THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE; WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC; A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN STATES; A PERFECT UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE; ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT; TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION; TO OBEY ITS LAWS; TO RESPECT ITS FLAG; AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

(Official Version)
General Officers Elected at the Charlotte, North Carolina, Congress, May 20, 1931

President General
BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, 1227 16th Street N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

Vice-Presidents General
ARTHUR J. McCULLIN, 614 Duval Avenue, Ams., Iowa; North Mississippi District (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska).

CORNELLUS DOREMUS, 230 Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J.; North Atlantic District (New York and New Jersey).

DR. MARK F. FINLEY, 1928 I Street N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mid Atlantic District (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia).

DAVID T. SMITHWICK, Louisburg, North Carolina; South Atlantic District (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida).

LELAND HUMÉ, Telephone Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee; Southern District (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky).

MILES S. KURUS, 4 Main Street, North, Dayton, Ohio; Central District (West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana).

Secretary General
FRANK BAILEY STEELE, 1227 16th Street N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

Registrar General and Librarian
FRANCIS BARNUM CULVER, 1227 16th St. N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

Treasurer General
GEORGE S. ROBERTSON, 514 Park Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland.

Historian General
HENRY R. McLAUGHLIN, State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1931-1932

THE following were nominated by the President General and confirmed by the Board of Trustees, Charlotte, North Carolina, May 20, 1931.

COL. LOUIS ANNIN AMES, 85 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WILBERT H. BARRETT, Adrian, Michigan.

DAVID E. FRENCH, Bloomfield, West Va.

LOUIS B. HANNA, Fargo, North Dakota.

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, President General, 1227 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Chairman Ex Officio.


ERAS A. PUTER, 854 Duval Avenue, Ams., Iowa; North Mississippi District (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska).

CAYA S. VOS, Globe-Democrat Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri; South Mississippi District (Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas).

LESLIE SCHELGE, Helena, Montana; Rocky Mountain District (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Montana).

WALTER B. BOWERS, Temple of Justice, Olympia, Washington; Pacific Coast District (California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands).


The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown
(From the painting in U. S. Capitol)
The Sons of the American Revolution Magazine
Quarterly Bulletin of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
President General Benjamin N. Johnson, 1227 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
National Headquarters, 1227 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

* THE Sons of the American Revolution Magazine records action by the General Officers, the Board of Trustees, the Executive and other National committees, lists of members deceased and of new members, and important activities of State societies and chapters. In order that the Magazine may be up to date, and to insure the preservation in the National Society archives of a complete history of the activities of the entire organization, State societies and local chapters are requested to communicate promptly to the Secretary General written or printed accounts of all meetings or celebrations, to forward copies of all notices, circulars, and other printed matter issued by them, and to notify him at once of dates of death of members and other changes in their rosters.

Volume XXVI
OCTOBER, 1931
Number 2

Edited by the Secretary General, assisted by the Registrar General.
Published at Washington, D. C., in July, October, January and April.
Entered as second-class matter March 31, 1931, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

Please address all communications for The Sons of the American Revolution Magazine (except Genealogical) to Frank B. Steele, Editor, 1227 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. All Genealogical inquiries or data should be addressed to the Registrar General. Copy for January issue due December 1, 1931.
Our Society's Part in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial

By Benjamin N. Johnson, President General

At a meeting of the executive committee held at Charlotte, North Carolina, May 20th, immediately after the adjournment of the 42d Congress, it was the expressed wish of all the members of the committee that our society should take an active part as possibly early as feasible in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration. As some preliminary action might be required before the intervention of the vacation month, the President General was earnestly advised by the committee to take the entire matter under his personal direction and to do everything practicable, not only to assist the celebration, but to secure for our society some form of participation therein. Accordingly on June 10th, accompanied by the secretary general, I started for Williamsburg, Virginia, having secured an appointment there with Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, president of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association. Dr. Goodwin welcomed us cordially, and gave most courteous attention to the inquiries which we had come to make of him. After going over the ground in a general way and thus becoming informed of the very extensive plans projected by the United States commission which has control over the celebration, we came to realize at once that Dr. Goodwin not only had the fullest knowledge as to what, if anything, our society could do, but that, as one of our own compatriots, he would be most willing to advance the wishes of the executive committee. We put to him directly, therefore, the inquiry in what way our society might participate in the celebration. His reply was that he had already given the matter some thought and had reached the conclusion that if our national society could find a way to make some concrete proposal and engaging contribution to the historic memorials of Yorktown, this would, of course, be the highest and most valuable form of service. Agreeing with him fully in this regard, we inquired whether he had in mind any specific addition to the Yorktown memorials which we might make without interfering with projects already outlined. Dr. Goodwin informed us that we might erect and dedicate a fitting tablet in honor of admiral Comte de Grasse, who, as one of the three officers to whom Lord Cornwallis made his surrender October 19, 1781, is described on the south side of the great monumental shaft at Yorktown erected by congress as "his excellency, the Comte de Grasse, commander-in-chief of the navy of France in the Chesapeake. I do not remember any suggestion ever made to me which was more welcome or more instantly approved. That there were difficulties in the way was, of course, apparent; but that it might be open to our society to make in connection with the great national celebration in October a fitting and enduring contribution to the historic memorials of Yorktown was a proposal which seemed too good to be true. Without doubt, there entered into my quick approval of Dr. Goodwin's suggestion the personal conviction already definitely held that our government and people have long been guilty of singular ingratitude to Comte de Grasse whose prompt and effective cooperation in many ways did so much to make the momentous surrender of October 19, 1781 possible. In the January 1930 issue of the minute man, our official bulletin, Compatriot A. Guyot Cameron, of the continental chapter, Pennsylvania, contributed a most interesting and well-documented article on this subject under the title: "Admiral de Grasse and American Gratitude." I read this article at the time it appeared in our magazine and it was so interesting and so interestingly written by Mr. Cameron's presentation of the subject, particularly the quoted judgments in that regard of Washington himself, that I followed up the reading of the article by a pretty thorough study of the facts. It is indeed strange that the essential and brilliant part played by Comte de Grasse in securing their independence has so utterly failed to capture the imagination and win the conscious gratitude of the American people. Had it been true that Comte de Grasse merely entered the military and naval situation at Yorktown as an admiral of France as early as March 29th to have had in mind any specific addition to the Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration. As some preliminary action might be required before the intervention of the vacation month, the President General was earnestly advised by the committee to take the entire matter under his personal direction and to do everything practicable, not only to assist the celebration, but to secure for our society some form of participation therein. Accordingly on June 10th, accompanied by the secretary general, I started for Williamsburg, Virginia, having secured an appointment there with Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, president of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association. Dr. Goodwin welcomed us cordially, and gave most courteous attention to the inquiries which we had come to make of him. After going over the ground in a general way and thus becoming informed of the very extensive plans projected by the United States commission which has control over the celebration, we came to realize at once that Dr. Goodwin not only had the fullest knowledge as to what, if anything, our society could do, but that, as one of our own compatriots, he would be most willing to advance the wishes of the executive committee. We put to him directly, therefore, the inquiry in what way our society might participate in the celebration. His reply was that he had already given the matter some thought and had reached the conclusion that if our national society could find a way to make some concrete proposal and engaging contribution to the historic memorials of Yorktown, this would, of course, be the highest and most valuable form of service. Agreeing with him fully in this regard, we inquired whether he had in mind any specific addition to the Yorktown memorials which we might make without interfering with projects already outlined. Dr. Goodwin informed us that we might erect and dedicate a fitting tablet in honor of admiral Comte de Grasse, who, as one of the three officers to whom Lord Cornwallis made his surrender October 19, 1781, is described on the south side of the great monumental shaft at Yorktown erected by Congress as: "His Excellency, the Comte de Grasse, Commanding-in-Chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake. I do not remember any suggestion ever made to me which was more welcome or more instantly approved. That there were difficulties in the way was, of course, apparent; but that it might be open to our society to make in connection with the great National celebration in October a fitting and enduring contribution to the historic memorials of Yorktown was a proposal which seemed too good to be true. Without doubt, there entered into my quick approval of Dr. Goodwin's suggestion the personal conviction already definitely held that our government and people have long been guilty of singular ingratitude to Comte de Grasse whose prompt and effective cooperation in many ways did so much to make the momentous surrender of October 19, 1781 possible. In the January 1930 issue of The Minute Man, our official bulletin, Compatriot A. Guyot Cameron, of the Continental Chapter, Pennsylvania, contributed a most interesting and well-documented article on this subject under the title: "Admiral de Grasse and American Gratitude." I read this article at the time it appeared in our magazine and it was so interesting and so interestingly written by Mr. Cameron's presentation of the subject, particularly the quoted judgments in that regard of Washington himself, that I followed up the reading of the article by a pretty thorough study of the facts. It is indeed strange that the essential and brilliant part played by Comte de Grasse in securing their independence has so utterly failed to capture the imagination and win the conscious gratitude of the American people. Had it been true that Comte de Grasse merely entered the military and naval situation at Yorktown as the Admiral of France commanding its fleet in the Chesapeake, bringing the French and American allies control of the Virginia waters, cutting off supplies from Cornwallis and Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette. But the share of Comte de Grasse in securing the results at Yorktown was far greater, more varied and comprehensive than this. It included many independent acts of vital importance, involving the exercise of authority and discretion, and imposing corresponding responsibility. After sailing from Brest at the end of March with his great fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line, Comte de Grasse had at length, after fighting some battles and minor skirmishes with the British fleet in the West Indies, anchored on July 26th at Cap Francois in Haiti. Awaiting him there he found a French frigate bearing despatches from Washington and Rochambeau requesting him to bring his fleet either to New York or to the Chesapeake for the striking of a definite and final blow against the British forces. He then and there made his decision in favor of the Chesapeake rather than New York, and formed the proposed joint military and naval operations. Equally important, he decided at once to bring to the Chesapeake all his twenty-eight ships of the line, and to bring as many additional ships as Washington could to Yorktown to this effect. By the middle of August these despatches were received by the American commander-in-chief, who was thus enabled to form a most important plan for the removal of his army and that of Count Rochambeau to the place of rendezvous with the French fleet. The urge of Washington and Rochambeau in their despatches to Comte de Grasse had also been that he should bring money and additional troops to insure the success of the projected enterprise. To this end Comte de Grasse showed great sagacity. To this end Comte de Grasse showed great sagacity, tact and address in securing the required money from the Governor of Havana; and he obtained likewise 3,500 soldiers from the Governor of Cap Francois on condition that a Spanish squadron would anchor there, which he also arranged. When on August 5th he started from Cap Francois to sail for the Chesapeake, he had the money and the troops on board. In shaping his course northward he adopted the unusual passage through the Bahama channel, in order to conceal his movements. This had far-reaching results. Comte de Grasse had also shown remarkable foresight in writing Rochambeau as early as March 29th to have American coast pilots wait him at Cap Francois, and it was this foresight which now enabled him to bring his great fleet to anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, within the Chesapeake, on August 30th. Three thousand soldiers he had brought with him he immediately landed on the south side of James River and these troops at once came under the command of Lafayette who was seeking to cut off this army from any possible retreat to the Carolinas. The troops under Lafayette were thus increased to approximately 8,000 men. Three days later de Grasse had anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, a French squadron under Commodore de Barras had sailed out of Newport, Rhode Island, for the Chesapeake, going far enough to avoid the English squadron carried with it the French siege artillery, the capture of which by the English would have proved most serious. On September 5th, while de Grasse was waiting the arrival of this squadron under de Barras, the great British fleet which had been sent from the West Indies in pursuit of de Grasse and reinforced in New York approached the Chesapeake, and, surprised to find the French fleet there, stood out for battle. Admiral de Grasse at once lined up his ships for action, sailing them outside the capes for five or six days of fending and maneuvering he so monopolized the attention of the English fleet that de Barras was able to slip into the Chesapeake with his entire squadron which was left for the British fleet but to sail for New York with several of its ships badly damaged, leaving de Grasse in unquestioned control of the Virginia waters. In all, the celebration of de Grasse showed swiftness of action, with judgment and skill of the highest order. These various acts and decisions required the exercise of the absolute power of an admiral at sea and imposed corresponding responsibility; and the generous use of this power by Admiral de Grasse can hardly be explained otherwise than by a personal and sympathetic interest in the cause in which he was acting. One striking illustration of this exercise of power and the incurring of grave responsibility was his decision to detain at Cap Francois until November the more than two hundred merchant ships which were there ready to sail, but awaiting convoy. He thus delayed the sailing of all these hundreds of operations whose loss he might furnish them with convoy from his fleet. This action had been rendered necessary only by the decision of the Admiral the British to coast of France instead of reducing it by the number of ships needed for an immediate convoy.
not strange that Capt. Thomas White of the Royal Navy in his "Naval Researches" should have stated that if a British Admiral had adopted such a measure, he would have been hanged. Nothing could better illustrate the solemn responsibilities which Comte de Grasse assumed and the importance which the American cause.

In view of these historical facts and the considerations which justly flow from them, I felt that it would be most fitting and appropriate for our National to set up at Yorktown a memorial tablet in honor of Comte de Grasse in recognition of his great contribution to the securing of American independence.

The question was whether we could secure a proper place for the erection or installation of such a tablet that would at the same time guarantee its protection and permanence and enable it to be seen by the great majority of the visitors to Yorktown.

Dr. Goodwin named the front wall of the old Colonial Custom House as undoubtedly the best location from every point of view. This early Custom House, a rectangular brick building of two stories, was built in 1706, Yorktown having been made a port of entry the same time guarantee its protection and perpetuity. This building of two stories, was built in 1706, the year before,—that year being described as the fourth of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Anne. This is said to have been the first Custom House in America, and standing as it does in the most prominent part of the old village street which parallels the water front, it is not only the best surviving reminder of the old the commercial importance of Yorktown, but offers a place for our tablet, past which every visitor to the battlefield must travel. Equally interesting is the fact that this old Custom House was purchased by the Comte de Grasse Chapter, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of whom Mrs. Edward L. Chenoweth was regent at the time of the purchase and is regent today. In 1929 and 1930 the building was completely restored by Mrs. Letitia Pate Evans, a member of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, at an expense exceeding $35,000, Approved by Dr. Goodwin as to the acceptability of the suggestion that we place the proposed tablet in honor of Comte de Grasse on the wall of this old Custom House, Mrs. Chenoweth as regent and the members of her chapter responded with the utmost cordiality and approval.

On July 1st I was able to visit Yorktown, accompanied by our Treasurer General, and we had the privilege of attending a meeting of the Comte de Grasse Chapter then in session. This afforded an excellent opportunity to apprise the committee of the settlement of details relating to the location, type, size, character and position of the tablet. I was doubly fortunate in finding at Yorktown Mr. W. Duncan Lee of Richmond, the architect under whose supervision the restoration of the old Custom House was effected, and to whom our society is certainly indebted for the most generous and sympathetic assistance in discussing and advising as to all these details. Thenceforward the determination of the character of the tablet progressed steadily, occupying several weeks and involving constantly the efficient help of Mrs. Chenoweth, Mr. Lee, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Chandler and others, and resulting at length in the tentative acceptance of a design prepared and submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

Preceding to the making of this design, Tiffany & Co. sent their artist to Yorktown and he in consultation with Mr. Lee, who kindly went there to meet him, was able to examine the Custom House and its surroundings and to determine generally the dimensions and proportions of the tablet. Later, after the design had been approved in behalf of our society, Tiffany & Co. sent to Yorktown a full sized drawing on heavy cardboard to be placed in the proposed position of the tablet in order that its size, proportions and fitness as regards the building on which it is to be placed might be definitely passed upon by Mr. Lee as architect. Mrs. Chenoweth was present when this was done, and it was a pleasure to learn that the design of the tablet, as well as the features of size, weight and proportions, had the unqualified approval both of Mr. Lee and Mrs. Chenoweth representing her chapter. Indeed Mr. Lee expressed his admiration for the drawing and Mrs. Chenoweth stated that she was delighted by the beauty and fitness of the design.

After this had all been reported to and approved by the Executive Committee, nothing stood in the way of ordering Tiffany & Co. to proceed at once with the modeling of the tablet, and although its making was to require eight weeks after final approval of the design, there is no reason to doubt that it will be completed and installed in proper place before the beginning of the celebration.

According to the tentative program of the celebration which has recently been sent out by Director Albert R. Rogers, representing the National Commission, our tablet will be unveiled on Saturday, October 17th, the morning of that day having been set aside for the unveiling of this and one other tablet. The tablet which our society is presenting being in honor of a great French Admiral, we may assume that the unveiling ceremony will be attended by the distinguished Frenchmen who are to attend the celebration as representatives of the French government. Besides these, the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, President of our own S. A. R. Society of France, will be present as guest of the United States Government, and we may confidently hope that he will take part in the unveiling ceremonies.

The unveiling ceremonies will certainly be given additional impressiveness and interest by this international participation. It is confidently hoped that this permanent contribution by our society to the memorials at Yorktown will appeal to all our compatriots as eminently fitting and well worth while, and that the tablet itself, when viewed by them, will be an object of satisfaction and pride.

Besides this public contribution to the Yorktown memorials which our society has thus been planning, every reasonable effort has been made by its officers to encourage as many compatriots as possible to attend the celebration and to use the facilities of the hotel and inclosing hotel during the three days of the celebration.

