planter" with Nicholas Davis. He was one of the first planters of Woburn & died there in 1720. Refs: "Book of Locks" page 18 & Savage's Genealogical Dictionary vol 3 page 103.—*M. L. Deane, 520 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.*

14499. RUGG.—The name of the wife of John Rugg was Elizabeth & that of Samuel was Hannah, the surnames of neither have been found.—*Mrs. Eli West Herrick. 255 Mullin St., Watertown, N. Y.*

QUERIES

15139. CLARKE.—Wanted all possible infor. and dates of Solvenis or Sylvester Clarke b in Va. 1775 whose father was James Clarke, of Irish desc.

(a) GEORGE.—Wanted all possible infor. and dates of Benjamin George of Welsh desc. who had a dau. Rachel who mar. Malachi Clarke.—*F. S. G.*

15140. MILLER-KINDRICH.—Wanted all possible infor. about John Miller b. Strasburg township, Lancaster co., Pa. 1729, d. near Lancaster 1782, mar. Anna dau. of Jacob Kindrich. Wanted also Rev. rec. of John Miller and Jacob Kindrich, who came to America from Holland 1732. Would like to corres. with desc. of these men.—*M. F. H.*

15141. LEONARD.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Ebenezer Leonard b. Sept. 20, 1758, d. April 1831 who mar. Susannah — b. Sept. 30, 1760 and d. Nov. 24, 1938.

(a) MARSH.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Joseph Marsh b. Dec. 16, 1755, who mar. Feb. 5 1781. Elizabeth Matteson b. Jan. 9, 1759.—*M. P.*

15142. GILLETT-KING.—Wanted ances. of Dorcas Gillett who mar. Jonathan King

(1772-1862) in 1795 at Suffield, Conn. They removed to Hammond, N. Y. abt. 1820.

(a) WILLIAMS - HALSTEAD.—Wanted ances. of Michael or Moyles Williams whose dau. Hannah mar. Timothy Halstead of L. I. Wanted also ances. of Timothy Halstead.

(b) ALLEN.—Wanted parentage and ances. of Hannah Weir Allen who mar. Billings Putnam in 1775. She was of Newburyport.

(c) AVERY-HIGGINS-HODGDON.—John Avery b. Groton 1705 mar. in N. H. Bridget Higgins. They had son Samuel. Wanted his b. Was he the Samuel Avery b. March 6 — who mar. Sarah Hodgdon abt. 1752? Their 3rd child was Bridget Avery b. 1758. Samuel Avery lived in Gilmantown and other N. H. towns.

(d) BILLINGS-PUTNAM.—Did Henry Putnam b. Aug. 14, 1712 of Salem and Danvers, Mass. mar. Hannah Billings abt. 1730/31?—*K. K. A.*

15143. HAMPTON.—Wanted parentage of Wm. P. Hampton b. in Rutherford co., N. Car. Jan. 15, 1791. Was grandson of Col. Andrew Hampton.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted parentage and all possible infor. of Nancy Morgan who mar. William P. Hampton. She had a bro. George Morgan. They resided in Tenn. many years.

(b) VASS-THORNTON.—Wanted date of b. and all possible infor. of Alexander and Mary Thornton Vass of Fredericksburg, Va. Mary was the dau. of Col. Francis Thornton.—*F. M. A.*

15144. ROBINSON.—Wanted parentage and dates of b. and d. of George Robinson of Sampson co., N. Car., who mar. — Mathis. Their son Isiah was b. 1823 and d. 1853. Other chil. were: Abner, Josiah, Sarah who mar. George Tatum; Louisa who mar. Kedar Vann; Helen who mar. George Highsmith; Margarette who mar. Davis Knowles. George Robinson's sis. mar. Alford Ward of New Hanover.

(a) CARROL.—Wanted parentage and dates of b. and d. of Malcom Carrol of Sampson or Duplin co., N. C., who mar. — Vann. Their dau. Eveline was b. Feb. 1826 and d. August 1918. Their other chil. were: Lucien who mar. Nancy

Alderman; Stephen; Benaja; Matilda who mar. Tom Wilson; Martha who mar. —— Wilson; and Sallie who mar. Wm. Murray.

(b) DAUGHTRY.—Wanted b. and d. dates of Rev. Bryant Daughtry of Sampson co., N. C. whose dau. Elizabeth mar. Wm. Sutton.

(c) LINDSAY.—Wanted parentage and dates of b. and d. of Thos. Lindsay of Sampson co., N. C. who mar. Elizabeth Vann. Their chil. were: John Devaughn b. Oct. 5, 1835, d. March 22, 1914; Betsy; and Caroline or Polly who mar. —— Weeks.

(d) SUTTON.—Wanted parentage and dates of b. and d. of William Sutton who mar. Elizabeth Daughtry. Their chil. were: Sallie b. July 7, 1836 Barny; Bryant; Wesley; Rufus; Nancy; Susan; Martha; Ann; and Penny.

15145. BRACKEN.—Wanted parentage, ances. and all possible infor. of Martha (Patsy) Bracken b. Oct. 1, 1781, mar. Dec. 1803 Jeremiah Harrelson in Raleigh, N. C. and d. Sept. 27, 1839. They moved to Ky. then to Mo. where she d. in Sibley.

(a) HENRY.—Wanted ances., parentage and all possible infor. of Elizabeth Henry of Va. b. Dec. 25, 1767, d. Nov. 7, 1932, mar. Thomas Hannan Jan. 1, 1782 of Boutetourt co., Va.

