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Quarterly Bulletin, National Society Sons of the American Revolution

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STATE OFFICERS

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MESSMORE KENDALL, President General
Chairman Ex Officio

* Elected by National Trustees and Executive Committee.

** Deceased, November 6, 1936.

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● 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, 1936, at the Congress held at Portland, Me., to serve until their successors are elected at the Congress to be held in 1937:

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* Deceased, August 14, 1936

***Deceased, November 4, 1936.

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WYOMING

COL. GEORGE W. BROWER, Ft. F. E. Warren.

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

** Deceased, July 7, 1936.



Two Presidents General in Friendly Hand-Clasp. Messmore Kendall, Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. William A. Becker, Daughters of the American Revolution



The Sons of the American Revolution Magazine

**Quarterly Bulletin of the National Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution**

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National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Organized April 30, 1889. Incorporated by act of Congress, June 9, 1906

President General, Messmore Kendall, Washington's Headquarters, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Qualifications for Membership (Extract from the Constitution)

ANY MAN shall be eligible to membership in the Society who, being of the age of *eighteen* years or over and a citizen of good repute 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 Continental, 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 supplementals are made in duplicate.

* Please address all communications for The Sons of the American Revolution Magazine to Frank B. Steele, Editor, 1227 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. All Genealogical inquiries should be addressed to the Registrar General. COPY FOR JANUARY ISSUE DUE DECEMBER 1, 1936.

Volume XXXI

January, 1937

Number 3

The President General's Message

• **THE BEGINNING OF THE 48TH YEAR** of our National Society's formation finds a highly prosperous organization with State Societies in 46 States and one Society in France and one in Hawaii. During the past year each Society has contributed to the spread of the doctrine of Americanism by holding patriotic meetings, combatting subversive activities, celebrating the great patriotic days of our country, awarding prizes for good citizenship, presenting swords and medals to outstanding R.O.T.C. cadets, teaching new citizens their civic obligations, erecting tablets to mark important Revolutionary events and in many other ways carrying out the purposes and aims of the Society.

These efforts have been conducted according to the individual Society's energy or aspiration with gentle stimulation from National Headquarters. It is time that greater coordination of these activities should exist and that the Society increase the scope of its work. To be the leader of patriotic thought in America is our right and our duty. This can come about only by examples of patriotism which stamps us as alive to our country's needs and its glory. Any un-American act or expression of thought should find in our ranks an antagonist ready to combat it. If we take a *laissez faire* attitude, the enemies of our beliefs will grow bolder and as our ears become accustomed to calumny we will become tolerant of it.

We have listened to seditious talk during the past few months which is not dismissable as "heat of election" talk. Under the guise of campaigning, orators have harangued and newspapers have printed doctrines which mean the overthrow of our government by force and violence. We must not permit this to continue.

And we must be prepared to combat legislative acts which aim to weaken the American system of government. This is an individual duty of the members of our Society and must be taken seriously by them. Each member is a constituent of a legislator and it is his duty to express his opinion to that legislator of legislative acts which are not in the interest of our country. The National Society, through its Committees, will do its best, but the individual must supplement the Society's effort.

The National Society has been carrying on its activities for several years during the depression with little money. Now that our membership is showing a gratifying increase it is expected that we will be able correspondingly to perform extra activities for the good of our country.

These activities are dependent upon increased membership and increased revenues and it is important to have your help to bring this about. Remember that we are but secondarily a social organization and that primarily we have a duty to America.

Tell your candidate what we aim to do for our country and that we need him as a worker for America.

MESSMORE KENDALL, *President General.*

The 48th Annual Congress, 1937

To Be Held at Buffalo, New York, May 31-June 2, 1937

FOR excellent reasons the date of the next Annual Congress of our National Society constitutionally provided for the third week in May, has by action of the Executive Committee been deferred until May 31st, assurances of much more comfortable facilities at the Hotel Statler, which was engaged on the regular dates by another large convention, and the prospect of more agreeable weather conditions, being determining factors in the decision.

It is hoped that this change will be equally convenient for all our delegates, and that the Memorial Day holiday will offer a little extra time for the business men, making their attendance assured.

Memorial Day falling this year upon Sunday, this will be a most appropriate time for our Annual Church Service which precedes the regular sessions, which will then convene on the morning of Monday, May 31st and continue through a part of Wednesday.

A wealth of attractions of both scenic and historic nature of which Buffalo is the center, will lure our members to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this section. Niagara Falls, and the lovely river scenery both north and south, the many historical spots on the length of the Niagara frontier, stretching beyond the Falls and down to the mouth of Niagara River and lovely Lake Ontario beyond. Here is Old Fort Niagara, most important in the history both of this section and our whole country, and one of the places selected by the local committee to be visited by the Congress,

as the objective of the historical trip which is being planned.

An innovation in the usual course of social events is being worked out by the Committee on Arrangements, in substituting for the President General's Reception, usually scheduled for the first evening of the Congress, a dinner and reception at Niagara Falls, as guests of the Fort Niagara Association, after which the special and very beautiful lighting features of the cataract will be staged for our members.

The important industrial and business features of the City of Buffalo will be brought to the attention of our delegates and the local patriotic groups of the City, the D. A. R. and 1812 Societies, D. A. C. and others are co-operating in the attentions to be shown to the ladies and in furnishing automobile facilities for the convenience of the visitors. The Roycroft shops at East Aurora, about twelve miles from the city is another point of great interest which will be made available.

Specific details of all the plans being now formulated will appear in the April S. A. R. MAGAZINE which will be devoted to the preliminary plans for the Congress.

For the present, expectant delegates are urged to begin making their reservations at the Hotel Statler, which is to be Official Headquarters of the Congress, and to note list of Committees appended, the Chairmen of which may be communicated with for specific details desired before our next issue is in the mail.



The attention of our military and naval compatriots is called to the Service Bar of the S. A. R. designed for wearing on the uniform, as our civilian members wear the lapel rosette, for recognition purposes. Both the Service Bars and the Rosettes are available on receipt of 25¢ at National Headquarters.

Comments

THE VISITS and activities of President General Kendall during October and November have been somewhat fully mentioned in our State Events columns, but there have been a number of occasions which have not come specifically within these accounts, but on which Mr. Kendall's addresses have brought the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution prominently before the public. Among these should be mentioned the Armistice Day observance at West Palm Beach, Florida, when Mr. Kendall addressed an outdoor meeting held on the Public Square, under the auspices of the American Legion. Just prior to this, he participated in the Massing of the Colors ceremony in New York City, on November 5th.

Outstanding among recent occasions was the debate held in New York City on December 13th, under the auspices of the Forum Division of the Adult Education Project, W.P.A. at the Ethical Culture Society, and which was widely publicized. Other speakers were Clark M. Eichelberger, President of the League of Nations Association, and James G. MacDonald, of the *New York Times* who opened the discussion. Mr. Kendall's address on "Can America Stay Out of the Next War?" is published in this issue.

On November 5th, Mr. Kendall was one of the special guests at the dinner tendered in compliment to Francois de Tessau, President of the French Exposition of 1937, by his American friends.

Mr. Kendall's visits and addresses since those listed in our October Magazine include the reception and dinner at Summit, N. J., on October 10th as honor guest with Mrs. William A. Becker, President General of the D. A. R., described elsewhere; the Executive Committee meeting of the American Coalition in Washington, on October 16th; presiding at the S. A. R. Executive Committee meeting on October 17th, and the luncheon tendered the members at National Headquarters that day; followed by the Maryland Society dinner in Baltimore the same evening; the Illinois Society dinner in Chicago on October 19th, at which time representatives from neighboring state societies were also present, and including the Vice President General of the South Mississippi District, Ambrose Deatruck of Kansas; the visit to Minneapolis the follow-

ing day when Mr. and Mrs. Kendall were house guests of the President of Minneapolis Chapter and Mrs. Leavitt R. Barker. On this visit Mr. and Mrs. Kendall were received at the home of General Sibley on the outskirts of Minneapolis, by the State Regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Learned, Jr., and shown this interesting restoration which is maintained by the Minnesota Daughters. There followed the banquet of the Minneapolis Chapter on the evening of the 21st, after which Mr. and Mrs. Kendall went on to St. Louis where they were the guests of the Missouri Society. They returned to New York to attend the Statue of Liberty celebration and banquet. Vice President General Elmour D. Lum of North Dakota also attended the Minneapolis dinner.

On all of these many occasions President General Kendall was the guest of honor and principal speaker; his utterances have been reproduced by the press of the several cities, and in many instances there were radio addresses in addition.

The annual meeting of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies took place at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, on November 20th, and was attended by many members of our organization as one of the cooperating groups of 120 patriotic and civic societies.

At the morning session, presided over by Mr. Walter Steele, Editor of the *National Republic*, there were several splendid addresses, chiefly by Rear Admiral Belknap on the Constitution, and Dr. Sullivan of Pennsylvania who told of conspicuous activities of radical nature in the schools of Philadelphia and vicinity. A very forceful address was also given by General Hugh Reilly.

After the luncheon, at the business session, the Resolutions Committee of which our own Past President General, Judge Van Orsdel, was Chairman, presented some twenty or more resolutions covering the many subjects in which the Coalition is interested, including restrictive immigration, anti-communism, national defense, etc. These resolutions are all forwarded to the member organizations of the Coalition for their individual approval or rejection, and entire freedom in this respect is accorded each affiliated group.

Stratford Hall—A Colonial Plantation

STRATFORD HALL, built two hundred years ago by Thomas Lee, Colonial Governor of Virginia, touches every generation in American history. It is the birthplace of five patriots of the Revolution—Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence, William Lee, Arthur Lee and Thomas Ludwell Lee. It was the home of George Washington's favorite officer, Light Horse Harry Lee, and here in the year 1807 General Robert E. Lee was born.

Architecturally, Stratford Hall is a rare and important example of early XVIII century building. The brick mansion and its four out-buildings stand today unmarred by structural changes.

The restoration of a Colonial Plantation, with its industries and activities, is rapidly progressing. The estate comprises 1,100 acres

of meadow and timber land, stretching for two miles along the Potomac. The landing, where British ships brought their cargoes to Stratford, the old mill, the shops and the spring-house will be replaced. The curing of hams, spinning and weaving, and other activities of Southern Plantation life are being revived.

The gardens, restored by the Garden Club of Virginia, are fast acquiring their original aspect. The old formal garden has been faithfully reproduced with its charming box bordered walks. The brick walls have been rebuilt and the quaint kitchen garden is already replete with pungent herbs.

Major General B. F. Cheatham, U. S. Army (retired), is the Resident Superintendent of Stratford Hall.



Stratford Hall and Gardens

"Can America Stay Out of the Next War?"

An Address by President General Kendall in a Debate Before the Ethical Culture Society, New York City, December 13th, 1936

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES are formed for the purpose of perpetuating American ideals and American republican form of democratic government. They are essentially therefore for nationalism and against entangling alliances or mixing in quarrels of other nations. Our country is primarily a peace loving nation and does not wage wars of aggression or for conquest, but must be prepared to meet aggressors and to maintain our liberties.

Our venture into the world war was theoretically for the purpose of an ideal, and the great majority of people entered upon that war with enthusiasm believing that it was a crusade against war itself. If the war had brought about a lasting peace, the cost of treasure, lives and resources to us might have been justified. We find, however, exactly similar conditions existing in Europe today—plus Communism.

I venture to say our country, ideal or no ideal, would never have entered the last war, but for the economic conditions which existed. An order for a million tons of steel by a belligerent nation to a neutral trading nation is hard to resist, but if not resisted, it becomes but the first step toward an entry on the side of the debtor in a world war. We were in that war in an economic sense when the Bethlehem Steel Company accepted the first order from the Allies for munitions and our neutrality became from then on a sham.

If we are not attacked we can remain out of the war if we are prepared against any aggression on the sea or a violation of our neutrality. It took over a year after the declaration of war by the U. S. A. vs. Germany before the American Army became a serious factor in the line of battle. Germany forced an unprepared nation to enter the war against her, probably thinking she would have won by her submarine blockade before we could prepare. This miscalculation undoubtedly caused Germany the loss of the war. No nation will repeat this mistake if we are prepared.

It is idle to say we can remain in our splendid isolation with a war going on in Europe, as long as we are a trading nation and are willing to sell goods or munitions to a belligerent. The act of 1934 forbidding sale of munitions to nations indebted to us for war debts, and they nearly all are, will do more to keep peace in

Europe than any League of Nations or other pact or circumstance.

In Europe we see classes of dictatorship and of Communism which are totally foreign to our form of government vying and jockeying for control of that continent. Should these creeds come to battle, whichever succeeds will be an instant menace to our democracy. These nations are now busy stale-mating one another and we may not be in imminent danger of invasion or controversy, but this situation cannot endure indefinitely.

Should the issue of communism or dictatorship come to a head and war ensue between them alone, if we do not loan money or trade with a belligerent, and behave ourselves as a neutral and be prepared to enforce that neutrality, we will probably be safe from participation in a war confined to these political creeds. What the future might hold for us will depend largely upon the aggressiveness of the victor and the formidable front we can present to discourage him.

Let us not deceive ourselves that as a wealthy nation of great resources we can remain immune to the envious eyes of a victorious but famished nation or series of nations who have won a war for a political creed foreign to ours.

Those I call patriots, who love our country, its institutions, its opportunities for the individual and its form of government, do not believe in "peace at any price." They believe that if at any time in the future our form of democratic government should be in danger or challenged we must be ready to defend it at all costs. It is conceivable that we might have to join other democracies in an inevitable struggle for liberty.

Any sacrifice which we would be called upon to make in defense of our liberties would be well made. It is unthinkable that America may give up the guaranties to every citizen under the Bill of Rights in exchange for any Communistic or dictatorial form of government which has no freedom of speech or freedom of worship or freedom of movement, no right to own property, to live where one pleases, and where one is subject to the dictation of an individual and laws do not count; where individual whim prevails, where one is a cog in a

machine, where one cannot follow any occupation he chooses.

The world progressed with our form of democracy and there has been no improvement on it since. So we must be vigilant to preserve it. We cannot afford to be indifferent or unprepared if it is menaced.

There is a great deal being said about a solution of the tense situation in Europe being relieved by lowering of tariff barriers and immigration restrictions by all nations. This may be true so far as European nations are concerned, and may possibly be here so far as tariffs are concerned. But as to immigration restrictions to America it might be suicidal. Lowering of all immigration barriers would not affect European countries for there is not now enough land or opportunity to go around in Europe to entice immigrants from one European country to another European country. The immigrants would therefore descend upon our shores, bringing ideas of government contrary to the form of democratic government under which we live.

Our safety lies in a nationalistic spirit. As near a homogeneity as our diversified population will permit without modification of the original form of our Constitutional government beyond that necessary to take care of our changing complex civilization.

By nationalistic spirit I mean a belief in our land, our institutions, our form of government and turning a deaf ear to all internationalistic ideas and entanglements. Arguments I have heard against this thought come from those who are either alien to our land or opposed to the continuation of present American institutions or laws.

The national spirit is in danger so long as large blocs of our population are of dual allegiance. With hyphenated Americans urging alliance with their original country, we are ever in danger of the propaganda and activities of the foes of our own household dragging us into a war of which we are as a nation normally unconcerned. The hyphenated German-Americans in the past war acted as a solid bloc to influence American sentiment in favor of Germany and with over eight million German-Americans in the country they were able to exert a powerful influence to delay our entry into the war and our preparedness for it. Under other conditions and influence such as that could be well exerted to bring us into a European war.

In 1921-1922 Irish-Americans nearly had us embroiled with England. They got resolutions

of sympathy with the Sinn Fein through Congress; they got resolutions of actual recognition through state conventions and legislatures, and only the greatest effort prevented them from getting resolutions for recognition through Congress and into the National party platforms. If a resolution of recognition had been passed through Congress, it would have been a declaration of war against England, with consequences too dreadful to discuss.

General Pershing once declared "we have no quarrel with Americans of foreign birth or stock who cling to the music, the folk lore and the better traditions of the old land. But we do object to the foreign born citizen who attempts to decide American questions for a foreign reason."

Other hyphenated or racial groups have nearly embroiled us in European politics in matters which are none of our business. What business is it of our government to interfere in quarrels or internal factions of other governments? Yet we have seen Fascists and anti-Fascists insisting upon our government taking sides for or against Mussolini, and groups have urged their special alien views upon our government in the consideration of the League of Nations, the World Court, war debts, immigration, all without consideration of the benefit or detriment to our country as a whole.

Our government is petitioned to boycott Germany for its treatment of the Jews and even go to war about it. We are urged to bring Mexico to its knees for its ill-treatment of the Catholics. If these meddlings in the affairs of foreign nations persist in peace times, how can we escape becoming embroiled in a general war when alien passions are fanned and blocs of citizens will be actively engaged in trying to identify our nation on the side of their paternity or heredity regardless of its effect upon our national welfare. These blocs will not allow us to be isolated if they can prevent it. To steer our nation's course of neutrality in a world war will task the talents of government. To resist the pressure of selfish political groups who will strive to embroil us on one side or the other and to remain firm for America first, last, and all the time, will require a super-American.

The members of patriotic societies whose forebears established this government, and have brought it to this state, stand for readiness to defend our land, its form of government and its freedom whenever attacked or menaced. They urge the cooperation of the newer Americans to the maintenance of the

America they found *here*; and while they join with all right thinking people in a deep desire for peace, we acknowledge that occasions may arise when peace is impossible; that we must recognize our obligation to defend our land not

only from invasion but whenever the liberties guaranteed by our democracy are threatened; and we believe with Washington that "to be prepared for war is the most effectual means to promote peace."

Fort Abercrombie

MANY facts of historic interest are associated with this old fort, which was the first military post to be built in North Dakota. Through it passed the vanguard of civilization on its westward trek. It guarded the settlers of Dakota and the frontier of Minnesota during the periodical uprisings of the Indians, especially during the terrible massacre of 1862. It was authorized by act of Congress in 1857 and built in 1858 on the banks of the Red River, in Richland County, about fifteen miles north of the present town of Wahpeton.

On August 23, 1862, an Indian massacre began at Breckenridge, a few miles south of the fort, in which many were killed; the mail bags had been plundered and contents strewn over the prairie. A week later, an attack was made on Fort Abercrombie by an army of about 1,500 savages, determined to capture the fort and carry off the stores. The siege lasted seven weeks and was marked by many thrilling conflicts between the Indians and inmates of the fort. The attack was a continuation of earlier hostilities in southern Minnesota and an attempt to capture a large wagon train and cattle to be used in effecting a frontier settlement with the more friendly disposed Chippewa Indians.

The people of the nearby settlements heeded the warning messages and concentrated at Fort Abercrombie for protection and defense. It was found after they had thus assembled that there was a dearth of fire-arms and no reserve at the fort to supply this need. They busied themselves, however, in building additional fortifications, using their supplies of food, barrels of pork, corn beef, flour and cord wood for the purpose. Messages were sent to St. Paul and elsewhere requesting assistance, but the war in the south made it most difficult at this time to recruit men and supplies.

There were many attacks and skirmishes, and constant harrying by the Sioux in efforts to drive off the settlers' cattle, and much was lost in this way, as the defenders could not leave the fort to save their cattle, for the

danger to their own lives. These numerous attacks and the virtual siege continued without relief until late in September when reinforcements from Minnesota numbering about 2,000 came to relieve the imprisoned and to strengthen the fort. On the return of part of this force to St. Paul, many of the women and children were transported to safer points.

Owing to the war between the states, raging in the south, there were a great many changes in command at Fort Abercrombie, but it was garrisoned as effectively as circumstances permitted, and was in continuous operation until 1877 when troops were withdrawn. When it became known that the fort was to be abandoned and the buildings sold, a meeting of the settlers of the section was held and a petition made to the Government to open up the reserve for settlement rather than to allow its being sold to speculators. The plea was successfully negotiated by the settlers' agent, Mr. Hazlehurst, and the Congressional act opening the military reserve for settlement was passed in 1879.

An outstanding event that had a distinct bearing on the settlement of the Territory of North Dakota was the peace treaty made at the fort in August 1870, with the unfriendly Sioux and the Chippewa Tribes. The leader in this was Father Genin, Catholic missionary, who called a council of the two tribes and nine hundred picked Sioux and Chippewas responded, and following a three-day conference the treaty was signed in Fort Abercrombie. This terminated hostilities between the Indian tribes and the settlers, and no further outbreaks occurred. From that time peaceful progress centered around the fort.

The old fort fostered the first public school in the Red River Valley and was the nucleus of the first substantial growth and development of this northwest country.

From Fort Abercrombie the first and second expeditions to the newly discovered gold fields in Montana and Nevada started. Both expeditions were sponsored by Congress and under instructions of Edwin Stanton, then Secretary

of War, and were under command of Captain James Fisk, one of the most enterprising and picturesque figures produced through frontier life.

When the new fort was built in 1861, it was not only the center of defense of the frontier but also the scene of much social life on rather a grand scale. Beautifully dressed women, who in many instances sent to St. Paul for their gowns to be made especially for them, and well groomed men, dancing to the strains of good music, make for rather an unusual picture of frontier life in the early sixties! These happy social events were red letter days in the hard frontier life, and lived long in the memories of the participants.

The military cemetery near the fort was the first resting place of the many who gave their lives in the service of their country. However, some time after the abandonment of the fort these bodies were reverently removed to Fort Lincoln on the Missouri slope.