The methods and ways of visiting the celebration, and the question of hotel or boarding accommodations while there is a very difficult and singular one. The population and housing facilities of Yorktown itself are so small as to be entirely negligible when considered in connection with the ten thousand of visitors who are expected to be at the celebration daily. All hotels are at a considerable distance and, with the congestion of costed traffic on all the highways to and from Yorktown, the outlook for comfortable accommodations and convenient traveling is far from satisfactory. Owing to this unique situation our society's officers have secured one of the finest steamships of the Merchants and Miners line for the exclusive accommodation of our compatriots; and guests not only for transportation but for living accommodations on the steamer during the three days of the celebration, as set forth fully in the July issue of our quarterly bulletin. This steamer will leave Baltimore Friday afternoon, October 16th, leaving Yorktown Monday evening, the 19th, and arriving back in Baltimore Tuesday morning. The accommodations to be furnished on this boat will include staterooms or cabins for sleeping for four nights on the boat and all meals from dinner on Friday to breakfast on Tuesday. We have also arranged for adequate bus or taxicab transportation for the members of our steamship party between the water front and the hotel grounds. It is difficult to see how the officers of our society could have made any better arrangements for the attendance of compatriots at this period of the achievement of American independence, and it is hoped and believed that those who go with us to the celebration on this steamship cruise, which will afford us an opportunity for congenial companionship, will have an experience long to be cherished and remembered.

**ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS to the S. A. R. Committee for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, Hon. William Tyler Page, Chairman, include the following: Albert Bushnell Hart, Massachusetts; Bernard M. Brauch, New York; Wallace McCannan, Oregon; Joseph W. Byrnes, Tennessee; C. Bascom Shemps, Virginia.**

**Members of the United States Bicentennial Commission**

Ltt. Governor Samuel R. Spencer, Connecticut; Hon. Wilbur D. Vincent, Idaho; Hon. de Courcy W. Thomas, Maryland; Van V. Crowder, Minnesota; Gen. Richard A. Sneed, Oklahoma; Chauncey P. Overfield, Utah; Robert Lecky, Virginia.

**Chairmen of the Respective State Commissions**

Names of other compatriots who are members of their respective state commissions will be added to this committee by the President General upon receipt of the information.
Suggestions and Comments

The 43rd Annual Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will meet at Washington, D. C., May 16-19, 1932.

Secretaries and Registrars are again reminded that more care should be taken in securing the exact mailing address of new applicants and that this should appear on the application papers before forwarding to the Registrar General. The mailing list for the S. A. R. Magazine is made up from the address appearing on the application and if this is incomplete, not only do our members fail to receive their magazine, but time and money are expended in a later correction.

Please give careful attention to this request!

“Copy” Thirty Days!

NEWS items should be in hand thirty days in advance of publication. The S. A. R. Magazine is issued quarterly, January, April, July and October 1st; therefore, on or before December, March, June, and September 1st, news items should be in the hands of the editors. This doubtless sounds amusing to those who are accustomed to furnishing items of news to a daily paper but we will not attempt to discuss the difference. Just keep thirty days in mind, or better still, the months above named. Another important thing—as soon as something happens, write it and send it. For this and all preceding issues we have had “news”—speak the mark! of things that go back six months and more!

Hereafter news items for the State Events Department which give details of occurrences held prior to the last quarter, will, in the discretion of the Editor, be given no publicity.

Hospitality and Information at Yorktown

An Information Tent for the convenience of our members in attendance at the Yorktown Celebration will be provided and placed at a convenient location in the space to be assigned by the arrangements committee. Here information concerning details of the program of events will be available, and a rest room provided for visiting members.

A Committee of Hospitality and Information, headed by Mr. W. Mac Jones, of the Virginia Society, S. A. R., has been appointed by President General Johnson to be in attendance at this tent, and members of this committee composed of the compatriots of the chapters of the Virginia State Society will be on hand at all times during the four-day celebration to answer inquiries and greet our compatriots and friends who go to the Sesquicentennial Celebration.

President N. Charter Burruss, of NORFOLK Chapter; President Walter B. Livesay, of THOMAS NELSON, JR. Chapter; President P. St. George Cooke, of RICHMOND Chapter, and President James H. Corbit of NATHANIEL BACON Chapter, will all be members of this committee under Compatriot Jones’ direction, and are organizing an effective and intelligent group to look after the matter during the event, so that compatriots from other points will feel a spirit of welcome and hospitality which it is our desire to disseminate.

A block of tickets for the grandstands at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration for our S. A. R. delegation and those who take the trip de luxe has been reserved by Treasurer General Robertson and will be available to our members in attendance.

THE SINGING OF “America” in unison by all school children throughout the country, ideally planned to precede or close the address of President Hoover at Yorktown, October 19th, has not been abandoned entirely, but practical difficulties may prevent its achievement.

Compatriots are urged to watch the press for announcements of this and to cooperate if it is to be carried out. Our July issue described the plan.
Washington Park Named Mather

A large tract of national forest in Washington State has been designated Mather Memorial Park in commemoration of the work of the late Stephen T. Mather, former Director of the National Park Service and a compatriot of the S. A. R.

The parkway consists of 24,300 acres of forest stretching through the Rainier National Forest for nearly 50 miles.

Companion Mather was director of the National Park Service when our National S. A. R. Congress met at Salt Lake City in 1914, and as such acted as host to our delegates who made the trip through Yellowstone Park following the sessions. Mr. Mather and Mr. Horace Allbright, the present National Director, and Mrs. Allbright gave a special dinner and entertainment to our party at the Mammoth Springs during the tour of the Park.

Kenmore, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington, and the gathering place of many of the early patriots (Washington and his friends), is being beautified by the planting by the Garden Club of Virginia of 610 feet of boxwood on each side of the walk on the old terrace between Kenmore and the home of Mary, the mother of Washington. This box is about three feet high and came from Warren, North Carolina.

On both sides of the front steps there are magnificent memorial box, given by Miss Ella Lukett, of Washington, D. C., as a memorial to her mother. These box came from Tappahannock, Virginia, and from their size might easily have been born the same year that George Washington was.

The officers and trustees of the Kenmore Association in Fredericksburg kept open house on August 24th, when many friends visited Kenmore to see the box.

A questionnaire as to state dues, recently issued by the Chairman of Membership, Mr. F. W. Millepaugh, has yielded to date the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Per Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 states</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 states</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 states</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 states</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 states</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 states</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 states</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 states</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This gives an average of $3.72. Is this sufficient for appropriate and effective patriotic work? a Society with the recognized prestige of the Sons of the American Revolution? Think it over!

Vice-President General Ezra C. Potter, of Ames, Iowa, who is a successful amateur photographer, has some interesting photographs of S. A. R. interest which he has taken at numerous Congresses of the National Society and on his travels. He has had slides made of these and they are available for use of chapters or others on request and without cost except for express charges each way. The list is as follows:

Six Congresses, namely:
34th at Nashville, Tenn., 1923.
35th at Salt Lake City, Utah, 1924.
37th at Philadelphia, Pa., 1926.
40th at Springfield, Ill., 1929 (5 slides).
41st at Asbury Park, N. J., 1930 (5 slides).
42nd at Charlotte, N. C., 1931.
5 slides of state banquets, National Headquarters and S. A. R. groups.

If the above appeals to you, kindly order directly from Mr. C. E. Potter, 810 Duff Ave., Ames, Iowa, just before needed and return same promptly after use.

Washington the Military Man

Preparation for Command

WASHINGTON is one of the most venerated men in history. His grave is a hallowed shrine of memory for people of every race and nation.

In his lifetime friends and foes alike joined in acclaiming his greatness; and, when he died, European nations, at war with each other, paid homage to his memory. He ranks so high in esteem of mankind that he seems to stand above conflict and malice. The basis of his reputation in history is his career as a military man.

Early Training

As a boy Washington learned much from Lord Fairfax, an English nobleman, a contributor to the Spectator, and an accomplished gentleman who had come to America to look after his vast estates beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. They became fast friends. From Lord Fairfax, Washington gained a knowledge of men, of things, and of the school could give.

He was always an earnest student of the art of war. His elder brother, Lawrence Washington, brought military instructors to Mount Vernon to teach him all that was necessary to qualify young British officers for their positions.

Washington, like Wellington, was never drilled as a soldier in a company. Nor did he ever drill a company. In the British service the instruction of the men was done by drill sergeants. Not until Baron von Steuben came to the American Army at Valley Forge did American officers drill their companies.

Few officers who have come to high command at the beginning of a war ever had as good and thorough training in command as Washington when Congress selected him to lead the American forces. From his sixteenth to his twenty-seventh year, he passed his life on the frontier, surveying, exploring, and fighting the Indians and the French, with occasional returns to civilization.

At twenty-one, he went on a march through the wilderness to a French military post that challenged control in the Valley. At twenty-two, he commanded an expedition against the French. When he was twenty-three, Braddock took him on his personal staff for his ill-fated expedition; and then, for more than two years, he was stationed, in command, upon the frontier. In his twenty-seventh year, he led the advance guard of General Forbes' army through the wilderness and captured Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. Thus, by trying, he led the hardy life of the frontiersman in contact with the Indians, and a cultivated, refined life in touch with the most important people in Virginia.

In October, 1753, on the eve of the French and Indian War, he was chosen by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, as an agent to warn the French away from the Ohio Valley. Dinwiddie wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania that he was sending "a person of distinction."

Frontier Campaign of 1754

On March 15, 1754, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Virginia regiment, whose colonel, Joshua Fry, was ordered to march to the fort of the Ohio Company at the place where the Monongahela and Allegheny unite to form the Ohio River. Washington continued his advance through the wilderness, and, at Great Meadows, fortified a position, which he named Fort Necessity. Presently, he learned that the French were advancing against him. He did not await attack. He "set out in a heavy rain, and, in a night as dark as pitch," attacked a party of French and Indians, killed ten, including the French commander, Jumonville, and captured twenty-one. Washington continued his advance until he learned that a large force was moving against him. He returned to Great Meadows and resumed work on Fort Necessity. Meanwhile, Colonel Fry had died at Will's Creek; and thus Washington came to the command of the Virginia regiment. The enemy appeared on July 3. After fighting all day, the French called out for a parley. They proposed that the Virginians should march out with their arms, on condition that they would not return to the Ohio for one year. As Washington was short of ammunition, he accepted these terms, and returned to Virginia with his troops.

For his services he received the thanks of the House of Burgesses. Governor Dinwiddie refused to be bound by the condition in the treaty, and the French called out eight British subjects,
exposed them for sale, "and, missing thereof, sent them to Canada."

Throughout the campaign, Washington had shown great boldness. With one hundred and fifty raw recruits he had advanced to meet a force, which, to his knowledge, numbered a thousand men. - - The youthful Washington learned a principle at Fort Necessity which was of decisive importance in the Revolution—he never again allowed himself to be surrounded and besieged.

**Frontier Campaign of 1755**

The qualities which account for the ascendancy of Washington over the Virginia authorities caused General Braddock to select him as a volunteer aide, with the rank of colonel, when he arrived at Alexandria in February, 1755. There is no better measure of the character of Washington than the impression he made upon the stern English General. To the Englishman of that day, the colonists were beings of an inferior order. There was something, however, about Washington which made the Englishman treat him with the utmost courtesy and gain for him the respect and affection of the General. By his boldness, warfare, Washington was a veteran; Braddock was a novice.

The column crossed the Monongahela on July 9, seven miles from Fort Duquesne, and was almost immediately attacked by a force of French and Indians, within the present city limits of Pittsburgh. There was no ambush.

It was a meeting engagement, in the forest, between 1,800 British and 900 French and Indians. - - - The British remained in the narrow road and fired at an unseen foe. Had they, as Washington expressed it, filed off to the right and left, and taken to trees, gaining the enemy's flank, instead of straight on, as the French had done, they would have been out of range of Washington's guns, which had been out of range of Fort Duquesne.

Frontier Service, 1758

From this irksome duty Washington was relieved by Pitt's energetic military program for 1758, which called for an expedition against Fort Duquesne. Washington had urged the futility of defensive war, the necessity of attacking the enemy. He joined the expedition. The new commander, General Forbes, decided to cut a new road and move from Pennsylvania, instead of Virginia, as a base. Washington insisted, in vain, that much time would be saved by following Braddock's route. The new road was shorter; but the work of construction delayed the expedition until the bad weather approached. - - -

A detachment of 813 men under Major James Grant of the Highlanders, sent forward contrary to Washington's views, met the fate of Braddock's army. Grant himself and Major Andrew Lewis were captured. The garrison of Fort Duquesne did not resist the attack of the main army, but retreated in the night; and, on November 25, 1758, the advanced troops under Washington took possession of the smoking ruin of Fort Duquesne. They had passed through the field where the frozen bodies of Grant's men lay scattered.

To these and the skeletons of Braddock's men they gave honorable burial.

**Military Education**

Here ended Washington's military service prior to the Revolution. He retired from the army and resumed his peaceful and industrious life at Mount Vernon. He had entered the French and Indian War as a mere youth, and he came out the most distinguished soldier of the British North American Colonies. Washington's correspondence and his books deposited in the Boston Athenæum give unmistakable evidence that for more than forty years he had bought and read practically every technical military work upon which he could lay his hands. His report in 1753 upon Fort le Boeuf, and his solution of a tactical problem submitted to him by General Forbes in 1758 for marching the command through forty miles of forested country, are the work of an officer with good training in technique. In his correspondence 1756-1757 he deals with his second reconstruction of his army, the views expressed, especially as to cavalry and artillery, are decidedly such as could be formulated only by a man of broad military reading and culture; and we know enough of his military household at this time to be sure that the views were his own. He had that rare combination of education, intuition, and common sense that go to make a man great. - - -

The author now takes up Washington's career from 1774 to Valley Forge and quotes his speech in the Virginia Colonial Convention when he said, "I will raise one thousand men, submit them at my own expense and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston." He was made Commander of the Virginia Militia by the popular will and demand of the people. We continue to quote:

**Commander in Chief, 1775**

On June 15, 1775, on a motion made by John Adams and seconded by Samuel Adams, both of Massachusetts, George Washington, of Virginia, then in his 39th year, was unanimously chosen Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. It was the most important act of the Continental Congress. On that date the Army of the United States was born. It consisted of one man.

Washington's selection was due to the reputation which he had gained for the French and Indian War and the deep impression which he had made upon the members of Congress. Congress resolved that it had such confidence in his judgment that it would give him no instructions. - - -

Washington knew that he had behind him a brave and patriotic people; but one unskilled, untrained, unprepared for fighting without arms. His taking of the command his commission as "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies" was dated June 19, 1775. He received it on the 20th, and on the 23rd he set out for Boston. - - -
had with the Congress; his relations to the Alliance gave the Brandywine cam­
paign in 1777; the battle of Germantown and the camp at Valley Forge, which was the time of Washington's deepest grief and discourag­
ment.

To continue to quote:

No better description of the miseries of that winter can be found than the words of Wash­
ington himself. "To see men," said he, "with­
out clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes, by which
their march might be traced by the blood from their feet. The men were suffering from
without provisions as with them, marching often through the
frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up
their winter quarters within a day's march of
the enemy, without a house or but to cover
them till they could be built, and submitting
to it without a murmur, is a proof of patience
and obedience which, in my opinion, can
scarcely be paralleled." - - -

Yet in one way this terrible winter at Valley
Forge by a strange and interesting turn of
fate proved to be almost a blessing for it was
while these sturdy men were suffering during
this awful winter that there came to them
that remarkable German, the Baron von
Steuben.

The successes of the Army prior to Valley
Forge were due, not, to the superiority of the
troops, but to the skill of the General. The
cause of the reverses had been the lack of dis­
cipline and training. Washington was thor­
oughly alive to the situation and he was on the
lookout for competent instructors. At this
time, the state of discipline, training, organi­
zation, and equipment in the American Arm­
ied was deplorable.

Steuben to the Fore, 1778

Whilst Washington, in his camp at Valley
Forge, watched the British army in Philadel­
phia, two things happened which had a power­
ful effect in aiding the Americans to achieve
their liberty: the signing of a treaty of alliance
with France, and the arrival of Baron von
Steuben at Washington's headquarters.

Steuben had formerly served on the personal
staff of Frederick the Great, and, encouraged
by the French Minister of War, had come to
America to offer his services to the American
Army. He turned the desolate camp into a
training school and taught the troops what
they had never known before, precision in the
technique of war, the use of the bayonet, the
mastery of the charge. Neither Washington
nor any of his officers, native or foreign, had
known how to give this kind of training. - - -
The Revolution may be divided into two
sharply contrasting periods: that which pre­
ceded the coming of Steuben and that which
followed. Faithful histories of the Revolution are filled with tirades upon the cowardice
and utter worthlessness of the men that filled the ranks of our revolutionary armies. But
the source material for these estimates comes from
the period prior to the coming of Steuben.

Steuben landed at Kip's Bay, in 1776, and the
Americans ran, Washington belabored the
panicly soldiers, and even a brigadier gen­
eral, with his sword. Now, when these same
men had learned to act together and could
depend upon another, they became heroes;
and nothing more was heard about the "pusil­
nanimous wretches." As a result of Steuben's
training, they were, man for man, a match
for it

Monmouth Campaign, 1778

It was a valiant, well-drilled, and highly dis­
ciplined army that issued from Valley Forge
when good weather made campaigning prac­
ticable. In June and July, the Americans broke
and pursued the British, who had evac­
uated Philadelphia and were retreating across
New Jersey. His headquar­
ters at New Brunswick and the loyal
army finally reached Virginia it had been mate­
ded, and bent all his efforts toward bringing it
about.

On August 14, he received a letter from de
Grasse, stating that on the 15th of August he
would sail for the Chesapeake with 3,000 sol­
diers, whom he had borrowed from the French
general commanding in Santo Domingo. On
October 15 he must start back to the West
Indies, in order to return the borrowed sol­
diers. "Employ me promptly and usefully
that time may be turned to profi," said de
Grasse. "I will do my utmost to prevent De Grasse
would probably reach the Chesapeake before
the allied army from New York.