(b) WILSON.—Wanted ances., parentage and all possible infor. of John Wilson of Boutetourt co., Va. who mar. Elizabeth Guiliford or Gulliford in 1804. Their chil. were: Annie; Thomas who mar. Emeline Wolse; James who mar. Susan Elliott; John; Sarah Cartmell who mar. Henry Winston Shelton; and Priscilla mar. John Hight.

(c) GUILIFORD - GULLIFORD - GUILLIFORD.—Wanted all possible infor. of —— Guiliford who mar. Priscilla —— of Bourtetourt co., Va. Their chil. were: Elizabeth who mar. John Wilson 1804; Priscilla who mar. Dr. —— McCorkle; and Thomas.

(d) HOWARD.—Wanted ances. and parentage and all possible infor. of Mourning Howard b. July 14, 1784, mar. Oct. 1, 1807 to James West of Simpson co., Ky., and d. 1869 in Simpson co., Ky.—M. B. H. J.

15146. TEMPLE.—Wanted to know if Benjamin Temple (1734-1800) was the

father of Benjamin Temple who had land grant of 1200 acres in Va. Military District? Would like to know if this land grant was from government for services rendered; if grant was bequeathed to his son by him; obtained from the government by the son because of father's services; and if either Benjamin Temple was a Captain of the Va. Dragoons and Lt. Col. of the Continental Dragoons.—E. J.

15147. JAMES.—Wanted parentage, ances. and all possible infor. of David James b. June 16, 1801 in N. C. Buncombe co., located in Stockbridge, Ga. and mar. Sarah Sanders of Ga. Nov. 16, 1826. Had a bro. Jo James and a sis. Betsy who mar. —— Ball and lived in N. C.—S. C. S.

15148. SIMPSON - BROOKS - MERCER.—Wanted all possible infor. regarding parentage of John J. Simpson b. 1792 in Tenn., d. June 13, 1855 in Nacogdoches co., Texas.—Wanted all possible infor. of parentage of his wife Jane Mercer Brooks b. 1777(?) in Tenn., d. in same co. and state 1863/67 who was dau. of John D. Brooks and Rebecca McKaughan. Also all infor. possible of Jane Mercer who mar. Archibald McKaughan who served in Cumberland co. Militia of Pa.—J. N. W.

15149. REYNOLDS-HAZZARD.—Wanted parentage of Vincent Reynolds b. 1770 in Westmoreland co., Va. and of his wife Hadashah Hazzard. They moved to Woodford co., Ky. Wanted also Rev. rec. of both parentage.—E. W.

15150. ORMSBY.—Wanted parentage of John Ormsby of Lee, Mass. who mar. Tryphena, dau. of Reuben Marsh of Lee, Dec. 1, 1819 in Lee. He had bros. Noble, Royal and Silas. Should like to corres. concerning Ormsby family.—F. G. O.

15151. NEGUS.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Negus b. 1702, d. Petersham, Mass. 1777 and mar. Persis Maynard. Wanted also his birthplace.

(a) PHILIP.—Wanted parentage, place of birth and all dates of Capt. John Philip whose chil. were: Jacob b. 1781, d. 1846; James; John, Jr; Wm; Maria; Peggy who mar. —— Kittle. Capt. John Philip of Dutch ances. and his father came to America 1739.

(b) WINCHESTER.—Wanted parentage and place of birth of Benjamin Sylvester

Winchester who mar. Betsey Negus in Dunnerston, Vt. 1807.—*J. G. F.*

15152. HASSELL.—Wanted all infor. possible of ances. of John Hassell b. 1735 and wife Ann Jennett b. 1742. They resided Sumner co., Tenn.

(a) KING.—Wanted ances. of Wm. King b. 1770 who mar. Caroline Hassell, dau. of John and Ann Jennett Hassell.

(b) HUNT.—Wanted ances. of Thomas Hunt b. 1778 and wife Mary White b. prob. in Nash co., N. C.—*M. L. P.*

15153. HOBBS - COPPAGE. — Wanted ances. of John Hobbs and of his wife Elizabeth —. John's Will records in Annapolis and Frederick, Md. 1768. Their son Nicholas 1747-1793, 1st husband of Elizabeth, dau. of Col. William Cumming (1725-1793) of Frederick co., Md. and his wife Sarah Coppage, d. 1765. Wanted also ances. of Wm. and Sarah Cumming.

(a) MIDDLETON-LUCKETT. — Wanted ances. of John Middleton and of his wife Mary — who were residing in Prince George Co., Md. 1740. Their dau. Charity mar. Wm. Luckett 1711-1782 of Frederick co., Md. Wanted also parentage of Wm. Luckett.

(b) MILLER-LYNN.—Wanted ances. of Robert Miller and of his wife Ann Lynn who were mar. in Va. bef. 1732. Their son Col. John Miller 1750-1808, mar. Jane Dulaney 1751-1844. Wanted also ances. of Jane Dulaney.

(c) TODD - DADE - MASSEY. — Wanted ances. of Thomas Todd of Md. d. 1677 and of his widow Sarah who mar. April 18, 1677 Wm. Stafford. Wanted also ances. of widow of Robert Dade (d. 1714) of Va., who is said to have mar. Daniel French (d. 1735) and ances. of Elizabeth Massey d. 1734 wife of Henry Dade of Stafford co., Va.—*W. McF.*

15154. FAYETTE-BEAVER.—Wanted to corres. with anyone having records of Fayette and Beaver Counties, Pa. prior to 1806.—*J. R. Q.*

15155. PREWETT. — Wanted parentage of Nancy Jane Prewett b. Oct. 31. 1828, Breathitt Co., Ky., who mar. Wilson Carpenter.