A part of this place has been preserved as a historical site by the State in cooperation with the Old Settlers Association of Richland County, six acres of the original Military Reservation having been purchased and laid out as a State Park, with suitable planting. A pavilion, arbor, and a log cabin museum for relics has been provided in which many interesting items are being accumulated.

Through the personal efforts of our Vice

President General, Elmour D. Lum, former Vice President General and Governor of North Dakota, Louis B. Hanna, Dr. John D. Carr, President Chaffee of the North Dakota Society, and other compatriots, the effort is now being made to restore the old Fort itself, within the confines of this State Park. The State Historical Society is also actively interesting itself in this project, and the work is actually in progress, beginning with a necessary dam construction. Minnesota S. A. R. and D. A. R. officers and historians are also actively interested in the project, as well as Masonic bodies, and in fact the most wholehearted support is being given the movement. So few are the really old spots of historic value in this great northwest territory, that it is an opportunity to preserve a landmark of such major significance, and the people of this section are quick to respond to the appeal which was first voiced by compatriot Lum, and by him given state-wide publicity in the *Richland County Farmer Globe*, of which he is editor and proprietor.

So, as the tourist of today glides swiftly through this historic ground, he may in imagination contrast his swiftly moving auto with the creak, creak of the oxcart which carried our brave early pioneers, which, together with the war whoop and the screams of shells are heard no more. In their place is the peal of the church and the school bell, the song of the reaper, or the whistle of the locomotive.

TEMPLE HILL

In conjunction with Compatriot Rev. A. Elwood Corning, President of the National Temple Hill Association, your President General has discussed the advisability of our Society cooperating with the National Temple Hill Association to make a national shrine of the spot near Newburgh where Washington delivered his famous anti-military dictatorship speech in 1783.

This spot should properly be one of the most cherished and venerated places in the hearts of Americans, as our form of government would never have been framed had the officers of the victorious Army there encamped carried out their original plan of a dictatorship.

Iroquois Indians Loyal to the Flag

Rochester Chapter Joins the Iroquois Indians in Flag Salute by Frank Chapman Sherman, Secretary, Rochester Chapter

ROCHESTER CHAPTER, on September 26, 1936, was an active participant in the celebration of American Indian Day, originated by one of its members. This member enjoys the honor of being the newly elected president of Rochester Chapter, Arthur C. Parker, Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, and a descendant of a famous line of Seneca Chiefs, among whom was Gen. Ely S. Parker, General Grant's Military Secretary.

It was through the Rochester Indian Neighborhood Society that the celebration was brought to the attention of Frank C. Sherman, Secretary-Registrar of Rochester Chapter. Secretary Sherman immediately enlisted President Henry Lampert, Past President Howard V. Palmer, A. Emerson Babcock, Florus R. Baxter, Charles Quinn and Arthur C. Parker.

At the proper moment this group brought forth the Chapter flag. An audience of some one thousand two hundred citizens, including 200 Indians, then renewed the pledge of allegiance in as heart-stirring a ceremony as was ever witnessed. President Henry D. Sutton of the Indians, through the microphone that sent his voice throughout the great park, proclaimed the unswerving allegiance of the Iroquois to the United States and pledged their support in every effort to protect the country and the constitution. If for any reason any person in the audience had ever thought the Indians resentful or apathetic this thought was dispelled emphatically. "We are Americans, the first Americans," said President Sutton, "and we have ever been the first to volunteer our services in defense of the flag of our country. Under it we live and for it we will die."

Among the Indians in the audience were teachers, business men, industrial workers, clerks, merchants, craft workers and farmers. President Sutton is a linotype compositor. Although all are educated men and women who mingle freely in the work and social life of the community, many donned the costumes of their ancestors to engage in the picturesque thanksgiving ceremonies of a century or two ago.

There was an invocation to the six directions performed with a peace pipe, a ceremonial recognition of the four elements followed by

lighting the incense fire, the passing of the four life-giving foods—water, fruits, corn and flesh. This latter ceremony was carried out by four young women of singular beauty and attractiveness. A group of reservation Indians performed the thanksgiving dance.

A principal address was made by Dr. Arthur C. Parker who spoke of the progress the New York Indians had made, their loyalty to the country and the place which they now occupied in American life. Major Lampert addressed the throng in appreciation for the patriotism of the Indians in all wars since the Revolution, mentioning the services of some tribes in the Revolutionary army.

A feature of the occasion was an address by Mayor Charles Stanton, who had been taken into the Seneca tribe and who had been given a name. The U. S. Indian Agent, William K. Harrison, spoke upon the problems of Federal administration of Indian affairs.

At a similar event, held in Chicago at the same time, Dr. Parker was recognized as the founder of American Indian Day, having discussed it as early as 1910 and secured its adoption at Haskell Institute by the Society of American Indians in 1915. The Indian Council Fire at Chicago then announced that a committee of two college presidents, two scientists, two authors, two presidents of women's federations and the Indian Committee had unanimously awarded the 1936 Indian Achievement Medal to Dr. Parker as a distinguished descendant of the Iroquois. President Sutton announced this award at his gathering.

The occasion was largely engineered by Rochester Chapter Sons of the American Revolution under the leadership of its Secretary-Registrar, long a friend of the Indians and Secretary of their state association. Through cooperation of the County Park Commission the Indians and their friends were allotted one of the most picturesque spots in Ellison Park, a place of scenic beauty donated to Monroe County by Frank T. Ellison, member of Rochester Chapter. For more than two hundred and fifty years this spot had been associated with historical events, being the place where Robert LaSalle landed when in 1677 he made his journey into the Seneca country. Here, too, came the Marquis Denonville in 1687

seeking to conquer the land of these people for the French. It is fitting, therefore, that the Iroquois, friends of the English colonists, and the descendants of those colonists should have met in friendly ceremony here together.

A brief outline of the lineage of Dr. Parker seems appropriate in this connection:

The family history of Arthur Caswell Parker epitomizes the history of America, for his forbears have had a strangely active part in its great episodes. At the time of the American Revolution a Seneca Indian family of three sons brought to their mother and father a captive named Parker, said to have been an American lieutenant. This family was known as "the Kings," since the father, Old King, named his sons with this surname. Old King, himself, was a friend of the Congregationalist missionary, Samuel Kirkland, having saved his life. When the war was over the captive, who had received adoption in the King family on the Allegany river, gave his own name to the three brothers whom he had learned to like, saying that the name "King" would be unpopular for ex-Tories who hoped to live among successful patriots. Thereafter the three brothers accepted the names of Henry, Samuel and William. Subsequently William Parker volunteered as a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1854 became a pensioner. His four sons and daughter received good educations, and Ely, the eldest, famed as the Secretary of General Grant, took an engineering course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Nicholson, the second son, also a civil engineer, became Secretary of the Seneca National. He married Martha Hoyt, and established a fine country home within the Seneca's domain, and created a new era in the history of this nation. He built a school on his farm and hired a Boston



Arthur Caswell Parker

teacher, Miss Caswell, to instruct his and the neighborhood children. His second son was Frederick Ely, who married Geneva Griswold, of English and Scottish ancestry. Arthur Caswell Parker is their son. Mrs. Parker was Anna Cooke, both of whose parents are of Revolutionary stock, and her father a non-commissioned officer in the Civil War, 113th N. Y. Infantry.

Upon being misquoted in a recent press article, President General Kendall writes:

"I have received a letter from a compatriot in New Jersey, admonishing me for an alleged endorsement of the arrest of Earl Browder in Terre Haute. A statement *did* appear in a newspaper that I endorsed the arrest, but I made no such statement. I do, however, believe that treasonable utterances against our Government should be dealt with by law."

"I am heartily opposed to the principles and beliefs of Communism or of any other form of government which destroys the individual's freedom . . . Free speech and freedom of the press are two of our most treasured rights, but as any other right, they only exist to the point where they come in conflict with the right of another citizen."

Pacifist Panaceas*

By Ralph W. Lang, Infantry

WHETHER the search for a permanent peace has been as fruitless as it appears to be, when one tries logically to analyze the bare recitals or the post-war stories of the innumerable panaceas put forth by the ever-busy pacifists, cannot actually be determined prior to another supreme test like the World War. Here, all the theories of peace crumbled to dust, as they have since time began, only to rise again on the lips of new peace doctors. These men are even greater orators than their predecessors; they are like the Sirens of the Odyssey, swaying the people, bringing them closer to their ruination by preaching for the reduction of the military forces and the expenses thereof. It is possible that in some subtle, inestimable way, these theories are moulding a new will to peace. But the efforts themselves have not fulfilled the expectations of those who anticipated that the demons of war would be exorcised by benevolent intentions, world conferences, and all the other "methods" of attaining peace that one reads about in the newspapers everyday. "Peace, peace," has been cried from the housetops, from the chancelleries, from the conference rooms—echoing the dying gasps of the thousands that died in the World War—and after eighteen years, there is no peace. Treaties have been drawn up, multiplied, and amended as fast as they have been plowed under. The governments of the world have entered into scores of pacts, conventions, protocols, and covenants—to outlaw war, to reduce armaments, to settle disputes, to respect frontiers, to guarantee independence and integrity, to ensure neutrality, to come to one another's assistance against attacks, to renounce aggression, to tie down the dogs of war by a thousand chains. But the chains are of paper, and from under the seemingly crushing weight of documents issue the ominous growlings as disturbing to the peace seekers as the muffled thunder of the decade before the great conflagration of 1914. War is unthinkable, argue the pacifists, for it would be the suicide of civilization. But, after centuries of war,

civilization still breathes lustily. War is impossible, argue the jurists, for it has been outlawed. But law is feeble indeed, when it is supported neither by public opinion nor force.

That peace in the abstract is more preferable to war in the abstract has probably been the general conviction of mankind since the dawn of civilization—and this in spite of the fact that each particular war seemed to its participants to be preferable to peace. This paradox helps to explain much of the futility of the "peace movement." The movement itself deserves examination for it has, directly or indirectly, produced the various panaceas for war. It is usually assumed that the future of peace depends on the success of these or other panaceas still to be devised. This assumption is questionable, but the questioning may be deferred until the movements which produced them are reviewed.

It may be said that the modern peace movement dates back to the peace societies following the Napoleonic wars. Three such societies existed in the United States by 1815. Religious leaders, particularly Quakers, played a prominent role in the early movement. War was held to be incompatible with Christianity and non-resistance was advocated as the remedy. Propagandist journals permeated the whole of America and Europe. A New Hampshire captain, William Ladd, served to bring together the British and American societies during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The emphasis was placed not only on the virtues of peace and the vices of war, but the American branch, from the beginning, was promulgating the arbitration of all disputes and a congress of world powers to aid and enforce arbitration. The movement was essentially religious and moral, despite the valuable aid received from the freetraders and the pamphleteers. In this phase there was a series of peace congresses beginning in London and dying out in Edinburgh. About the middle of the century, the peace movement fell on sorry days, occasioned by the mid-century wars in Europe and the great American Civil War.⁴

The second phase of the modern peace movement may be said to have begun about 1867, when the Ligue de la Paix was founded. Then, like weeds, new societies grew up and old ones were revived. New strength was being derived from the socialist and humanitarian elements, and the whole movement became, definitely, less ecclesiastical. Disarmament and a plan for a United States of Europe supplemented the moral exhortations

and congresses of nations that had dominated the preceding phase. The Franco-Prussian war multiplied the number of peace organizations, and the demand for the arbitration of international disputes were pressed with more vigor than at any other time in history. As a result, international congresses, once more, began to function and the movement became firmly established and world-wide in its scope. In 1889, the Interparliamentary Union was established and began to hold its meetings annually, trying to further the cause of peace throughout the civilized world. The spirit of this movement is well represented by the words of W. E. Darby at the "Universal Peace Congress," held in Chicago in 1893: "Our work is to provide principles, not policies, for the governments, taking care, of course, to show the bearing of our principles on these policies. The presentation of right principles will, if it be judicious, appeal to the reason and conscience of rulers and will be effective even where it may seem to be unheeded. The attempt to furnish policies will surely be resented as an interference with the prerogative of government and expose us to the charge of arrogant meddlesomeness."⁶

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the movement was greatly strengthened with the enlistment and willing cooperation of the church, while the invitation of the Tsar to the world powers to a disarmament conference was a great cause for enthusiasm in pacifistic circles, the innocuous disarmament agreements of the Hague were a great disappointment. However, this was compensated, in no small measure, by the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Thus, much had been achieved up to 1914, but not enough. That much was too little to exercise any appreciable influence on the foreign policies of the powers. When those policies precipitated the War, the peace movement was shattered, disintegrated, or suppressed, and all of them passed into the great darkness.⁶

The post-war resurrection of the movement was due to the appalling character of the European conflagration and to the fact that the Allied powers were committed, by the end of the War, to the reorganization of world politics to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe. The League of Nations and the World Court were the fruits of this determination, and, once more, security, disarmament, were revived. "International organization" became the watchword of the new peace movement.

The remedies, the pacifistic panaceas, are too numerous to be reviewed here in their entirety for they range all the way from conscientious objection, non-resistance, and the general strike to the creation of an international federation and the super-state. Only those which are of contemporary political significance and have a direct bearing on national policies need be dealt with. These comprise: 1) disarmament, 2) arbitration and other forms of pacific settlement, 3) security pacts, 4) the "Outlawry of War," and, 5) international government.

The peace advocates who urge disarmament, as the ultimate solution of the war problem, usually argue that armament, and particularly competitive armament, is the primary cause of war. They emphasize the enormous financial cost and the great "economic waste" of armaments. They point out that the world spends annually for the maintenance of its armed forces and the construction of the instruments of war over four billion dollars; that these costs rose during the period between 1925 and 1930—the period that saw the birth of the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, innumerable arbitration treaties, and the strengthening of the League of Nations! These pacifists point to the large role that the armament rivalry between the powers played in the promotion of the international fears and suspicions that made 1914 possible. They fear that history will soon repeat itself, as it has done from time immemorial. They argue that by the international limitation of armaments, one of the major causes of international conflict will be eliminated; that war will become thereby less possible, therefore less probable. Their final goal is the complete effacement of the word "armament" from the face of the earth and everything the word now describes. When that is achieved, they say, the peace breakers will have no weapons to fight with and, therefore, will not have the means at their disposal with which to fight.³

This line of logic requires a careful and critical examination because of its wide-spread prevalence among the peoples and governments of the world. In its simplest form, it is based on a fundamental fallacy which renders the entire sequence of reasoning invalid. I believe that one might say with a great deal more accuracy that the obverse is true—wars cause armaments. Wars arise out of the irreconcilable interest and policy conflicts between the various sovereignties of the world. The fighting potential is the ultimate test of

* REFERENCES:

- ¹ N. Angell, *The Great Illusion*.
- ² J. Johnsen, *National Defense*.
- ³ F. Kellor, *Security Against War*.
- ⁴ W. Ladd, *An Essay on a Congress of Nations*.
- ⁵ C. Morrison, *The Outlawry of War*.
- ⁶ A. Beales, *The History of Peace*.

the power of the state, either in war or peace. States, therefore, possess armaments because they are the test of power and because combats between states for power are fought with armaments. If, by some miracle, all the armed forces of the world were swallowed up by the earth today, there would be no effective change in the policies of the powers and they would continue to wage their combats for power with brickbats and rowboats until the scientist and the engineer could produce armaments once more.¹

Almost equally barren of constructive results are the proposals for the arbitration, conciliation, adjudication, and other methods for the pacific settlement of international arguments. I would not be one to disparage these efforts because, someday, they might be able to convince the world of the futility of war and really end war by the promulgation of some really new plan that would be actually workable. But to assume that their further elaboration, without a change in the existing attitudes and values, would prevent war is to overlook the obvious fact that those conflicts that bring on wars are, by their very nature, non-justiceable. They have already settled many disputes, but none of these arguments were of the type that the states would be willing to go to war to uphold. However, just because pacific means of settlement are available, there is no guarantee that there will be no war. The fairly recent wars between China and Japan, Bolivia and Paraguay, and Italy and Ethiopia, in all of which the modern means of pacific settlement were available to the litigants, are striking examples of this. Dueling between individuals did not disappear with the establishment of the courts of law. But, it did disappear, almost entirely, when personal honor was no longer envisaged in terms which required bloodshed for its vindication. The attitudes and values clung to by the modern state and its inhabitants must be drastically changed before such a panacea will work. Thus, the present procedures of the pacific settlement of disputes are neither alternatives of war, nor will they diminish perceptibly the causes that are really at the bottom of every war.

The proposals for security pacts, general defensive alliances, and international collaboration to suppress the peace breakers have been discussed to great lengths by the post-war pacifists and diplomats. It may be said to be somewhat singular that the very arrangements which played such important roles in

the cause of past wars should now be urged as a means of peace. However, argue the pacifists, the past alliances were not effective because they were between individual states and directed against particular states. If a world-wide alliance could be formed, whereby all of the states of the world would agree to oppose by force any state or group of states breaking the peace, they argue, war would become impossible since no state or small group could withstand the onslaught of the rest of the states.³

This proposition again overlooks the role of alliances in the relationships of power. All alliances with any vitality and durability—past, present, or future—are based on a set of common interests or fears shared by the allies vis-a-vis potential common enemies. An alliance, not based on such interests, is necessarily weak, a scrap of paper, a meaningless gesture. Even if such an alliance were possible, such pressure would be more likely to have the opposite effect if the peace breaker were one of the large powers, since every one of them has great sources of supply and would be fighting with his back to the wall with everything to gain and nothing to lose. Here is the fatal flaw in the whole theory of sanctions, security pacts, and international police forces.¹

The outlawry of war is even a more naive and irrelevant proposition if it is evaluated in the terms of realities. It is based on the assumption that war can be outlawed by international agreements whereby the signatories agree not to resort to war. But, such agreements are far from being modern and are of the greatest antiquity. It has been only in the more recent period that the more realistic diplomats left out of the treaties the promise never to resort to war and to be good neighbors forever. I have been unable to find a single instance in history where a powerful nation has refrained from going to war because of such an agreement—they always say that the treaty and promise were broken by the other state and, therefore, it is non-esse. Such clauses were revived again in the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 only to be broken by Japan with immunity. The proponents of this cause say that when war is outlawed, the states will be willing to disarm because there is no cause for arms; security will be assured because no state can attack another without violating its solemn obligations; and, finally, pacific settlement will be made of all differences.⁵

The engaging simplicity of this logic ac-

counts for its wide acceptance and suggests its inadequacy. It postulates written engagements which will be drawn up by diplomats skilled in the art of using language to conceal meaning and adept in the science of reservation and interpretation, designed to allow a gate by which the peace breaking state may escape from the apparent effect of the engagement without destroying the solemn appearance of their sacred covenants. When the large powers find themselves jeopardized by such contracts, they will not be long in finding a way out or in tossing them to the wind as mere scraps of paper. There has not been a war of recent date that has not been declared to be "defensive" by both participants. "This scheme is vitiated by the fallacy which I think permeates most peace plans—the tacit assumption that the conflict which is to be stopped or prevented is a conflict between two small states. The moment two powers are involved . . . others tend . . . to be drawn into it . . . and the world organization's power to issue orders is obviously divided and nullified."⁵

Finally, there remains to be considered the proposals for international government. This is perhaps the least naive of all but, like the rest, it is of great antiquity. Ever since the dawn of history, it has been said that there can be no permanent peace until all of the states of the world are reduced to a political unit. But, apart from the Holy Alliance, the "Concert of Europe," and the present League of Nations, all efforts have failed dismally and these three have not been, by any manner or means, great successes. The latter is the only one in existence today and recent years have shown that it is not of the type that is dreamed of, since it lacks the power to enforce its demands. If it had the power, the contemporary conflicts would have been reduced to the status of revolutions and civil wars and might have been ended with the celerity with which the well-organized modern state puts down such occurrences. What is required is that the states of the world envisage their power interests in the terms of world unity. To gain such a viewpoint, there must be a drastic change in the attitudes and values of the state and its inhabitants.³

The criticism of this plan divides itself into two parts. First: machinery has been emphasized to the exclusion of attitudes and values. No government, national or international, can function without machinery, but the machinery is worthless if there is no will

to make it function. Second: the advocates of international government have failed to apply themselves to the problems upon which there is, as yet, fundamental disagreement among the states. Good intention, pious aspirations, and soothing platitudes will not attain this end.