Joint Plans of Campaign, 1781

History teaches that every allied army should have a commander subject to the orders
of a commander in chief, who, himself, should
not be an army commander. But Washington
commanded his own army and, at the same
time, secured the most loyal support and obedience from Rochambeau, who com­
manded the French army, and the loyal coop­
eration of two admirals commanding French
fleets. Nothing is more difficult in war than
to command allied forces in joint operations.
Washington did it so well that we often over­
look the fact that he furnishes the most suc­
cessful instance in history of the exercise of
such a command.

Washington's first marches were designed
to impress friend and foe alike that he in­
tended to attack New York. The task of
deceiving Clinton was facilitated by the fact
that the British had captured several of Wash­
ington's letters, in which his desire to attack
New York was convincingly disclosed. The
sheer audacity of the movement served to
cover its true meaning. - - -
Washington and Rochambeau took southward 2,000 Continentals and 4,000 Frenchmen. They turned the mouth of the Hudson at King's Ferry and began its march on August 10. The weather was fine and the sight most inspiring and impressive. The column was nearly two miles long. First came the Americans, in their ragged regiments that told the story of extreme poverty and many campaigns; then followed the French in gorgeous new uniforms. On August 17 the French officers were seen debating whether Staten Island were the objective. However, the army left Trenton on September 1, and arrived at the head of the Chesapeake on the 5th, whence it was conveyed in ships to the vicinity of Yorktown.

Washington and Rochambeau rode through Virginia, making 60 miles a day, and paid a visit to Mount Vernon, which Washington had not seen since 1775.

Final Victory at Yorktown, 1781

It was remarkable concentration. Lafayette, with 5,000 American soldiers, was already facing Cornwallis. De Grasse came with one fleet and 3,000 soldiers from the West Indies. Barras came from Rhode Island with another fleet; and Washington and Rochambeau came with an allied army from New York. De Grasse was the first to arrive, on August 28. He entered the James River and landed his ship at Yorktown. General George Washington was the guiding genius. His greatness as a general is beyond dispute.

The United States was made independent by the military genius of Washington. His greatest problem was to maintain an army in the field. He succeeded, in spite of the greatest difficulties and under the most discouraging circumstances, and thereby appeared himself worthy to be ranked among the great commanders.

A compilation of military maxims as profound and trenchant as those of Napoleon could be produced by selecting passages from the orders and writings of Washington. We think of him as wise and prudent; but he was also daring and tenacious. He had demonstrated at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. His military fame has been overshadowed by his eminence in other fields. Had he died at the Revolution, he might be compared, in some degree, to Alexander, more crafty than Hannibal, or to the greatest problem was to maintain an army in the field. He succeeded, in spite of the greatest difficulties and under the most discouraging circumstances, and thereby appeared himself worthy to be ranked among the great commanders.

A compilation of military maxims as profound and trenchant as those of Napoleon could be produced by selecting passages from the orders and writings of Washington. We think of him as wise and prudent; but he was also daring and tenacious. He had demonstrated at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. His military fame has been overshadowed by his eminence in other fields. Had he died at the Revolution, he might be compared, in some degree, to Alexander, more crafty than Hannibal, or to the greatest problem was to maintain an army in the field. He succeeded, in spite of the greatest difficulties and under the most discouraging circumstances, and thereby appeared himself worthy to be ranked among the great commanders.

A compilation of military maxims as profound and trenchant as those of Napoleon could be produced by selecting passages from the orders and writings of Washington. We think of him as wise and prudent; but he was also daring and tenacious. He had demonstrated at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. His military fame has been overshadowed by his eminence in other fields. Had he died at the Revolution, he might be compared, in some degree, to Alexander, more crafty than Hannibal, or to
The Yorktown Pilgrimage of the Sons of the American Revolution

THE YORKTOWN PILGRIMAGE and "Trip de Luxe," of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution promises to be one of the most interesting and delightful events in the history of this Society. At the time of the publication of this issue of the S. A. R. MAGAZINE, the plans are well on the way to completion and from all indications it is felt that the compatriots who are expecting to attend will enjoy every moment of the trip.

Compatriots and their friends will be transported to Yorktown and back on one of the many boats in the Continental Army. Six guests however are expected to attend will enjoy every moment of the trip. Compatriots and their friends will be transported to Yorktown and back on one of the finest boats of the Merchants and Miners Line, the S. S. Dorchester, making this boat their hotel and living quarters during the whole stay. The National Society S. A. R. will take an active part in the celebration in many ways and as an outstanding participation in the events of the four days of observation will dedicate a beautiful tablet to the memory of Admiral Comte de Grasse, who assisted this country so splendidly and effectively at the time of the surrender of Yorktown. This tablet is to be placed on the old Custom House in the village, which is the original building and was standing at the time of these great events, and it is expected that a direct descendant of Admiral de Grasse, the present Comte de Grasse, will be present, together with the official representatives of the French Government, at the ceremonies of dedication.

Other events will be the naval and military displays, monster historical pageants, the nation-wide chorus singing of "America," and the address of our Compatriot, President Hoover. The official program printed in this Magazine will give the details.

Compatriots who have not already made reservations to join this S. A. R. "Trip de Luxe," may, it is possible, still find space available and are urged to make inquiries of the Treasurer General and an effort to attend. However, at this writing, reservations are being so rapidly taken, there can be no assurance of this. For details of cost please refer to the advertising section.

Four-Day Program of Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

October 16-19, 1931

(Tentative; subject to change and additions; revised to September 12, 1931)

First Day—Friday, October 16

COLONIAL DAY

Patrons of the Day—The State of Virginia and the national patriotic and colonial societies.


Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival—Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

9:00 to 10:00 A.M.

Assembly Grounds—Registration and reception of distinguished guests and officers of patriotic and colonial organizations, by Governor

Patron, the Federal and State Commissioners and officers of the Association. Registration of guests will continue all day.

Assembly Grounds—Opening of headquarters tents of the State Commissions, Patriotic Societies, the U. S. Commission, the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, the National Park Service, the press, telephone and telegraph companies, information bureaus, etc.

Music by U. S. Coast Guard Band

Invocation

Dedication at Yorktown of Memorial and Unveiling of Tablets—Dedication by the Virginia State Commission of a memorial to General Lord Cornwallis and valor of the British soldiers.

Unveiling of tablet in honor of Baron Gaspard de Gallatin presented by Major William E. Besse of Torrington, Connecticut. Honorable Hiram Bingham will deliver the address.
10:30 A.M.
Music by U. S. Army Band

Invocation


11:15 A.M.
Music
Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Chairman of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, and members of the Commission to welcome the Governors of the Thirteen Original States.

12 Noon
Reception of Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of the special delegation representing the Republic of France and other European guests of the United States.

Official Luncheon—To distinguished guests by State of Virginia, Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia, presiding. (Admission by card only.)

2:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Music by U. S. Marine Band

Address—American Colonial Life and Institutions, by Dr. Robert Luce of Massachusetts.

Colonial Pageant—Depicting Colonial history and outdoor life. Scenes representative of the Thirteen Original Colonies to be produced.

7:00 to 9:00 P.M.
Concert by Band

Colonial Dances by the Public—All to be dressed in Colonial costume.

Display of lights—With Army and Navy searchlights. Ships on York River to be illuminated.

Military exhibitions and drills.

9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
On Colonial Fair Grounds—Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival.

Exhibits—National Park Service Exhibits of paintings and enlarged photographs and moving pictures of National Parks.

Entertainments—Marionettes, Punch and Judy and other colonial entertainments.

Contests—Fiddling and horseshoe pitching contests.

Games—Of the Colonial period.

Dancing—Colonial dances on the green, in Colonial costume, etc. (All employees to be dressed in Colonial costume.)

In Yorktown: Band concerts—Morning, afternoon and evening.

10:00 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Visiting the French and American fleets in York River. The Navy will furnish free launches. (French Fleet—1 to 4:30 p.m.; American Fleet—10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

The frigate Constitution will also be anchored in River.

In evening streets in Yorktown and roads into celebration grounds in festival array with flags and colored light streamers.

The monument flood lighted.

Second Day—Saturday, October 17

REVOLUTIONARY DAY


Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival—Open 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

9:00 to 10:00 A.M.
Assembly Grounds—Registration and reception of distinguished guests and officers of patriotic and colonial organizations.

9:00 A.M.
Assembly Grounds—Opening of headquarters tent of the States Commissions, Patriotic Societies, the U. S. Commission, the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, the National Park Service, the press, telephone and telegraph companies, information bureaus, etc.

Band

Display of Lights—With Army and Navy searchlights. Ships on York River to be illuminated.

At Yorktown

Unveiling of tablet in honor of Comte de Grasse, presented by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the historic old Custon House. The ceremony will be attended by the official delegation from France.

Dedication on property of Mr. E. E. Slaign, at Yorktown, of a memorial to mark the site of the home of Nicholas Martian, original patentee of ground on which battle of Yorktown was fought, and first American ancestor of both General Washington and Governor Nelson—By National Federation of Huguenot Societies.

10:30 A.M.
Speakers’ Rostrum, Pageant Field—Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, presiding. Music by U. S. Army Band

Address—By Hon. Patrick J. Hurley.

Address—By General John J. Pershing.

Band

Address—By Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of the delegation representing the Republic of France.

Music

12:30 P.M.
Official Luncheon—To distinguished guests by the U. S. Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, Hon. S. Otis Bland, presiding.

2:00 to 5:00 P.M.
Speakers’ Rostrum, Pageant Field—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, presiding.

Band

Invocation

Address—By Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy.

Presentation of descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Comte de Grasse, Count Pulaski, Baron von Steuben and other officers of the Revolution.

Address—By Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N.

Music by U. S. Navy Band

Historical and military pageant and spectacle by U. S. Army and Navy, the pageant to include scenes of Revolution.

7:00 to 9:00 P.M.
Concert by Band

Colonial Dances by the Public—All to be dressed in Colonial costume.

**Third Day—Sunday, October 18**

GOD AND THE NATION

Raising Flags—Reveille.

8:00 A.M.
At Yorktown.

Early Morning Services

Celebration of Holy Communion, Grace Episcopal Church, Rt. Rev. Arthur C. Thompson, Celebrant.

9:30 A.M.

10:30 A.M.

2:00 P.M.
At Williamsburg

Tablet at College of William and Mary in memory of the French who died at Williamsburg to be dedicated.

3:00 P.M.
Unveiling of Tablets at Yorktown:

Tablet in honor of Thomas Nelson, Jr., presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Virginia.

Tablet in honor of Major William Gooch, presented by Mrs. Thomas J. McNeely, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

Concert by Band

4:15 P.M.
Military Religious Service.

7:00 to 9:00 P.M.
Reunion of those who attended 1881 Celebrations.

National observance by special morning or evening religious exercises in all churches in the United States.

Band at Yorktown Village.

Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival—No entertainment or dancing will be permitted on Sunday.
Band concerts in the afternoon and evening in Yorktown.
Visit of American fleets all day.

Fourth Day—Monday, October 19

ANNIVERSARY DAY

Raising Flags—Revelle.
Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival—Open 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
9:00 to 10:00 A.M.
Assembly Grounds—Registration and reception of distinguished guests and officers of patriotic and colonial organizations. Registration of guests will continue all day.
9:00 A.M.

Assembly Grounds—Opening of headquarters by the United States Army Band.

9:15 A.M.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Address and unveiling of two tablets in Yorktown, one in memory of American and one in memory of French soldiers who fell in the battle of Yorktown.

In York River, off Yorktown

Naval Greeting to the President—The Presidential Salute by all Vessels.
10:30 A.M.

Speakers’ Rostrum, Pageant Field—Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Chairman of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, presiding.

Music by U. S. Army Band.

11:00 A.M.

The President Arrives—Presidential salute by Army, Navy and Coast Guard.
Music by Band

Invocation by Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, D.D.

Introduction of the President of the United States.

Sesquicentennial address by His Excellency Herbert Hoover, President of the United States.

Music by U. S. Army Band

12:00 Noon

Official Luncheon to the President and distinguished guests by the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, Senator Swanson presiding.

1:45 to 4:30 P.M.

Speakers’ Rostrum, Pageant Field—Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Chairman of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, presiding.

Presentation of distinguished foreign guests, and the Governors of States.

Band

Review and Pageant—Military and Naval review by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and visiting military companies, including commands of the Centennial Legion. The officers and men from the French Fleet will be invited to participate. At the close of the review a pageant will be given, beginning with a historical scene representing the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, and finishing with a “Masque” dealing in symbolic or allegorical form with the great development following the events of Yorktown, with main motif of Peace, Liberty and Democracy.

5:30 to 7:00 P.M.

Colonial Dances by the Public—Participants to be dressed in Colonial costumes.

Band

7:00 to 9:00 P.M.

Concert by Band

8:00 to 10:00 P.M.

Display of lights with Army and Navy searchlights.

Special exercises, pageants, essays, addresses in public and private schools in the United States, by patriotic societies and the American Legion.
Old Ironsides

THE recommissioning of the 134-year-old frigate Constitution for the fourth time, and her exhibition trip to eighteen Atlantic ports, is one of the spectacular events of this year, and one which gives a thrill of pride and patriotic fervor to every loyal American.

Originally built by order of George Washington, when President, her first launching took place near the place at Charlestown Navy Yard where early in July her final commissioning took place. We are indebted to Time for some of the following interesting facts: Paul Revere supplied her original sheathing and brass work. Today there remains only 15% of the vessel that fought the Barbary pirates, defeated the Guerriere in 1812, earned the name of "Old Ironsides," from the way her planking withstood shot. When the Navy prepared to junk her in 1830, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his famous "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down," which aided, if it did not cause her to be commissioned a second time in 1833.

Her third reconstruction came in 1871. Former Secretary of the Navy, Curtis Dwight Wilbur, was proud to cross the country from California to participate in her fourth launching, a happy consummation of one of his outstanding acts during his official career, when he sponsored the collection of thousands of pennies from the school children of America to pay for the reconstruction of this black old relic. After the formal reading of official orders putting the Constitution into active service, the colors and jack were hoisted, the first watch set, and the command was turned over to Commander Louis J. Gulliver. Her first port was Portsmouth, N. H. New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and other ports are on the itinerary, and among others, the Constitution will visit Yorktown, at the time of the Sesquicentennial celebration, October 16 to 19.

---

An Outstanding Observance of Constitution Day,
September 17, 1931

THE REPORTS of the attention paid to the observance of Constitution Day this year have been most gratifying and there is every reason to believe that our societies and chapters throughout the country made every effort to see that the significance of this anniversary was brought before the citizens everywhere with the utmost emphasis and to vitally interest young and old alike in all that this day is intended to commemorate. We go to press too soon in September to receive the individual reports for this issue of the S. A. R. MAGAZINE, but Chairman Pierson states that he is deeply gratified by the responses he has received.

• 166 •

under the title, "The Gap on Teaching." In this they protested against the reading of the Protestant Bible, the placing on the walls of schoolrooms the Ten Commandments, the display of the flag in the public schools, the holding of flag exercises, the singing of prescribed patriotic songs, the teaching of patriotism and the memorizing of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. And especially note this: they protested because licenses were refused to teachers who admitted membership in the Communist Party, and to a teacher who advised his class to read articles on communism. As might be expected, they opposed all compulsory military training.

In June the American Civil Liberties Union issued a pamphlet under the title, "The Right of Aryan." On the last page of this is a coupon requesting signature and return to their office and reading, "I am interested in the campaign to amend the immigration act to admit political refugees." The following is quoted from the American Civil Liberties Monthly Bulletin for Action, June, 1931: "INFORMATION ABOUT REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS IS NEEDED"

"Our members in the field can help us greatly by sending in prompt information about all new reactionary movements. Especially do we need to be informed about the following:

1. Any alien registration laws just passed by State legislatures, or such bills being actively pushed. There is reason to believe that concerted attempts will be made in all States to pass alien registration bills similar to the one enacted into law in Michigan, this being a result of the Fish Committee activities.

2. Moves to compel teachers to take special loyalty oaths. The drive to pass such bills is growing.

We submit the above without comment for the consideration of our members.
Familiar Surnames
Their Origin, Meaning and History
By Francis B. Culver

7. GRANT.—This surname, also written as Grante or Grant, is a nickname of Norman extraction, indicating one of the physical proportions of its original bearer, and is the equivalent of the Saxon "Bigge"; whereas, the Norman "Gros" (German Gross, Saxon Groote, Dutch Groot, Plattdeutsch Gröte) is the equivalent of "Large." Agatha Bigge, Elias Bigge, Richard le Grant, Walter le Grant, John le Gros, Bertram le Gros, Hugh le Gros, William le Grant, and similar names are met with in ancient documents, such as the Hundred Rolls, the Inquisitions Post Mortem, the Calendars of Patent, the Writs of Parliament, et cetera.

There is a subtle shade of difference in the original significance and application of the two Norman words grand and gros as surnames, which only those who possess the Sprachgefühl can discern and appreciate. The celebrated author of the poem "Excelsior," a favorite device, "by the Latin poet selected the most inept.

"Jehovah;" or "Jehovih," is a local surname derived from the now obsolete baptismal name of Patents, the Writs of Parliament, et cetera.

Of Patents, the Writs of Parliament, et cetera.

8. HAMMOND.—This is a patronymic surname from the now obsolete baptismal name "Hammo," or "Hamson." The derivative surname survives in many forms. Of these, many so-called synonyms that occur in our dictionary, are met with in ancient documents, such as the Hundred Rolls, the Inquisitions Post Mortem, the Calendars of Patent, the Writs of Parliament, et cetera.