(a) CARPENTER - BRAGGS. — Wanted parentage of Fielden or Fielding Carpenter b. near Morristown, Tenn. 1790 and of his wife Delpha Braggs.

(b) RENTFRA-HALEY. — Wanted parentage of Dicey or Daisey Rentfra and her husand John Haley b. abt. 1780 in Ky.

(c) CLEMENS-LAKES.—Wanted parentage of Ruth Clemens and her husband John Lakes b. abt. 1825, Madison co., Ky.

(d) TURNER - GILES - JENKINS. — Wanted parentage of James Turner b. in Va. abt. 1790 who mar. Patsy Giles in Ky. Wanted also parentage of Wm. Jenkins b. in N. C. 1800, mar. at Mooresburg, Tenn. —*L. T. H.*

15156. SHAFFER-MAPLE.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Shaffer b. in Pa., migrated to Ohio early in 1800's, d. in Wayne co., Ohio and mar. Sarah Maple. Wanted also her parentage. Their chil. were: Jeremiah K.; Levi; Hiram; Moses b. 1808; Elizabeth; Joshua; Jemima; Mathida; Isaiah W.; Pauline; Timothy; Sarah; Samuel b. 1811.

(a) NEBEKER-NEUBECKAR-NABIOR. — Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Nebeker who mar. Jonas Stidham in the Holy Trinity Church of Wilmington, Dela. 1794.

(b) BOYS.—Wanted parentage of John Boys b. Dec. 22, 1795 who mar. 1st Mary Stidham 1819 and 2nd. Harriet Day. Had chil: Jonas Stidham; Nathan Hiland; Jose Henry; Isaac Eleolleyry; Mary Elizabeth; Sarah Jane; Isabella and Priscilla (twins).

(c) McMILLEN-IRWIN.—Wanted parentage of Thos. McMillen b. 1774, came from Cumberland co., Pa. to Ross then Highland co., Ohio, had bros. and sis. Wm., Geo., Margret, and mar. Jane Irwin 1799. She was b. 1781 and d. 1843 in Ind. Wanted also her parentage. Their chil. were Robert, Geo., Wm., James, Thos., Sarah, Susan, Anna. Jane Irwin's bros. were: Wm., Robert and James.

(d) HURTT. — Wanted parentage of Abel Zeddick Hurtt, the father of Wm., Aaron, Allen, Abel Zeddick, John Stewart and Benton. John Stewart Hurtt mar. Sarah Davis 1862 in Ind. She was the dau. of Barney Davis b. 1788. Wanted also parentage of Barney Davis and of his wife Sarah b. 1796. Their chil. were: Lemuel, Mary Ann, James H., Wm., Elisha H., Thos. B., Margret Ann, Elihu, Pricilla, and Sarah. Barney Davis was the bro. of Lelah, Sarah, Elisha H. Gatty, Molley, Matthias, Betsy and Ann.—*E. B. H.*

Revolutionary Patriots, Brunswick County, Virginia

Compiled from records in the State Library, Richmond, Virginia

ROSA THORNTON LANE

Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter, D. A. R.

THE following is a list of patriots who rendered services during the Revolution, under the "Commissioners of Provisions Law," to Lafayette, Baron von Steuben, General Nelson, General Greene, General Washington, and others.

They gave not only supplies for the Continental troops, but transported the sick, provisions, and guns. There are about 600 of these, not including the 46 officers mentioned.

Descendants of these patriots are eligible to membership in the D. A. R.

John Abernathy
William Abernathy
William Allen
Isaac Anderson
Lawrence Asselins
Roger Atkinson
William Avent
Charles Avery
George Avery

Drury Bagwell
Richard Bagwell
Charles Bailey
John Bailey
Robert Bailey
William Bailey
John Bard
John Bards
John Barnes
Benjamin Bass
Burrell Bass
Thomas Bass
John Batt
Robert Bayley
John Bearner
John Bennett
Anthony Bernet
Enoch Berry
Edward Birchet
Henry Birchet
Edward Birchell
Benjamin Blick
Matthew Bishop
Ezekiel Blanch
Ingram Blanks
Robert Bolling, Jr.
Rebecca Booth

John Boswell
William Boswell
Sackfield Bracy
Thomas Bracy
William Bracy
John Brewer
William Brewer
Edward Brickets
Henry Briggs
Benjamin Britt

John Broadnax
George Browder
Absalom Brown
Benjamin Edwards Brown
Beverly Brown
Col. William Brown (of Surry)
Lewis Brown
Robert Brown
William Brown
Frederick Burge
John Burnham
William Burt, Jr.
George Bury
Turner Bynum

Daniel Call
Collier Campbell
William Caudle
Daniel Catoe
William Cealey
Henry Chambliss
John Chapman
William Chapman (Continental soldier)
Lewis Charles, Jr.
Thomas Chilcott

John Clack
William Clack
Benjamin Click
Richard Claiborne
Thomas Claiborne
Maj. Thomas Claiborne
Robert Clemmons
Prudence Clark
Mrs. Prudence Clark
Elisha Clark
John Clayton
Henry Cook
Thomas Cocke
William Cordle
Charles Couch (Goochland)
Harwood Clary
Herod Clary
George Collear
Charles Collier
George Collier
Lewis Collier

Lockey Collier
Vines Collier
Capt. William Collier
William Collier
Terrence Cornell
William Criddles
Henry Crittenden
James Crook
Joseph Crook
George Crook
Mark Crowder
Chesley Curtis