I have not, at any time, meant to cast aspersions on honest pacifists, for a permanent peace is the hope of every sane man, woman, and child. At least, it is the hope of those who are in a position to know the facts of history and the terrible costs exacted by Mars. I do not pretend to be a militarist but I do believe that the facts of life cannot be disregarded nor replaced by dreams. "Until the nations of the world realize that there is no material advantage to be gained from war, there can be no permanent peace."¹ While this illusion pervades the minds of those who are in power, we must regard war as within the bounds of practical politics. "On this ground alone, I deem that we or any other nation are justified in taking means of self-defense to prevent such aggression. . . . So long as current political philosophy in Europe (and the rest of the world as well) remains what it is, I would not urge the reduction of our war budget by a single sovereign or a single dollar."¹

It is a well-known fact both among the people of our own and of other nations, that the military defenses of the United States are sorely inadequate. And, yet, there are those who believe that our military forces should be further reduced. This I believe is without reason. And, further, I believe that our military forces should be increased (I include in "military forces" the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps). My reasons have been alluded to earlier and boil down to the fact that wars are not yet impossible, not improbable; and security, in view of the present-day world unrest, is all-important.²

Wars are not only likely to recur in the future, but they probably will, if history is any guide to future events. There has never been an extended period in history that has been without armed conflict. Due to the economic interrelationships prevalent, a war between any two major powers will again involve most of the world.¹

"The time to prepare for eventualities is the present, not on the occurrence of those eventualities."² The security of the United States and its foreign possessions is the tantamount consideration of every person in the

country. With that security, business will become more confident and will expand to new and unexplored fields. Such security is to be reached by the gradual expansion of our forces until we have, not necessarily forces equal to those of any other nation, but forces thoroughly adequate to defend the United States against any foreign invader regardless of the direction from which he comes. By such expansion, there will not be the great and almost unbearable increase in taxation in times of national necessity. Nor will there be the horrible sacrifice during the early stages of the necessity, as there has been in the past when almost untrained troops were sent to the front lines to become, literally, cannon-fodder, due to their lack of training and the inexperience of the officers in command.

It is argued that the money expended by the United States on military forces is at present higher than that of any other nation, and that expansion will only serve to increase

this cost. It must be admitted that the costs, at present, are the highest (League of Nations—Armaments Year Book—1932); but these can and should be reduced. This reduction might be brought about in one or all of several ways: government manufacture of war materials, the abolition of war profits, and the employment of strict business policies with the consequent elimination of graft and red-tape. An expansion of the reserves, with drastic economy measures, probably would not increase our present costs and would give us the requisite security.

The appropriations can be stopped at any time when they become excessive or when a plan for international, permanent peace is finally reached. Meanwhile, we would be prepared for any consequence of the failure of international understanding.² Until there is a change in the attitudes and the values of the states of the world, there can be no assurance of a permanent peace.

Rulef C. Schanck

WE CANNOT go to press in this issue without a brief tribute to our greatly lamented and beloved Compatriot, Rulef C. Schanck, who passed to the higher life on November 6, last, and who for so long has been not only beloved friend to hosts of the members of this Society but a wise and far-seeing, and very kindly adviser and helpful member of the National Executive Committee whose counsels have rarely been amiss throughout his years of service.

Mr. Schanck had been in failing health for over a year, and since the death of Mrs. Schanck had suffered two serious attacks of pneumonia, with other complications, from which his recovery seemed almost miraculous to his friends. However, these attacks had naturally undermined his resistance, and growing weakness, coupled with his great loneliness and sorrowing heart, finally overcame him.

Since 1923 Mr. Schanck interested himself

actively in the affairs of the National Society, and his own State Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1925 became a member of the National Executive Committee, and so continued with the exception of one year, until his death. He never sought and several times refused National office, but preferred to remain in the background, but his advice and services were sought from all sides, and never did he fail. He attended the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Washington, October 17th last, and seemed fairly well at that time. His interest in the Society was paramount to everything else, and indeed, since the loss of his beloved wife, nearly two years ago, this interest seemed to be the one sustaining thing for which he lived.

His loss is one which cannot be expressed in words, nor be measured, but his memory will endure among the hosts who loved and admired him.

Morituri Salutamur

IT IS passing strange that Americans are not sufficiently chary of their rights and privileges to defend and protect them against those who would take them away. With the greatest civilization in the World and with the most sacred heritage of any people in this country, why is it that Americans are standing idly by and are permitting the emissaries of Europe's beaten and downtrodden millions to undermine and supplant our government and institutions?

"It Can't Happen Here" was thought to be an imaginative vehicle to throw a scare into our people but, as things are working out, Sinclair Lewis was more of a prophet than he was given credit for being. Only, instead of the fascist state that he depicted as being the menace, we are being prepared for a mongrel combination of Russia, Germany and Italy. The warning given in that book and play must be taken literally and must be acted upon forthwith if we are going to prevent even a part of the transposition that is well under way. The world now knows that the Russian rulers and upper classes blinded themselves to the possibility of an overthrow of their power, that Hitler was, for years, a discredited rabble-rouser with little or no following and that Mussolini was an unknown writer and editor who suddenly became inspired with the thought of saving Italy from Bolshevism, only to give it as ruthless a form of government as has been imposed upon the Russians.

Now is the time for Americans to strike, before it is too late and before we are so impeded by regulations and censorship to make independent action impossible. If we fail to move now it may be too late. The problem is one of mass education. The S. A. R. and kindred organizations must be banded together in the common cause of preserving our liberties. The time is at hand when pussy-footing with fate has got to cease, we have been too lax and dilatory, we have got to either fish or cut bait, we are either Americans or

anti-Americans; we are either going to lead the attack against the foreigners who are seeking to destroy us or we must drop back into the mass—just so many sheep being led to the slaughter.

The Americanization Committee is a most logical spearhead for this leadership. To that end it is publishing a booklet setting forth certain things that can be done by any or all units of our Society to advance the cause of America and it hopes that the opportunities therein mentioned will not be overlooked. But above and beyond these things, there is a larger and more important field and this is the actual organization of a concerted, nationwide movement to combat the untoward things that are taking place all around us without let or hindrance. A movement that will be powerful enough to make itself heard and respected all over the land. The particular theme of this organization must be to get the real story of what is certainly in store for them before the mass of our people who are being lured by the Siren call of a deceitful regimen to an awakening that will be far from the Elysium that has been portrayed to them.

I am going to be brutally frank in suggesting that if the wealthy men and interests in this country desire to salvage a maximum of what they now have out of the debacle that is sure to come, if it is not headed off now, they can do no less than set up a foundation of sufficient size to permit the formation of an organization under theegis of our responsible patriotic societies, to prosecute this campaign against the radical activities that are spreading all over our country. Millions set aside to promote science, sociology and even radicalism,—but Americanism is left at the post.

The Americanization Committee believes that our Society has a duty to perform, it has given concrete suggestions for active cooperation, and it hopes that our America will not have cause for disappointment at the results obtained.

HARRY FRANK BREWER, *Chairman.*

Americanization Committee.

An illustrated historical calendar with colored reproductions of famous scenes and paintings with descriptive text and addenda of historical facts may be had on request at National Headquarters. Please remit 30 cents to cover cost and handling.

A Word About Dues

AS THE year turns, we are prompted to call attention to a feature of the annual per capita payment of dues to the National Society which has been borne in upon the mind of your Secretary-Registrar General in connection with the Annual Reports from State Societies due in April. It is a situation which should be remedied if possible.

The specific point is the case of newly acquired members, coming into the Society late in its fiscal year, and for whose dues the respective state societies are liable on the following April 1st for the year *in advance*, and in many cases *very soon after* their admission.

In such cases, the state societies should arrange to collect the advance annual dues from these incoming members, or else, to apply the first dues they pay to the advance dues for the *forthcoming* fiscal year of the National Society.

It has been a shock to your Registrar General to find, in a number of cases, that a member who had very recently been admitted, was placed upon the list of dropped members on the annual report from his state secretary! One case immediately in mind is that of a new applicant, whose name appeared upon the dropped list of the April Report, but *had not yet been published* in our records of new members in the Magazine for last July—which necessarily contains the names of members admitted during *March*. Up to the present time no reinstatement has been received for this member! This is NOT an isolated case.

Such a condition should not be permitted in any state society, in the opinion of your Registrar General, and could easily be obviated by having the annual dues paid carry the new member over an extended period which would cover the National Society's fiscal year. To do this would simply require an instruction to the treasurer by the local Executive Committee.

Incidentally, the National Society receives NO annual dues from any new member for the current fiscal year in which he joins, only his initiation fee, even though he should be admitted on April 1st, the first day of the new fiscal year.

The trouble undoubtedly arises from the fact that the fiscal years of our several state societies vary so greatly, usually determined from the dates of their organization. The societies whose annual meetings occur on the anniversary of Lexington, April 18th, are the ones to which this message most directly applies, as this annual meeting date comes *after* the end of the fiscal year of the National Society, so that in these cases the funds have actually not been collected in time to pay the annual dues to the National Society at the required time. In these cases it is suggested that it would be very helpful if in some way the collection of annual dues could be promoted in advance of such annual meeting, so as to be able to meet the requirements of the National Society. A revision of by-laws to this end is strongly urged. A uniform date for annual meetings of state societies, if it could be brought about, would be ideal, and would obviate all the trouble, but this would take time and is not practical to meet the immediate situation specifically set forth herein.

The delay in remitting for the annual per capita dues to the National Society to which some state societies seem to be habitually addicted, is a cause of extreme inconvenience to the Secretary-Registrar General, who is obliged to defer completion of his own annual report, pending receipt of state reports. It is hoped that this timely appeal will be accepted in good part by all, some provision made for early collection, and that forthcoming annual reports and remittances will be promptly forwarded at the proper time.

We are having a good year, with new admissions at this time of writing exceeding last year by more than 150; if we can make these next three months, usually our best ones for new members, keep up the pace, we shall have great cause for rejoicing. But don't let *any of these new and incoming members appear upon the dropped lists!*

Yours for better and prompter reports and remittances, and MANY more new members before April 1st, 1937!

FRANK B. STEELE,
Secretary-Registrar General.

The National S. A. R. Library

A NUMBER of very appropriate and valuable additions have recently been made to the library. Compatriot Thomas C. Washington, Jr., of the D. C. Society, donated a number of fine volumes selected from his home library. Likewise, Compatriot Lucius B. Andrus, of Indiana, sent additional contributions from his personal collections. This year alone he has given over one hundred books. Other compatriots should follow the fine example set by these donors. Only in this manner can the library of the S. A. R. grow to the proportions of which we and our descendants shall be justly proud. It is again suggested that state societies and local chapters cooperate by the appointment of special library committees to secure donations.

In addition to the gifts by compatriots noted in the list below there are being received various contributions from persons and organizations not directly connected with our society. The Columbia University Press stands foremost among the publishers sending books to the library for the purpose of review in the Magazine. There are also the numerous periodicals received regularly in exchange for the S. A. R. Magazine. There should also be noted the very fine gift which was received from the Library of Congress. The donation made by that institution to our library consisted of more than one hundred volumes—all appropriate to our needs and purposes.

Brief Book Reviews

(Copies of these recently published books have been donated by the publishers to the S. A. R. Library.)

"The Fighting Parson of the American Revolution," a biography of General Peter Muhlenberg by Edward W. Hocker. Published by the author at 51 Pastorius Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna. (\$2.25). Here is one of the great figures of American history who achieved fame in three distinct fields: as a popular clergyman in the Lutheran and the Episcopal churches; as a faithful and efficient commander under Washington in the American Revolution; as a member of Congress and a leader in political affairs.

"America Marches Past," a pictorial review of America through the years, by George Willard Bonte. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York City (\$3.50). This magnificent picture book presents a graphic record of American history from prehistoric times to the present day. It contains approximately eight hundred beautifully reproduced illustrations accompanied by descriptive text.

"Bermuda and the American Revolution, 1760-1783," by Wilfred Brenton Kerr. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. (\$2.00). This study is the first of a proposed series on the British colonies in North America which did not join the war for independence. It throws needed light on certain phases of the conflict which have been generally overlooked in the natural focusing of attention on the major issues.

The following books are published at the prices indicated by the Columbia University Press, New

York City, which regularly sends to the S. A. R. Library works distinctively appropriate to our needs and purposes:

"The Town Proprietors in Vermont; the New England Town Proprietorship in Decline," by Florence May Woodward (\$2.50). In different sections of colonial America, land systems, which were of paramount significance for agricultural regions, were developed according to the varying regional needs. One of the most outstanding and distinctive of these was the New England proprietary system. As an aid to the reader, Miss Woodward reviews an interpretation of why it originated as the established land system in that area. She then proceeds with her special study of the Vermont land systems in their decline.

"American Opinion of Roman Catholicism in the Eighteenth Century," by Sister Mary Augustina Ray (\$4.75). The author discusses such topics as the colonial wars, the franchise, legislation, popular demonstrations, the controversy over the Anglican episcopate and the American reaction to the Quebec Act. The Revolution brought a break with tradition, religious as well as political. The Federal and state constitutions, while not free from the old prejudices, yet furnished evidence of a new order in which the ideal of complete religious liberty, with its political and social implications, was approximated, if not wholly attained.

"The Second United Order Among the Mormons," by Edward J. Allen (\$2.25). This study brings to light an unwritten chapter in the history of American social experiments. On the very rim of the frontier, the fountainhead of American in-

dividualism, pioneering Mormons combined the Old Testament, modern divine revelations, idealism, and Yankee shrewdness in their attempts to establish a collectivistic social and economic order.

"Noah Webster, Pioneer of Learning," by Ervin C. Shoemaker (\$4.00). Many are unaware of the numerous and important contributions made by Noah Webster to fields other than that of dictionary compiling. It is the purpose of this biography to evaluate his work in the field of education in general and in the teaching of English

in particular. Webster, the pioneer in many fields of endeavor on the American intellectual frontier, taught the masses to spell and read. He was truly "the schoolmaster of the Republic."

"The Country Printer, New York State, 1785-1830," by Milton W. Hamilton (\$3.75). In short, this book aims to present the social, political and economic background of the period from 1785-1830 as discoverable through the medium of what was already becoming one of America's most important institutions—the country newspaper.

Donations Received Since the October, 1936, Issue.

Title	Donor
"Ancient Paths to Pequot," by William Davis Miller, Esq., with a Map by Norman Morrison Isham, Esq.	Arthur M. McChrills
Memorabilia, Samuel Poyntz Cochran, 1855-1936	Scottish Rite Educational Association
"The Lament of Saug Dabaghat of Samarkand," by translation of B. Carpenter	Boyd Carpenter
Souvenir Booklet, Centennial Celebration of the Oppenheim Church, August 18-29, 1834-1936	Leslie A. Frye
"History of King's County, including Brooklyn, N. Y.," by Henry R. Stiles, Vols. I and II; "Antiquities of the Parish Church, Jamaica, N. Y.," by Henry Onderdonk, Jr.; and "Personal Reminiscences of Men and Things on Long Island," by Daniel M. Tredwell, parts I and II	Lucius Buckley Andrus
"Here Are Forests," by Martha Bensley Bruere	Robert M. Wilson
"Highlights of the National Capital and Its Historic Environs"	Elsie A. Jacobs
"The Bassett-Preston Ancestry," by Belle Preston	George B. Bassett
"Revolutionary War Records; Volume I, Virginia," by Galus Marcus Brumbaugh	Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh
"Les 2112 Francais Morts Aux Etats-Unis De 1777 A 1783 En Combatant pour L'Independance Americaine," par Warrington-Dawson	George Hodges Owen
"Connecticut State Register and Manual, 1936"; and "Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society, May, 1936"	Connecticut State Library
"Democratic Despotism," by Raoul E. Desvernine	American Liberty League
"Forty-one Places and Subjects in Alexandria, Virginia, the home city of George Washington, With Pictorial Chart"	Louis Charles Smith
"The Country Printer, New York State, 1785-1830," by Milton W. Hamilton; "American Opinion of Roman Catholicism in the Eighteenth Century," by Sister Mary Augustina Ray; "Noah Webster, Pioneer of Learning," by Ervin C. Shoemaker; "The Second United Order Among the Mormons," by Edward J. Allen; "The Town Proprietors in Vermont"; "The New England Town Proprietors in Decline," by Florence May Woodward	Columbia University Press
"Historical Background Series Covering the Fields of Equity and Real Property," by Albert H. Putney; and, "The Richest Man in Babylon," by George S. Clason	Frances Uglis
"Historical Map of the State of Virginia"	American Automobile Association
"Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs," by Rev. Isaac Watts; "Bible History" (Miniature book published by D. Hale, 1814); and "History of the Bible" (Miniature book published by Pinney & Co., 1850)	Mrs. George S. Barnes
"The Life of General LaFayette," by P. C. Headley	James Albert Robertson
"America Awake," by Oscar Brumback	The Voters Guide Publishing Co.
"Photostat copy of treatise covering Washington's visit to Camden, S. C."	V. K. Chestnut
"The First Homes of the Supreme Court of the United States," by Robert P. Reeder	Franklin H. Reeder
"Privateers of New England," by Ralph M. Eastman; "Proceedings at banquet of 25th Anniversary of Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York;" and "Society of Colonial Wars Magazine, December, 1913, March, 1914, and June, 1914"	Frank Rumrill
"Narrative of the Town of Machias," by George W. Drisko	Chas. W. Hanscom
"Graham's Magazine, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh volumes, January, 1850, to January, 1851, inclusive;" "A Message to Garcia," by Elbert Hubbard	James Albert Robertson
"Why Quit Our Own," by George N. Peek, with Samuel Crowther	D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.
"America Marches Past, a pictorial review of America through the years," by George Willard Bonte, with the editorial assistance of Samuel E. Forman	D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc.
"History of Our Simmons Family Through Ten Generations, Brief Sketches of the Allied Families of Bartlett, Moore and Mann," by Manfred Elliston Simmons, M.D.	Manfred Elliston Simmons
"The Fighting Parson of the American Revolution, a Biography of General Peter Muhlenberg," by Edward W. Hocker	Edward W. Hocker
"Memorial Genealogy and Ecclesiastical History of New Britain, Conn.," by Alfred Andrews; and, "Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, Conn., from May, 1653, to the Union," by Charles J. Hoadly	Lucius Buckley Andrus
"President Trujillo, His Work and the Dominican Republic," by Lawrence de Besault	The Legation of the Dominican Republic at Washington, D. C.
"Carpenter and Allied Families, Genealogical and Biographical," prepared and printed for Miss Annie I. Carpenter	American Historical Society, Inc.
"Historical Discourse," delivered before the citizens of New Haven, April 25, 1838	Lucius Buckley Andrus
"Addresses, lectures, essays and miscellaneous material," by Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries	Amos A. Fries
"The House of Cessna, second series," by Howard Cessna	Howard Cessna
"Fort Abercrombie Historical Souvenir edition of the Richland County Farmer Globe" (devoted to the project of the restoration of Fort Abercrombie)	Elmour D. Lum
"Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, July 1, 1936"	U. S. Navy Department
"Founders and Patriots Bulletin, October, 1936"	Henry Whitefield Samson
"Bermuda and the American Revolution, 1760-1782," by Wilfred Brenton Kerr	Princeton University Press
"The Complete Works of William Shakespeare, edited from the original text, also including a life of the great dramatist," by Charles Knight, volumes I, II & III	James Albert Robertson
"A Popular History of France from the Earliest Times," by M. Guizot, translated by Robert Black, in six volumes; "Letters and Other Writings of James Madison," in four volumes; "The Works of Thomas Hood," edited by Epes Sargent, in six volumes; "Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest with Anecdotes of Their Courts," by Agnes Strickland, in seven volumes; "The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster," edited by Fletcher Webster; "The Speeches of Daniel Webster and His Masterpieces," by B. F. Tefft; "Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek," by John and William Langhorne; "Essays, including Four Letters on Toleration, Some Thoughts Concerning Education and the Value of Money," by John Locke; "Essays, Literary, Moral and Political," by David Hume; and "History for Ready Reference," by J. N. Larned, in six volumes	Thomas C. Washington, Jr.
Various publications of the Library of Congress including: "History of the Library of Congress"; "List of Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress"; "Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington"; "Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts"; "Some Papers Laid Before the Continental Congress"; "Check List of American Almanacs, 1639-1800"; "Report on the Star-Spangled Banner"; "The United States at War"; "Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789"; and many other books making a total of approximately one hundred volumes	Library of Congress

Magazines Received During the Past Year.

Throughout the year 1936 issues of the following periodicals were regularly received from the publishers: *Americana*, *Children of the American Revolution Magazine*, *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, *Filson Club History Quarterly*, *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, *Genealogical Review*, *Lincoln Lore*, *National Defense News*, *New York History*, *North Carolina Historical Review*, *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* and *Museum Notes*, *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, *Trumpeter*, and *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee Held at the National Headquarters In Washington, D. C. October 17th, 1936

Present: President General Messmore Kendall, *Presiding*. Louis Annin Ames, New York; Henry F. Baker, Maryland; James M. Breckenridge, Missouri; Norman B. Conger, Michigan; Arthur M. McChrills, Rhode Island; R. C. Schanck, Pennsylvania; Loren E. Souers, Ohio; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, District of Columbia. Also, Frank B. Steele, Secretary-Registrar General, and George S. Robertson, Treasurer General.

President General Kendall called the meeting to order at ten a. m. and made a brief report to the Committee of his and the Society's activities since his election to office in May in spreading the doctrine of American ideals through the press, over the radio and by holding meetings.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held May 20, 1936, were approved as published on pages 49 and 50 of the July issue of the S. A. R. MAGAZINE.

Voted: That the matter of the payment of unemployment insurance charge for the employees at National Headquarters be referred to the President General with power.

There was discussion of the membership campaign plan and it was voted to extend the motion on page 50 of the July MAGAZINE in reference to this to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. *Voted:* That the power to decide what State Societies shall be entitled to receive the rebate in the membership drive shall be vested in the President General and the Secretary General.

Voted: That a committee consisting of President General Kendall, Colonel Ames and Secretary General Steele be formed for the purpose of deciding on design and securing and erecting the bronze Donors' Tablet in the National Headquarters Building and an appropriation for this purpose be made.