10. JOHNSON.—This well-known patronymic from John, in numerical strength the largest, is the equivalent of "Large;" whereas, the Nor- man diminutive Hammet, speedily corrupted into Hammet and Hammett, became one of our favorite baptismal names and toward the reign of Elizabeth one of the most common. Hammet de Dokinfield is found at Manchester as early as 1270. Shakespeare's son was baptized "Hammet," so called after Hammet Sadler, a friend of the poet—a baker at Stratford. This Hammet was also styled Hamlet (i.e., Hamelet, Hamelete), another pet form of the same personal name (Hammon); which prompts us to inquire whether Shakespeare's bias in favor of the child of the nursery led him to change "Hambleth" (the original title of the story) to the form he has now immortalized.

According to Dr. Oliphant, the primitive Hamo is found as early as 713, and frequently afterward. The feminine Hemma appears in the ninth century as the name of the wife of King Ludwig. Hemel is a very old Teutonic personal name, and Hemilo is found in German records as early as 876 and becomes Hamel later.

In Anglo-Saxon England Hemele is fairly frequent in the eighth century. It became Hamell, Hamel, Hamil and Hamil later, and was Latinized as Hemelius in Domesday Book. Hemma, Hemele, and Hemmo are also found in the same early period. These have every appearance of hypocoristic forms, "Kosenamen" (pet names), of some type, which the poet intended to convey by the Latin "Excelsior" (taller)—a "strange device," indeed!

Likewise, one must distinguish nicely between the nuances of the Norman grand and gros; a precaution which holds in the case of many so-called synonyms that occur in our own English idiom. The surname Grant traces its origin in the Latin grandis. 8. HAMMOND.—This is a patronymic surname from the now obsolete baptismal name "Hammo," or "Hamson." The derivative surname survives in many forms. Of these, may which the poet intended to convey by the Latin "Excelsior" (taller)—a "strange device," indeed!

Likewise, one must distinguish nicely between the nuances of the Norman grand and gros; a precaution which holds in the case of many so-called synonyms that occur in our own English idiom. The surname Grant traces its origin in the Latin grandis.

The Scottish family is descended from William de Irwin, armor-bearer to Robert Bruce, who received from that king a grant of the forest of Drum and his own heraldic bearing when Earl of Carrick, namely: "Three holy leaves."
When Delaware Ratified
Contributed by George Washington Bicentennial Commission

TO THE people of the State of Delaware, the date, December 7, is of particular significance, for it is in memory of Delaware's ratification of the United States Constitution. The event assumes added importance in the light of the fact that the Diamond State was the first of the original thirteen states to approve this great document. Despite her small size, Delaware had so loyally contributed to the Revolution in men and money. In the person of John Dickinson, she presented one of the great statesmen of the period whose influence was to be felt throughout the nation.

The story of Delaware's ratification of the Constitution is told in a statement from the Division of Information and Publication of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which reviews the events leading up to the framing of this instrument and its final adoption by the state.

After the War of Independence, when the erstwhile Colonies of Great Britain found themselves free from the Mother Country, they discovered that many of their problems were not yet settled. In fact, the question of what to do with their independence now appeared as a perplexity which for a time threatened to plunge the nation into the chaos of anarchy—a prospect far less inviting than the subjection to the British crown. The leaders of political thought and philosophy were divided in opinion as to the form of government which should be attempted although it was apparent to all that the old Articles of Confederation were wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the new nation. The people themselves were influenced in their opinions by sectional interests, the states, with their jealousies and restricted ideas of local sovereignty, presented anything but an appearance of national unity.

Men talked much in those days of democracy, republics and the rule of the people. America experienced a change in the political setting, and indeed, the disorder confidentially predicted the collapse of what political structures the country did possess, and then sat back to await the crash. Some prominent statesmen here took a turn of monarchy and an American nobility. At one time, before the close of the War, George Washington was approached with a proposal to make him king, a suggestion so repugnant to him that he replied to it in such indignant terms as to leave no doubt with regard to his position in the matter. At last the situation became so acute that a convention was called to consider and effect a revision of the Articles of Confederation.

This convention, growing out of the Annapolis Convention which had been called by Virginia to settle trade disputes in 1786, met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. It comprised in its personnel most of the luminaries of the country—it was a noteworthy assemblage of America's foremost talent and ability. George Washington, the great Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces, was elected President and the momentous discussion was set under way. Among the members of this great body were Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania, James Madison from Virginia, Alexander Hamilton from New York, William Patterson from New Jersey, Luther Martin from Maryland, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney from South Carolina.

Delaware sent the following delegates: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett and Jacob Brown.

The story of that summer of bitter debate, of proposals and compromise, is so well known as to need no retelling. The Convention was held behind closed doors so that no one except the delegates themselves knew what was going on. It was taken for granted by the people that the Articles of Confederation were to be revised, and no one expected the formulation of an entirely new Constitution. But after the deliberations began the delegates soon realized that the Articles of Confederation could not be utterly done with, they could not be revised for the foundation or the old Constitution. Thus it was that out of the long weeks of mighty effort appeared the Federal Constitution— an innovation and an experiment in government.

The completed document was sent to the states for ratification on September 28, 1787, and then began another great struggle, this time to secure the approval of each of the states, which constituted the necessary majority to put the Constitution into effect. It was not at all certain that this approval could be readily obtained, for although the Constitution had been signed by delegates from twelve of the states, it was generally known that opposition would be encountered in many localities. Therefore, most of the men who had been members of the convention returned to their homes to battle for ratification.

One of these delegates, as has been seen, was Delaware's own John Dickinson, who had taken a prominent part in the convention. He wrote a series of pamphlets signed "Fabius," in which he discussed the Constitution and urged its adoption. When George Washington read these pamphlets and before he knew the identity of their author, he wrote his approval of the sound political thought and argument which they contained. Dickinson's efforts were an outstanding contribution to the political literature of the time and undoubtedly went far to influence the popular mind in favor of the Constitution.

There was some opposition to the work of the convention in all of the states, but it seems to have been negligible in Delaware where the legislature met on October 24 and immediately adopted measures to call a convention for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution. This concave met at Dover in the first week in December and acted with surprising dispatch. The resolution of ratification was unanimously passed on December 7, 1787, and Delaware became the first state to adopt the Federal Constitution. Only two other states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, took action that year. Delaware's notification of approval read as follows:

"We the delegation of the people of Delaware in convention met, having taken into serious consideration the Federal Constitution proposed and agreed upon by the deputies of the United States in a general convention held at the city of Philadelphia on the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord 1787, have approved, assented to, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose for and on behalf of our constituents, freely, fully, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify, and affirm the said convention."

Delaware, known as the Diamond State because of its small size and great value, held the first election under the new Constitution in January, 1789. At this time the presidential electors, Gunning Bedford, George Mitchell and John Mitchell, were chosen. All three of these men cast their votes for Washington and John Jay. At the same election, John Vining was selected representative and George Read and Richard Bassett became the first Senators from Delaware.

Always progressive and public spirited, Delaware was one of the first states to fall in line with the program outlined by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the great Celebration in 1932 of the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth. Acting on the invitation of Congress to appoint a State Commission, Governor C. Douglas Buck appointed the following:


In order to effect the plans for state participation, the legislature of Delaware authorized an appropriation of $5000, again pointing the way, for this was one of the first instances of definite action on the part of any of the states.

The history of Delaware is a source of pride to all her people. From the very first, this little state on the Atlantic seaboard played an active and important part in the forming of the United States. George Washington was a frequent visitor there during his long career of public service, and his diaries contain particular references to entertainments held in his honor in Wilmington and other cities. The significance of Delaware's prompt approval of the great instrument of government which was framed under the direction of the Father of his Country is noted with satisfaction on the occasion of the 143d anniversary of that event.

Contributed by George Washington Bicentennial Commission

When Delaware Ratified

The story of Delaware's ratification of the Constitution is told in a statement from the Division of Information and Publication of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which reviews the events leading up to the framing of this instrument and its final adoption by the state.

After the War of Independence, when the erstwhile Colonies of Great Britain found themselves free from the Mother Country, they discovered that many of their problems were not yet settled. In fact, the question of what to do with their independence now appeared as a perplexity which for a time threatened to plunge the nation into the chaos of anarchy—a prospect far less inviting than the subjection to the British crown. The leaders of political thought and philosophy were divided in opinion as to the form of government which should be attempted although it was apparent to all that the old Articles of Confederation were wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the new nation. The people themselves were influenced in their opinions by sectional interests, the states, with their jealousies and restricted ideas of local sovereignty, presented anything but an appearance of national unity.

Men talked much in those days of democracy, republics and the rule of the people. America experienced a change in the political setting, and indeed, the disorder confidentially predicted the collapse of what political structures the country did possess, and then sat back to await the crash. Some prominent statesmen here took a turn of monarchy and an American nobility. At one time, before the close of the War, George Washington was approached with a proposal to make him king, a suggestion so repugnant to him that he
The National Registry of Graves

I.—Securing the Data

By John F. Streeter, M.D., Chairman

The National Society has inaugurated a new and particularly worthy undertaking in establishing at its Headquarters in the city of Washington a "National Registry of Graves" of soldiers, sailors and civilian patriots of the War of the American Revolution. The great value of such a registry is apparent to anyone, but its success will depend, in a large measure, upon individual effort. The purpose of this article is to aid in securing data that will make the Registry truly valuable, especially in the years to come. The plan is simple, practical and can be carried out in a systematic manner with a minimum of effort. An individual will be repaid many times over for his effort and it will open many avenues that will bring both pleasure and satisfaction.

Materials Required

The materials required are few and simple. First, a form for consolidating the data to be obtained should be provided. The form illustrated below has proved the most practical for this purpose. It is adapted to any cemetery, old or modern, regardless of size, suitable for any period, and will save the annoyance of going over a cemetery unnecessarily a second time in searching for missing data. This form can be prepared on any standard typewriter, using letter size sheets (11 by 8½ inches) or longer, and from six to eight carbon copies may be made in one operation. Copies may be made with an ordinary lead pencil. Writing ink or indelible pencil should never be used in this preliminary work, because of the constant danger of blurring the record when exposed to moisture of any kind. The letter-size sheets will provide for 24 names. Shorter forms may be used in the case of very small cemeteries and isolated graves or tombs. In order to avoid confusion, a separate form should be used for each cemetery or other place of interment.

In addition to the form below, all that is required is a supply of sheets of plain, letter-size paper for recording inscriptions and additional remarks, fastened with the forms for recording cemetery data by means of a clamp or other device to a board or some firm backing, several lead pencils, a stiff, fibre hand brush for removing moss and lichens from stones, and possibly a large sheet of dull-finished, buff paper fastened to a stiff cardboard, for reading difficult inscriptions. A small compass is a valuable aid in determining direction, but a watch is sufficiently accurate for this purpose.

When to Collect the Data

Except in cold and inclement weather, the work may be done in almost any season. It is more difficult to read inscriptions in a hot, dazzling sun, especially in the case of white marble stones, and when the grass and other vegetation is high and rank in old and neglected burial places, so as to obscure many low, broken or fallen stones. The best time, however, is on a cloudy day and when the grass and other vegetation is low. The inscriptions can then be read with very little, if any, difficulty.

It is better to begin the work in the home community where conditions are more familiar; then branch out to more remote places. Ascertain from reliable sources the location of the various places of interment. When the mission is made known in a tactful manner, the cemetery and town authorities will gladly cooperate and, not infrequently, will give valuable assistance. Visit all the places of interment that are suggested, in order that no resting place of these gallant heroes may be overlooked.

Recording the Data

Enter on the form the present name of the cemetery, family burial ground, or isolated grave or tomb, the name of the city, town and state, the name of the street, avenue or road on which the grave is located, and, in the case of a modern cemetery having a plan, although there are times when a plan cannot be used to the best advantage, except to locate unmarked graves. This information may be obtained at the cemetery office or from the person in charge.

Beginning with the row of graves nearest the landmark determined upon, examine the stones carefully. Not infrequently, the inscription to a patriot is on the back of a stone erected to a wife, or it may be below that of some other members of the family. Sometimes the names of two or more patriots are inscribed on the same stone. Record the name of every man who might have served, in some capacity, in the War of 1775 to 1783. While 16 was the age of military service at that period, the fact should not be overlooked that boys and old men actually served and there are records to prove the truth of this statement. In these preliminary records every name the benefit of any doubt. If a stone to a wife suggests that her husband rendered service and a grave nearby is unmarked, record the data pertaining to the wife, both in the form and in the record of inscriptions, making a note of the possible location of the husband's grave, then look up the matter later. In all cases it is well to place the year of death after the name for the purpose of identification.

The "Section" of a cemetery is important, because it facilitates finding the graves later.

In this column record the word "Location," and the section or district of the city or town, if any, in the space after "Section of town," in which it is situated. If located on a farm, etc., the name should be recorded in the space "Section of town." The name and address of the person in charge may be added when this has been ascertained.

In the case of an old cemetery, next observe the situation as regards the principal points of the compass. This is easily done with an ordinary compass by turning it until north is under the point of the magnetic needle. It may, however, be done with a watch by placing the dial so that the hour hand points to the sun.

Then determine the permanent landmarks from which the rows of graves may be numbered, no matter how irregular the rows of stones may be. This is easily done by observing the direction in which the majority of the stones face. The landmark may be a street or road, a wall or fence, a drive or grass path within the cemetery, a tomb, etc. More than one landmark may be used, if necessary. In the case of a modern cemetery having a plan, it is best to use a watch, with the point of the magnetic needle on the direction in which most of the stones are likely to show fissures, after a time, and the stone will finally crack. Types of sandstone, such as brownstone, frequently blister and scale, under certain conditions, while mica schist will disintegrate to a powder when long exposed in moist ground.

In this column record the kind of stone and, if other than a headstone, state the type of memorial, such as tabletstone, pilgrimage stone, small obelisk stone, etc., recording as "White Marble Tabletstone," etc. These records identify the graves. Government headstones are of white marble at present, and approximately

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Headstone material</th>
<th>Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- 172 -

- 173 -
Another very successful method of reading difficult inscriptions is by placing a large sheet of dull-finished buff paper, supported by heavy cardboard, on the ground a short distance from the front of the stone, so that it will reflect the rays of the sun at an angle on the inscription. When placed at the proper angle and by standing a short distance from the stone, the inscription can be easily read. Individuals use ordinary chalk to bring out the lettering, but the suggestions given above, together with the necessary patience, will bring the desired result.

Locating Unmarked Graves

A grave is said to be marked when a headstone, or some other memorial, has been erected at the grave. Unmarked graves have no memorial of any kind. This does not apply to graves in a family lot on which a monument has been erected, even though the actual location of the graves is unknown.

Considerable experience with cemetery records is necessary to do this work properly. One should be guided solely by recorded evidence and never by supposition. It is not safe to assume that a husband is buried beside his wife, or that a granddaughter who is erroneously supposed to be dead is actually buried elsewhere. Memorial stones are distinguished by their inscriptions and are treated as regular stones, except that they should bear the notation "Memorial stone, place of burial unknown" or "Memorial stone, buried in ----.

Unfortunately there are comparatively few old cemetery records in existence. Many cemeteries kept no records of burials or, like many other old records, they have been destroyed by fire or have become lost. The simplest method of locating an unmarked grave is by means of an old cemetery chart in which the names of persons buried therein are written and shown the exact location of the grave. Some of the old cemetery records describe the location of graves, usually in paces, from a designated point, by retracing the distance, the unmarked graves may be found. One must, of course, be able to trace the records to a definite point that mark the grave. This is sometimes a complicated procedure, but it can often be done. If the cemetery records show that the body was interred in that cemetery and the location of the grave cannot be determined, it should be recorded with the notation "Grave unmarked, location unknown."

Conclusion

The Registry will be exactly what we make it—just as great, just as valuable. It is a sacred duty we owe our patriot sires who fought, bled and died to win American independence that we and those who follow us may forever enjoy the blessings of liberty in the greatest Republic in the history of the world. If you are unable to do the work yourself, see to it that someone does it, but the least anyone can do is to see that ancestor's' graves are recorded in the National Registry. The forms for entering the records may be secured from the Secretary General, 1221 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Committee on Golf Events

YOU ARE invited to participate in the Fifth National Golf Tournament of the Sons of the American Revolution for the Forth-Bleckstone Golf Cup. Please note the change of plan permitting competition between chapters as well as state societies. The rules are as follows:

The Tournament is played in four periods: 1st, May 1 to 31; 2nd, June 1 to 30; 3rd, July 1 to 31; 4th, August 1 to October 15.

Compatriots may participate by playing one round of 18 holes for each tournament period on any golf course, under his club handicap or one given by a handicap grading unit of the U. S. G. A.; provided that score cards are mailed to official scorer within FIFTEEN DAYS after end of period in which score is made.

Non-members, eligible for membership, may compete, but their scores will not be counted unless they qualify for membership by November first.

The lowest net score reported by a competitor will be considered as his tournament score. Special prizes will be given for the low gross score and low net score in each period. In addition, there will be low gross and low net score prizes in the computation of final tournament scores.

Each participant will state to his fellow players how many handicap strokes he is playing, that his score is for entry in the Sons of the American Revolution National Golf Tournament. Score cards will be signed by full name of participant and attested by at least one player (not necessarily member of the S. A. R.).

The name of state society and chapter should be written on the score card to give credit to proper state and chapter, as a compatriot may play in one state and be a member in another state.

Mail the score card within five days after period in which score is made to the chairman of your state or chapter golf committee, who must send scores direct to the official scorer within fifteen-day time limit.

Each state or chapter may have as many participants in the tournament as it will play. The TWELVE lowest net scores will be computed as the official team score and the cup will be awarded for one year, on that basis. The team with the total low net score will win.