Francis Dailey
Bartholomew Dameron
Christopher Dameron
Samuel Dameron
Thomas Dance
Joseph Daniel
Benjamin Davis
Hezekiah Davis
Merritt Davis
Samuel Davis
Oliver Day
Oliver Days
Samuel Dawson
William Devenport
Daniel Duggar
John Duggar, Sr.
John Duggers
John Duggan
Robert Dunkley
Ishmael Dunn
John Dupree
Lewis Dupree

Charles Edmunds
Col. John Flood Edmunds
Henry Edmund's Est.
Nicholas Edmunds
Sterling Edmunds
Thomas Edmunds
John Edward
Gray Edwards
Israel Edwards
Jesse Edwards
John Edwards

John Edwards, Jr.
 Sterling Edwards
 Aristotle Eldridge
 Howell Eldridge
 George Elliott
 Richard Elliott
 Evan Evans
 William Evans
 Benjamin Ezell
 Davis Ezell
 Joseph Ezell

 Charles Featherstone
 Issam Fennell
 Thomas Fields
 Joseph Fips
 Thomas Firth
 James Fisher
 John Fisher
 William Fogg
 Daniel Fowler
 James Fletcher
 John Floyd
 Zachariah Floyd
 Thomas Fowlkes
 Hamlin Freeman
 John French
 Thomas Fulks

 William Garner
 William Gee
 Edward Getway
 Thomas Gholson
 Edward Gibbons
 John Gilliam
 Hinche Gillum
 John Gillums
 John B. Goldberry
 Braddock Goodwin
 Benjamin Goodrich
 Briggs Goodrich
 John Goodrum
 William Graves
 Clement Green
 Frederick Green
 James Green
 John Green
 Peter Green
 Joseph Greenhill
 Paschal Greenhill
 Asa Gresham
 Isa Gressum
 Thomas Grubs
 William Gunn

 Greysen Hagood
 Randal Hagood
 James Hailey
 Henry Hailey
 Thomas Hailey
 John Hamore
 William Hambleton
 William Hamilton
 Henry Hampton
 Benjamin Hancock
 Gideon Harris
 Matthew Harris

Nathan Harris
 Rowe Harris
 Sterling Harris
 Thomas Harris
 Wooson Harris
 Benjamin Harrison, Sr.
 Benjamin Harrison, Jr.
 Charles Harrison
 Henry Harrison
 James Harrison
 Nathaniel Harrison
 William Harrison
 Buckner Harwell
 Griff Harwell
 Samuel Harwell
 Paul Hartwell
 Richard Hartwell
 Aaron Haskins
 John Haskins
 Thomas Haynes
 Capt. Thomas Haynes
 Thomas Hayries
 Peter Hawthorne
 Benjamin Hicks
 Charles Hicks
 George Hicks
 Col. George Hicks
 James Hicks
 John Hicks
 Capt. John Hicks
 Lewis Hicks
 Nathaniel Hicks
 Robert Hicks
 Thomas Hicks
 Rawleigh Hightower
 William Hill
 Dan Holloway
 Daniel Holloway
 Jesse Holloway
 William Holloway
 Lawrence House
 Jordan House
 Mary House
 Daniel Huff
 Eliza Huff
 Elizabeth Huff
 James Huff
 Mary Huff
 Philip Huff
 Turner Hunt
 John Huskey
 William Huskey
 Richard Hyde (Rev. soldier)

 Bartholomew Ingram
 Benjamin Ingram
 John Ingram
 Moses Ingram
 Thomas Ingram
 Charles Irby
 Benjamin Ivy
 William Ivy

 Ephraim Jackson
 Henry Jackson
 Mark Jackson
 Thomas Jackson

William James
 Henry Jarrate
 Anne Jones
 Barnabas Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Benjamin Jones (Greenville)
 Cadr Jones
 Cadwallader Jones
 Hambleton Jones
 John Jones
 Kennon Jones (Dinwiddie)
 Col. John Jones
 Stephen Jones
 Thomas Jones
 William Jones
 Benjamin Johnson
 David Johnson
 George Johnson
 James Johnson
 John Johnson
 Moses Johnson
 Moses Johnson, Jr.
 Thomas Johnson
 William Johnson

 Absolom Keen
 Joseph Kidd
 John King
 William King
 James Kirk
 John Kirk

 Robert Laird
 Richard Lamb
 Benjamin Lane
 Elias Langham
 Elias Langhon
 Benjamin Lanier
 Buckner Lanier
 Clement Lanier
 Jacob Lanier
 John Lanier
 Nicholas Lanier
 Richard Lanier
 Robert Lanier
 William Lanier
 Benjamin Lashley
 Henry Ledbetter
 Isaac Ledbetter
 Richard Ledbetter
 Andrew Lester
 John Lett
 Benjamin Lewis
 Zebulon Lewis
 John Lightfoot
 William Lightfoot's Estate
 Allen Love
 Elizabeth Love
 Elizabeth Hewling Love
 Elizabeth Newling Love
 James Loyed
 Charles Lucas
 Frederick Lucas
 Col. James Lucas
 John Lucas
 Nathaniel Lucas
 Thomas Lundie