Voted: That the matter of printing of the MAGAZINE index for the last two volumes be referred to the President General to make a recommendation to the Budget Committee.

A request of the Michigan Society in regard to the National Society granting life memberships was presented. *Voted:* That the matter be referred to the Chancellor General with the request that he consider and report to the President General within thirty days.

The request of Buffalo Chapter to defer the meeting time of the Congress was presented, and discussed. *Voted:* That the 48th Annual Congress to be held in Buffalo be held on the Constitutional day, the third Monday of May.*

Mr. Kendall brought up the request of Mr. Maraspin, President of the Massachusetts Society, that the National Society issue a miniature of the World War Medal and showed a sketch and prices of dies Mr. Maraspin had secured. Secretary General Steele was asked to write Mr. Maraspin that the suggestion was viewed favorably but there was some objection as to the cost and ownership of the dies and the matter will be taken up with other manufacturers.

President General Kendall presented a request that the Society indorse a bill in Congress providing for the appropriation of a sum for the erection of a monument to General Anthony Wayne at Greenville, Ohio. *Voted:* That the Committee agreed in principle with the proposition and the matter was referred to the President General with power.

At one o'clock the Committee recessed for luncheon, the members being the guests of President General Kendall at a luncheon served in the Headquarters Building.

The Committee resumed its session at two-thirty.

As a Report of the Treasurer General Mr. Robertson handed a financial statement to the members of the Committee which was discussed generally.

Voted: That the Society accept contributions which have been made to the President General's Fund, created at the instance of the President General, and that the President General be authorized to accept further contributions to the Society for that Fund, the same to be expended for such purposes of the Society as shall be determined by the President General and at his direction and discretion.

There was general discussion of plans to organize chapters in colleges.

An inquiry of a member of the Missouri Society in regard to the wearing of the Official Insignia was presented. *Voted:* That the

* See Supplemental Report.

Secretary General be authorized to acknowledge receipt of the communication and to inform the Compatriot that any change in the regulations prescribed by the By-laws would have to be made by an amendment passed by the Annual Congress.

Voted: That the Society purchase a stock of mailing tubes with metal ends for the certificates of membership.

Mr. Breckenridge presented to the Society a memorial to General Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Past President General, written by his son, Colonel Henry Breckinridge. *Voted:* That the thanks of the Executive Committee be extended to Mr. James M. Breckenridge and to Colonel Henry Breckinridge for this memorial.

Voted: To allocate receipts for advertising in the magazine to the credit of the S. A. R. MAGAZINE.

The members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the delightful luncheon given by Mr. Kendall at the Headquarters Building

Recent Gifts to National Headquarters

A GENEROUS GIFT to be considered as an indefinite loan, comprising a collection of rare old china and miscellaneous relics of the Revolutionary and early American period and of marked historical interest, has been bestowed upon our Society by Mrs. Florence S. Barnes, of Washington and Florida, and will be designated as the Barnes Collection.

The articles in this collection are far too numerous to itemize, but those of chief interest comprise many pieces of china of the wedding collection of Colonel Gordon Hutchins (1780), and of his daughter "Dolly." There are also many odd pieces of Lowestoft, spode and uncolored Wedgwood, old "Mulberry" pieces, handed down from the family of General James Warren, all of marked antiquity. Bits of samplers, worked by Dolly Hutchins, her doll's cradle and some intimate personal possessions of Colonel Hutchins, such as eye-glasses in autographed lacquered case, tiny scales, snuff boxes, a musket matchlock, dispatch box, writing desk, a "swizzle stick," known to have been used by General Lafayette, pewter pitcher and drinking cups. Miscellaneous articles such as candle molds, pierced lanterns, foot warmers, bellows, sleighbells, candlesticks, prism lamps, are also in the collection, some of a later period, but all very old, and each with a personal history.

which was attended by the members of the Executive Committee, the Secretary General and Treasurer General, Mr. John B. Trevor, President of the American Coalition, and Dr. Louis Charles Smith, Librarian General.

There being no further business the Committee on motion adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

FRANK B. STEELE, *Secretary General*.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Because of certain conditions in regard to hotel arrangements and other important considerations the Executive Committee subsequent to the October 17th meeting voted by mail that the Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to be held in Buffalo, New York, will be on **May 31st, 1937**, instead of May 17th. Due notice of this will be published in the January issue of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**.

FRANK B. STEELE, *Secretary General*.

Among the more valuable items are two tiny books, the New Testament and Psalms and Hymns of Isaac Watts, which our Librarian General considered too valuable to be left exposed and placed temporarily in the safe. There are also some choice pieces of hand woven linen, marked "Dolly Hutchins," and other fabrics, and the spinning wheel on which the threads were spun. Certain old documents, letters and newspapers of early date are framed and have been placed in the library.

This collection will undoubtedly prove the nucleus of our future museum, and the Society is greatly indebted to Mrs. Barnes for her interest in having them deposited in our Headquarters, and they will be a source of much interest and study to all lovers of old things who visit our building.

In addition to the above we have received from former President General Baker three attractive prints of historic houses in Fredericksburg, Va., which adorn the foyer hall on the second floor. Two handsome engravings, newly framed, have been presented by the Secretary General, Frank B. Steele, the subjects well-known, "Lady Washington's Reception," and "Franklin at the Court of France," and now grace the mantles at either end of our beautiful drawing room, adding greatly to its dignity.

Events of State Societies

(Editor's Note: State and Chapter Officers are requested to furnish news items of their activities for publication in this department. Such items should be sent to National Headquarters for our next issue on or before March 1, 1937.)

Arkansas Society

Officers of this Society accepted the invitation of the Tennessee Society to attend the annual meeting of the latter at Memphis on October 10th, and President Judge Joseph S. Utley, Treasurer Ernest C. Newton and Secretary Mason E. Mitchell went from Little Rock and Conway for the occasion. All expressed themselves as much impressed with the personnel of their host Society and with the delightful program arranged, and that the contacts made were most beneficial.

California Society

During the summer recess President Henry G. Mathewson visited the chapters in the southern part of the State and also addressed several chapters of the D. A. R. He reports promise of considerable activity the coming year.

At the November meeting of the Board of Managers a resolution, originating in SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, was presented, recommending the conferring of Good Citizenship Medals to outstanding non-commissioned officers and privates of the National Guard. In the opinion of the sponsors of the resolution, in which the Board fully concur, there has never been a time in the history of the National Guard when support and encouragement of this nature was so greatly needed. The aggressive opposition offered by radical labor unions to the National Guard, and their refusal to issue cards to its members, is conclusive evidence of the necessity of public support and encouragement to the National Guard. The first occasion for the presentation of such medals will be the annual military demonstration and review of the 250th Coast Artillery on the 27th of January.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER held a luncheon meeting on September 17 to commemorate Constitution Day. Col. C. D. O'Sullivan, Intelligence Officer of the California National Guard, was the speaker of the occasion, giving a timely and instructive address on "Constitutional Observance vs. Communism."

SAN JOSE CHAPTER held its commemorative meeting on September 19. Over fifty percent of the active membership were in attendance, and an interesting discussion ensued under the leadership of President Claude Winans.

Colorado Society

Constitution Day was fittingly observed by the Society which sponsored numerous talks throughout the week by members of the Society at the several noon-day luncheon clubs of Denver and elsewhere in the state.

Compatriot Fraser Arnold in his address before the Cooperative Club of Denver compared the preachments of the communists and the anarchists, and especially drew attention to the activities of the latter as shown in the civil war now in progress in Spain. Compatriot Ralph W. McCrillis was the speaker before the Optomist Club on "The Constitution," and several other addresses were made by members of the Society, the principal one being that of former President of the Colorado Society, Judge John T. Adams, which was broadcast over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company and through their courtesy.

Governor Edward C. Johnson issued a general proclamation calling attention to and urging appropriate observance of the anniversary throughout the State of Colorado.

Connecticut Society

The Board of Managers held its regular fall meeting at the Lighthouse Inn, New London, on October 17th, the weather being so inclement that it proved an adventure to reach the meeting place in the terrific southeast gale in progress at the time. In spite of these conditions, however, there was good attendance and plans for the February 22nd banquet, the next Tri-State Meeting, for which the Connecticut Society will be host, and other routine matters were discussed and arranged for.

GEN. SILLIMAN BRANCH, Bridgeport, will be host at the banquet on February 22nd.

Delaware Society

The Constitution Day Observance was held jointly with the Wilmington Rotary Club with a luncheon at the Hotel duPont, Wilmington, Prof. James Barkley of the University of Delaware being the principal speaker, who gave a strong plea for the defense of the Constitution.

The Delaware Society was well represented along with members of other patriotic societies and feels that its efforts during Constitution Week have really been worth while.

The Society expects to start its fall activities to secure new members to meet depleted ranks caused by so many deaths during the calendar year.

District of Columbia Society

A very enjoyable meeting was held in celebration of Navy Month, on October 21st, at the Mayflower Hotel. This being the opening meeting for the fall and winter season, ladies were present, and was presided over by President C. Y. Latimer, who presented Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, as the speaker of the evening. The French Ambassador, who was especially invited, in recognition of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, was represented by his chief attaché, who brought the greetings and regrets of His Excellency, already gone to New York for the celebration. A delightful musical program was rendered by the U. S. Navy Band Orchestra, and Mr. Ray McCurry, radio soloist. Dancing and refreshments followed the very enjoyable program.

On Navy Day, October 27th, the Society participated with other patriotic societies, in the ceremonies at the John Paul Jones statue, and placed a wreath jointly with the National Society.

On November 18th a regular meeting of the Society was held at the Mayflower, which was chiefly devoted to business details; following this, the members enjoyed a delightful sound movie of old Virginia historical scenes and roads, which rounded out a very pleasant evening. A plan to hold luncheon meetings at weekly or semi-monthly intervals is under discussion.

Florida Society

News of the death on November 4th of Compatriot George D. Cross of this Society was received with regret. Mr. Cross was National Trustee for the Florida Society and a brother of its faithful State Secretary, John H. Cross.

State President Burton H. Barrs and Mrs. Barrs were in the north during the summer, and before returning to Jacksonville, attended the meeting of the New York Society of the War of 1812 at Thayer Inn, West Point, in September, and were the guests of President General and Mrs. Kendall at their Dobbs Ferry home during their visit.

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER—The regular luncheon meeting for October was held on the 26th at the George Washington Hotel with gratifying attendance, Vice President Kenyon Parsons presiding. The death of Compatriot William H. Johnson was announced and a committee appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The Chapter voted to participate in the ceremonies for Armistice Day, on November 11th, and a committee to make the necessary arrangements was appointed.

The Marker which the Chapter is planning to place at Fort Caroline will be received in the near future and it is planned to hold dedication ceremonies in early December. A suggested slate of committee chairmen and personnel was discussed and will be appointed in time for necessary arrangements.

The November meeting was held on the 23rd, President Harney presiding, when plans for the dedication of the Marker on December 11th were discussed and more nearly perfected. Resolutions of sympathy were extended to the State Secretary, John H. Cross, on the death of his brother, National Trustee for Florida. State President Burton Barrs was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term, in accordance with the National Constitutional provision for such contingencies. The speaker was Lieut. John L. Nixon of the U. S. Naval Reserve, who spoke on Naval Defense.

In December the annual meeting of the Chapter was held, and the following nominees, presented by the committee at the November meeting, were duly and unanimously elected: President, Kenyon Parsons; Vice President, Harold B. Wahl; Secretary-Treasurer, James A. Austin; Historian, Paul Eaton.

Georgia Society

The renewal of activities in the Georgia Society continues to progress with most encouraging results. More than half a hundred new applications since the Portland Congress give evidence of the energetic work of Colonel James D. Watson, President, and his associates. Colonel Watson is planning the formation of chapters wherever the membership quota permits, and the latest to be formally launched is at Athens, which has formally organized under auspicious circumstances. Others are planned for Dalton, Stevens, Valdosta and Bainbridge, and Charter members for these are now being enrolled.

ATHENS CHAPTER—A meeting of members and prospective members for the purpose of organization of the new Chapter in this city was held on the evening of November 9th at the Holman Hotel with about forty present, all of whom signed the Charter petition, which is to be left open for a limited time to enroll additional Charter members. Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert R. Gunn; Vice President, Hubert Owens; Secretary-Treasurer-Historian, Dean Horace B. Ritchie; Registrar, Boyce M. Grier; Chaplain, Thomas F. Comer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Clayton Bowers.

The President of the Georgia State Society, Col. J. D. Watson, was present and assisted in the

work of organization, and Miss Annie Crawford, Past Regent of the D. A. R., was a guest speaker. Regular meetings are planned, and a draft of Constitution and By-Laws was authorized, the committee in charge of this consisting of Dean Alton Hosch, J. May Brock and Clayton Bowers. Other committees were appointed on Program, Charter, and Publicity and it is expected to have all details in hand by the December meeting.

At the January meeting to be held on the second Tuesday, it is expected that the formal Charter will be ready and presented by President General Kendall, who has accepted the invitation to be present at that time.

WINDER CHAPTER—This newly organized Chapter of the Georgia Society participated in the Armistice Day exercises at Winder by turning out with the Georgia State Flag and American Flag for the civic parade on November 11th.

ATLANTA CHAPTER, under the effective leadership of its new President, Dr. Asa G. De Loach, is building up its membership and renewing its interests and activities.

Illinois Society

The annual Yorktown Day dinner was held on the evening of October 19th at the Hotel La Salle at which time President General Messmore Kendall and Mrs. Kendall were honor guests. President Wilbur Helm of the Illinois State Society presided and presented the speakers of the evening. An address on "Revolutionary Times in the Light of Present Day Trends," by Dr. William H. Johnson, newly elected Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, was impressive and inspiring, as was also the address of President General Kendall on "An Organization for the Times," in which he stressed the present opportunity of our Society in keeping the spirit of true American patriotism before the thinking public.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the presence of the President General, the Illinois Society made this an interstate meeting for the neighbor states in the immediate vicinity and the following officers of State Societies easily accessible to Chicago were present: Mr. Wallace C. Hall, Past President and Trustee of Michigan, with Mrs. Hall, and Roy V. Barnes, former Michigan Trustee; W. L. Pond, President of Wisconsin Society, with Compatriot John F. Nicholson; Joseph D. Morrell, President of Empire State Society, and Compatriot H. Edson Webster of Buffalo Chapter; former Vice President General Ezra C. Potter, of Ames, Iowa; and Vice President General Ambrose Deatrack of Topeka, Kansas, with others representing the Minnesota and Ohio Societies.

Following the adjournment of the dinner and program, members of the Illinois Society Board of Managers met with the visitors and Mr. Kendall for an hour's informal conference on Society activities, increase of membership, program plans, etc., which proved a session of fine fellowship and constructive planning for larger service.

On November 28th President Helm was the guest speaker at the meeting of the Illinois Society Daughters of American Colonists in Chicago, his subject being "Purposes and Policies of Patriotic Societies in the Next Four Years."

The annual meeting and dinner of the Illinois Society took place in the Hotel La Salle on December 3rd, the occasion of the 118th anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union. The Board of Directors approved eleven names of applicants for membership in the Society, bringing to 51 the number admitted since December, 1935. During this period eighteen members have been lost by death. The total membership now is 651.

A vigorous and enlightened campaign of education to acquaint unstudious and unreflecting Americans with the time-tried merits of their system of government was urged by Hon. Floyd E. Thompson, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon his unanimous election at this meeting as President of the Illinois Society.

Other officers elected were J. Kent Greene and Philip H. Gregg, of Peoria, Vice Presidents; Louis A. Bowman, Secretary; Charles D. Lowry, Treasurer; Harold I. Meyer, Historian; Cecil R. Boman, Registrar; William W. Johnstone, D.D., Chaplain; Dean L. Traxler, Chancellor; and James L. McManus, Sergeant at Arms. Retiring President Wilbur Helm, who presided, was elected Delegate at Large.

Judge Thompson, in his address, said in part: "So firm is my belief in the fundamental justice and soundness of American institutions that I think they need only be understood to be supported. If I can't convince an audience of this fact in free and open debate with a communist, then he is entitled to win."

"In fact, I think that when the day comes that this people is so inert as no longer to argue about its constitution, this country is dead. Those of us who are loyal to the constitution—and we will always include *most* of the people—may well say, 'Thank God for our enemies! They keep us on our toes!'"

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER, Peoria—The annual meeting was held December 12th at Hotel Endres, when the following officers were elected: President, James W. Ross; Vice President, Alfred W. Hiatt; Secretary, George A. Kutz; Treasurer, Verle Safford; Registrar, Philip H. Gregg.

Plans for an active year and membership increase were discussed.

Iowa Society

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Ames—At a meeting held on November 30th, the following officers were elected: President, Ezra C. Potter; Vice President, Charles Miller; Secretary, Harvey Taylor. An illustrated talk by Secretary Taylor followed the business session, giving details of the early history of Ames. Other reminiscences of pioneer days were given informally, and a social hour with the ladies rounded out a most pleasant program.

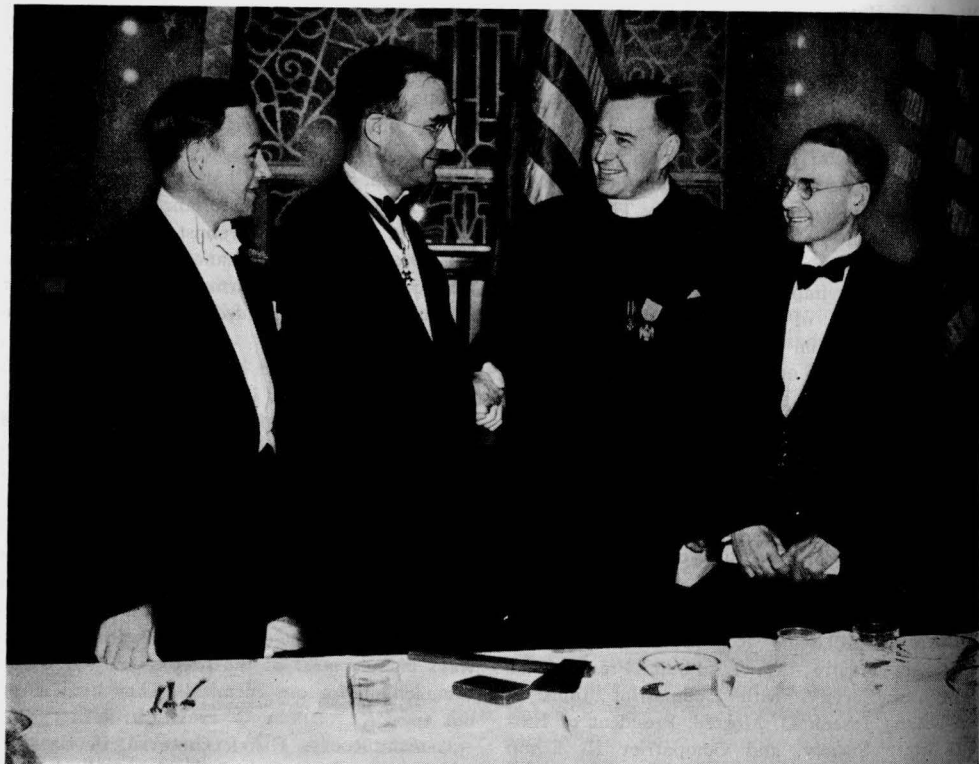
Kentucky Society

The annual meeting of this Society was held in commemoration of Yorktown anniversary on the evening of October 19th at the Brown Hotel, Louisville. The business session and election of officers preceded the banquet and was presided over by the retiring President, Mr. J. Bernard Wathen, Jr., and following annual reports of

progress, the election resulted as follows: President, Thomas J. Wood; Vice Presidents, Harry D. Baylor, E. D. Wood, George D. Caldwell; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard H. Menafee; Registrar, George W. Hubley; Historian, Dr. George F. Doyle; Chaplain, Dean R. L. McCready; Surgeon, Dr. Frank P. Strickler; Managers, R. C. Ballard Thruston, Harry St. G. Carmichael, John B. Rodes, L. O. Stephenson, Roy F. Clendenin, Harry V. Davis, Henry L. Grant, Downey M. Gray, Winfrey M. Meredith, G. O. Tuck, J. B. Wathen, Jr. Nominated for National Trustee, Ransom H. Bassett.

The Society entertained as honor guests at its banquet the Presidents of three neighboring State Societies, Harry S. Manchester of Youngstown, Ohio, Canon Hiram K. Douglass of Memphis, Tennessee, and Edwin C. Wade of Bluefield, West Virginia, each of whom was presented and gave brief words of greeting from his respective State Society.

Mr. Tom Wallace, Editor of the *Louisville Times*, was the speaker of the evening and gave an interesting address and plea for the preserva-



Courtesy Louisville Courier Journal.

Presidents of Four State Societies Meet in Kentucky. Left to right: Harry S. Manchester, Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas J. Wood, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Hiram K. Douglass, Memphis, Tenn.; Edwin C. Wade, Bluefield, W. Va.

tion of "Liberty Hall," historic estate at Frankfort, Kentucky, a colonial home of great architectural beauty. A very fine program of vocal solos and duets by Miss Esther Metz and Mr. William G. Meyer, and piano duets by Miss Geraldine Thompson and Clifford Shaw rounded out a delightful banquet program during which new members were presented and at the close the newly elected officers were installed.