Your committee believes that by arranging competitions between chapters, where possible, rather than state societies, that a much greater interest in the tournament will follow. Experience has shown that few state societies compete, and in those states which have competed only a few chapters have returned scores. We believe that following the system suggested a more friendly rivalry between the chapters in their own states than exists at the present time will develop. This will require each chapter president to name a chairman of golf events and should result in state tournaments between chapters, which will produce much greater interest in the contest.

The compatriots who have been active in golf events have learned from experience that a greater comradery has developed among members and many prospects have hastened their applications to membership.

It is impracticable to send this circular to the entire membership. Compatriots are therefore requested to invite present or prospective members of their acquaintance to participate in the tournament. Your cooperation is solicited.

Cordially and sincerely,

EDWIN E. COX,
Chairman, Committee on Golf Events.


Deferred Annual Reports of Vice-Presidents General*

A combined and condensed resume covering the work in all of the Vice-Presidential Districts.

THE Vice-President General of the New England District, Mr. Arthur M. McCullum, reports an unsatisfactory membership record, the number of new members received being much below the average for the past five years. He considers this to be due probably to the general depression but that increased personal endeavor on the part of all could easily overcome the losses and bring matters back to normal.

Reference is made to the successful tri-state meeting of the Societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, to which other New England States were invited, held in the early fall of 1930, and which was well reported in our MAGAZINE at the time. Such group meetings have proved their value in the two or three instances where they have been held. This is the second one in New England and it is expected to hold them annually.

The work of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety is under the supervision of an able Director in each of the New England States. The marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves and the Distribution of Good Citizenship Medals are made an outstanding effort in the majority of states and chapters of the district. Connecticut has organized a new chapter and others are expected to be completed in this district in the near future.

The National Society was the recipient of the state flags of Rhode Island and Massachusetts at the hands of these respective societies this year. Vice-President General McCullum feels that there is no lack of interest and loyalty on the part of the societies in his district, but that there is need of the interest and personal activity of a greater number of individual members, and less concentration of the work in the hands of a few.

The north Atlantic District, comprising the States of New York and New Jersey, of which Vice-President General Willard I. Kimmer was Director, reports great activity along all general lines of patriotic endeavor. While the membership increase was at a rather lower average than usual, it was not notably so, and many distinguished citizens have become members in these two states.

New chapters have been organized in each state and others are projected. It would be difficult to state what activity has been given the greatest impetus, but some of the specific interests include a scholarship fund completed by Montclair Chapter, New Jersey, by which it supports ten students in four institutions, namely, three at Berea College, Kentucky, three at Lincoln Memorial University and three at Washington College, both in Tennessee, and one at the American International College in Massachusetts. Too much credit can hardly be given such a commendable undertaking.

Through the efforts of Captain Abraham Goldwin Chapter at Paterson, N. J., legislation was secured which will preserve the famous Dey Mansion, Washington's head­quarters during the campaign in North Jersey. There are eighteen chapters in the New Jersey Society, all active in public work. The Empire State Society lists fourteen chapters, not all of which are active.

Through the generosity of Compatriot Thomas W. Williams, of the National Trust, a gift of the New Jersey State Flag was made to the National Society.

Vice-President General Kenneth S. Wales, of the Mid Atlantic District, which includes Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, reports gratifying activity throughout the district. Pennsylvania have been only fairly satisfactory in spite of praiseworthy effort, death having taken a large toll as well as the losses caused by the general conditions offsetting the very substantial number of new members acquired. Pennsylvania, with 21 chapters, all showing excellent activity and interest, leads in the actual number acquired and the largest actual gain and percentage of gain. The outstanding effort of this Society has been the promotion of the Fort Necessity Battlefield Memorial, for which purpose appropriations have been secured from both the national and state legislative bodies, and which will be appropriately dedicated in 1932, a true example of concentrated patriotic effort wholly due to S. A. R. enterprise, and
for which too much credit can hardly be rendered.

The Delaware Society inaugurated a special program of addresses on "Historic Delaware" before the high schools throughout the state, while the Pennsylvania society favorably received and commented upon. This Society presented the National Society with a silk banner, the state flag of Delaware, to add to its collection of state emblems.

The District of Columbia Society has had an excellent year and, as the resident city of the President General, took pride in giving Judge Van Vechten a most beautiful and appropriate tender early in his administration. The Society also made a special feature of the 40th anniversary of its organization, which occurred this year.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.

The South Atlantic District received a sad blow at the beginning of the year in the sudden death of Vice-President General Park Mathewson, whose labors in the building of the North Carolina Society had been constant and invigorating beyond measure. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, has carried on indefatigably; and, in view of the meeting of the 42nd Congress at Charlotte, the North Carolina Society, as was to be expected, showed the greatest incentive to membership gain, although the Virginia Society actually enrolled the largest number. In all cases, the losses by death and otherwise were heavy. This district contains two very weak societies in which mere holding together seems to be the limit of progress. We all know what the very weak societies in which mere holding to view is the case in other places.

The Central District, comprising the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most gratifying increase in membership, the State of Ohio leading and retaining one of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions. Vice-President General Miles S. Kuhns visited each state in his district during the year. The state which was most favorably received and treated was Indiana. The state also made a special feature of the Traveling Banners for the second consecutive year because of its accessions.
Distinguished Services of a Compatriot S. A. R. Member

THROUGH the inventive genius of Dr. Ser- gius P. Grace, a member of New York Chap- ter, President Hoover was enabled to commu- nicate from his desk in Washington with Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Andrew Mellon, in Paris on the important and urgent subject of the proposed postponement for reparations plan. By means of Dr. Grace’s invention the societies and chapters in every district have made strenuous and effect- ive efforts in the appropriate and suitable ob- servance of all national patriotic days, and have taken the lead in the local and state ob- servances of Washington's Birthday, Lexington and Concord celebrations, Flag Day, Indepen- dence Day, Constitution Day, the Yorktown anniversary, as well as other outstanding days and anniversaries of commemorative character, whether of national or local interest, and have provided in all cases the inspiration needed and the practical demonstration of the value of keeping the public reminded of our debt to the founders of the Republic and the principles of our fundamental institutions. Broadcasting opportunities have been widely and freely used and have been a strong factor in the promotion of such observances.

A great opportunity presents itself to each and every group of our National Society in the immediate observance of the Yorktown Sesqui centennial and in the forthcoming Bicentennial year. It is felt that both of these outstanding events will be seized upon by our leaders and all our members with a determination to give due and outstanding tribute, and that this will re- act to our great good and benefit as an organ- ization and will overcome and counteract any discouragements which the past year may seem to have held.

Notes and Book Reviews

SINCE PAST PRESIDENT GENERAL R. C. Ballard, Thorton, not so long ago, pre- sented to the National S. A. R. Headquarters Library one of the three sets of his invaluable "Biographies of the Signers of the Declara- tion of Independence," he was eagerly waiting for the final portion of his great undertaking, i.e., the "Genealogies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." This latter compendium was now almost completed and the three sets will soon be ready for distribution according to Mr. Thorton's plan: one set to the Library, one to American Revolution, another to the Society of the Signers and the third to the compiler with the understanding that it will finally become the property of the Filson Club. We have recently received ten volumes of the "Genealogies," comprising the family records (based upon the "Leach Papers" and other researches) of the Signers for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. Mr. Thorton has devoted over ten years of his energetic life to the ex- penditure of thousands of dollars, in the suc- cessful accomplishment of this labor of love. It would require a volume in itself to do the adequately Commissary Thorton's travels, ex- pences and discoveries in connection with his monumental achievement in the interests of history and patriotism. "Light Horse Harry Lee" by the well-known author Thomas Boyd, is a biography of a brilliant, dashing, distinguished cavalier who fought through campaigns of the Revolution, and who was a lifelong friend of Washington. At the latter’s death Henry Lee’s nimble wit fashioned the phrase, “First...
in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. With expert skill Mr. Boyd reveals in this book Lee's restless nature which found its zenith in active excitation, but sank to the nadir when there was no incitement to action. He was the father of General Robert E. Lee. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City, at $3.50 per copy.

"Ancestors and Descendants of Zachariah Eddy, of Warren, Pennsylvania," by Byron Barnes Horton, Sheffield, Pa., is one of the recent donations to our Library. This volume includes the Adair, Sampson and Standish ancestry of Zachariah Eddy (1778-1872), and is supplemented by an appendix containing copies of wills, deeds and letters of various persons who are mentioned in the genealogy. This book is an excellent compilation. It can be purchased from the author at $10 per copy.

Compassion W. Gray Tetrick, of the Clarksburg Publishing Company, Clarksburg, W. Va., has published and donated to our Library the "Census Returns of Harrison County, (West) Virginia, for 1850" and "Census Returns for Lewis County, (West) Virginia, for 1850." At the time of the 1850 census the aforesaid counties formed a part of the State of Virginia (northwestern portion). Mr. Tetrick's work is an important contribution to "State History," whose value will be gauged with time. The price of these two volumes is set at $4 per copy. It is expected that one or more publications of this kind will be issued in the near future.

The following announcements have been received: "The Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, Y. with map, local history and family data, sold at $1 per copy by Mrs. Charles E. Roe, 193 Grove Street, Tarrytown, N. Y."

"Morrill Kindred in America" (vol. II), published by Grafton Press, N. Y. City, at $10 per copy; "The Genealogical Directory, 1931," by George R. Marvin, 9 Anishborn Place, Boston, Mass., at $2.20 per copy; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Fisacaway and Woodbridge, Old East New Jersey" (1664-1714), issued in parts by Orrs Eugene Monnette, 35 South Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and sold at the price of $6 each.

FRANCIS B. CULVER, Registrar General.

A Bibliography of the Siege of Yorktown in Virginia

AT THE request of Registrar General Culver, the Librarian of Congress has favored the Sons of the American Revolution with a valuable list of references to source material relating to the identification of the combatant forces of the several States that took part in the Yorktown campaign. Our thanks are due to the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts and, especially, to the painstaking and efficient researches of Miss Baden, Acting Chief Bibliographer, for the following list:

Counties formed a part of the State of Virginia (northwestern portion). Mr. Tetrick's work is an important contribution to "State History," whose value will be gauged with time. The price of these two volumes is set at $4 per copy. It is expected that one or more publications of this kind will be issued in the near future.

The following announcements have been received: "The Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, Y. with map, local history and family data, sold at $1 per copy by Mrs. Charles E. Roe, 193 Grove Street, Tarrytown, N. Y."

"Morrill Kindred in America" (vol. II), published by Grafton Press, N. Y. City, at $10 per copy; "The Genealogical Directory, 1931," by George R. Marvin, 9 Anishborn Place, Boston, Mass., at $2.20 per copy; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Fisacaway and Woodbridge, Old East New Jersey" (1664-1714), issued in parts by Orrs Eugene Monnette, 35 South Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and sold at the price of $6 each.

FRANCIS B. CULVER, Registrar General.

A Bibliography of the Siege of Yorktown in Virginia

AT THE request of Registrar General Culver, the Librarian of Congress has favored the Sons of the American Revolution with a valuable list of references to source material relating to the identification of the combatant forces of the several States that took part in the Yorktown campaign. Our thanks are due to the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts and, especially, to the painstaking and efficient researches of Miss Baden, Acting Chief Bibliographer, for the following list:

Counties formed a part of the State of Virginia (northwestern portion). Mr. Tetrick's work is an important contribution to "State History," whose value will be gauged with time. The price of these two volumes is set at $4 per copy. It is expected that one or more publications of this kind will be issued in the near future.

The following announcements have been received: "The Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, Y. with map, local history and family data, sold at $1 per copy by Mrs. Charles E. Roe, 193 Grove Street, Tarrytown, N. Y."

"Morrill Kindred in America" (vol. II), published by Grafton Press, N. Y. City, at $10 per copy; "The Genealogical Directory, 1931," by George R. Marvin, 9 Anishborn Place, Boston, Mass., at $2.20 per copy; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Fisacaway and Woodbridge, Old East New Jersey" (1664-1714), issued in parts by Orrs Eugene Monnette, 35 South Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and sold at the price of $6 each.
son was unable, because of illness, to be present, but his greetings were read. Hon. Horace Binns, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, was also a speaker.

The ceremonies continued on Monday morning with a stirring reproduction at Fort Griswold of the defense and defense together with a brief review of the troops participating. In the afternoon a military, naval and float parade concluded the celebration. The Governor of the General, the National Society, S. A. R., Dr. J. Roncen Danforth, pronounced the invocation at the Sunday program, and a signed letter from our compatriot, Hon. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, was read by Mr. Rogers, in which the President expressed deep regret at his inability to be present, and extended his congratulations and approval of the commemorations.

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS, BRANCH NO. 1, New Haven, held their annual Memorial Day Exercises on Sunday, June 21st, at the New Haven Colony Historical Society House. For the first time in the history of the Branch they were joined by a detachment of the Second Company Governors Foot Guard in full Continental uniform with Color Guard and Flags and Drum Corps under the command of Major Charles E. Lockhart.

The speaker, Judge John L. Gilson, read a paper on Connecticut's part in the American Revolution, and gave statistics on the number of soldiers from the state and the engagements in which they participated. He also paid special tribute to France for her aid in the struggle. At the conclusion of the address a parade, led by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, followed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, members and guests, marched to Grove Street Cemetery where at the grave of General Humphreys, Arnold Norcross spoke on the life and accomplishments of the General, who was very close to Washington during and after the War, and after the Return of the Continental Army. They concluded and did convey the captured British Flags to the repository of Yorktown was commissioned to render to the American Ambassadors, Mr. Walter Edge and the representatives of the many American and French patriotic societies, notably the Cincinnati, D. A. R., Colonial Dames, and World War Veterans, who had responded to the invitation in large numbers. Attention was also called to the American National Exhibit at the French Colonial Exhibition, in which the reproduction of Mount Vernon, where General Lafayette was once the guest of General Washington, has proved to be of such great interest and is so perfect a replica that the President of the Republic himself was delighted.

Wreaths were laid upon the tomb by Ambassador and the representatives of the organizations represented, and brief addresses were made corresponding to the greetings of President of Chambrun.

President de Chambrun, of the Society in France, S. A. R., and the Marquis de Rochambeau, Vice President General of the National Society S. A. R., together with other members of the S. A. R. Society in France will be delegates representing the French Government as well as the S. A. R. at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial on October 19, and their presence will be the occasion for special attentions on the part of the National Society S. A. R. both at Yorktown and at Washington.

Indiana Society

A bronze Marker was unveiled by the Indiana Society to mark the grave of James Adair, a Revolutionary soldier, on August 9, in the old cemetery at Brookville, near Indianapolis. Judge Charles F. Remy is the comptroller of James Adair, and an interesting and impressive program was conducted on the occasion.

On Flag Day, through the President of the Indiana Society, Trumbull, Indiana State Society, the Indiana Society was represented at the unveiling of the markers by the D. A. R. Chap- ters at Covington, to two revolutionary patriots, Antoine and Joseph Romanus, who served in the forces of Marquis de Lafayette, and Captain Isaac Cook.

The annual Fourth of July ceremony at the Tomb of Lafayette was attended this year by a greater number of people than ever before. The President of the Indiana State Society, presided and made a short address of greeting to the American Ambassadors, Mr. Walter Edge, the representatives of the French Government, General Gouraud and the representatives of many American and French patriotic societies, notably the Cincinnati, D. A. R., Colonial Dames, and World War Veterans, who had responded to the invitation in large numbers. Attention was also called to the American National Exhibit at the French Colonial Exhibition, in which the reproduction of Mount Vernon, where General Lafayette was once the guest of General Washington, has proved to be of such great interest and is so perfect a replica that the President of the Republic himself was delighted.

Wreaths were laid upon the tomb by Ambassador and the representatives of the organizations represented, and brief addresses were made corresponding to the greetings of President of Chambrun.

President de Chambrun, of the Society in France, S. A. R., and the Marquis de Rochambeau, Vice President General of the National Society S. A. R., together with other members of the S. A. R. Society in France will be delegates representing the French Government as well as the S. A. R. at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial on October 19, and their presence will be the occasion for special attentions on the part of the National Society S. A. R. both at Yorktown and at Washington.

Florida Society

MIAMI CHAPTER. A meeting took place on the evening of July 2, the President, Guy V. Williams, presenting. Presentation of certificates of membership and a welcome into the chapter were tendered to Ensign E. T. Moore, D. Richard Mead, Palmer Rosemond, and A. R., and the Marquis de Rochambeau, President General of the National Society S. A. R., together with other members of the S. A. R. Society in France will be delegates representing the French Government as well as the S. A. R. at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial on October 19, and their presence will be the occasion for special attentions on the part of the National Society S. A. R. both at Yorktown and at Washington.

INDIANA SOCIETY

A bronze Marker was unveiled by the Indiana Society to mark the grave of James Adair, a Revolutionary soldier, on August 9, in the old cemetery at Brookville, near Indianapolis. Judge Charles F. Remy is the comptroller of James Adair, and an interesting and impressive program was conducted on the occasion.

On Flag Day, through the President of the Indiana State Society, Trumbull, Indiana State Society, the Indiana Society was represented at the unveiling of the markers by the D. A. R. Chap- ters at Covington, to two revolutionary patriots, Antoine and Joseph Romanus, who served in the forces of Marquis de Lafayette, and Captain Isaac Cook. Impressive tribute was paid, the principal address of the occasion being made by Dr. Hodges, who also represented Cable Post of the American Legion.

John Morton Chapter, Terre Haute.—In honor of the birthday of Patrick Henry of Virginia, in whose service General Rogers Clark captured Fort Sackville and the north-west Territory, a dinner was held with an attendance of forty or more at the Elk's Club, Terre Haute, on May 16. The Chapter held a picnic meeting at the country home of compatriot Harry F. Bucklin. On September 4, the chapter met in annual session at the Terre Haute House for dinner, and elected the following officers: President, Arthur A. Faurout; Secretary, Augustus R. Marke; Treasurer, George A. Schaal. Two former members were reinstated and a general discussion of prospective work for the coming year resulted in a call for a meeting of other patriotic societies to cooperate in the preservation and restoration of the old cemeteries and historic locations in the vicinity.