Thomas Lundiss	John Nicholson	John Crew Robinson
Joseph Lyall	George North	Henry Robinson
James Lynch		Littleberry Robinson
William Lynch		Nathaniel Robinson
Daniel Mabry	John Ogburn	John Rogers
Nathaniel Mabry	William Ogburn	William Ropes
Robert Mabry	Charles Oldham	John Rose
Henry Maclin	William Olston	John Rosser
John McCoy	William Darby Orgain	Ephraditus Rudder
John McKenny, Jr.	James Owen	Edmund Ruffin
Frederick McLin	William Owen	Capt. Edmund Ruffin
James McLin	Buckner Pace	William Samford
Charles McNab	Ephraim Parham	Edward Scarbrough
James Mcrowale	Lewis Parham	John Scarbrough
Drury Major	Nicholas Parham	Lewis Scarbrough
Clement Pynes Mallory	William Parham	William Scarbrough
Roger Mallory	W. Peake	James Scruggs
George Malone	John Pearson	John Seaward
Henry Mangum	Ephraim Peebles	John Seward
Edward Marks	Jehu Peebles	John Shell
Hartwell Marrable	Joseph Peebles	Lemon Shell
Thomas Marriott	Sterling Peebles (Admr. of Joseph Peebles, dec'd)	William Shell
Ichabud Marshall	William Peebles	William Short
James Marshall	P. Pelham	Benjamin Simmons
William Marshall	Thomas Penn	Mrs. Martha Simmons (widow of Benjamin)
Kinchin Martin	Jack Pennington	Mrs. Martha Simmons (widow and executrix of Henry)
Daniel Mason	Sack Pennington	Mrs. Susanna Simmons
James Mason	William Pennington	Charles Singleton
Joseph Mason	James Penticost	Michael Singleton
Thomas Mason	Mrs. Beth Peterson	Titus Singleton
William Mason	James Petillo	Charles Smith
John Massie	Edwin Petway	Elizabeth Smith
Richard Massie	Joseph Phips	Isham Smith
Luke Mathis	Richard Pilkinson	James Smith
Drury Matthews	Willis Pilkinson	John Smith
John Matthis	John Powell	Stephen Smith
Richard Mavis	Thomas Powell	Thomas Smith
Lewis Melone	Thomas Preston	Robert Spencer
Andrew Meade	Lewis Putney	Francis Stainback
David Meredith	James Quarles	William Stainback
William Meredith	John Quarles	Burwell Starke
Henry Merritt	Moses Quarles	Bottom Steagall
Henry Mitchell	Frederick Rainy	Rabun Steagall
Jackit Mitchell	William Rainy	John Steed
John Mitchell	Daniel Ragan	Mark Steed
Capt. John Mitchell	Patrick Ramsey's Estate	George Stegall
William Mitchell	Richard Ramsey	Thomas Stegall
Mary Moore	James Randle	Buckner Stith, Sr.
Henry Morris	William Randle	Buckner Stith, Jr.
Thomas Morross	Beverly Randol	Buckner Stith (son of Drury)
Alexander Morrison's Estate	Henry Rawlings	Drury Stith
Mrs. Ann Morrison (Prince George County)	John Ray	Capt. John Stith
Benjamin Moseley	James Read	Griffin Stith
Isaac Moseley	John Read	Lucy Stith
Isaac Moseley, Jr.	Peter Read	Mrs. Lucy Stith
Joseph Moseley	Jordan Richardson	Thomas Stith
Samuel Moseley	William Richardson	William Stith
William Moseley	Thomas Rivers	Col. William Stith
David Moss	Thomas Roberts	Thomas Stokes
John Moss	Henry Robertson	Owen Strange
John Myrick	Nathaniel Robertson	John Sturdivant
Owen Myrick	William Robertson	Benjamin Sykes
John Neal	Drury Robinson	Hezekiah Tabor
Henry Nicholson	Edward Robinson	Richard Taliaferro

Col. Richard Taliaferro (of James City County)	Abner Vaughan	Edward Wesson
Edward Tatum	John Vaughan	Benjamin Wheeler
Jesse Tatum	William Vaughan	Blumer White
Nathaniel Tatum	William Vaughan, Jr.	Daniel White
Paul Tatum	Capt. William Vaughan	George White
Edward Taylor, Sr.	John Vick	Benjamin Whitehead
Henry Tazewell	John Vincent	Richard Whitehead
Henry Tazewell (Williamsburg)	Joshua Vincent	John Whitby
Thomas Thomas	Benjamin Walker	Elizabeth Williams
Thomas Thredgill	Edward Walker	John Williams
Hezekiah Thrower	Capt. Robert Walker	Jones Williams
Edward Throwers	William Walker	Lazarus Williams
Mary Thweatt	John Wallace	Mary Williams
John Tillman	Thomas Walton	Miles Williams
Edward Travis	George Warborn	William Williams
George Trotter	John Ward	Peter Willis
Isham Ward	Timothy Ward	Edward Wilson
David Tucker	Thomas Warpole	John Wilson
Arthur Turner	Thomas Warpool	Willis Wilson (Sussex)
James Turner	William Warrick	John Wills
Matthew Turner	Thomas Washington	Mrs. Mary Winn
Simon Turner	Benjamin Warren	Edward Winfield
Jeremiah Tyler	James Alexander Watson	Joshua Winfield
Lewis Tyus	William Watson	William Withers (of Dinwiddie)
James Upchurch	Edmund Webb	Reuben Wright
	John Webb	Robert Wright
	Micajah Webb	Henry Wyche

Officers mentioned:

Lieut. Henry Baldwin (3d Maryland Regiment)	Ensign Peter Johnson
Corp. Jesse Blanks (3d Regiment)	Capt. Bivins Jones
Col. Benjamin Blunt (of Southampton)	General Jones (North Carolina)
Capt. A. Bohannon	General Lawson
Capt. Henry Briggs	Lieut. Lebn Lewis
Colonel Buford	Lieut. Zebulon Lewis
Lieut. John Burnham	Capt. Charles Marckle
Ensign Joseph Brock (Spotsylvania Militia)	Capt. James Marshall
Colonel Carrington	Capt. James Mason
Capt. William Devenport	Capt. Robert Morrow
Col. Rawleigh Downman	Capt. Asa Oliver
Col. Richard Elliott	Capt. John Overton
Capt. Samuel Garland (of Lunenburg)	Maj. Joseph Peebles
Lieut. William Gray	Maj. Robert Peebles (North Carolina)
Capt. William Goodrich	Capt. Jesse Saunders (of Mecklenburg)
Capt. John Gunn	Capt. Buckner Stith
Colonel Gunby (Maryland)	Capt. P. Taquet (Delaware Regiment)
Capt. James Harrison	Lieut. Christopher Thrower
Capt. William Harrison	Col. J. White (Georgia Brigade)
Capt. Paul Hartwell	Capt. William Vaughan
Capt. John Hicks	Capt. William Walker
Capt. Lawrence House	Col. Alexander Watson
	Capt. John Wilson
	Lieut. Charles Yarbrough (3d Virginia Regiment)



Marriages Recorded in the Records of Presbyterian Church at Goshen, Orange County, New York

Copied by LILA JAMES RONEY

Oct. 29, 1776—	Elihu Marvin & Esther Youngs (253)*	Aug. 17, 1777—	Matthew Wickham & Anna Horton
	Samuel Racket & Rhoda Youngs	Sept. 8, 1777—	John Simonton & Ruth Ryan
Nov. 12, 1776—	James Everett & Hannah Waters (168)	Sept. 15, 1777—	Richard Allison & Amy Case (253)
Nov. 18, 1776—	Henry Allison & Hannah Jackson (162)	Sept. 26, 1777—	Nathan Reeves & Mary Shepard (193)
Jan. 12, 1777—	James Carpenter & Mary Wells (255)	Sept. 28, 1777—	Israel Wickham & Abigail Knapp
Jan. 26, 1777—	Moses Carpenter & Hannah Smith (41)	Nov. 15, 1777—	Daniel Rumsey & Mary Cooley
	Hamilton Jackson & Abigail Davis (40)	Nov. 18, 1777—	Jeremiah Jessup & Hannah Gale (255)
Jan. 30, 1777—	James Little & Phoebe Youngs (255)	Dec. 2, 1777—	James D. Frees & — Rise
Feb. 13, 1777—	Francis Burns & Mary McBride (192)	Dec. 25, 1777—	Daniel Shepard & Chloe Burr (Adj.) (144)
	John Roads & Elizabeth Green (265)	Dec. 28, 1777—	Michael Carpenter & Dolly Smith (255)
Feb. 16, 1777—	James Babcock & Temperance Decker (157)	Dec. 31, 1777—	John Green & Chloe Brockway (108)
Feb. 17, 1777—	Solomon Finch & Deborah Dunning (161)	Jan. 13, 1778—	Benjamin Goble & Elizabeth Beekman (157)
Feb. 20, 1777—	Asa Vail & Sarah Smith (256)	Jan. 18, 1778—	Nathaniel Owen & Nancy Darby (261)
Mar. 2, 1777—	William Carpenter & Hannah Vail (192)	Feb. 9, 1778—	Archibald Little & Susanna Horton
Mar. 9, 1777—	Silas Horton & Mary Davis (193)	Feb. 12, 1778—	John Camble & Elizabeth Crawford (192)
Mar. 15, 1777—	Samuel Carpenter & Sarah Smith (237)	Feb. 19, 1778—	Samuel Bodie & Catharine Van Tuyl (191)
Mar. 23, 1777—	Christopher Springsteen & Susanna Cartwright (38)	Feb. 26, 1778—	John McBride & Martha Hill (Lieut. & Capt.)
Mar. 25, 1777—	John Beekman & Christina Gale (221)	Mar. 5, 1778—	Elias Clark & Helen Cole (229)
Apr. 3, 1777—	Andrew Wilson & Eunice Cooley (256)		Peter Kemble & Elizabeth Clark
Apr. 24, 1777—	Daniel Horn & Elizabeth Seewright		John Reed & Rebecca Rogers (198)
May 4, 1777—	Jabez Knapp & Hannah Holley (255)	Mar. 11, 1778—	Joseph Hulse & Margaret Williams (256)
June 30, 1777—	Israel Smith & Tabitha Boulen (Capt.) (47)	Mar. 17, 1778—	John Slott & Ruth Drake (194)
July 13, 1777—	Albert Foster & Abigail Coleman (255)	Mar. 24, 1778—	William Cooley & Elizabeth Hopkins
July 14, 1777—	Alexander Bodel & Charity Van Tuyl (261)	Apr. 2, 1778—	Thaddeus Seely & Johanna Seely (213)
July 17, 1777—	Peter Arnount & Mary Knapp (162)	Apr. 8, 1778—	Peter Hill & Isabel Trimble (261)
July 22, 1777—	Samuel Smith & Abigail Webb (256)	Apr. 16, 1778—	John Wilkins & Hannah Weller (Lieut.) (191)
		Apr. 18, 1778—	Thomas Williams & Catharine Higgins (several by name)

* Number in parentheses refer to pages in "New York in the Revolution."