JACKSON CHAPTER, Jackson—In cooperation with the Nathan Brittain Chapter D. A. R. of Jackson, this Chapter will assist in erecting a memorial to the Revolutionary ancestors of the local members of both Societies, using funds accumulated for such a purpose by the D. A. R. members. President Herbert W. Spencer of the S. A. R. has obtained the necessary permission from the Fiscal Court to erect the Memorial on the Court House lawn, and it is expected the matter will move forward to completion in the near future.

Maryland Society

The anniversary of Yorktown was observed with a reception and dinner on the evening of October 17th, at the Chesapeake Club, Baltimore. This was also the anniversary of the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*, a great patriotic event in Maryland. On this occasion the Maryland Society was joined by the Maryland State D. A. R., this being the first occasion of a joint celebration. The guests of honor were the Hon. Messmore Kendall, President General of the National Society S. A. R., and Mrs. Kendall, and the ranking officers of the Daughters of Maryland. Mr. Alexander Armstrong, President of the Maryland Society presided as Toastmaster and presented in turn each of the honor guests: Mrs. Messmore Kendall, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Treasurer General and representing the President General, D. A. R.; Mrs. Arthur Shanklin, State Regent, and Mrs. Sarah F. Wright, State Chaplain, D. A. R.; Rev. William D. Morgan, State Chaplain, S. A. R., and Mr. James M. Breckenridge, Arthur M. McCrillis, Past President General, Norman B. Conger of Michigan and Frank B. Steele, Secretary-Registrar General S. A. R., all of whom had been attending the National Executive Committee meeting of the S. A. R. in Washington earlier in the day. Each responded to the introduction with brief remarks.

The addresses of the evening were by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and President General Kendall, and both were a challenge to the patriotic purposes of our organizations. Mr. George S. Robertson, Treasurer General spoke briefly of the Maryland Society's new project of Medal Awards to members of the State National Guard.

A delightful musical program of soprano solos

by Miss Doris G. Wright, accompanied by Mr. Archie Eaton, was interspersed throughout the speaking and added greatly to the evening's pleasure.

LAWRENCE EVERHART CHAPTER, Frederick—The annual Repudiation Day meeting of this Chapter took place on the evening of November 24th at the Francis Scott Key Hotel, President Lewis A. Rice presiding at the banquet, which was well attended. Tribute was paid to four deceased members of the Chapter. Dr. Henry I. Stahr, President of Hood College, was the guest speaker and made a fine address on the life and character of General Washington.

Massachusetts Society

Attendance and interest shown at the first monthly luncheon meeting of the Society was gratifying, and members who attend are urged to bring prospective eligibles to these gatherings. At the October 14th meeting, held at the Hotel Bellevue, President Maraspin presided and the speaker was Past President Ross H. Currier. World War Service Medals were presented to Compatriots Byrle J. Osborn and Frederick B. Craven.

The report of the Curator for the Washington and Franklin Medal, given by the Massachusetts State Society to High Schools and Academies throughout the State for excellence in historical studies, shows a splendid gain in the number presented and the great interest aroused in this award. Medals to the number of 241 were presented in 229 schools located in 194 cities and towns, an increase of 23 schools over the previous year. Of this year's medals, thirty-two were presented by compatriots of the Society in person. This is a very splendid project of the Massachusetts Society.

MYSTIC VALLEY CHAPTER, newly organized last year, has held regular meetings, closing last season with its May meeting in Cambridge at which Compatriot Arthur R. Hopkins was the speaker.

Meetings were resumed on October 7th at the home of President Clarence F. Peirce in Arlington, when Captain Frederic G. Kileski was the speaker on "Armistice Day, 1918," in which he contrasted Armistice Day in France to that in America, where there is no flag-waving or hysteria, such as frequently pertains here, but an attitude of reverence and commemoration is observed.

It was reported that since the organization of the Chapter ten months ago, the membership has almost doubled.

SETH POMEROY CHAPTER, Northampton—Invitations extended to members of the GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER at Springfield, and BERKSHIRE

COUNTY CHAPTER at Pittsfield to meet with the local body at "The Manse" on September 19th in observance of Constitution Day, were accepted. Following dinner, the guests enjoyed a talk by Dr. E. H. Copeland concerning "The Manse" and its early occupants. An address by President Eugene B. Bowen of BERKSHIRE COUNTY CHAPTER and a paper by President Louis L. Campbell of SETH POMEROY CHAPTER on "How We Got the Constitution" completed an interesting program. President Irving S. Brooks of GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER and Past President Richard H. Stacy and Dr. John F. Streeter of the State Society were also present and spoke.

BRIG. GENERAL JAMES REED CHAPTER, Fitchburg—The annual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Fay Club, on October 22nd, when the following officers were re-elected: President, John G. Faxon; Vice President, Russell B. Lowe; Secretary, Charles T. Patch; Treasurer, Roy A. Upham; Registrar, Arthur C. Harrington.

The members were addressed by the Rev. George A. Mark, on "Enlarging Our Visions." The Chapter will continue the award of three Good Citizenship Medals to pupils of the eighth grade in Fitchburg and vicinity.

OLD BOSTON CHAPTER held a meeting on October 29th at the Harvard Club, President Gilbert C. Brown, Jr., presiding. The speaker was the Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, D.D., of Emmanuel Church, whose subject was "A Glimpse of Post-Revolutionary Life." The talk was based upon the discovery of old record books and diaries of the period and proved both instructive and amusing, showing the intimate everyday problems of the early rural community.

Michigan Society

Constitution Day was observed in Michigan pursuant to a proclamation issued by Governor Fitzgerald. Letters were sent by the State Society to the various Chapters and to the Governor recommending observance.

The Board of Managers met at luncheon at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, November 14. Four new members were admitted to the Society. Secretary Van Syckle reported the success of a campaign to secure the reinstatement of former members. Over fifty members were restored to the rolls, some after long absence therefrom.

On October 19, National Trustee Wallace C. Hall and Mrs. Hall flew to Chicago to attend the Illinois State Meeting and Banquet representing Michigan Society. While there he arranged with President General Messmore Kendall to attend the Annual State Meeting of Michigan Society to be held at Grand Rapids, April 3, 1937.

On Sunday, December 4, Michigan Society was represented at the funeral of Past-President William L. Jenks of Port Huron, by a delegation from Detroit consisting of Director-General Norman B. Conger, Dean William C. Krichbaum, and Marquis E. Shattuck.

DETROIT CHAPTER—Letters were sent to Mayor Frank Couzens and to the Superintendents of Schools asking their cooperation. Mayor Couzens issued a proclamation, and appropriate exercises were held in all schools.

A noon luncheon and round table discussion was held by the Board of Governors and invited members and guests at the Hotel Statler at noon. President Dean William C. Krichbaum presided, and the discussion was opened by Judge Fred H. Aldrich. Others participating in the discussion were: Wallace C. Hall, Rev. Joseph A. Vance, Dr. Stephen H. Knight, Henry Stacy, Raymond E. Van Syckle, Roland R. Weaver, Lloyd DeWitt Smith, Francis C. Campbell.

In the evening, Past President Wallace C. Hall procured a radio period through the courtesy of Manager George W. Trendle, over Station WXYZ, and Compatriot Robert M. Toms, Circuit Judge, spoke on the Constitution for 15 minutes, under auspices of DETROIT CHAPTER.

At the luncheon held November 14 the guest speaker was J. Edward Jones of Chicago, who gave an interesting talk on "Military Organizations and Uniforms of the Military Forces during the American Revolution". Compatriot Roland C. Weaver arranged the program and acted as interlocutor. President William C. Krichbaum presided.

Minnesota Society

An outstanding observance of Constitution Day was conducted in Minneapolis on September 17th, when the Minnesota Society and Minneapolis Chapter joined with sixteen other groups of patriotic and civic organizations of the city in sponsoring a nation-wide hook-up over the Columbia network for the address of Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, whose subject was "The Constitution and Human Progress." A luncheon preceded the address, at which over seven hundred were present, Mr. Fred B. Snyder, of the Minnesota University Board of Regents, presided, and music was furnished by the Gopher American Legion band, and the à Capella Choir of Minneapolis which rendered several selections. President Herbert J. Miller of the Civic and Commerce Association presented the heads of the participating organizations and distinguished guests to the audience.

Dr. Frank's address pointed out both the flexi-

bility and inflexibility of the Constitution, the former lying in the latitude of interpretation; the latter in the fact that "it stubbornly refuses to compromise with the ancient delusion of centralized authority." Dr. Frank said in part: "It is not strong government we need, as much as wise government—government invested with insight, dignity, moderation, tolerance and a living sense of social values. There is life in the American tradition yet and, when the historic books are balanced, it will be seen to have been more progressive than Communism and more efficient than Fascism."

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER, No. 1 was honored in being host to President General and Mrs. Messmore Kendall on the occasion of their visit to this section, on October 21st, in recognition of the anniversary of Yorktown and following the visit to the Illinois Society a few days previously. The dinner was held at the Hotel Leamington and was largely attended by members and their guests both in Minneapolis and other points in the State. Mr. Elmour D. Lum, Vice President General of the North Mississippi District, and Mrs. Lum attended from Wahpeton, N. D.; Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles E. Learned, Jr., State Vice Regent, D. A. R., were guests of honor, and local Chapter Presidents, Colonel Walter Dunlap of Montevideo, and Dr. H. O. Skinner of St. Paul were present with their ladies. Mr. R. A. Jackson, Minnesota State President and Leavitt R. Barker, President of MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER did the honors of the occasion. Mr. Kendall's address urged the need for a militant patriotism and for our Democracy to be as jealous of itself as the Fascist, Nazi or Communistic governments abroad are for their forms.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Chapter was held at the Hampshire Arms Hotel on the evening of December 8th.

Reports of Membership and Reinstatements Committees were given by their respective Chairman, Charles P. Schouten and Walter H. Parker. Secretary Stelle S. Smith presented his annual report showing a net gain of five members over the previous year.

It was decided to purchase and present a flag and standard to the Roosevelt High School of Minneapolis.

The creation of a junior class of membership has been under consideration and the committee was given more time to canvas the idea, after a thorough discussion.

The following officers were elected: President, Leavitt R. Barker; Vice Presidents, A. H. P. Hauser, Allyn K. Ford; Secretary-Treasurer, Walter H. Parker; Directors, Rollo W. White, Herbert T. Park, Willard C. Addy.

A quartet from Concordia College presented a number of musical selections and the meeting closed with the presentation of the sound picture "We, the People" giving the history of the Constitution of the United States. The picture was presented through the courtesy of Compatriot Allyn K. Ford.

Missouri Society

A delightful reception and banquet meeting was held by this Society on the evening of October 23rd, at the Hotel Chase, St. Louis, in honor of the President General of the National Society, Messmore Kendall and Mrs. Kendall, and in recognition of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the Surrender at Yorktown. President J. Alonzo Matthews of the Missouri State Society presided and introduced the speakers. Rev. Victor B. Demaree, Chaplain of the State Society, gave the Invocation, and musical program of solos and duet by Mrs. J. C. Bassford and Mr. Edward L. Baker added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. Kendall's address was in furtherance of his message of a more alert and aggressive patriotism and was greatly enjoyed.

The Missouri Society functions actively in promoting the interests of the organization through the following Committees, of which space permits the Chairmen only to be named: Entertainment, Rea B. Moseley; Patriotic Education, John Rush Powell; Ways and Means, C. Walter Hughes; executive, J. Alonzo Matthews; Correspondence and Safety, James M. Breckenridge; Membership and Recruiting, Woodward H. Brown; Speakers, Marvin E. Boisseau; Publicity, Theodore S. Beardsley; Custodian of Flags, Henry A. Chapin. The Reception Committee for the Yorktown meeting was headed by Past President Casper H. Yost, who was assisted by a large number of representative members of the Society.

Montana Society

The members of this Society have been called upon to mourn the loss of Compatriot Oliver P. Crane, Past President of the Montana Society and State Registrar at the time of death on October 5th last, one of the Charter members of the Montana Society. Suitable resolutions were adopted.

New Jersey Society

At the Constitution Week Celebration in Roselle under the auspices of the ABRAHAM CLARK CHAPTER, President Beach made the address on "Our Constitution in a Changing World." The meeting which was crowded, was held at the Methodist Church, and participated in by the local D. A. R. and other patriotic societies.

At the annual State meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark on October 9th, President Beach was the speaker, delivering an address on "Some Aspects of the Constitution." President Beach, as Vice President General, brought greetings from the National Society. The meeting was attended by State Regents of the D. A. R. from all the states in the east and there were nearly 1000 members present. Secretary Arthur deB. Robins of the State Society, S. A. R., also attended.

On the evening of October 10th, President Beach and Secretary Robins attended a dinner meeting in honor of President General of the D. A. R., Mrs. William A. Becker, and President General of the S. A. R., Mr. Messmore Kendall, which was held at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit.

On October 16th a dinner meeting of more than 100 of the Men's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion (P. E.) of South Orange was addressed by President Beach on "The Survival of the Constitution." Churches of all denominations in South Orange were represented. Mr. D. W. Figgis, President of the Village of South Orange, made brief remarks. Other municipal officials were in attendance as well as representatives of all civic, business and fraternal organizations, and Compatriots Muchmore, Coe, President H. M. Blanchard and M. E. Blanchard, of NEWARK CHAPTER. Secretary Arthur deB. Robins of the New Jersey Society, acted as toastmaster. President Beach's address was most illuminating and instructive, and was received with interest and enthusiasm. The Rector of the Church, Rev. Eric M. Tasman, closed the meeting with an appropriate talk.

At a meeting of the Revolutionary Memorial Society at the Wallace Homestead in Somerville on October 24th, President Beach spoke on "The Power of the Constitution to Survive." The meeting was attended by about eighty members including the officials of all the leading patriotic societies. President Charles C. Marsh made the address of welcome. Vice President Clifton C. Quimby and Mrs. Quimby were guests of honor.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society on October 28th, President Beach made a brief address on "The Crusade for Better Records, being made by the New Jersey S. A. R." Hon. Franklin Briggs presided.

On November 1st, the campaign which President Beach has been conducting for the last two years, to refinance the mortgage on the New Jersey Society Headquarters property, culminated successfully in the extension of the outstanding bonds

at 3 per cent interest instead of the former 6 per cent rate, some members even waiving interest entirely.

Compatriot Willard S. Muchmore, Past President of NEWARK CHAPTER, after much effort has secured W. P. A. workers to index the voluminous records of graveyard inscriptions throughout the State, gathered by the Genealogical Society of New Jersey. This work will be carried out under the auspices of the New Jersey S. A. R. at its Headquarters building as a part of its crusade for better records. The index will be alphabetically arranged for the entire state as well as cross-indexed under the separate cemeteries.

On November 11th, Armistice Day, President Beach and Vice President Quimby of the State Society, attended the ceremonies at the War Memorial in Montclair.

On November 20th, Vice President General Beach, as representative of the National Society, attended the annual meeting and election of the American Coalition at Washington, D. C. President Trevor called upon Mr. Beach to preside during the election of the incoming Board of Officers. The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic.

ORANGE CHAPTER—On November 11th, Compatriot Harry P. Havell and his son carried the Colors of the Chapter in the Armistice Day Parade in East Orange.

At the fall meeting of the Chapter held at the Headquarters on November 19th, President H. Prescott Beach was the guest of honor, and made an address on "The Constitution and the Changes It is Facing." At this meeting President Beach accepted on behalf of the New Jersey Society, the bond of the N. J. Society, S. A. R. Realty Company presented by the Chapter to the State Society.

MONTCLAIR CHAPTER—On October 1st a meeting of the Executive Board of the Chapter was held at the home of President Quimby. The Plan and Scope Committee made a detailed report outlining the proposed activities for the coming winter. Compatriot Arthur H. Churchill represented the Chapter at the dinner and reception given by the PASSAIC VALLEY CHAPTER in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, President General of the D. A. R., and Messmore Kendall, President General of the S. A. R., on October 10th.

On October 20th the Chapter held its "Yorktown" meeting in the form of a dinner in the grill room of the Hotel Montclair. Hon. William E. Speers, Mayor of Montclair, spoke informally on the general subject of the relief situation in Montclair. The New Jersey Society was represented by Compatriot Arthur deB. Robins, Secre-

tary, who spoke encouragingly of the activities of the chapters of the State Society. The National Society was represented by Compatriot H. Prescott Beach, Vice President General, who spoke briefly of the activities of the National Society and drew especial attention to the importance of all efforts in support of the Constitution.

The Chapter was represented by its Colors and several members in the observance of Armistice Day, November 11th, at the ceremonies in Memorial Park.

The Education Committee of the Chapter is engaged in the annual collection of funds to be used in connection with scholarships for students attending colleges in the Southeastern Mountain sections.

NEWARK CHAPTER—On the evening of November 23rd the Chapter conducted a most interesting meeting at which the members of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, D. A. R., were guests. The meeting was held at the New Jersey Historical Society, and was directed by President Harold M. Blanchard. President H. Prescott Beach and Secretary Arthur deB. Robins attended. A representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad showed some extremely interesting historical films which covered the surveying of the route by George Washington, and the birthplaces of several of the Nation's historic patriots, as well as numerous views of historic places along the route. There were 150 members and guests present. A social hour followed with refreshments served by members of the Nova Caesarea Chapter.

PARAMUS CHAPTER, Ridgewood—On November 17th, the members and their wives had a very enjoyable evening at the home of Compatriot John D. Williamson. President H. Prescott Beach gave an interesting address on "The Constitution and Its Power of Survival." Vice President Clifton C. Quimby made some suggestions on obtaining new members, and brought greetings from the MONTCLAIR CHAPTER of which he is President.

PASSAIC VALLEY CHAPTER, Summit—A very delightful dinner was tendered by this Chapter on October 10th in honor of the two Presidents General of the National Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. William A. Becker and Mr. Messmore Kendall. Cooperating with the PASSAIC VALLEY CHAPTER, S. A. R., was the Beacon Fire Chapter, D. A. R., and the National and State Officers of both organizations held the seats of honor and were introduced by the toastmaster, former Mayor Ruford Franklin: Mrs. Messmore Kendall; Mrs. William J. Ward, Vice President General, and Miss Mabel Clay, State Regent, D. A. R.; Mr. H. Prescott Beach, Vice President

General and New Jersey State President S. A. R., and Mrs. Beach; Past President General, S. A. R., Louis Annin Ames of New York, and Mrs. Ames; Mrs. Hague, mother of Mrs. Becker, and Mr. Wm. A. Becker, were each presented in turn. Over 300 members of both organizations and guests were in attendance at the dinner which was held at the Canoe Brook Country Club, in Summit.

The addresses of Mrs. Becker and Mr. Kendall were enthusiastically received, the former stressing the theme she is emphasizing throughout the country, the need of more and better cooperation in the direction and guidance of the youth of the land; the latter making a forceful appeal to stem the inroads of the communistic menace.

WEST FIELDS CHAPTER—On October 15th a "Get Together Night" was held at the Mountainside Inn, Westfield. Compatriot Arthur deB. Robins, State Secretary, made an address on the necessity for active support of American principles and a proper regard for the Constitution. President Van Hoesen of the Chapter presided.

On November 19th "The Wigwam," Compatriot Leigh M. Pearsall's private museum in Westfield was visited. A most interesting and excellent collection of American Indian relics was seen, and a talk on Indian lore was given by Compatriot Pearsall. At this meeting Compatriot Walter M. Sampson was presented with a 25-year Service Bar by the Chapter.

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM GODWIN CHAPTER, Paterson—President Frank E. Smith issued 150 letters to preachers, requesting them to choose the subject "Our Constitution," for a sermon. To date several of the local ministers have preached on the subject and a delegation from the Chapter and also the local D. A. R. Chapters were present at the services. Compatriot D. Stanton Hammond gave an address before the Polly Wyckoff Chapter, New England Dames, which was well received. The subject was the Hackensack Valley and its early history.

Harry B. Haines, publisher of the *Paterson Evening News*, has been presenting a beautiful framed picture of "Old Ironsides," to the schools. These pictures were presented through Mr. Haines by Compatriot William D. Plumb, who was the last surviving member of the crew of that historic ship, fifty years ago. On November 20th a presentation of the picture was made at the Eastside High School. Compatriot Plumb followed Compatriot Rauchfuss in his address and just as the exercises were about completed, Compatriot Plumb slumped in his chair and passed away. He was a real patriot and was always busy making addresses before schools, churches and societies.

SOUTH JERSEY CHAPTER, Haddonfield—The

Quarterly meeting was held at the residence of the President, Edwin S. Glenn, on October 31st. There was a business-luncheon, during which Past President Charles J. Maxwell presented to the chapter the sword, flag and service medals of the late Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, U. S. N., on behalf of the executors of the estate. Compatriot Hall was the first President of the Chapter and these valued relics will be permanently placed in the headquarters of the Chapter at the Indian King Tavern, Haddonfield.

Hon. William B. Brown, Mayor of Pitman, was a guest and later conducted those present on a most interesting pilgrimage through the Bethel Cemetery at Hurffville.

MAPLEWOOD CHAPTER—A dinner meeting was held at the Maplewood Country Club on November 18th when Col. Richard Stockton discussed the question of economic, military and naval preparedness. He is the author of "War Inevitable". The affair was well attended and the local S. A. R. and D. A. R. Chapters were represented.