Patrick Henry Chapter, Henry County, held a dinner on the evening of May 16 at the Masonic Temple in New Castle, which was attended by members and ladies and by a number of distinguished guests from other points. The informal introduction to the assembly of each person by his left hand neighbor resulted in a most enjoyable social evening. At the close of the dinner President Martin L. Koons introduced a number of guests who made short, helpful talks. Drs. Fletcher Hodges, President of the Indiana State Society, spoke of the work contemplated for the society. Mrs. Hodges, as past-president of the Colonial Dames in Indiana told of their successful efforts in securing an Indiana State flag for the collection in the nave of the American Cathedral in Paris.

Mrs. Christine Markle sang a group of songs and Compatarios Charles A. Breece, Trustee of the National Society, Clarence A. Cook, Past President of the Indiana State Society; E. A. Brown, D.D. State Chaplain, and Col. Robert L. Moorhead, of the Executive Board, all of Indianapolis, brought greetings. Dr. Horace A. Marks, of Covington, to two revolutionary patriots, Antoine and Joseph Romanus, who served in the forces of Marquis de Lafayette, and Captain Isaac Cook. Impressive tribute was paid, the principal address of the occasion being made by Dr. Hodges, who also represented Cable Post of the American Legion.
President George E. C. Potter, who attended. A committee of members from this chapter accompanied the State President, Mr. Grover M. Pratt, and Vice-President General Potter to Marshalltown a few days later, with a view to the organization of a local chapter, which it is hoped will be accomplished in the near future.

**Maine Society**

Mr. Walter B. Brockway, President of the Maine Society, announces the following Chairmen within his state in charge of these respective activities: Flag Day Observance, Hon. Harry B. Ayer, Biddeford; Constitution Day Observance, Edward C. Moran, Jr., Rockland; Revolutionary Events, Edward K. Gould, Rockland; Yorktown Film Program, Russell H. Hosmer, Brunswick; Bicentennial of Washington's Birth, Conners E. Leach, Portland.

The Maine Society sponsored a fine observance of Constitution Day, which extended throughout the state.

**Massachusetts Society**

September saw a resumption of activities of this Society with a number of days reserved for attention of the members. On September 11, a get-together luncheon at the state headquarters was held, without expense to members, followed by a meeting of the Board of Managers.

Constitution Day, September 17, was given special attention throughout the state by Massachusetts chapters and compatriots, and the display of the flag, special exercises in the schools and churches, mass meetings, and other observances were sponsored and led by our groups in all communities.

The annual Tri-State meeting, in form of an outing, took place on September 24, at Newport, the Rhode Island Society, S. A. R., acting as host. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island Societies have participated in this gathering for three years past and find it most valuable as an opportunity for fellowship, and exchange of ideas, and programs. Other New England State Societies were also invited to participate.

All compatriots of the Massachusetts Society are invited to furnish a portrait of themselves for the headquarters of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, which has reserved a section for this purpose.

The distribution and awards of the Washington and Franklin Medal by the Massachusetts Society is one of its splendid activities and 200 were awarded this year in 192 schools in 159 cities and towns of the state. These awards have been an annual presentation since 1919, and are highly regarded by both educators and recipients.

**New Bedford Chapter** held a summer meeting at the home of Compatriot Arthur W. Forbes in South Dartmouth on June 25, when a report of the Charlotte Congress was heard with interest. A committee was appointed in the reception to the frigate **Constitution** upon its visit to this port in July. Plans were also made for the Chapter's observance of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial on October 19.

**Berkshire County Chapter, Pittsfield.**—This Chapter was represented by compatriot Eugene B. Bowen of Cheshire, chairman of the memorial commission in charge of the erection and dedication of two granite and bronze memorials dedicated at Waloomsac Heights on September 6, in memory of the Berkshire men of Berkshire County who fought under General John Stark at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. The ceremony was participated in by various representatives of Massachusetts, Vermont and New York States, and numerous patriotic societies, many of which laid wreaths at the base of the markers.

**Montana Society**

The observance of Constitution Day in Montana was state-wide, enthusiastic, comprehensive and complete, and aroused great interest in all classes, particularly among the school children. The permanent executive Secretary, Leslie Sulgrove, who is the state committeeman in charge of the Celebration of Revolutionary Events, and handled this celebration, reports that the interest this year was vastly greater than during past seasons, and the observance included more literature, addresses, sermons, proclamations, and newspaper publicity than ever before, which was very gratifying. Governor John E. Erickson led the State with a ringing proclamation, of high patriotic ideals and sound sense; Miss Elizabeth Ireland, Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued a splendid patriotic appeal in her proclamation asking that the event be observed by all connected with the schools; the Mayors were equally aroused, and, with assistance of the D. A. R., Civic Clubs, Churches, Bar Association, and citizens generally, the effect was impressive.

The observance of the "Battle of Fort Griswold, and burning of New London, Connecticut, on September 6, 1781," was due to the school authorities who made quite public an almost unknown date. The preparations for the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the Yorktown victory formed an important feature. An experiment of giving chapter members in arrears for dues a moratorium of six months has worked beneficially and a large number of names have been retained which would otherwise have been removed from the roster. The Society is planning to visit Washington's Headquarters at Morristown on the 150th anniversary of its formation, October 19, or the Saturday nearest that date. A number of the members will, it is expected, attend the celebration at Yorktown.

**The Board of Managers held its first meeting of the new season on September 11, at the headquarters.**

One of the important developments of the immediate future will be the acquisition of the camp ground at Morristown, where Washington's Army was encamped during the bitter cold winter of 1779-1780, by the United States Government. Lloyd W. Smith, of Madison, will offer the tract as a memorial park to Congress in December. The donor paid $250,000 for the deed and has also provided a fund of $100,000 for the preparation of an authentic history of New Jersey. The work is now being done by the history department of Princeton University.

**Elizabethtown Chapter, at its annual meeting held in June, elected Roland F. Calhoun, President, Orel P. Keysen and Arthur L. Perry, Vice-Presidents, B. Johnson, Secretary, Frank M. Brodhead, Treasurer, Harry F. Brewer, Registrar, Rev. Dr. Lyttleton S. Hubard, Chaplain, Malcolm B. Ayers, Historian. The chapter attained its 50th anniversary on September 26.**

**Orange Chapter, cooperating with the Community Vesper Service of East Orange, observed Flag Day on Sunday evening, June 166 - 187
14, at the East Orange Oval. An attendance of over 1,000 listened to an intensely patriotic address by Rev. Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New­ark, and a member of the State Society. The meeting was well attended by a large number of members, many of whom were members of the D. A. R. The Society was fortunate in having as its guest Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart of Ohio, distinguished President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who delivered a most timely and inspiring address which was broadcast over Radio Station KDKA.

The Society welcomed among its guests Mrs. Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe, National Vice President General of the D. A. R. and wife of the president of the New Mexico D. A. R. Society; Mrs. David G. Yerger of Roswell, State Regent of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Benjamin F. Haught of Albuquerque, Regent of the Lew Wallace Chapter, and Mrs. J. W. Chapman of Santa Fe, Department Com­mander of the American Legion Auxiliary. Following the dinner, compatriots and ladies at­tended a D. A. R. reception in honor of Mrs. Hobart, where a program featuring native Spanish dances of the Southwest was given. The occasion did much to stimulate interest in the Society, as evidenced by several appli­cations for membership.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: George A. Camfield of Albuquerque, Presi­dent; Jack Kelly of Santa Fe; James B. Jones of Albuquerque, E. A. Cahoon of Roswell, Herbert C. Stacker of Gallup, Vice Presidents; Orville A. Matson, Treasurer; George S. Klock, Registrar; Roy A. Stamm, Historian; Arthur H. Sisk, Secretary, all of Albuquerque, Rev. U. S. Villars of Belen, Chaplain.

It is gratifying to know that the Society filed its quota of new members, and that for the current year new members received since the annual meeting indicate that it will have a progressive year.

**Empire State Society**

*Nev York* Chapter held a notable ob­servation of Flag Day in cooperation with the beautiful pageant staged on the village green adjoining the old St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the quaint old village of Eastchester, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The chapter was well repre­sented by Color Guard and compatriots, under the energetic direction of Comp­atriot Koontz.

**New Mexico Society**

The annual meeting was held at the Francis­can Hotel, Albuquerque, on the evening of February 22nd, following a dinner attended by compatriots from all over the State accompanied by wives and mothers, many of whom were members of the D. A. R. The Society was fortunate in having as its guest Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart of Ohio, distinguished President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who delivered a most timely and inspiring address which was broadcast over Radio Station KDKA.

The congregation assembled early in the morning of June 14th, designated "Descend­ants Day" by the church authorities, and included about five hundred descendants. Gov­ernor Franklin D. Roosevelt, a collateral descendant of Jacobus Roosevelt, an original pewholder and vestryman in 1763, was guest of honor, as well as a member of the committee whose great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Seabury, was rector of the church in 1766, after­ward consecrated the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. The General Chairman was Stephen H. P. Pell, a descend­ant of the first Lord of Manor, Thomas Pell.

Following the church services the cere­monies were concluded outside, followed by the elaborate pageant, depicting the historical scenes through which the colony and church had passed. Many lingered to visit the old church whose bell, prayer-book, Bible and chalice had been burned during the Revolutionary War, following which the bell was rehung and now graces the belfry, while the books and chalice are carefully cherished and rarely exhibited.

**Rochester Chapter** has distributed the 1931 Good Citizenship Medals to the first student of the sixth grade of the various city public schools. In many of the schools elabor­ate exercises were held in general assembly in connection with the medal presentations. The principals of the schools express genuine approval of the plan, feeling that it stimulates a feeling of devotion to good things among their pupils. The chapter is under obligations to the New York Chapter of the American Legion Auxiliary for providing the medals.

Visits to the schools were made by President Bradstreet, compatriots Jasper Williase, William B. Boothby, Howard Van R. Palmer, Charles E. Ogden and Secretary Paul Weaver, the latter having charge of the entire plan.

The joint meeting of *Rochester* and the Irondequoit Chapter, D. A. R., held on the evening of June 25, proved a most cordial reception to the newly chosen President of the Empire State Society, Judge Sanford Church, of the *LEMUEL CooK CHAPTER*, Albion. President Church made a telling address on the subject of "New York in the
American Revolution." He extolled the work of New York's sons during those trying years, and outlined the plan which the British thought they had perfected to divide the American colonies by the invasion of Burgoyne's army from the north.

ROCHESTER CHAPTER lost a most valuable member and a devoted patriot in the death of Compeer Samuel C. Pierce, at the age of 92 years. Colonel Pierce was a civil war veteran, an educator who was long a principal of one of the city schools, and a genuine patriot. He attended a number of the Congresses of the National Society, and at Phila­delphia some years ago he was called on at the banquet for reminiscences of President Lincoln. He arose and gave Lincoln's Gettysburg Address with splendid, full, and eloquent delivery. Colonel Pierce was interested in the civic affairs of Rochester and at the time of his death was chairman of the city service commission.

SYRACUSE CHAPTER.—Reference has previously been made to the excellent work being done by this chapter in the identifying and marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Onondaga County, where it is estimated there are as many as 595 or more such graves. The SYRACUSE CHAPTER is receiving the cooperation of the D. A. R. Chapters of the city and county and these organizations held joint dedicatory ceremonies in June, and careful research is being continued throughout the year in aid of the completion of both the service and the grave authentic beyond question.

The work is being systematically divided and that of SYRACUSE CHAPTER is under the supervision of Dr. Bernard W. Sherwood. The Official Grave Marker provided by the National Society has been used on all the graves marked by the SYRACUSE CHAPTER, S. A. R. Excellent newspaper publicity is given upon all occasions of dedication, and much credit is due to these local groups for this splendid work.

North Dakota Society

The second annual summer picnic of the North Dakota Society took place on July 4, at Sandgates Park, Lisbon. Mr. E. D. Lum, President of the D. A. R., presided and a program of addresses and speeches appropriate to the anniversary of American Independence was arranged and immediately followed the program. Honored guests included Spanish-American War and World War veterans and representatives of the American Legion Auxiliary, War Mothers, Women's Relief Corps, and D. A. R. officers.

The newly won Traveling Banner, presented to the North Dakota Society at the National Congress at Charleston in May for largest percentage of membership gain of members under 100 years of age was exhibited and was a feature of great interest.

Preceding this, on June 20th, the Society held an outing at Northern Pine Camp, Park Rapids, Minnesota, about one hundred miles from Fargo, their headquarters, which was well attended.

Plans for a most notable observance of Constitution Day have been perfected and the principal program arranged for at Fargo with a luncheon and noon-day program at which President Lum of Wahpeton presided. The Traveling Banner won by the North Dakota Society was exhibited and formally unfurled. A radio program in the early evening with addresses by the President of George Washington Chapter, Fargo, Mr. Harry Alsop, and the Hon. Louis B. Hanna, National Trustee of the S. A. R., was of great interest.

Ohio Society

Near Bellbrook, Greene County, Ohio, at the old Pioneer Cemetery, on August 8, an address was given. The Marker of the S. A. R. was dedicated at the grave of Alexander Berryhill, Revolutionary Soldier. The Marker was presented by a descendant, Comtepatrol Warder Crow, and unveiled by Miss Evelyn Berryhill, Hon. George Thorne accepting it on behalf of the community. Addresses on the "Service of the Berryhill Family in the Establishment of the American Commonwealth," by Mr. Warder Crow, and on "Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress," by Miss Nettie L. Rupert, were of great interest.

Many congratulatory messages were received from S. A. R. and D. A. R. Chapters of Ohio, and the occasion provided special interest for the Berryhill Family Reunion at the Franklin Berryhill Homestead, members of this family being present in large numbers.

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER, Toledo.—Flag Day was observed by this chapter by a banquet in the evening, at which time Compeer Harold C. Place, Editor of the Toledo News Bee, was speaker and gave the toast of "Old Glory" through its numerous evolutions, to the adoption of the present emblem. His subject, "Law Enforcement in Our Large Cities," gave opportunity for discussion of the crime situation existing today.

A report of the activities of the Americanization Committee was made by Compeer Louis E. Pfeiffer, who having charge of the broadcasting of The Patriots' Calendar through station WSPD has been conducted.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, Frederick H. Boardman; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Warren P. Hall, Wellington T. Huntsman; Executive Secretary, William E. Crabbs; Genealogist, Charles R. B. Whitehead; Registrar, James Nye; Chaplain, Lloyd O. Wellington; Historian, Walter J. Sherman; Flag Custodian, Edward L. Bowles.

The chapter passed the following resolutions following a preamble, with reference to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

- Be it resolved by ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER, Ohio Society, S. A. R., that this do hereby endorse the program of observance of the Two [sic] of the Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, to take place in 1912; accept with appreciation, the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to participate in the observance of the centennial of the American Revolution; authorize the Chapter to present plans for the observance of the anniversary; the resolutions may be altered or amended according to the example and precepts of Washington's ethical life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, Dayton, Ohio, had charge of the ceremonies of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Warren County, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon and evening, July 19th. These were the graves of Joseph VanDerveer and Joseph VanNote in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Carlisle; James Tappe, Lewis Anderson and Robert Moses in Tappost Graveyard near Carlisle; Rev. Wm. Schenck, Nathaniel Bond and Garrett Shanks in the North Hill Cemetery at Franklin. The Official S. A. R. Marker imbedded in a cement block was used, and of the eight soldiers, six were from Montgomery County, one from Essex County and one from Hardin County.

Much credit is due to Compeer William J. Hannington for his effective research work in locating the graves and in procuring the markers. The firing squad of Col. White Post, Spanish War Veterans, gave the salute and their bugle call for "The Star Spangled Banner." RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER is holding monthly lunch meetings. The May meeting was addressed by Judge Lester Cecil on the subject: "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." The June meeting was addressed by Compeer Howard Heald, on the subject "Bunker Hill." A Washington Bicentennial Commission has been appointed with Compeer Gordon Battelle as Chairman. This Committee will cooperate with the Committee named by the Mayor of Dayton, of whom Hon. Roy G. Fitzgerald is Chairman.

Cape May Chapter, Williamsport

- The unveiling of a bronze tablet at the grave of Capt. John Brady, of the Sullivan Expedition, in the Hall's Cemetery, near Williamsport, on the afternoon of September 5, brought a large attendance of interested compatriots and friends. The exercises were in charge of Mr. Barton K. Huntington, President of CAPT. JOHN BRADY CHAPTER and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Society. Col. Thomas W. Lloyd made the address, and described the achievements of Capt. Brady as an Indian guide and interpreter and his participation in the Battle of the Brandywine.

The chapter expects to mark other graves, and will soon place a marker at the grave of Henry Lebo, who lies near to Capt. Brady and was in his regiment.

Philadelphia Chapter.—The annual observance of Constitution Day was deferred one day in order to hold the celebration in conjunction with the visit of the U. S. S. Constitution to the city of Philadelphia. Former Chapter President, Lawrence C. Hickman, chairman of the program, was appointed by the Mayor of the City Committee Greeting, composed of representatives of the patriotic and historical societies of the city.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, as usual, placed a
wreath in Constitution Chamber, Independence Hall on Constitution Day, September 17th, but deferred the balance of its program to the following day, to cooperate with the city-wide celebration.

**Rhode Island Society**

The black-hulled and tall-sparred frigate, U. S. S. Constitution, visited Providence on August 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. She was received with as much enthusiasm as though she were returning from a succession of victories. The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was represented on the blue uniform of the Varnum Continentals, managed and music was supplied by the United States Naval Band from the Navy Training Station at Newport.