- Apr. 25, 1778— William Stephenson & Aulle Clute (268)
- May 7, 1778— Sam, a slave of William Thompson & Caty Elias, a free woman
- May 14, 1778— James More & Charity Newkirk (several)
- May 20, 1778— Duncan McConnely & Mary Whitaker
- June 14, 1778— Jacob Arnout & Mellicent Wiely (255)
- June 22, 1778— Gideon Mace & Catharine Ridman (165)
- June 30, 1778— Jacob Hulse & Rebecca Van Tassell (164)
- July 21, 1778— David Lynch & Catharine Knight
- Aug. 2, 1778— Robert Cockton & Charity Clearwater
- Aug. 13, 1778— Cæsar, a negro of Michael Jackson, Esq., & Suk, a wench of Peter Thompson
- Sept. 10, 1778— James Ferguson & Lydia McCurdy (219)
- Abraham Huff & Milly Sprag (255)
- Oct. 13, 1778— Silas Holly & Hester Holly (170)
- Oct. 19, 1778— Joshua Hubbard & Catharine Strong
- Oct. 20, 1778— Michael Crans & Hester Smith (183)
- Nov. 8, 1778— Daniel Jackson & Elizabeth Conn (255)
- Nov. 12, 1778— Samuel Moffat & Sarah Wilkins (244)
- Isaac Cooley & Tabitha Deans (163)
- Nov. 30, 1778— Samuel Parsell & Sarah Magee
- Dec. 3, 1778— Solomon Rogers & Ann Humphrey (193)
- Dec. 17, 1778— Clark McNeal & Elizabeth Davis (193)
- Dec. 27, 1778— Samuel More & Elizabeth Love (255)
- Isaac Dunning & Mary Foster
- Jan. 4, 1779— Samuel Seely & Mary Bartlett (194)
- Jan. 10, 1779— Richard Wood & Christina Finch (256)
- John Owen & Elizabeth Boyle (255)
- Tobias Teller & Isabel Neely
- Jan. 17, 1779— Daniel Conkling & Susanna Roe
- Jan. 24, 1779— Jonathan Rogers & Martha Smith (261)
- Jan. 31, 1779— John Carpenter & Abigail Moore (243)
- Feb. 8, 1779— David Mapes & Mary Cornwall (255)
- Feb. 10, 1779— Smith Mapes & Rachel Knight (193)
- Feb. 15, 1779— James Dunning & Sarah Wells (123)
- Feb. 23, 1779— Elihu Horton & Joannah Coleman
- Feb. 25, 1779— Michael Coleman & Elizabeth Powell
- Moses Thompson & Sarah Wood
- Mar. 28, 1779— Lieut. Ephraim Marston & Ruth Carpenter (169)
- Mar. 30, 1779— Abel Kimble & Sybil Chapman
- Apr. 1, 1779— Hezekiah Woodward & Elenor Vail (194)
- Apr. 6, 1779— John Wood & Sarah Hulse (256)
- Apr. 18, 1779— Benjamin McVeagh & Phebe Brinson (165)
- William Monell & Frances Tuthill (253)
- Apr. 22, 1779— William Douglas & Janet McBride (272)
- Apr. 29, 1779— James Mapes & Anna Manny (165)
- May 5, 1779— Samuel Rogers & Jane Ager (198)
- May 26, 1779— Thomas Oliver & Kesiah Wood (193)
- May 31, 1779— James Drake & Mary Holly (256)
- June 3, 1779— John Faulkner & Bathia Reeves (83)
- June 9, 1779— John Lamore & Jemina Stephens (253)
- June 16, 1779— Cornelius Myers & — Coykendall (189)
- June 29, 1779— William Elmer & Mary Allison (256)
- July 11, 1779— Joseph Coleman & Mary Salmon (255)
- Aug. 7, 1779— John Homedieu & Mary Horton
- July 28, 1779— James Ward & Leah More (138)
- Aug. 15, 1779— William Miller & Sarah Cooley (256)
- Aug. 22, 1779— Moses Swarthout & Martha Holly
- Aug. 31, 1779— Moses Hallett & Phebe Fuller (42)
- Sept. 2, 1779— Ezra Keeler & Elizabeth Goldsmith (235)
- Sept. 21, 1779— Matthias Quick & Rhoda Carpenter (265)
- Sept. 30, 1779— Henry Jackson & Elenor McDougall (164)
- Oct. 2, 1779— Elihu Tryon & Bethiah Aldrich (256)
- Oct. 3, 1779— Alexander Trimble & Keziah Oldfield (262)
- Isaac Witten & Margaret Owens
- Oct. 7, 1779— Josiah Vail & Meriam Smith (194)
- Oct. 10, 1779— Thomas Horton & Hannah More (Capt.) (255)
- Oct. 11, 1779— Charles Webb & Martha Vecta (256)
- Oct. 28, 1779— Charles Boland & Rebecca McNeal (261)
- Oct. 31, 1779— Benjamin Hulse & Abigail Everson

Nov. 2, 1779—	Philip Hohamer & Mary Peck Francis Popham & Martha Denton	Nov. 22, 1779—	John Chandler & Rebecca Dougherty (253)
Nov. 9, 1779—	Levi Mann & Anna Cooley	Nov. 23, 1779—	David Smith & Mary Owens (194) Daniel Davis & Mary Parish (237)
Nov. 13, 1779—	Abram Rand & Elizabeth Lane	Dec. 5, 1779—	Colvill Stewart & Joanna Brown Alexander Sharp & Mary Cooley Theophilus Howell, parson, & Elizabeth More (255)
Nov. 14, 1779—	John Osborn & Esther Fainer (Lieut.) (254) David Case & Mary Wells (255) James Foster & Mary Drake (170)		James Reed & Abigail Johnson (256)
Nov. 18, 1779—	William Holly & Hannah Dunn (113)	Dec. 22, 1779—	James Smith & Ruth Carpenter (253)
Nov. 21, 1779—	Carman Carpenter & Mary Webb (255)		