RUTHERFORD CHAPTER—On the evening of November 9th, the Chapter held a meeting at the home of Compatriot Frederick E. Pinkham, Secretary. Compatriot Arthur deB. Robins, State Secretary, attended this meeting and gave a talk on the value of Chapter activities and certain ways and means in which they could be stimulated and continued.

JERSEY CITY CHAPTER—A most interesting pilgrimage to the Jockey Hollow Reservation and Washington's Headquarters at Morristown was made by members of the Chapter and friends on October 25th. A special courtesy was extended to the members as the museum is not opened on Sundays as a rule.

The weekly releases of the column "America and Americans" appears in the *Jersey Journal* and favorable reaction from the readers is noted. A special effort is being made through the newspapers to obtain the names of patriots of the War of the Revolution interred in the Jersey City Cemeteries in order that they may be marked by the Chapter.

On December 8th a meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Compatriot G. Wallace Crawford, Secretary, and from reports made by the Membership and Americanization Committees good results will be forthcoming for the year.

NUTLEY CHAPTER—On October 29th a meeting was held at the Woman's Club in Nutley at which time a delegation from the RUTHERFORD CHAPTER was present. A most interesting talk was given by Mr. Hultzen of the Fort Niagara Improvement Association, which covered the history of Fort Niagara, an account of its developments and the patriotic reasons which actuated the Association

and its activities. Secretary Arthur deB. Robins of the State Society attended this meeting and gave a brief talk on the Constitution and American principles in every day life.

Empire State Society

President-General Messmore Kendall; Frederick H. Cone, President, New York Chapter; and Col. Louis Annin Ames, former President-General were among the members of the Empire State Society who took an active part in the 15th anniversary of the Ceremony of the Massing of the Colors, instituted by the late Brig.-Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, held on Sunday, November 8th.

Colonel Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Chief of Staff, and Major Chas. A. DuBois, Assistant Chief of Staff, had complete charge of the arrangements. Dr. Henry Darlington, Chaplain; Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Warren, Commanding Military Escort; Col. Henry B. Fairbanks, Comdg. Veterans of Foreign Wars Section.

Also, Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Statesbury; Col. Frank E. Davidson; Col. Oliver P. Robinson; Lieut. Col. Bryce Metcalf, who was in command of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, with their colorful uniforms; Lt. Col. Charles E. Greenough; Lt. Col. Charles H. Bauer; Major Lee Hagood; Former Governor Charles S. Whitman.

The parade was preceded by a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza for about 100 officers and guests. The review from the stand erected on Fifth Avenue and 59th Street was by Rear Admiral Harris Lanning, Commanding 3rd Naval District. The address in St. Thomas' Church was by Rear Admiral Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., Ret'd.

There were approximately 550 flags in the Church. The New York Chapter paraded its 20 colors.

NEW YORK CHAPTER—The Constitution Day meeting, held as always on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in New York City, was as usual an outstanding event in interest and importance, and was especially noted in our issue of October.

On December 3rd, the Chapter held a delightful meeting at the Hotel Plaza, which was of very special interest. The speakers were Dr. Harry B. Chase, Chancellor of New York University, Father Robert Gannon, President of Fordham University, and Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, President of the College of the City of New York. Commanding officers of the R. O. T. C. units were also invited guests. The Chapter has for some years presented gold, silver and bronze R. O. T. C. Medals to the three students of these universities selected by their faculties for their excellence, soldierly bearing and efficiency.

YOUNG MEN'S DIVISION—Membership in this group has doubled since its organization about three years ago. While the activities are largely social, this by no means absorbs the entire interest, as effective work in patriotic fields has been undertaken from the first. Recently the National Defense Committee has been concentrating on constructive pro-American efforts, as distinct from what is felt to be a slightly over-crowded "anti-" field. An exhibit of informative literature on subversive activities is on display at the NEW YORK CHAPTER headquarters in the Hotel Plaza, and active support of patriotic legislation for both the City and State of New York is urged upon all members. The program for the coming winter will include some immigration work and contact with second generation Americans. The YOUNG MEN'S DIVISION, while designed especially to foster the interests of the 18 to 35 age groups, will continue to welcome the participation of all young members from 18 to 81!

Socially the outstanding event will be the Colonial Ball and Pageant on January 15th next, when a delightful party is planned, jointly with a similar junior members' group of the D. A. R. A review of our Colonial period and later highlights up to the present is in active rehearsal, and the proceeds will be devoted to the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

ROCHESTER CHAPTER—This Chapter participated actively in the very notable observances of Constitution Day which were conducted throughout the city under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and included a fine street parade as climax to the various exercises. Special patriotic exercises were conducted in all school assemblies on September 17th, and in parochial schools, and addresses by prominent citizens were broadcast. Judge Arthur B. Sutherland honored member of the ROCHESTER CHAPTER was general Chairman of Arrangements.

The annual meeting was held on October 21st, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Arthur C. Parker; Vice President, J. Sheldon Fisher; Secretary-Treasurer-Registrar, Franklin C. Sherman; Historian, A. Emerson Babcock; Chaplain, Hon. Harvey F. Remington. Managers: Major Henry Lampert, Howard V. R. Palmer, John S. Wright, Dr. Judson F. Browne, Albert G. Bright, George S. Tinklepaugh.

Special interest is felt in the election of Dr. Parker as President of the Chapter, both because of his distinguished career in the field of Museum work and as anthropologist, scientist and author, and because of his pure Indian lineage, and the honor in which he is held by his Indian colleagues and friends. A brief account of the ceremonies of

Indian Day at Rochester on September 26 appears on another page, in which Rochester Chapter participated and Dr. Parker made the principal address, and was decorated by Indians of Chicago, who designated him as "the most famous person of Indian ancestry in the United States."

SYRACUSE CHAPTER—A regular luncheon meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce on October 15th, when plans were discussed for a projected dinner trip to Oneida and Rome, and details of the Chapter's Membership drive, now being launched.

On November 30th, a dinner meeting was held at the Hotel Mizpah when Colonel Joseph Bondy was the speaker on "The Origin of the Constitution."

COL. CORNELIUS VAN DYCK CHAPTER, Schenectady—Continuation of the Good Citizenship Medal Awards which has long been the outstanding work of this Chapter, has been unanimously approved and the usual number will be presented at the end of the January semester. Former President of the Chapter, Frank C. Zapf, has been elected Secretary, succeeding the late Hanford Robison who had for so long a period carried on this office, and Compatriot Zapf will re-organize the work of the Medal Committee, which the late Compatriot P. S. Miller had promoted so generously and effectively, and which has become so firmly established as a character building program in the Schenectady schools.

Ohio Society

Officers of the State Society have been busily perfecting arrangements for the organization of new chapters at Chillicothe and Washington Court House, Ohio, applications for which are being completed as rapidly as possible. The new Chapter at Athens is to be known as Ewings Chapter, and as organization plans for this chapter are about complete it will be functioning immediately.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, Dayton—The first important activity of this Chapter since the summer respite was the placing of bronze tablets at the graves of two Revolutionary Soldiers, James Hanna and Robert Strain, in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, on Sunday afternoon, October 4th last. Besides the two named, there are the graves of sixteen other Revolutionary patriots buried in this cemetery.

The dedication exercises were presided over by former Chapter and State President Miles S. Kuhns, and following the invocation by Chaplain Martin Luther Peter, and the Flag Salute, an address by Compatriot the Hon. Roy G. Fitzgerald, President of Richard Montgomery Chapter, was

enjoyed, and brief remarks and greetings were heard from Mrs. Morton B. Shepard, Regent of Jonathan Dayton Chapter, D. A. R. and Miss Virginia Keilholz, President of the C. A. R. A military salute at the unveiling of the tablet by the Sons of Veterans Firing Squad, and Taps, completed the exercises.

The Chapter held a dinner on October 27th in recognition of Navy Day and in honor of Rear Admiral Walter Selwin Crosley, Ret., member of the Ohio Society, who made the principal address at the Navy Day ceremonies at Dayton.

The Chapter has decided to undertake the awards of Good Citizenship Medals in the schools of Dayton, and will inaugurate the program immediately.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Chapter took place on December 17th at the Antioch Shrine Club, at luncheon and the speaker was Compatriot Major Frederick W. Huntington, on "World Conditions Today". Major Huntington has recently completed an extensive tour of Europe and Asia on his return from the Philippines, and his message was of unusual interest.

CONSTITUTION CHAPTER, Mansfield—This newly organized Chapter of the Ohio Society is proud to number among its Charter members, Compatriot George H. Stevenson, one of the few living members who are grandsons of a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather was John Stevenson, private in Captain Ramsey's company, 5th Battalion of Washington County, Penna., Militia.

EWINGS CHAPTER, Athens—Ohio's second new chapter since the Portland Congress was organized at Athens October 23, and named "Ewings", in honor of the Ewing family, father and son being two of Ohio's pioneer settlers. The father was a Revolutionary settler of Athens county, while the son was one of the first U. S. Senators from the new State, and also first graduate from the historical Ohio University.

State Secretary William M. Pettit was present at the organization meeting and gave an address, mainly suggestive, as to perfecting organization, with activities which the society encouraged. The officers elected were: President, Dr. Alvin E. Wagner; Vice Presidents, Judge James Darby and W. A. Compton; Secretary, E. S. Haller; Treasurer, A. D. Townsend. Mrs. Orville D. Dailey, D. A. R. district Chairman, was present and also responded with best wishes of her society for the new Chapter.

At the November meeting the guest of honor was Compatriot Loren E. Souers, of the National Society Executive Committee, and a Past President of the Ohio Society, who brought the greet-

ings of the National Society to the new Chapter. Outlining the objectives of the society he said its main one was to bring about a better understanding and appreciation of American institutions and the government.

The nucleus of the Chapter was composed of members resident in the jurisdiction, to which have been added six new members, with prospects of a steady increase.

Oklahoma Society

TULSA CHAPTER—Through the efforts of the compatriots of this Chapter, under the leadership of President Edmund Lashley, there was a very notable recognition of Constitution Day in this City. Enlisting the cooperation of the President of Tulsa University, the County Superintendent of Schools, and Superintendent of Tulsa Schools, and heads of private schools in the city, the Ministerial Alliance and other ministers, the officers of the Public Library and representatives of the various luncheon Clubs and Civic organizations, all of whom gave their enthusiastic support to the movement of appropriately observing the event, it will be understood that the citizens of Tulsa were made thoroughly Constitution-conscious throughout the week of the anniversary.

The Tulsa Bar Association had a special observance at its regular luncheon on September 16th, when the speaker was Hon. Franklin E. Kennamer, of the U. S. Court, and the Public Library announced a list of works dealing with the Constitution. Former State and Chapter President of the S. A. R., John B. Meserve, gave a radio address calling attention to these volumes, and the daily papers contributed editorials.

TULSA CHAPTER held a special meeting on September 17th when an informative and inspiring address on the Constitution was given by the Hon. N. A. Gibson, which was one of the outstanding contributions of the week. Much credit is due the Chapter for bringing about such a splendid observance, leading up to the sesquicentennial observance of next year.

Vice President General Ambrose W. Deatrick of the South Mississippi District was the guest of both the TULSA and OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTERS on November 24th, visiting the first for a noon luncheon meeting, and in the evening at the latter City for a dinner meeting, where State President Thomas Banks presided, and at both gatherings several of the State and Chapter officers were present. The contacts thus made were of mutual interest and benefit to the National Officer and the local compatriots, and the Vice President General expressed himself as much pleased with the cordial hospitality extended.

Pennsylvania Society

Both this State Society and the National Society have suffered a very great loss and sorrow in the passing on November 6, last, of Rufe C. Schanck, devoted Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, and long time member of the National Executive Committee. Mr. Schanck's illness was of considerable duration, and increasing disability made it necessary for him to resign his State office, as mentioned in the October Magazine. More extended notice of his death is to be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Pennsylvania Society acted with wisdom and forethought in adopting a resolution relative to an extension of the period covered by the first annual payment of dues, which has encouraged the prompt presentation of new applications, prior to January 1st of this year, and has been well worth while.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER—A Constitution Day dinner was held at the Hotel William Penn on the evening of September 17, jointly with the staff of the *Sun-Telegraph*. An address was enjoyed from Hon. Robert A. Taft, distinguished Constitutional student and lawyer, and son of the late President Taft. Compatriots Daniel G. Crouse, President of the Chapter and Eugene L. Connelly, Chairman of the Constitution Day Committee, were in charge of the exercises.

A spirited game in contest for the Col. Franklin Blackstone Golf Trophy was played at the Butler Club on July 21st, 1936, the cup being won by Compatriot George L. Craig, who held it previously.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER—Services in tribute to the late Herman W. Fernberger, former President and Treasurer of this Chapter, were held on Sunday, November 1, 1936, at the Mount Sinai Cemetery Chapel, when a wreath was laid at his grave, and appropriate exercises conducted.

As a further tribute to Mr. Fernberger, the Chapter is making plans to furnish a room in the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, as this was a project dear to his heart and it is felt will be a permanent memorial seen by many visitors.

Contributions from compatriots of the Chapter are being solicited to complete these plans, which will make a Colonial sitting room of one of the second story rooms.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER, Bethlehem—The twelfth annual meeting was held on October 28th at the Sun Inn, when the following officers were elected: President, Elmer L. Mack; Vice Presidents, John R. Helwig, Jacob E. Cope, Frank R. Kemmerer; Secretary-Treasurer, Wilbur L. King; Historian, Ira Frankenfield; Registrar, Clarence E. Beckel; Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Butz. Managers:

Preston A. Barba, Herbert F. Laub, Joseph C. Slough, Jacob F. Knecht, Henry D. Funk, Thomas P. Wenner, W. R. Schnable, Dr. H. J. Schmoyer, Cleveland R. Kemmerer, Howard Hess.

A review of the genealogical work of Registrar C. E. Beckel in indexing early Bethlehem historical documents, in cooperation with the Public Library was given by Compatriot Beckel, and President Mack made a report of his activities in securing a "grandchild" of the Cambridge Elm under which Washington took command of the armies, for transplanting to an appropriate location in the city.

Acceptance of new members was a feature of the program, which was enhanced by a program of piano duets by Miss Hilma Stirk and Miss Betty Hoch.

Rhode Island Society

On the evening of December 4th, the JUNIOR ASSEMBLY, S. A. R.-D. A. R., held a delightful dance in the French Room of the Crown Hotel in Providence with an attendance of over one hundred and fifty people.

In the receiving line were Miss Alice Casey and Mr. Edwin A. Farnell, Jr., President and Vice President, respectively, of the JUNIOR ASSEMBLY, Colonel Winfield Scott Solomon, President of the Rhode Island Society, and Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Arthur Milton McCrillis, State Regent of the Rhode Island D. A. R. and Mr. McCrillis, Past President General S. A. R.

During December and January, the JUNIOR ASSEMBLY, S. A. R.-D. A. R., is planning to hold meetings in six cities in different parts of the State.

Tennessee Society

The 47th annual convention of the State Society was held at Memphis on October 10th at the Gayoso Hotel, with a representative attendance from the Chapters throughout the State. President Hiram K. Douglas presided. In his report, State Secretary Crownover showed a splendid membership gain for the State Society of not less than 20%, while percentages of gain for three chapters individually showed an even greater increase, particularly for MEMPHIS CHAPTER the host on this occasion, which has made substantial gains during the past year.

The business session was followed by a dinner, at which Hon. John H. DeWitt, associate Justice of the Tennessee Court of Appeals, and President of the Tennessee Historical Society, made the principal address on "John Sevier and the Pioneer Spirit," which was broadcast over WMC. A telegram from President General Kendall was received

and read with great applause. Other guests of honor were the President of the Arkansas Society, S. A. R., Judge Joseph S. Utley, of Little Rock, and the State Secretary, Mason E. Mitchell, of Conway, with the State Treasurer E. C. Newton, of Little Rock.

At the business meeting, the following officers were elected: President, Hiram K. Douglass, Memphis; Vice Presidents, Austin W. Smith of Cookeville, Samuel E. Linton, Nashville, Robert M. Nelson, Memphis, Charles K. Peacock, Chattanooga, and Walton N. Smith, Clarksville; Secretary, Arthur Crownover, Jr.; Treasurer, Marc F. Sanderson; Historian, George E. Gresham; Registrar, Dr. Alfred L. Crabb; Chancellor, Harry E. Stoops; Chaplain, Rev. James I. Vance. Advisory Committee, Hon. Charles N. Burch, Hon. John H. DeWitt, Hon. Joe V. Williams, A. Shelby Ochs, and James N. Cox. J. Walter Allen, was nominated for National Trustee.

Vice President General Arthur Crownover, Jr., attended the opening session of the State Conference of the D. A. R. in early November and carried the felicitations of the Society.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER, Nashville—Constitution Day was observed by this Chapter on September 16th at a luncheon meeting at the University Club. Judge W. L. Cook, associate Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, gave the address on "The Constitution and the Courts." Copies of the address were distributed to the number of 1,000 or more to members of the Chapter and Civic Associations.

Throughout the city of Nashville, Constitution Week was well recognized. President Arthur Crownover, Jr., of ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER, and Vice President of the Southern District, wrote personally to all civic clubs, school superintendents, and preachers, requesting their attention to the anniversary, and all responded with much interest by having special meetings and speakers on the subject. Dean Arnold of Vanderbilt University and immediate past President of the Tennessee Society spoke on "Some Unused Powers in the Constitution." The Belle Mead Chapter D. A. R. took charge of radio broadcasts and addresses were made on these programs by Dean Arnold, Vice President-General Crownover, and Past President General Frederick W. Millsbaugh, among others. President Crownover was also a speaker at Pearl High School, the largest negro school in Nashville. Governor McAlister and the Mayor of Nashville each made proclamations and the newspapers cooperated with splendid publicity, printing many of the addresses in full.

The Chapter held its regular monthly luncheon meeting at the University Club on November 11th,

in recognition of Armistice Day. Major Harold B. Gibson, commanding regular Army forces in Nashville spoke on "George Washington, A Citizen Soldier." Mrs. C. C. Lanier, of Greenwich, Conn., President of the Lee Foundation, which is restoring Stratford, was also a guest and told of the work of this Foundation. President Henry Dickinson presided and introduced the speakers.

Texas Society

The year of 1936 will long be remembered as the great Texas Centennial to thousands of American citizens who were fortunate enough to visit Texas, and especially the great Dallas Centennial Exhibition and Texas Frontier Centennial held at Fort Worth.

The year 1936 also marked the 40th anniversary of Texas Society. Singularly enough the annual meeting was held in Galveston, where the Society was organized on December 8, 1896, which meeting was graced by the presence of the first Treasurer and only surviving charter member, Compatriot George D. Morgan of Galveston. Texas Society will meet in San Antonio on April 19, 1937. Fort Worth may secure the 1938 meeting.

DALLAS CHAPTER, No. 2, and the Texas Centennial were honored with the second visit from Vice President General Ambrose W. Deatrick of Topeka, Kansas, on Armistice Day, November 11th, when a program was arranged in the Hall of States on the Centennial grounds. The Vice-President General was received by Vice-President Horace P. Eller, Secretary Dr. Valin R. Woodward of Texas Society; together with a committee headed by Mrs. Maurice Turner, State Regent of the D. A. R., who later escorted Compatriot Deatrick to the Headquarters maintained by the Texas D. A. R. at the Centennial, where Vice-President signed the Centennial Book of Distinguished Visitors.

MAJOR K. M. VAN ZANDT, CHAPTER No. 6, FORT WORTH, announces the appointment of Compatriot E. O. Walker as the Secretary-Treasurer. Compatriot Walker comes from distinguished ancestors, who had their part in establishing our present Constitution and form of government, and this descendant is a present day advocate for maintaining this same Constitution. A number of prominent citizens of Fort Worth are on the list of prospective affiliates with the Texas Society S. A. R. through the efforts of Compatriot Walker and officers of this Chapter.

SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER, No. 4 has been active during the past weeks through the efforts of State President Albert C. McDavid, who is also the efficient Secretary of the local chapter.

Compatriot McDavid has maintained the repu-

tation of this part of the State in furnishing new members to Texas Society; a recent application was that of the Hon. Maury Maverick, Congressman of the San Antonio district. The name has been synonymous with Texas during the past 100 years, beginning with Samuel Augustus Maverick, who distinguished himself in the siege and capture of San Antonio from the Mexicans prior to the fall of the Alamo. The father of this Texas patriot was Samuel, a patriot of the American Revolution from South Carolina. Other distinguished ancestors were Gen. Robert Anderson of South Carolina, Gen. Andrew Lewis and Judge Charles Lynch of Virginia.

President McDavid was a Thanksgiving visitor to Dallas, where he conferred with President Horace P. Eller of DALLAS CHAPTER.

GALVESTON CHAPTER No. 1 has also been active during the past few weeks and a recent member admitted was one of Galveston's most beloved citizens, the Rev. Edmund H. Gibson, Rector of Trinity Church. Texas Society is indebted to President Robert W. Humphreys and Compatriots George D. and William Morgan. Compatriot Walter S. Mayer is still the official Secretary of GALVESTON CHAPTER, was formerly State Secretary, and may well be classified as a veteran member of Texas Society, his State Number being 93.

TEXARKANA CHAPTER No. 3—Revival of this Chapter is hoped for before the next annual meeting through the efforts of Compatriot W. H. Arnold, Jr., of Texarkana, Texas, a member of the Executive Committee of Texas Society, and son of former Vice-President General for the South Mississippi District and President of the Arkansas Society, W. H. Arnold.