No event in many a long year has recalled to Rhode Island so many traditions and stories of the American Revolution as has the visit of Old Ironsides. Thousands of citizens trod her decks and inspected all the paraphernalia of war with which she is completely outfitted, as in the days when she was under the command of Bainbridge, Preble and Hull. All gear was in place and as carefully stowed as Navy traditions demand. Thousands of children were thrilled at the sight of the scuttle butt, the sponge buckets, battle gongs, and other equipment common to the old frigates described in school histories.

During its stay in Providence, U. S. S. Constitution was visited by over 40,000 people. The luncheon given to the officers of the ship by the people of Providence was excellently managed and music was supplied by the United States Naval Band from the Navy Training Station at Newport.

**South Carolina Society**

During the absence of Major John F. Jones, President of the South Carolina Society, the Vice-President, Mr. Robert Moorman, is assuming the president’s duties. Major Jones has been spending the summer in New Hampshire, his former home, and his absence may be considerably extended.

Acting-President Moorman will attend the Yorktown Celebration, as representative of his state society, and hopes to have other compatriots in the delegation.

**Tennessee Society**

The Tennessee Society anticipates a visit from the President General, Benjamin N. Johnson, at its annual meeting to be held early in October at Chattanooga, and has extended invitations to officers and compatriots of neighboring state societies to be present on this occasion.

**Chattanooga**

**USTANNOGA WINNERS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS, JUNE, 1931**


Mr. Keene and Mr. Robbins are Secretary and President of John Sevier Chapter, S. A. R.

Mr. Keene and Mr. Robbins are Secretary and President of John Sevier Chapter, S. A. R.
West Virginia Society

Special efforts are being made by the officers of the West Virginia Society to interest prospective applicants in organizing chapters at Elkins, Martinsburg, and Charles Town. Considerable encouragement has been received from each city, and plans are under way to begin active membership drives.

Each Chapter in the State has been urged to plan an appropriate observance of Constitution Day, and if possible to send a delegation to Yorktown. The Virginia Society has already sent a representative to the Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration on October 16 to 19, and an excellent delegation is assured. Among those who will attend is Comrade John Morgan Beale, whose ancestor, John Wilson, a lad of eighteen years, was enlisted in Clinton’s brigade and was officer of the day at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. As such, Ensign Wilson received the British colors from the defeated armies. Ensign Wilson is buried on the Beale farm at Applegrove, near Huntington.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter,
No. 3, Bluefield.—In June the Chapter assisted the Bluefield and Princeton Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution at an all-day reunion of the families of Hull and Peters. In the presence of about one thousand people, the Chapter placed government markers at the graves of the two Revolutionary soldiers whose descendants were gathered to do them honor.

For Constitution Day preparations are being made for appropriate programs at the civic clubs, in the public schools, and over the radio. Plans are also under way to charter a pullman for the transportation of a delegation to Yorktown. It is expected that the delegation will leave Bluefield Saturday, October 17th, and return Tuesday, October 20th, using the Pullman for living quarters during the entire trip.

Parkersburg Chapter, No. 4, Parkersburg.—During the closing days of school, Good Citizenship Medals were awarded to deserving students in several city’s schools. On Flag Day the Chapter met at a luncheon at the Elk’s Club. For Constitution Day, arrangements are being made for a banquet with appropriate exercises.

Past Presidents General

*LIEUTENANT P. DINGWELL, Connecticut, 1889
"DR. WILLIAM HOWARD, Vermont, 1890
"GEN. HOBART PORTER, New York, 1892
"GEN. JOHN C. FRICK, Pennsylvania, 1894
"FRANKLIN MURPHY, New Jersey, 1895
"J. J. C. BICKSTEDER, District of Columbia, 1900
"WALTERS SETH LEON, New York, 1903
"HENRY EDWIN WESTPARK, Maryland, 1906
"JAMES D. HANCOCK, Pennsylvania, 1906
"GEN. FRANCIS H. APPLING, Massachusetts, 1909
"201 Marthorpe Street, Boston
"OCEANOUS, 13. F. RUFUS, New York, 1906
"Peekskill
"NIGHTINGALE McCARTY, Illinois, 1907
"GEORGE McCARTY, Illinois, 1907
"HENRY STEINWEDER, Maryland, 1908
"A. D. B. GRANT, Pennsylvania, 1909
"WILLIAM A. MARRS, New York, 1910
"A. D. B. GRANT, Pennsylvania, 1911
"A. D. B. GRANT, Pennsylvania, 1911
"A. D. B. GRANT, Pennsylvania, 1911
"A. D. B. GRANT, Pennsylvania, 1911
"JAMES M. RUCKERSON, Ohio, 1912
"H. C. HAY, Louisiana, 1913
"NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1915
"FRANKLIN, 13. F. RUFUS, New York, 1915
"Peaching Building, Des Moines

* Deceased.
Local Chapter Officers

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

North Carolina Chapter, President, B. E. Williams, 301 Office Building, Greensboro. Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Ball, 221 Sayre Building, State College, Raleigh. Treasurer, J. E. Fountain, 222 Sayre Building, State College, Raleigh.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY


VIRGINIA


WISCONSIN


WYoming

Wyoming Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY


LOUISIANA SOCIETY

Louisiana Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY

Michigan Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

VERMONT


IOWA SOCIETY


WISCONSIN


WYOMING

Wyoming Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY


LOUISIANA SOCIETY

Louisiana Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY

Michigan Society, President, C. H. Titus, 817 East 19th Street, Cheyenne. Secretary, George E. Knapp, 162 Lemar, Cheyenne. Treasurer, S. E. Wilson, 1110 19th Street, Cheyenne. Registrar, H. E. Smith, Burlington.

VERMONT


IOWA SOCIETY


NORTH CAROLINA

Durham Chapter, Raleigh—President, Gen. A. R. Moore, 2406 C. P. Box 246.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia—President, Gen. W. H. Moore, 4014 Island Shore Avenue; Secretary, Dr. C. J. Bixler, 261 North 11th Street.

Virginia Chapter, Richmond—President, Gen. H. B. Moore, 723 West 16th Street; Secretary, Dr. J. H. Moore, 1205 East 14th Street.

Florida Chapter, Tampa—President, Gen. H. B. Moore, 300 North 14th Street; Secretary, Dr. C. J. Bixler, 261 North 11th Street.

Wisconsin Chapter, Milwaukee—President, Gen. W. H. Moore, 4014 Island Shore Avenue; Secretary, Dr. C. J. Bixler, 261 North 11th Street.

OHIO SAVES

Logan Chapter, Columbus—President, Gen. A. R. Moore, 2406 C. P. Box 246.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia—President, Gen. W. H. Moore, 4014 Island Shore Avenue; Secretary, Dr. C. J. Bixler, 261 North 11th Street.

 overtime, 201—
Jonas Amspoker, a Revolutionary Soldier, and of a Revolutionary Soldier (1753-1836), born in Ship Middlesex County, N. J., died in Taylortown, Richmond County, Ga., about four miles below the James River, Virginia, of the first member of the Holt family in America. (W. J. S.)

1. Trotter-Bevan.-Wanted: Information concerning the parentage and Revolutionary record of Edmund Carvoll who served in the Revolution. His daughter Rebecca married Azael Dana, son of Anderson Dana who died unmarried, and a sister Decia. Their daughter Martha Trotter married in 1784) to James Trotter, who was killed in the "Wragin' Massacre."

2. Fish.-Wanted: Ancestry of James Fish who served in the Revolution. He married Susannah Dana, daughter of Anderson Dana. His daughter Diantha married Alvin Dana, son of Azael. Their daughter Rebecca married (1779) to Thomas Remsburg, who was killed (1781) in Revolutionary War.


5. Minner.-Wanted: Parentage, antecedents (with Revolutionary records) of Joel Miner (1815-1878), who was born near Stonington, Conn., or in Vermont, and married (1841) to Sarah Tannehill. He had an older brother, Rev. Obed Minner, a Congregational minister in Brooklyn, N. Y.; a brother Lumison, who died unmarried, and a sister Decia. They also had a son, Ashford Tannehill Miller (1815-1918) who married (1873) Medora Jones (1846-1890). (A. J. M.)

6. Dunaway.-Wanted: Information concerning Benjamin Dunaway and his family back to the immigrant ancestors. He was born (1802), perhaps in Virginia or Kentucky; lived in Perry County, Tenn., and married Elizabeth Turner, daughter of John and Isabel (Bishop) Turner. (M. D. T.)

7. Caldwell-Philipps.-Wanted: Data concerning Margaret Philipps, who married in Lunenburg County, Va., who was born about 1776. Her mother was "a Barrett." She moved (1815) with her husband and children from Flat Creek, Overton County, Tenn., to Jacksonville, Ill. Information concerning the Massey and Barrett lines is desired.

8. Angelo Miller.-Wanted: Ancestry of Deborah Angeles who was born about 1797. She married Jacob Miller, son of Daniel and Annie Miller of Crawford County, Pa. They moved (1835) from Evansville (?), Crawford County, Pa., to Jacksonville, Ill. (C. C. G.)

9. Holt.-Wanted: Revolutionary War service records of the ancestors of Judge Joseph Holt (1807-1894) who, as Judge Advocate of the U. S. Army, presided at the trial which followed the assassination of President Lincoln; also, the Holt line "back to the arrival at Hog Island in James River, Virginia, of the first member of the Holt family in America." (W. J. S.)

1. Caldwell-Philipps.-Wanted: Data concerning Margaret Philipps, who married in Lunenburg County, Va., who was born about 1776. Her mother was "a Barrett." She moved (1815) with her husband and children from Flat Creek, Overton County, Tenn., to Jacksonville, Ill. Information concerning the Massey and Barrett lines is desired.

2. Angelo Miller.-Wanted: Ancestry of Deborah Angeles who was born about 1797. She married Jacob Miller, son of Daniel and Annie Miller of Crawford County, Pa. They moved (1835) from Evansville (?), Crawford County, Pa., to Jacksonville, Ill. (C. C. G.)

3. Holt.-Wanted: Revolutionary War service records of the ancestors of Judge Joseph Holt (1807-1894) who, as Judge Advocate of the U. S. Army, presided at the trial which followed the assassination of President Lincoln; also, the Holt line "back to the arrival at Hog Island in James River, Virginia, of the first member of the Holt family in America." (W. J. S.)

4. Preston-Arthur-Miller.-Wanted: Parentage (with Revolutionary records) of Moses Preston (1762-1842) of Virginia and Kentucky; and of his wife Fanny Arthur (1768-1844), who were married in 1782. Their son Arthur Preston (1797-1884), born in Bedford County, Va., married (when?) Nancy Miller (born ?-1852). Their son Calvin Preston (1832-1904 married (when?) Sarah Osborn (1838-1899). (L. R. C.)


6. Dunaway.-Wanted: Information concerning Benjamin Dunaway and his family back to the immigrant ancestors. He was born (1802), perhaps in Virginia or Kentucky; lived in Perry County, Tenn., and married Elizabeth Turner, daughter of John and Isabel (Bishop) Turner. (M. D. T.)

7. Caldwell-Phipps.-Wanted: Data concerning Margaret Philipps, who married in County Derry, Ireland (about 1733) John Caldwell, Jr., of Antrim, Ireland, and had issue.

8. Rodgers,Caldwell.-Wanted: Parentage, brothers and sisters, place of birth, etc., of William Rodgers (Rogers), born 1708, died (1750) in Montgomery County, Va., who married Margaret Caldwell.

4. Rogers-Ritter.—Wanted: Data concerning William Caldwell Rogers, born (1771) in Lunenburg County, Va., and his wife Elizabeth Freeman (1739-1803) who married John C. Calhoun, was the daughter of William and Margaret (Monck) Denison. George was the son of Anthony Thompson. George was the son of William and Margaret (Monck) Denison. The History of Stonington, Conn., by Wheeler, gives James Dean as the first of this name to reside there. He was the son of Walter and Eleanor Dean of Somerset, England, and grandson of William Dean. James Dean was born in 1647 and married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdale. Jonathan Dean (born 1664), the youngest of their twelve children, married at New London, Conn., Sarah (Olcott) Douglas, daughter of Thomas Olcott and Sarah Foote, and their daughter Mary Dean married Joshua Jewell (as above). Thomas Olcott, aforesaid, was the son of Thomas and Mary (——) Olcott and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Porter) Olcott. (W. H. M.)

Qualifications for Membership

ANY MAN shall be eligible to membership in the Society who, being of the age of eighteen years or over and of a good character in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in loyalty to and rendered active service in, the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militia-man or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence, or as a member of any Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

Application for membership is made on standard blanks furnished by the State Societies. These blanks call for the place and date of birth and of death of the Revolutionary ancestor and the year of birth, of marriage, and of death of ancestors in intervening generations. Membership is based on one original claim; additional claims are filed on supplemental papers. The application and supplements are made in duplicate.
THERE HAVE BEEN enrolled in the Office of the Registrar General from June 1, 1931, to September 1, 1931, 145 new members, distributed as follows: California, 12; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; District of Columbia, 6; Florida, 2; Indiana, 7; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 6; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 8; New York, 5; North Carolina, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 16; Oklahoma, 2.

Records of 145 New Members and 44 Supplements, Approved and Enrolled by the Registrar General, from June 1, 1931, to September 1, 1931.

The records of new members, "In Memoriam," the paragraph on "Additions to Membership," the "Library FAQs" and the "Notes and Queries" Section are compiled in the Registrar General's Office.


John Stockton and Lena (Dickson) Axtell; grandson of John Stockton and Lena (Dickson) Axtell; great-grandson of John and Deborah (Fielde) Man; great-great-grandson of William Cook, private in R. I. Troops.


John Benjamin Columbus, Ohio, (51702). Son of Allen and Rebecca (Starr) Columbus; great-grandson of John and Rebecca (Starr) Columbus; great-great-grandson of John and Rebecca (Starr) Columbus; in Mass. Troops.

John Edward Brooks, Putaho, Colo. (49986). Son of Harry and Mary (Dunn) Brooks; grandson of John and Alice (Bruce) Brooks; great-grandson of John Logan and Harriet (Low) McChesney; great-great-grandson of John and Anna (Cook) McChesney; great-great-great-grandson of John Bruce, private in Va. Troops.


John Carlyle and Winifred Mar (Pollock) Fairchild; great-grandson of Archibald Carlyle and Millicent (Mullen) Pollock; great-grandson of William Holman and Catherine Cattie (Chevers) Redoubt; great-great-grandson of James and Louisa (Lincoln) Catto; great-great-grandson of John and Catherine (Chevers) Redoubt; great-great-great-grandson of John Chevers, Capt. in Conn. Troops.

George Charles and Catherine Loveland (Atwood) Farnham; grandson of James and Louisa (Lincoln) Catto; great-great-grandson of John and Catherine (Chevers) Redoubt; great-great-great-grandson of John Chevers, Capt. in Conn. Troops.


William A. Kimball, Bole (51609). Son of George and Esther Hamblin (Hale) Bate; grandson of Amos and Hannah (Dill) Hale; great-grandson of Amos Hale, private in N. H. Troops.
HOWARD DOUGLAS FISK, New Orleans, La. (1882).


LEVI HALL, Lowell, Ohio (1874). Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Charles Francis and Caroline (Henderson) Francis; grandson of Charles and Abby (Smith) Francis; great-grandson of John and Nancy (Harris) Francis.

WILLIAM H. P. KIRKHAM, Watertown, Mass. (1880).

Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.

GEORGE V. LOWELL, Cambridge, Mass. (1874).

Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.

WILLIAMFRANKLIN HOPKINSON, Watertown, Mass. (1880).

Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.

CHARLES L. LOWELL, Columbus, Ohio (1880).

Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.

JOHN B. LOWELL, Boston, Mass. (1880).

Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


Son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall; grandson of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hall.


ALBERT SEAMAN MENENDEZ, Sun Jass, P. R. (R. J. 189193). Son of Jose Maria and Francisca Seaman (Polly); Mendez; son of Seaman and Charlotte Elizabeth (Berthold) Polly; son of Daniel Von Hess, and Catharine Edwards (Mitchell) Berthold; great-grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Berthold; great-grandson of Abraham and Mary (Rymer) Gardiner, great-grandson of River Rymer, private in 9 N. J. Militia.


FRED EUGENE MILLER, Scott's, N. Y. (18540). Son of Fred E. May (Fitch) Miller, grandson of William Snyder and Frances Schuyler (Eddy) Miller; great-grandson of Samuel Girmon and Frances Catherine (Scholey) Eddy; great-grandson of Philip Peter and Ethel Rutohy McCrea) Scholey; great-grandson of Philip Peter Scholey, Colonel in 6 N. Y. Militia.


JOHN ALLISON MONTGOMERY, Cincinnati, Ohio (51002). Son of Frank and Ella Mary (Hager) Montgomery; great-grandson of Charles and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hager; great-grandson of John D. and Melvina (Schroers) Stiner; great-grandson of John and Susanna (Schroers) Stiner; great-grandson of James Wansley, private in 7 Va. Militia.

CHARLES MALCOLM MOREHOUSE, Elizabethtown, N. J. (51047). Son of Elwyn Ervin and Mary (Lesely) Morehouse; great-grandson of John and Locteria Alice (Dy) Morehouse; great-grandson of William Mackmore, private in 5 N. J. Militia.


HUGH TRUMAN ROSWELL TEMPLE, Sacramento, Calif. (51557). Son of GROVER OPIE WILLIAM SWOPE, Wichita, Kan. (51558). Son of ROBERT HINCKLEY SWAN, Roswell and Elizabeth (Baker) Temple; great-grandson of Thomas and Catherine (Cropper) Temple; great-grandson of Jacob and Hannah (Shearer) Tade; great-grandson of George and Joanna (Barnhart) Swoyer; private in Mass. Troops.