Census of Holmes County, Ohio, 1830

German Township			
George Luke	John Farver	Henry Deeds	Daniel Reghart
Daniel Trayer	Joseph Overholtz	Michael Damer	David Canter
Jonathan Miller	Daniel Deeds	Nancy Mishler	Frederick Henes
Catherine Yoder	Adam Deeds	Solomon Rose	Samuel Sampsue
Joseph Trower	John Luke	Moses Mishler	John Fisher
David Troyer	John Miller	Phillip Allbright	
Filby Mishler	Levi Miller	John Kreiger	Town of Farmersville
David Mishler	John Cline	Daniel Kreiger	George Atkinson
Adam Queer	Henry E. Deeds	Barbara Bixel	Abraham Deeds
Phillip Cushnea	Andrew Lipe	Michael Troyer	
Deborah Knight	Jacob Deeds	Daniel Troyer	Mechanics Township
Susanna Steel	John Deeds	David Mishler	Thomas Fry
George Steel	Daniel Moyer	Isaac Hostettler	James Nickells
John Moon	Daniel Miller	Elizabeth Barndrager	Mary Turner
Michael Homer	Jonathan Rotar	Margaret Neale	Richard Young
Jacob Heman	Peter Farmalt	John Nebal	Samuel Leach
Jacob Steel	Christian Hamerick	Henry Knave	William Norris
Edward Crozyer	Daniel Slawbaugh	Jacob Fisher	George Harden
William Eckles	Jacob Slawbaugh	Samuel Burgor	John Harden
Henry Shenaman	Simeon Miller	George Arnold	James Lagsdon
Christian Shenaman	David C. Troyer	Samuel Dickey	David Weaver
Frederick Shenaman	John Yoder	John Burgor, Jr.	Mary Tilden
Jacob Deeds	Christian Cresnor	Samuel Royer	John Kimberly
George House	Francey Miller	John Burgor	Amos Shipley
Jacob Pintee	Barbara Kiik (Keek)	Daniel Burgor	William Logsdon (Lagsdon)
Frederick Buzzard	Ahraham Caughwood	John Snee bargar	William Kelley
Robert Dickey	Peter Plunk	Christian Bargor	Yost Yoder
John Hauser	Jacob Troyer	George Row	Martha Grimm
Daniel Shenaman	Christian Sipe	John Infield	Daniel Miller
Susanna Gaunser	John Throck	Samuel Watter	Peter Mishler
David Ganser	Henry Lampsal	David Burgor	Daniel Ashbaugh
Tobias Moon	Jacob Thomas	Stephen Caughman	Michael Bock
John Freeze	John Burget	Daniel Miller	Jonas Asian
Martin Vance	Peter Buzzard	George Snyder	Joseph Carpenter
Peter Hill	Benjamin Sherman	George Row	Susanna Carpenter
John Levingood	Jacob Row	John Palmer	Benjamin Smith
Louis Allishouse	Daniel Kreiger	James Elliott	William McGarvey
William Sheaffer	Joseph Infield	Joshua Davison	John Graham
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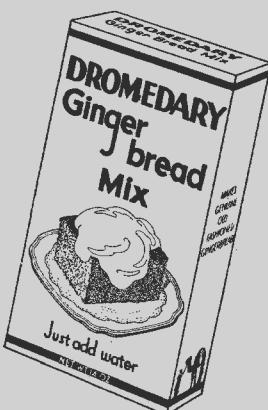
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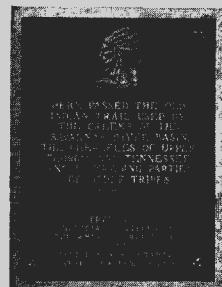
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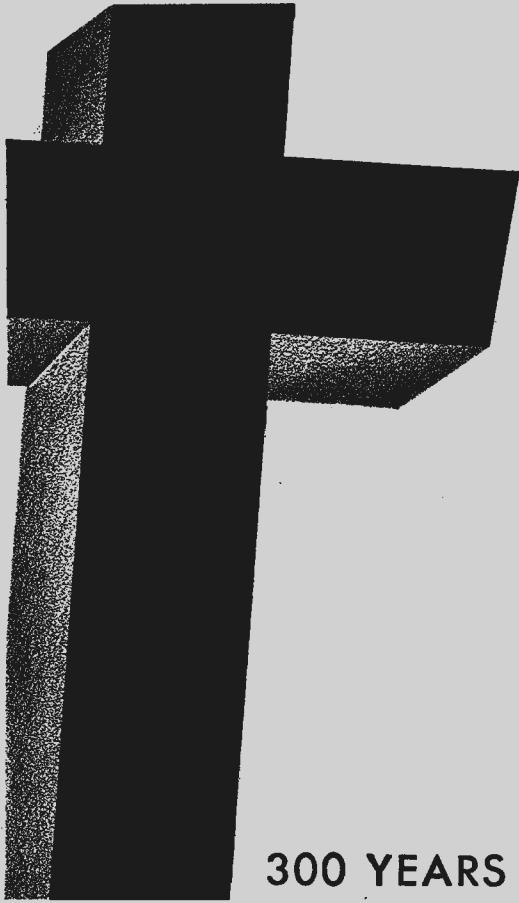
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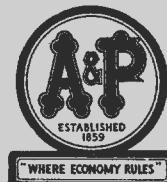
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