HOUSTON CHAPTER No. 5 sponsored a Constitutional Day program during Constitution Week, at which time a luncheon was held in the Houston Club with the Hon. John H. Crooker, Past Grand Master of Texas Masons as the principal speaker. The program was arranged by Compatriots Chester H. Bryan and Joe Ingraham, the President and Secretary, respectively, of the local Chapter.

Compatriot Robert L. Sonfield, former secretary of Texas Society, has been invited by President McDavid to form a committee for the purpose of re-writing the Constitution of Texas Society, to be submitted at the next annual meeting in San Antonio on April 19, 1937.

Virginia Society

The semi-annual meeting took place at Williamsburg in recognition of Constitution Day, September 17th, and paying tribute to the framers of that immortal document. State President Tom Moore held a business session prior to the lunch-

eon, at which reports of activities of the State Society and the several Chapters were heard. Dr. L. S. Foster of Williamsburg extended welcome to the visiting members, which was responded to by Vice President J. D. Fauntleroy.

At the luncheon following, Dr. Carey Via of Norfolk was the principal speaker, using as his subject the Constitution. Recognized as an outstanding student of early American history, Dr. Via reviewed at length the circumstances leading up to the Constitutional Convention and the adoption of the completed document. Other speakers were A. H. Foreman, of Norfolk City School Board, and W. I. Gilkeson, President of Norfolk Chapter. Charles Day, poet laureate of Virginia S. A. R. read a dedicatory poem on the Constitution.

On October 19th at Yorktown, the annual joint celebration of the anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis was held, sponsored by the Citizens of Yorktown, the D. A. R., S. A. R., and the Colonial National Historical Park of the National Park Service. Presiding at these memorable exercises was Mrs. George D. Chenoweth, Regent of Comte de Grasse Chapter D. A. R. Invocation was given by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, and representing the D. A. R. was Mrs. Charles N. Keese, Vice President-General; Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National President of the C. A. R., and President Moore of the Virginia S. A. R., who introduced Honorable George C. Peery, Governor of Virginia, the special guest speaker. This program was held at the Old Custom House, Yorktown, which bears the beautiful tablet placed by the National Society S. A. R. in 1932. Following this there was a program at the Victory Monument, with music by the Coast Artillery Band from Fort Monroe, at which the Hon. Otis S. Bland, M. C. from Virginia, presided, and the address was by Hon. Harry S. Woodring, Secretary of War, who was presented by Governor Peery. Wreaths were laid at the monument by the representatives of the several Patriotic Societies.

NORFOLK CHAPTER—A meeting at the home of State President Tom Moore was held on the evening of November 6th, at which President W. I. Gilkeson presided. The speaker was Compatriot Robert Hicks, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a member of the Empire State Society, who outlined the work of the bureau and importance of the finger printing system. Mr. John Henry Powell, Vice President of NATHANIEL BACON CHAPTER of Suffolk, also spoke on the part Nansemond County played in the War of the Revolution. Resolutions in tribute to the late William H. Sargent, former President of Virginia

State Society and NORFOLK CHAPTER, and Vice President-General, were adopted.

THOMAS NELSON, JR., CHAPTER, of the Virginia Peninsula, met on the evening of November 13, at the Colony Inn, Hilton Village, when President W. B. Colonna spoke on the celebration of the Yorktown Victory, which he had attended on October 19th, and Compatriot Almon C. Black, Chapter Secretary made an address on "John Hancock, the Picturesque Patriot."

RICHMOND CHAPTER met on October 8th at the Mayo Memorial, and enjoyed a musical program by Beverly Cooke, pianist, and Betty Cooke, violinist. A Round Table discussion of historical events was led by Historian Edwin H. Courtney, and a poem by President Thomas Adams, who presided.

The November meeting on the 12th at the same place was addressed by Dr. Frederick W. Burnham, LL. D., on "A Modern Troubadour," supplemented by an enjoyable musical program.

On December 12th a Christmas program of music and stories was presented, and an illustrated talk by Compatriot Lawrence E. Therien on "The Light of a Nation." Each member was asked to bring a toy for the Crippled Children's Hospital.

NATHANIEL BACON CHAPTER, *Suffolk*—Through the personal efforts of State President Tom Moore, activities in this Chapter have been revived, and an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Sykes Hotel in Smithfield on November 24th, at which

the Vice President, John H. Powell, presided, in the absence of President Barham, and which was attended by several members of the NORFOLK CHAPTER, headed by President Tom Moore and Chapter President W. I. Gilkeson. A few months prior to this meeting, President Moore had called a meeting for purposes of reorganization shortly after his assuming office, and the result has been two well attended gatherings and representation with favorable reports at the semi-annual meeting of the State Society described above.

At the November meeting, which was preceded by a dinner, W. E. McClenny, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chapter, spoke on the part the Isle of Wight played in the Revolutionary War, in which 725 men of the county participated. Compatriot J. R. Powell, Jr., gave a brief history of the Sykes Hotel, which is rife with historic interest, having been continuously maintained as a hostelry since 1752, the main portion of the building being the same as in the Revolutionary days, all additions being added to the rear. Other speakers were President Moore, N. Charter Burrus, and Frank Berryman, and the guests from Norfolk.

West Virginia Society

President Edwin C. Wade, accompanied by Mrs. Wade, represented the West Virginia Society and extended greetings at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Society in Louisville on October 19 upon the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown.

As the latter weeks of January bring us to the end of the first school semester, our thoughts turn naturally to the Good Citizenship Medal awards, which in many of our Chapters are given at this time as well as in June. We urge attention given to early orders, so that there may be no delay. It is felt the interest in our Medal Awards is greater at this time than ever, and that this interest extends to the R. O. T. C. Medals as well, although the latter usually are more in demand during the summer months.

Many of our Chapters and State Societies are becoming interested in making awards to units of the National Guard, as a recognition much deserved by this branch of our military establishment. The Good Citizenship Medals are equally appropriate for this purpose as for the character building project for which they were originally designed.

Additions to Membership

THERE HAVE BEEN enrolled in the office of the Registrar General from September 1, 1936, to December 1, 1936, 170 new members, distributed as follows: California, 6; Connecticut, 3; District of Columbia, 5; Society in France, 2; Georgia, 27; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 5; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 32; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 15; Oklahoma, 4;

Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 10; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 3; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

Supplemental claims have been approved from the following states: Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 6; Illinois, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Minnesota, 2; New Jersey, 1; New York, 18; Ohio, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 7; South Carolina, 4; Texas, 2; Virginia, 1.

Records of 170 New Members and 58 Supplementals Approved and Enrolled by the Registrar General from September 1, 1936, to December 1, 1936.

ROLLAND BYRON AHERN, San Francisco, Calif. (54525). Great⁴-grandson of *Joab Houghton*, Lieutenant Colonel, N. J. Troops.

PHILIP HENRY ALSTON, Atlanta, Ga. (55055). Great²-grandson of *William Alston*, Lieutenant Colonel, N. C. Troops.

JAMES HENDERSON APPLEMAN, Chicago, Ill. (54816). Great²-grandson of *John Harris*, private, N. J. Troops.

GEORGE NEWELL ARMSBY, Oyster Bay, L. I. (54945). Great³-grandson of *Ezra Wood*, Colonel, Mass. Militia; great²-grandson of *William Holmes*, private, Mass. Troops; great²-grandson of *James Fletcher*, Lieutenant, Mass. Troops.

FRANKLIN DELMAR BAIRD, Buffalo, N. Y. (55029). Great-grandson of *Gilbert Tracy*, private, Conn. Line.

HENRY F. BAKER, Maryland (21741). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *John Maxwell*, Captain, N. J. Troops.

FORD B. BARNARD, New York (53528). Supplemental. Great³-grandson of *Thomas Wilcox*, private, Conn. Troops; great³-grandson of *Titus Baker*, private, Conn. Militia.

WILLIAM POWERS BARRON, New Orleans, La. (N. C. 51700). Great³-grandson of *Thomas Wiggins*, furnished supplies without pay in N. C.

WILLIAM LEROY BATES, Rutherford, N. J. (N. Y. 55034). Great-grandson of *Josiah Scribner*, private, N. H. Line; great³-grandson of *Ichabod Brown*, Captain, Conn. Troops.

WALTER SCOTT BEAR, Oregon. (13512). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *Jacob Bear*, private, Penna. Militia; great²-grandson of *Sebastian Bowers*, private, Penna. Militia.

CALVIN AUGUSTUS BEHLE, Salt Lake City, Utah. (54481). Great³-grandson of *Anthony Coombs*, private, Mass. Militia.

FREDERICK PARKHURST BENEDICT, Bethesda, Md. (D. C. 54610). Great³-grandson of *John Haskell*, private, Mass. Troops.

SAMUEL SHOLES BERGER, Beverly Hills, Calif. (54521). Great²-grandson of *Cyrus Sholes*, private, Conn. Line.

CHARLES HARMAN BLACK, Sr., Atlanta, Ga. (55057). Great²-grandson of *John Milner*, Captain in Georgia Militia.

CHARLES VAN DYKE BOLTWOOD, Buffalo, N. Y. (54949). Great²-grandson of *John Boltwood, Sr.*, private, Mass. Militia.

EDWARD JOSEPH BOSTWICK, New York, N. Y. (55035). Great²-grandson of *John Bostwick*, private, N. Y. Troops.

LOUIS RADCLIFFE BOSWELL, Hopewell, Va. (54861). Great²-grandson of *Elisha Mix*, Corporal, Conn. Line.

JAMES RICHARD BOWDEN, Atlanta, Ga. ((54053). Great³-grandson of *Robert Smith*, private, S. C. Troops.

ROBERT CLAYTON BOWERS, Athens, Ga. (54915). Great²-grandson of *William Glover*, private, N. C. Militia.

EDGAR LYMAN BRADLEY, JR., Keene, Va. (54863). Great³-grandson of *Samuel Peck*, Captain, Conn. Line.

JASON MAYS BROCK, Athens, Ga. (54918). Great³-grandson of *Richard Dowdy*, private, Ga. Troops.

FRANK CROOK BRUNDAGE, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (55036). Great³-grandson of *Silas Wheeler*, private, R. I. Troops and privateersman.

WILLIAM ALFRED BRYAN, Barnwell, S. C. (51719). Great³-grandson of *Jonas Phillips*, private, Penna. Troops.

JEROME DOUGLASS BURBANK, Buffalo, N. Y. (55033). Great³-grandson of *Moses Burbank, Jr.*, Sergeant, N. H. Troops and Signer of Association Test; great⁴-grandson of *Moses Burbank, Sr.*, Signer of Association Test, N. H. 1776; great²-grandson of *Jonathan Burbank*, private, N. H. Troops.

LUCIUS EDWARD BURCH, JR., Memphis, Tenn. (54879). Great²-grandson of *Judah Wetherbee*, Corporal, Mass. Troops.

BRENT BLYTHE CALDWELL, Cranford, N. J. (55127). Great⁴-grandson of *James Vanderburgh*, Lieutenant Colonel, N. Y. Militia.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY CARSON, Atlanta, Ga. (54910). Great²-grandson of *John Pemberton*, Captain of Troops at Kings Mountain.

GEORGE CARVER, Pittsburgh, Pa. (54831). Great³-grandson of *Robert Fruit*, private, Penna. Militia.

STANLEY HART CAUFFMAN, Philadelphia, Pa. (54832). Great²-grandson of *James Hart*, private, Penna. Militia.

ELMER SAYRE CLARK, III. (51274). Supplementals. Great²-grandson of *Christopher Ellis*, private, Pa. militia; great³-grandson of *David Sayre*, private, N. J. Militia.

HAROLD BONE COLVIN, Port Chester, N. Y. (Conn. 54739). Great³-grandson of *John Knox*, private, Md. Troops.

JACOB ERDMAN COPE, Penna. (53244). Supplementals. Great-grandson of *William Savacool*, private, Penna.

Troops; great²-grandson of *Zacharius Nyce*, private, Penna. Troops; great²-grandson of *Michael Hartzel*, private, Penna. Troops.

RALPH T. K. CORNWELL, Fredericksburg, Va. (54864). Great³-grandson of *Thomas Askey*, Captain, Penna. Troops.

ORVILLE DAVIS DAILEY, Albany, Ohio (54964). Great²-grandson of *Timothy Hopkins*, private, Conn. Troops.

LEWIS EMERY DEARBORN, Concord, N. H. (49139). Great³-grandson of *Edward Dearborn*, private, N. H. Troops.

PHILIP Y. DE BOLT, Huntington, W. Va. (51074). Great²-grandson of *Henry Flesher*, Ensign, Va. Troops.

WALTER PRICE DE HART, Hollidaysburg, Pa. (54833). Great²-grandson of *John de Hart*, Captain, Penna. Troops.

ASA GASTON DE LOACH, Ga. (51514). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *Isham (Isum) Peacock*, private N. C. Troops.

FRANCIS MARION DENBO, Terre Haute, Ind. (54556). Great³-grandson of *Elijah Denbo*, Captain, N. H. Line and Signer of Association Test.

JOSEPH HENRY DENBO, Terre Haute, Ind. (54557). Same as 54556 *supra*.

MARIE FRANÇOIS LUCIEN GERARD PAUL, Vicomte de Prével, Paris, France (54281). Great³-grandson of *Claude Antoine de Prével*, Lieutenant in French Expeditionary Forces, 1781-83.

ANTOINE COMTE DE SAINT EXUPÉRY, Paris, France (54280). Great²-grandson of *George Alexander Cesar de Saint Exupéry*, Lieutenant, French Infantry at Yorktown.

JOHN L. DICKSON, Tulsa, Okla. (52875). Great²-grandson of *William Dixon*, private, Penna. Militia.

EDWARD ROSS DIGGS, JR., Maplewood, N. J. (54473). Great²-grandson of *Jacob Hall*, Surgeon, Mass. and N. H. Troops.

KENNETH A. DORMAN, Youngstown, O. (54953). Great²-grandson of *Clement Tuttle*, Major, Continental Line.

ARTHUR CHASE DOW, JR., Mass. (28766). Supplemental. Great-grandson of *Gideon Dow*, private, N. H. Home Guard and Signer Association Test 1776.

JAMES FRANK DRAKE, JR., Pittsburgh, Pa. (54834). Great³-grandson of *Simon Drake*, private, N. H. Militia; great²-grandson of *James Drake*, private, N. H. Troops.

JOHN HENRY DUNN, Belleville, Ill. (Mo. 53662). Great²-grandson of *Abijah Holmes*, Lieutenant Colonel, N. J. Militia.

FREDRICK HERVEY DUPRAY, Medford, Ore. (54343). Great²-grandson of *Frederick Miller*, Lieutenant, Penna. Rangers.

WILLIAM WALLACE ELLIOTT, JR., Jersey City, N. J. (54475). Great²-grandson of *Jacob Sigman (Sickman)*, private, Penna. Troops.

NOYES DUQUETTE ELLIS, Buffalo, N. Y. (55042). Great³-grandson of *Daniel Hobbs*, Corporal, Mass. Troops.

CHESTER E. FITZGERALD, New York, N. Y. (54978). Great²-grandson of *Joseph Rice*, Captain, R. I. Militia.

EDWARD ALBERT FORD, Thibodaux, La. (51872). Great²-grandson of *Jacob Ford*, Colonel, N. J. Militia.

CHARLES JOSEPH FOSER, Buffalo, N. Y. (55027). Great³-grandson of *Edward Paine*, Captain, Conn. Militia.

EDWARD JOSEPH FOSER, Buffalo, N. Y. (55028). Same as 55027, *supra*.

ROBERT MORRIS FRANKLIN, New Orleans, La. (51877). Great⁴-grandson of *Ben Cleveland*, Colonel, N. C. Troops.

THURMAN G. GADDIE, Hodgenville, Ky. (54388). Great²-grandson of *Samuel Von Leer*, Captain, Penna. Militia.

FRASER SHADE GARDNER, Washington, D. C. (Mass. 54721). Great³-grandson of *Prince Gardner*, private, R. I. Troops.

ROBERT ODELL GARVIN, Pittsburgh, Pa. (54838). Great²-grandson of *Artemus Day*, Captain, N. J. Militia.

EDMUND HARRISON GIBSON, Galveston, Tex. (55077). Great³-grandson of *Abraham Gibson*, Minute Man in Mass.

JAMES KEM GLENN, Nevada, Mo. (53665). Great³-grandson of *John Biggs*, Corporal, N. C. Militia.

TOURO MORDECAI GRABER, St. Louis, Mo. (53661). Great³-grandson of *Jacob Phillips*, private, S. C. Militia.

EDWIN PAIRO GRAFTON, San Pedro, Calif. (D. C. 54608). Great⁴-grandson of *William Webb Haddaway*, Major, Md. Militia.

WILLIAM ROSWELL GRAVES, Prairie duChien, Wis. (54758). Great²-grandson of *Roswell Graves*, Sergeant, Conn. Line.

JAMES COOPER GREENE, Richmond Hts., Mo. (53663). Great³-grandson of *Apollos Cooper*, Lieutenant, Va. Troops, killed in action.

BOYCE McLAUGHLIN GRIER, Ga. (54905). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *Jesse Heard*, private, Ga. Troops; great²-grandson of *Hugh Harris*, private, N. C. Militia.

JAMES WILEY GRIFFETH, Winder, Ga. (54913). Great²-grandson of *John Griffeth*, private, N. C. Troops.

DAVID BAKER HALL, Ohio (49801). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *John Hall*, Sergeant and Ensign, Penna. Militia; great²-grandson of *Jeremiah Leach*, Corporal, Conn. Troops.

DAVID WILLARD HARR, Philadelphia, Pa. (54841). Great²-grandson of *Abraham Wambold*, private, Penna. Militia.

VALENTINE FABIAN HARRINGTON, Boston, Mass. (54720). Great³-grandson of *Peter Harrington*, private, Mass. Minute Men.

WILLIAM CLAIR HARRIS, Winder, Ga. (54923). Great⁴-grandson of *Thomas Camp*, private, Va. Troops.

WINDER RUSSELL HARRIS, Norfolk, Va. (54856). Great²-grandson of *Nathan Upchurch*, private, N. C. Troops.

JAMES RICE HARVEY, Athens, Ohio (54967). Great³-grandson of *Jason Rice*, private, Mass. Troops.

DANIEL BATES HASKIN, Bath, N. Y. (55031). Great⁴-grandson of *Stephen Jewett*, Sergeant, Mass. Troops.

CHARLES TOWER HAVEN, Cohasset, Mass. (54715). Great³-grandson of *Levi Tower*, Drummer, private & ship's Captain, Mass.

FRANK KELLY HAYNES, Charlotte, N. C. (51699). Great²-grandson of *George Suttle*, private Va. Militia.

HAROLD MILFORD HERRIN, Winder, Ga. (55060). Great²-grandson of *William Whitehead*, private, Ga. Continentals.

ARTHUR THEODORE HILL, New York, N. Y. (54943). Great²-grandson of *Nathan Bullard*, private, Mass. Line.

WILLIAM MORGAN HOLSENBECK, SR., Winder, Ga. (54914). Great²-grandson of *William Avery Morgan*, Sergeant, Conn. Troops.

BEN HOLTZENDORF, Atlanta, Ga. (55056). Great⁴-grandson of *Charles Hutchings*, private, Va. Troops.

WILLIAM JOSIAH HOOKER, Buffalo, N. Y. (55043). Great²-grandson of *Calvin Youngs*, private, N. Y. Militia.

RUFUS CARPENTER HOPKINS, Athens, Ohio (54965). Great³-grandson of *Timothy Hopkins*, private, Conn. Troops.

JOHN ALTON HOSCH, Athens, Ga. (55051). Great²-grandson of *William Carithers*, private, S. C. Line.

WILLIAM THEODORE HOUSEMAN, Old Greenwich, Conn. (54740). Great³-grandson of *Joseph Selleck*, private, Conn. Troops; great⁵-grandson of *Caleb Mead*, Captain, Conn. Militia; great⁵-grandson of *Joseph Hobby*, Captain, Conn. Troops.

WILLIAM ARTHUR HOWLAND, Detroit, Mich. (53698). Great²-grandson of *Job Howland*, Sergeant, Mass. Troops.

WILSON TYLER HOWE, Norfolk, Va. (54858). Great²-grandson of *Thomas Slayton*, private, Mass. Troops; great²-grandson of *John Dillenbach*, Sergeant, N. Y. Militia.

WASHINGTON ELIAS HUDSON, Tulsa, Okla. (55101). Great³-grandson of *Reuben Hudson*, private, Va. Troops.

WILLIAM WOOD HUNT, Buffalo, N. Y. (55044). Great²-grandson of *Daniel Hewes*, private, Mass. Troops and seaman on privateer.

HENRY ADAMS ICKES, JR., Washington, D. C. (54613). Great³-grandson of *Peter Ickes*, Captain, Penna. Militia.

WILLIAM HENRY JENNINGS, Winder, Ga. (54911). Great³-grandson of *Thomas Landrum*, private, Va. Line.

JOHN HENRY JOHNSON, S. C. (38708). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *William Murray*, private and wagon master, S. C. Troops; great⁴-grandson of *Wilson Cook*, Lieutenant, S. C. Troops; great²-grandson of *John Jacob Ulmer*, private, S. C. Militia; great³-grandson of *Stephen Johnson*, private, Mass. Troops.