GEORGE MARTIN WOODCOCK, New York City, N. Y. (Va. 51291). Son of Dexter Gosch and Susan Beaton (Taylor) Whittinghill; great-grandson of George Boardman and Susan Spotwood (Branton) Taylor; great-grandson of Carter Moore and Elizabeth (Mayo) Branton; great-grandson of James and Sarah (Moore) Branton; great-grandson of Carter Beaton, member of the Continent of Independence, member of the Va. Legislature.


WILLIAM NICHOLAS WILLIS, Delaware, Dela. (Md. 51411). Son of Albert Bobbitt and Susie Hartman (Backhus) Will; great-grandson of Nicholas and Susan Jane (Moore) Yount (Barnaby) Yount; great-grandson of David White, Captain in Pa. Militia.

ROBERT NORTON WATSON, Louisville, Ky. (49175). Son of James and Elizabeth (Casey) Watson; great-grandson of W. P. Watson, private in Conn. Troops.}

HARRY LILLWORTH WHEELOCK, JR., South Bend, Ind. (51514). Son of Harry Elsworth and Mary (Clark) Wheelock; great-grandson of George Henry and Belle Elsworth (Cassaday) Wheelock; great-grandson of John Buller and Mary Prentice (Spalding) Cassaday; great-grandson of Joseph and Lydia Stoughton (Elsworth) Spalding; great-grandson of10 and Martha (Stoughton) Elsworth; great-grandson of Lemuel Stoughton, Major in Coa. Troops.

QUINCY MYERS WHITAKER, Indianapolis, Ind. (51317). Son of Joel and Melina Jeffis (Myers) Whittaker; great-grandson of Joel and Mary (Browne) Jeffis; great-grandson of Wilson and Amelia (Jones) Whittaker; great-grandson of John and Fanny (Parsons) Whitaker; great-grandson of Seward Pearson, Captain in N. C. Militia.


WILLIAM NICHOLAS WILLIS, Delaware, Dela. (Md. 51411). Son of Albert Bobbitt and Susie Hartman (Backhus) Will; great-grandson of Nicholas and Susan Jane (Moore) Yount (Barnaby) Yount; great-grandson of David White, Captain in Pa. Militia.


HARRY LILLWORTH WHEELOCK, JR., South Bend, Ind. (51514). Son of Harry Elsworth and Mary (Clark) Wheelock; great-grandson of George Henry and Belle Elsworth (Cassaday) Wheelock; great-grandson of John Buller and Mary Prentice (Spalding) Cassaday; great-grandson of Joseph and Lydia Stoughton (Elsworth) Spalding; great-grandson of10 and Martha (Stoughton) Elsworth; great-grandson of Lemuel Stoughton, Major in Coa. Troops.

QUINCY MYERS WHITAKER, Indianapolis, Ind. (51317). Son of Joel and Melina Jeffis (Myers) Whittaker; great-grandson of Joel and Mary (Browne) Jeffis; great-grandson of Wilson and Amelia (Jones) Whittaker; great-grandson of John and Fanny (Parsons) Whitaker; great-grandson of Seward Pearson, Captain in N. C. Militia.


Ju'y 2, 1931.

[Image 0x0 to 1008x702]

In Memoriam

ALBERT NORTON ADAMS, Connecticut Society, May 29, 1931.


Henry Alexander GABRIEL, Kansas Society, July 13, 1931.

Rev. Charles A. Battie, Louisiana Society; date not given.

Charles L. Beckwith, New Jersey Society, August 11, 1931.

Bacon L. Belcher, New Jersey Society, August 11, 1931.

F. H. Berra, Massachusetts Society, May 4, 1931.

Dr. L. Napoleon Borton, Pennsylvania Society; date not given.

Rev. William A. Brummett, California Society, June 21, 1931.

W. S. Britton, Wisconsin Society; date not given.

Ethel Brooks, Connecticut Society, March 11, 1931.

James B. Brown, Mississippi Society, April 6, 1931.

Stanley Hale Budge, Connecticut Society, March 22, 1931.

Dr. William H. A. Camp, Illinois Society, June 18, 1931.

E. Rolland Cusser, New Jersey Society, July 11, 1931.

Alfred Dean Cutcher, Illinois Society, June 18, 1931.


Ervin Trayler Drake, Jr., Massachusetts Society, July 27, 1931.

F. L. Dyer, New Jersey Society; date not given.

George Burton Fancher, Connecticut Society, July 5, 1931.

Q. Dana Finland, Kentucky Society, June 25, 1931.

Walter May FinneGAN, Connecticut Society, April 27, 1931.

Peter Hapworth Fitch, Virginia Society, June 25, 1931.

Samuel Folsom Field, Connecticut Society, July 18, 1931.


George Hilyer, Jr., District of Columbia Society, April 24, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Lewis Hinson, Maryland Society, August 5, 1931.

Edward Willard Howe, Massachusetts Society, June 27, 1931.

Trevor E. Hughes, Minnesota Society, August 5, 1931.


Dr. John R. Irwin, North Carolina Society, June 28, 1931.

Dr. William E. Jefreys, MichiGAN Society, June 17, 1931.

Charles Sanford Knecht, Jr., Massachusetts Society, March 11, 1931.

Edward Allen Lambert, Connecticut Society, April 17, 1931.


Sunday Neilson Lockwood, Connecticut Society, April 31, 1931.

James Harri son Lykes, Illinois Society, June 20, 1931.

U. M. J. McCarter, New Jersey Society, August 12, 1931.


Emery Wistar Milburn, Connecticut Society, April 20, 1931.


West H. Morton, Tennessee Society; date not given.


Nathan Case Reed, Indiana Society, August 5, 1931.

Braune A. Reinholtz, California Society, July 7, 1931.

Alvin L. Richards, Massachusetts Society, May 14, 1931.

William Loomis Richards, Massachusetts Society, July 16, 1931.


Rev. Lewis Rogers, Empire State Society; date not given.

Edward I. Seelye, Louisiana Society, April 21, 1931.

Dr. Horace Spencer, New Jersey Society, July 26, 1931.

Dr. Henry F. Speckman, Delaware Society, August 14, 1931.


Frank C. Stover, California Society, April 22, 1931.

Gov. Harry Taylor, Oregon Society; date not given.


Frederick Louis Trumbull, Connecticut Society, August 11, 1931.

George V. Ward, Maryland Society; June 24, 1931.


Burt Millicent Wesser, Connecticut Society, July 6, 1931.

Charles E. Wetherby, Indiana Society, November 15, 1931.

Albert Pawson White, Connecticut Society, March 16, 1931.


Charles E. Wilbur, Virginia Society, June 8, 1931.

James E. Worthen, Manhattan Society; date not given.

Samuel A. Young, Connecticut Society, March 2, 1931.

CUMMINGTON: Vol. XXV (July, 1931), p. 141. McGee, B. F., follow was incorrectly reported as deceased.
"WE"

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Patriotic, Historical and Educational

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

CONSIDER FOR A MOMENT

WE honor our forefathers in a practical way. They paved the way with sacrifice—we commemorate and follow on.

WE preserve for future generations the pedigrees of members back to the American Revolution.

WE have marked the graves of thousands who fought for American Independence.

WE have rescued from oblivion the graves of several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

WE promote Patriotic Education of the youth of our country.

WE were the originators of Flag Day (June 14th).

WE were the originators of Constitution Day (September 17th).

WE took an active part in the drafting of the Restrictive Immigration Bill in 1924, the support of the Cruiser Bill in 1929, the support of the Star Spangled Banner Bill (now a law) and many other activities too numerous to mention.

WE co operate and work for Americanization at all times and in every capacity.

WE co-operate and co-ordinate with the American Coalition through our National Officers and "Committee of Correspondence and Safety."

WE have established a National "S. A. R." Library of more than a thousand volumes—this without appropriation.

WE have established a place of deposit for gifts of historic value which eventually will form a basis for our Historical Museum.

WE have established a Clearing House for the collection and distribution of information which is available to every member.

WE have established a genealogical survey which is available to every member.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND WHAT HAS IT DONE FOR US?

It has provided a systematic means of co-operation with our National Government which heretofore was next to impossible.

It has cemented the fellowship of our Society and has been the means of increasing the membership by giving aid to individuals and Societies in establishing records.

It has afforded better facilities for co-ordination and co-operation by the concentration of our executive offices, as it provides the necessary element of efficiency and direct representation at all times.

It has more than proven its worth in our efforts to combat the "Enemy within our Gates" and we aim to carry on without fear or favor through the years to come in honor of our forefathers, who made this grand heritage possible for you and for me.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

WE THINK SO—JUDGE FOR YOURSELF—"Over five thousand (5,000) people—members and others—have visited our National Headquarters since it was first occupied by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution
(National Headquarters)
1227 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Please Mention the S. A. R. Magazine

S. A. R.
OFFICIAL GRAVE MARKER

Order Blank with space for necessary data (which must be supplied on the application blank). All blanks furnished by the Society must be returned to the Secretary General (caption only may be omitted). Markers may be obtained from the Chairman of the National Committee, or from the Secretary General, in whose locality the grave is located. Each marker includes engraving of name and date of Revolutionary soldier.

A committee should be formed in each State and Chapter to search for and make a record of the location of all graves existing in the State and in the Chapter. Please furnish the name and complete address of the individual on the application blank. These applications must be sent to the Secretary General without delay.

A sample top of grave with marker (without lettering) is furnished by the National Society at a cost of $2.75, 1227 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at all times.

APPLICATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL BLANKS FOR USE OF STATE SOCIETIES

for admission to membership in the

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution

are furnished by the National Society at the following current printing rates postpaid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blank Type</th>
<th>100 Blanks Imprinted</th>
<th>250 Blanksp Imprinted</th>
<th>500 Blanksp Imprinted</th>
<th>1,000 Blanksp Imprinted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application blank</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental blank</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preliminary application blanks may also be purchased at a nominal cost.

Orders for the above should be sent to the Secretary General.

1227 Sixteenth Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. A. R. YEARBOOKS

A limited number of copies obtainable—issued of 1903, 1907, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919. Fifty cents per copy, postpaid.

A few of the above in cloth at 75 cents.

Copies of the Official Bulletin (a few issues excepted) are also available to complete files.

Twenty cents each, postpaid.

Address National Headquarters, 1227 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Please Mention the S. A. R. Magazine
NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGIES

Records painstakingly searched by a person of mature years. My large fund of data may already include a key to your line. Preliminary fee $10 in advance.

MRS. M. G. THORNDIKE, 20 Frances Ave., Auburn, R. I.

Bronze Tablets

Plaques, memorial tablets, honor rolls, historic site markers, and grave markers of genuine hand-tooled cast bronze. Specializing in S. A. R. markers and George Washington's Farewell Address tablets for presentations. Please write for catalog, prices and suggestions.

THE NEWMAN MFG. CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

OFICIAL JEWELERS N. S., S. A. R.
EMBLEMS SERVICE BARS STATIONERY
Correspondence cordially invited

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES STATIONERY
Chestnut Street at Juniper
PHILADELPHIA

Official Insignia and War Service Bars

To be worn upon its ribbon

The INSIGNIA is obtained by application for permit to purchase from the officers of the State Societies or the Registrar General. Two sizes and two qualities each; prices and description appear on permit.

The BARS should be applied for directly to the Secretary General. In applying for the latter, copies of discharge papers or commissions should accompany applications. The Bars come in two qualities—silver gilt at $1.50, or solid gold at $2.65.

Recognition Buttons at 25 cents each, and Official S. A. R. ribbon for Insignia at 75 cents the yard, may also be obtained of the Secretary General. Remittances for these supplies should be made in advance.

Official Insignia

The Gorham Company
BRONZE DIVISION
Providence Rhode Island

AMERICA'S MOST PRICELESS POSSESSION
Now truly imperishable

A FULL-SIZED, fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence in enduring bronze has been made by the Gorham craftsmen. This cherished document can now be preserved in your community for all time at modest cost.

Placed in schools and colleges, it will effectively promote the spirit of true Americanism.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

The Gorham Company
B R O N Z E D I V I S I O N
Providence Rhode Island
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

TRIP DE LUXE
OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

RESERVATIONS
WILL INCLUDE
Transportation, sleeping accommodations for four nights on board the boat, all meals from Friday dinner to Tuesday breakfast inclusive, daily bus transportation to and from the S. A. R. Headquarters Tent on the celebration grounds. Every stateroom has running hot and cold water, and many have extra toilet and bath facilities.

**Schedule of Prices:**

- Room with 2 berths (no bath or toilet) ............................................. (2 persons) $45.00 per person
- Room with 2 berths (bath and toilet) ................................................... (2 persons) $50.00 per person
- Room with 1 berth (no bath or toilet) .................................................. (1 person) $60.00 per person
- Room with bed (no bath or toilet) ....................................................... (1 person) $60.00 per person
- Room with bed (bath and toilet) ......................................................... (1 person) $65.00 per person
- Room with Parlor Suite (bath and toilet) .......................................... (2 persons) $70.00 per person

Rooms occupied by one person will be charged at rate of a fare and a half. Rates for children and special group accommodations arranged by correspondence.

**COMPATRIOTS!**

October is a delightful season of the year in the Chesapeake Bay region and this trip affords an opportunity to our members and friends to not only attend this great patriotic event but to spend a weekend with their friends on the waters of this beautiful section of our country. A limited number of accommodations are still available. The trip is in charge of the Treasurer General and all reservations and communications on the question should be addressed to:

**George S. Robertson, Treasurer General S. A. R.** 514 Park Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

Please Mention the S. A. R. Magazine

---

**Board of Trustees 1931-1932**

● The General Officers and the Past Presidents General, together with one member from each State Society, constitute the Board of Trustees of the National Society. The following Trustees for the several States were elected May 20, 1931, at the Congress held at Charlotte, North Carolina, to serve until their successors are elected at the Congress to be held in 1932.

**Alabama**
- Henry B. Zeitle, Moossville.

**Arizona**
- ARKANSAS
  - Emery C. Newton, 202 West 17th St., Little Rock.

**California**
- Edwin E. Cox, City Hall, Los Angeles.

**Colorado**
- J. Wilfred Cork, 334 Colorado Bldg., Denver.

**Connecticut**
- George S. Genard, State Library, Hartford.

**Delaware**
- House Morris, 1506 Brown St., Wilmington.

**District of Columbia**
- Alice Gray, 4111 Harlan St. N.W., Washington.

**Florida**
- George D. Cross, Rm. 1708, 111 John St., New York City.

**France**
- Marquis de Chambrun, 3 Rue Taitbout, Paris.

**Georgia**
- Dr. Jasper L. Beeson, Milledgeville.

**Hawaii**
- Edwin A. Cooper, 1940 Coye Avenue, Honolulu.

**Idaho**
- Albert H. Conner, 5th Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

**Illinois**
- Matthew Mills, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

**Indiana**
- Charles A. Beek, 3500 Carroll Ave., Indianapolis.

**Iowa**
- Ross R. Mowry, Newton.

**Kansas**
- William A. Bem, Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka.

**Kentucky**
- Lewis Apperson, Mt. Sterling.

**Louisiana**
- C. Robert Churchell, Louisiana Bldg., New Orleans.

**Maine**
- C. Robert Churchell, Louisiana Bldg., New Orleans.

**Maryland**
- Walter R. Biscoe, 74 Highland St., Portland.

**Massachusetts**
- Arthur W. Forbes, 3 Clinton Place, New Bedford.

**Michigan**
- Thomas H. S. Schooley, 34 Postage Ave., H., Detroit.

**Minnesota**
- Henry L. Becher, New Ulm.

**Mississippi**
- Frederick W. Millespaugh, 41 Pullman Co., Vicksburg, Miss.

**Missouri**
- James M. Beekendorn, 820 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

**Montana**
- Dr. Edward G. Ellis, Missoula.

**Nebraska**
- Dr. Frederick A. Steff, 424 South 28th St., Lincoln.

**New Hampshire**
- Charles A. Hold, 10 Occom Ridge, Hanover.

**New Jersey**
- Thomas W. Williams, 46 West Broadway, New York City.

**New Mexico**
- George S. Campbell, Albuquerque.

**New York**
- Harold S. Hall, 320 Broadway, New York City.

**North Carolina**
- Col. E. L. Baker Davidson, Charlotte.

**North Dakota**
- Louis B. Hanna, Fargo.

**Ohio**
- Means Robinson, 331 West 9th Ave., Columbus.

**Oklahoma**
- W. W. Robertson, 402 East 15th St., Oklahoma City.

**Oregon**

**Pennsylvania**
- Thomas S. Brown, 265 N. Dithridge Street, Pittsburgh.

**Rhode Island**

**South Carolina**
- Dr. William E. Anderson, Chester.

**South Dakota**
- Roger C. Mows, Sioux Falls.

**Tennessee**
- J. Walter Allen, 404 West 11th St., New York City.

**Texas**
- R. W. Humphries, Galveston.

**Utah**
- Daniel S. Spencer, 50 Union Pacific R. R., Salt Lake City.

**Vermont**
- Arnold D. Butterfield, Burlington.

**Virginia**
- W. E. Crawford, 702 Travellers Bldg., Richmond.

**Washington**
- Arthur Hooker, 5th The Chronicle, Spokane.

**West Virginia**
- B. Bruce Bynum, Park Hills, Huntington.

**Wisconsin**
- Harry C. McPherson, 898 Elmhurst Court, Milwaukee.

**Wyoming**
- Clyde L. Titus, 817 East 19th St., Cheyenne.

(The names of General Officers will still be found on the second cover page. Past Presidents General on page 193.)