CARL NELSON JOLLIFFE, New York, N. Y. (54946). Great²-grandson of *William Jolliff*, private, Penna. Troops.

MORTON HANNA JONES, Columbus, Ohio (54960). Great³-grandson of *Henry Jones*, private, N. J. Line.

CHARLES BLACKWELL KEESEE, Martinsville, Va. (54862). Great²-grandson of *Lancelot Johnston*, Surgeon, N. C. Troops.

DONALD SCRIBNER KELLOGG, Jackson Hts., N. Y. (54942). Great³-grandson of *Jarvis Kellogg*, private, Conn. Militia.

CHARLES MERRILL KELLY, JR., New Rochelle, N. Y. (Mass. 54718). Great³-grandson of *Joseph Pendleton*, Major, R. I. Militia.

E. REY LASH, JR., Athens, Ohio (54968). Great²-grandson of *Samuel Conway*, private, Md. Troops.

LEO L. LAWRENCE, Penna. (54115). Supplemental. Great³-grandson of *Henry Tettermar*, private, Penna. Troops.

FRANCIS ROBERT LEE, Hastings, Nebr. (Va. 54857). Great²-grandson of *Peter Lampkin*, Officer, Va. Militia.

MARK C. LEWIS, St. Louis, Mo. (53660). Great²-grandson of *Levi Adams*, private, Md. Militia.

FORREST PRATT LINDLEY, New York, N. Y. (54938). Great²-grandson of *Henry Pratt*, Sergeant, Mass. Troops.

SLAUGHTER LINTHICUM, Atlanta, Ga. (54908). Great²-grandson of *Zachariah Linthicum*, private, Md. Militia.

THOMAS GRAY LINTHICUM, Atlanta, Ga. (55054). Great³-grandson of *Zachariah Linthicum*, private, Md. Militia.

T. PRESTON LOCKWOOD, New York, N. Y. (55037). Great²-grandson of *Richard Lockwood*, Member Dela. Convention, 1776, to form new State; great³-grandson of *Dabney Carr*, Member Va. Gen'l Assembly; great³-grandson of *Charles Willson Peale*, Captain, Pa. Militia.

MERRITT RUSSELL LOOMIS, Paris, France (N. Y. 54944). Great³-grandson of *Noah Loomis*, private, Vt. Militia.

HERBERT IRVING LOSEE, New York, N. Y. (54937). Great²-grandson of *Hercules Wessels*, Corporal, 2nd N. Y. Artillery.

FREDERICK DANIELS LUKE, Kenmore, N. Y. (55026). Great²-grandson of *Eleazor Daniels, Sr.*, private, Mass. Militia.

EDWIN SCHMUCK LUNDY, Trenton, N. J. (55128). Great²-grandson of *Samuel Lundy*, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, N. J., during Rev. War.

FRANK CARSON LUTMAN, Burlington, Vt. (54131). Great⁴-grandson of *John Blair, Sr.*, Lieutenant Colonel, N. Y. Militia.

EMILE WADSWORTH McAFEE, San Francisco, Calif. (54523). Great²-grandson of *Garrat Dorland*, 2nd Lieutenant, Penna. Line.

THOMAS CRESAP McCOY, Waterville, Me. (54648). Great⁵-grandson of *Thomas Cresap*, Member Committee of Safety, Md.

JOHN ROBERT McKELLAR, Oakland, Calif. (55001). Great²-grandson of *Phineas Drake*, private, Conn. Troops.

RICHARD FREDERICK McMILLAN, Fond du Lac, Wisc. (54759). Great²-grandson of *John McMillan*, private, N. Y. Militia.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS McMILLEN, Grand Rapids, Mich. (54700). Great²-grandson of *Neal Peacock*, private, Md. Line.

JULIAN WESTWARREN MacCLAMROCH, Greensboro, N. C. (51698). Great³-grandson of *Jesse Warren*, Lieutenant, Va. Troops.

HERBERT E. MANN, Athens, Ga. (54922). Great²-grandson of *John Mann*, private, N. H. Line.

MARTIN M. MANSPERGER, Freeport, N. Y. (54939). Great²-grandson of *George Mansperger*, private, N. Y. Militia.

MAURY MAVERICK, San Antonio, Tex. (55076). Great²-grandson of *Robert Anderson*, Colonel, S. C. Militia; great³-grandson of *Andrew Lewis*, Brigadier General Continental Army; great³-grandson of *Charles Lynch*, Member Va. Convention 1776 and Colonel, Va. Militia.

BRYCE METCALF, Ardsley, N. Y. (54941). Great³-grandson of *James Metcalf*, Lieutenant, Mass. Militia.

JOHN HEWITT MITCHELL, New Haven, Conn. (54735). Great³-grandson of *Noah Harrison*, private, Conn. Militia.

HARLEY C. MOLER, Athens, Ohio (54957). Great²-grandson of *Ebenezer Coe*, Lieutenant, Penna. Troops.

CHARLES REGINALD MONSARRAT, Columbus, Ohio (54966). Great³-grandson of *William Henry*, private, Va. Troops.

CHARLES ERNEST NEAL, San Francisco, Calif. (54522). Great³-grandson of *Henry Neal*, Ensign, N. C. Troops.

ALFRED COLQUITT NEWELL, Atlanta, Ga. (54921). Great³-grandson of *Jesse Lane*, Officer, N. C. Line.

WILLIAM ELLIS NEWMAN, St. Louis, Mo. (53664). Great²-grandson of *Platt Newman*, private, N. Y. Militia.

FRANCIS S. ONDERDONK, Ann Arbor, Mich. (54699). Great²-grandson of *Adrian Onderdonk*, Deputy Chairman, Committee; prisoner of British.

HUBERT BOND OWENS, Athens, Ga. (54919). Great²-grandson of *Jacob Redwine*, private, N. C. Militia.

OWEN WILLIAM PARKER, Ely, Minn. (52694). Great²-grandson of *Samuel Parker*, private, Conn. Troops.

JACK ENGLAND PARR, Athens, Ga. (54916). Great⁴-grandson of *Alexander Erwin*, Lieutenant, Penna. Troops.

CYRUS WELLINGTON PARSONS, Syracuse, N. Y. (55038). Great²-grandson of *Gideon Parsons*, Sergeant, Mass. Militia.

ALFRED PANDELY PATTISON, Shanghai, China (La. 51873). Great³-grandson of *Joseph Loveland, Jr.*, Captain, Conn. Militia.

HARRY OLIVER POLLOCK, Turtle Creek, Pa. (54840). Great²-grandson of *Charles Pollock*, private, Penna. Militia.

LEONARD H. POMEROY, Brooklyn, N. Y. (54940). Great²-grandson of *Daniel Pomeroy*, Captain, Mass. Militia.

HARLOW SANBORN POND, Dorchester, Mass. (54716). Great³-grandson of *Pallu Pond*, private, Mass. Troops.

WILLIAM TANDY RANDOLPH, Winder, Ga. (54925). Great²-grandson of *Joseph Randolph*, private, Va. Troops.

LEONARD NIXON RAY, Penna. (54120). Supplemental. Great³-grandson of *Isaac McHenry*, private, Penna. Militia.

RAYMOND PRESTON READ, Atlantic City, N. J. (55129). Great²-grandson of *David Horner*, 1st Lieutenant, Penna. Troops.

BENJAMIN ANGIER RICE, Hines, Ill. (54815). Great³-grandson of *Amos Rice*, Sergeant and Lieutenant, Mass. Militia.

ARTHUR DAVID ROBINSON, Norfolk, Va. (54859). Great²-grandson of *James McComb*, private, Penna. Militia.

FLOYD ROSE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (54836). Great²-grandson of *Christopher Lobingier, Sr.*, Member Penna. Constitutional Convention; Major, Penna. Rangers.

HAMPTON ROWLAND, Athens, Ga. (55059). Great³-grandson of *Andrew Rowland*, furnished supplies in Conn. without pay.

RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL, JR., Winder, Ga. (55058). Great²-grandson of *Alexander Brevard*, Captain, N. C. Troops.

ROBERT LEE RUSSELL, Winder, Ga. (54924). Same as 55058, *supra*.

RICHARD SUTTON RUST, Cincinnati, Ohio (54958). Great²-grandson of *Richard Sutton*, 2nd Lieutenant, Mass. Militia, and Minute Man.

GEORGE MANCHESTER SCHLEGEL, New York, N. Y. (55039). Great⁴-grandson of *Benjamin Pendleton*, private, R. I. Troops, and Captain of privateer.

GEORGE JAMES SEARLE, JR., W. Mansfield, O. (54952). Great³-grandson of *Christian Trauger*, private, Penna. Troops.

ROBERT GRAVES SEVERANCE, Buffalo, N. Y. (54950). Great²-grandson of *Aaron Graves*, private, Mass. Militia.

GUY E. SHAWK, Mansfield, O. (54959). Great²-grandson of *Jacob Shawke*, private, Penna. Troops.

WILLIAM HOOD SHUPERT, Boston, Mass. (54719). Great³-grandson of *William Sheldrake*, private, Penna. Militia; great⁴-grandson of *David Salterreich (Sheldrake)*, private, Penna. troops; great²-grandson of *Christoph Schubert*, private, Penna. Militia; great³-grandson of *John Suplee*, private, Penna. Militia.

FRANCIS MARION SIMPSON, Chicago, Ill. (D. C. 54612). Great²-grandson of *Philip Beal*, private, Penna. Militia.

RUSSELL DOUDNA SMILEY, Dayton, Ohio (54594). Great²-grandson of *John Smiley*, private, Penna. Militia.

MARION SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. (54920). Great²-grandson of *William Smith*, Colonel, N. H. Troops.

RUTLEDGE SMITH, Nashville, Tenn. (54880). Great²-grandson of *Robert Hairston*, High Sheriff and Commissioner in Va.

LEON M. SOLIS-COHEN, New York, N. Y. (55040). Great²-grandson of *David Hays, Jr.*, Took Oath of Allegiance, 1777, and private, N. Y. Militia.

ROBERT SPALDING SPEER, Ga. (51516). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *John Caldwell*, private, S. C. Troops; great²-grandson of *John Morland*, Corporal, Va. Troops; great²-grandson of *John Norwood*, Captain, S. C. Troops.

GORDON STEELE, Buffalo, N. Y. (55030). Great³-grandson of *John Kidder*, private, N. H. Troops.

PERRY WILSON STEELE, SR., Brownsville, Tex. (55078). Great²-grandson of *Wilson Heath*, private, Md. Militia.

GEORGE H. STEVENSON, Mansfield, O. (54955). Great-grandson of *John Stevenson*, private, Penna. Troops.

HORACE GODWIN STEVENSON, Philadelphia, Pa. (54839). Great³-grandson of *Jacob Detweiler*, private, Penna. Troops.

BYRON HAWTHORNE TAYLOR, Nashville, Tenn. (54881). Great²-grandson of *Daniel Taylor*, Orderly Sergeant, N. J. Troops.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN TERRY, Ogden, Utah (54482). Great³-grandson of *Parshall Terry, Sr.*, private, Conn. Militia in Pa.

JOHN JULIAN THOMAS, Athens, Ga. (55052). Great²-grandson of *John Griffith*, private, N. C. Line.

LEE WYLIE TIPTON, JR., Baltimore, Md. (54010). Great³-grandson of *Samuel Tipton*, Ensign, Md. Militia.

MILTON GREELEY TOONE, Teaneck, N. J. (55130). Great³-grandson of *Isaac Van Wart*, private, N. Y. Militia; captured Major André.

AUGUSTUS DAILEY TOWNSEND, Athens, Ohio (54956). Great²-grandson of *James Townsend*, private, Va. Troops.

CHARLES BELDEN TOYE, Providence, R. I. (54979). Great²-grandson of *Elijah Stevens*, private, Conn. Line.

JAMES CHASE TYLER, Fairview, Kans. (51325). Great²-grandson of *John Tyler*, Brigadier General, Conn. Line.

HAROLD KNICKERBOCKER VAN ALEN, Champion, Mich. (D. C. 54609). Great³-grandson of *Johannes Knickerbocker*, Colonel, N. Y. Militia.

CECIL WILSON WAINWRIGHT, JR., Oklahoma City, Okla. (52874). Great³-grandson of *Henry Anderson*, Captain, S. C. Militia; great³-grandson of *Robert Ellison*, 1st Lieutenant, S. C. Troops.

WILLOUGHBY CYRUS WATERMAN, Syracuse, N. Y. (55041). Great³-grandson of *Ezekiel Waterman*, 1st Lieutenant, Conn. Troops; great²-grandson of *Edmund Johnson*, Captain, R. I. Troops.

EDWARD RANDOLPH WAYMACK, Des Moines, Ia. (Va. 54865). Great⁴-grandson of *Henry Fuqua*, private, Va. Troops.

WILLIAM WESLEY WAYMACK, Des Moines, Ia. (Va. 54866). Great³-grandson of *Charles Carter*, private, Va. Militia.

GRANVILLE E. WEBSTER, N. J. (53644). Supplemental. Great²-grandson of *Elias Utt*, private, Penna. Flying Camp and Militia.

LYNN WOODRUFF WERNER, Atlanta, Ga. (54909). Great-grandson of *Ezekiel Cowles*, Sergeant Major, Conn. Line.

CLARENCE ADELBERT WHITCOMB, Philadelphia, Pa. (54837). Great²-grandson of *Charles Augustus Whitcomb*, private, N. H. Troops; great²-grandson of *Robert Wallace*, private, N. H. Troops; great²-grandson of *Robert McMurphy*, Lieutenant, N. H. Vols.

FOSTER BRAND WHITLOCK, New Brunswick, N. J. (55126). Great⁴-grandson of *Isaac Preston 2nd*, Colonel, N. J. Troops.

LAWRENCE WENTWORTH WIGGINS, Grand Rapids, Mich. (55176). Great²-grandson of *Consider Bowen*, private, R. I. Troops.

LESTER LEROY WILES, Skiatook, Okla. (52873). Great²-grandson of *James Torrence*, private, Penna. Militia; great²-grandson of *Alexander Cummings*, Drummer, Penna. Militia.

JOHN JULIAN WILKINS, JR., Athens, Ga. (54912). Great²-grandson of *Abraham Barrett*, Justice of Peace, N. C., who performed overt acts against England.

FRANK HARRISON WILSON, Melrose, Mass. (54717). Great²-grandson of *John Wilson*, private, Mass. Troops.

ROBERT W. G. WILSON, Ohio (54676). Supplemental. Great³-grandson of *Elijah Porter*, Drummer, Conn.

Troops; great³-grandson of *Ashbel Easton*, Corporal, Conn. Troops.

BENJAMIN LA FON WINCHELL, New York, N. Y. (54947). Great-grandson of *Elisha Winchell, Jr.*, private, Conn. Militia.

GREGG DOWDALL WOLFE, Columbus, Ohio (54961). Great²-grandson of *Christopher Lauman*, Lieutenant, Penna. Militia.

EDWIN COLE WORTHLEY, Minneapolis, Minn. (52695). Great³-grandson of *Thomas Worthley*, Signer of Association Test, N. H., 1776; great²-grandson of *Thomas Worthley, Jr.*, private, N. H. Militia; great²-grandson of *James Hyde*, private, Conn. Troops.

WYNN ELIAS WYNN, Los Angeles, Cal. (54519). Great³-grandson of *William Mead*, Va. Troops.

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RAY CAWLEY YOUNG, New Britain, Conn. (N. H. 49140). Great²-grandson of *Caleb Young*, private, N. H. Line.

Corrections: Vol. XXXI, No. 2 (Oct., 1936), p. 134, last two lines, col. 1, read *Israel Taylor, Captain*, Also, p. 132; Record of A. T. Bowler, read: *Wm. Franklin*, not Harris, and *George Franklin*, not Harris; also, N. C. Light Dragoons, not Ga.

In Memoriam

JAMES A. ABBOTT, Rhode Island, October 9, 1936
 WILLIAM D. ALEXANDER, Hawaiian, October 18, 1936
 THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Oregon, September 14, 1936
 GORDON M. ASH, Maryland, September 20, 1936
 WILLIAM H. BABCOCK, Illinois, November 15, 1936
 EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Oregon, October, 1936
 ELMER G. BATCHELDER, Massachusetts, May 31, 1935
 ARTHUR A. BIBBINS, Maryland, October 7, 1936
 HENRY N. BOWMAN, Massachusetts, November 27, 1936
 HENRY A. BUDD, Connecticut, 1936
 ALFRED H. BURNHAM, Maryland, August 16, 1936
 ALLEN R. CARTER, Kentucky, November 28, 1936
 GEORGE H. CHASE, Empire State, July 13, 1936
 PRESCOTT O. CLARKE, Rhode Island, November 18, 1936
 GEORGE W. CLARKSON, Missouri, November 14, 1936
 FRANK H. COOK, New Jersey, August 8, 1936
 OLIVER T. CRANE, Montana, October 5, 1936
 GEORGE D. CROSS, Florida, National Trustee, November 4, 1936
 ROBERT N. CUNDALL, Empire State, October 7, 1936
 EDWARD H. CUTTER, Massachusetts, October 14, 1936
 JOHN L. DENNETT, Ohio, November 11, 1936
 JOHN M. DENNIS, Maryland, October 16, 1936
 HENRY B. ELY, Illinois, September 27, 1936

LEYBURN G. FISHACH, District of Columbia, November 14, 1936
 WALTER R. FOSTER, Connecticut, June 26, 1936
 FREDERIC H. FULLER, Rhode Island, September 30, 1936
 WILLIAM S. GILBREATH, Michigan, October 13, 1936
 FRANK L. HAMILTON, Connecticut, November 28, 1936
 GEORGE H. HAVENS, Rhode Island, July 4, 1936
 WILLIAM J. HELLER, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1936
 PHILIP W. HIGEN, Virginia, October 25, 1936
 ARTHUR HIERONYMOUS, California, December 5, 1936
 DE RUYTER HOWLAND, Connecticut, September 12, 1936
 RUSSELL HURD, Empire State, January 12, 1936
 HERBERT L. IHMSEN, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1936
 WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Florida, October, 1936
 DAVID K. KELLOGG, Virginia, October 17, 1936
 FRANK A. KIMBALL, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1936
 WILSON W. KIRBY, Past President, Colorado, October 8, 1936
 EDWARD H. KITFIELD, Massachusetts, June 26, 1936
 WALLACE H. LEE, Oregon, October, 1936
 SAMUEL B. W. LEYENBERGER, New Jersey, November 4, 1936
 CHARLES W. LYON, Empire State, June 15, 1936
 LOUIS T. MCFADDEN, District of Columbia, October 2, 1936
 FREDERICK MANVILLE, Virginia, October 29, 1936
 CHARLES A. MERRELL, Michigan, October 20, 1936
 ALBERT J. MESERVE, Massachusetts, September 9, 1936
 LEE B. METTLER, California, November 13, 1936
 FRED S. MOODY, California, October 28, 1936
 MELBOURNE MOOSE, Arkansas, July 6, 1936
 JOHN W. MORRELL, District of Columbia, July 3, 1936
 PAUL NEER, Illinois, September 15, 1936
 GEORGE D. OGDEN, Empire State, October 4, 1936
 FRANKLIN OVERBACH, Illinois, October 6, 1936
 FRED P. OWEN, Connecticut, July 12, 1936
 JOHN T. PIERSON, New Jersey, October 14, 1936
 WILLIAM D. PLUMB, New Jersey, November 20, 1936
 JAMES H. POAGE, Illinois, October 9, 1936
 FRANK PRESBREY, Empire State, October 10, 1936
 SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, California, October 28, 1936
 HARRY C. RICE, Massachusetts, November 20, 1936
 AUGUSTUS B. RICHARDSON, Ohio, October 14, 1936
 ERVIN L. ROY, Illinois, October 10, 1936
 GEORGE W. ROY, New Jersey, January 10, 1936
 MILES G. RUBLE, Ohio, November 17, 1936
 WILLIAM P. SARGENT, Rhode Island, November 9, 1936
 RULEF C. SCHANCK, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1936
 GEORGE SEARLE, Illinois, October 29, 1936
 WILLIAM H. SEAVER, California, November 5, 1936
 LEWIS A. SEXTON, Connecticut, December 2, 1936
 CHARLES P. SHAW, Pennsylvania, 1936
 RALPH W. SHEPARD, New York, December 3, 1936
 WILLIAM C. SHERWOOD, New Jersey, October 4, 1936
 CHARLES S. SMINCK, New Jersey, August 3, 1936
 FRANK H. SMITH, Massachusetts, August 23, 1936
 JAMES E. SMITH, Missouri, May 4, 1936
 GEORGE C. THOMAS, Massachusetts, December 3, 1936
 CHARLES W. TILLOU, New Jersey, November 24, 1936
 SAMUEL P. WADDILL, Virginia, October 5, 1936
 WILLIAM R. WALKER, Rhode Island, September 26, 1936
 CHRISTOPHER S. WARNER, New Jersey, November 1, 1936
 GEORGE H. WATERHOUSE, Rhode Island, November 17, 1936
 GRAHAM R. WHIDDEN, Massachusetts, November 24, 1936
 ODELL WILSON, Ohio, August 13, 1936
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