PORTAIT OF LAFAYETTE

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF MRS. JOHN MAYO, 1828-29

MARY MAYO CRENSHAW

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

FREDERICK MONSEN OF THE DESERT

LEE MCCRAE

SILAS DEANE, DIPLOMATIST AND PATRIOT

ELIZABETH S. KITE

OPENING CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE WEEK

HON. JAMES M. BECK

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

EARLY MARRIAGES IN NORWAY, HERKIMER CO., N. Y.

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BOOK REVIEWS

D. B. COLOUIR

STATE CONFERENCES

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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urer General, Memorial Conti-
nental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PORTRAIT OF LAFAYETTE, NOW HANGING AT CHATEAU LA GRANGE-BLENEAU
(Courtesy Count de la Sieyes, French Embassy, Washington)
Extracts From the Diary of Mrs. John Mayo, 1828-29
And Genealogical Notes of the Mayo Family of Virginia

By Mary Mayo Crenshaw

We were invited by General La Fayette and also by M. de Remusat to attend the nuptials of the latter gentleman with Mlle. Lasteyrie, granddaughter of the former. They were celebrated at the Church of the Assumption (Paris), their respective families being present with some other friends. I did not witness the whole of it, as the burning of the incense occasioned Mrs. Scott to become so faint that she was obliged to be carried out. . . . I left when the priest was sticking up and down rows of what I thought small bits of paper upon two large wax candles about four feet long, which were burning before the altar, but I was told afterwards they were guineas and it was intended to show the munificence of the bridegroom.

"The bride was a sweet, delicate creature, dressed in white satin and lace, a very long veil hanging gracefully from her head, which was crowned with a large sprig of orange blossoms. As
soon as the marriage knot was tied all the family set off for La Grange, but the kind old gentleman (General La Fayette) would not leave town without informing himself as to the state of Mrs. Scott’s health and the next day wrote a note to Dr. Cabell requesting further intelligence.

The old diary, of which selections are given here, was written by Mrs. John Mayo of Richmond, Virginia, during a visit to France in 1828-29. She was accompanied by her two daughters, Maria, wife of General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army (who joined the party later), and Julia, who was accompanied by her husband, Dr. Robert H. Cabell.

Mrs. Mayo, who was before her marriage Abigail De Hart, of Elizabethtown, ABIGAIL DE HART, 1761-1843, WIFE OF COL. JOHN MAYO, OF RICHMOND, WRITER OF THE DIARY (Inset) COLONEL JOHN MAYO

N. J., goes on to describe in entertaining vein their visit to La Grange, La Fayette’s home near Paris.

“General La Fayette had made kind and repeated offers to send his coach half way to Paris to meet us, but we declined them, not wishing to give so much trouble and being better pleased with the mode of traveling in a coupé, where you are just as if you were in a chariot, with plenty of room for three persons. By engaging the whole of it you are perfectly at your ease and not even in sight of the passengers of the interior, where we always engage a seat for one servant.

“We found a number of visitors at La Grange, some making calls and others passing some weeks there; among the
former being Count Philip de Ségur, author of the 'Russian Campaign,' and his lady, a belle brunette. They were spending the summer in the neighborhood and had ridden over to see his father, the old Count de Ségur, who was making a long visit to his friend and relative, Mde. de La Fayette.... We also found the Count de Tracy, an author well known in literary circles here and also in America.... His daughter, Mde. de Laubespin was also there, a charming woman, as well as Mde. George (Washington) de La Fayette who is also a daughter of Count Tracy and mistress of La Grange.

"Nearly all the family of the General were here assembled, children and grandchildren, so that we sat down to dinner from thirty to forty persons every day.

"The morning after we got there we went out with our amiable host to see the arrangements of his farmyard, menagerie, dairy—everything on a grand scale; far beyond what I had ever seen and more complete. The next day he escorted us in his voiture de chasse all over his grounds and to the little church at Rosoy to see the tomb of poor William Somerville whose last request was to be buried there. It is neat and handsome.

"We spent our time at La Grange delightfully.... and we left the chateau with a promise to return before the winter and spend a longer time there, which the illness of Mrs. Scott's little girl prevented. I will now give a sketch of the place.

"La Grange, Bleneau, is thirteen leagues from Paris; it was once, as its name indicates, a farm, and its proprietor long ago, it is not known at what period, built a chateau upon it which bore the name of La Grange en Brie. Through..."
MARIA MAYO, WIFE OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT
(Portrait by St. Memin)
EDWARD CARRINGTON MAYO, SON OF JOHN MAYO AND ABIGAIL, DE HART

(Portrait by St. Memin)
a long line of illustrious persons it came into the hands of the Duc de Noailles d'Agen. Mde. d'Agen and her daughter, Mde. de Noailles, perished on the scaffold during the Reign of Terror. The fortune remained a long time sequestered. At length, the decree which restored to the heirs of the victims such property as had not been sold, gave to Mde. de La Fayette, La Grange, as her portion of what was divided between the five daughters of Mde. d'Agen, of whom she was one. 

"This ancient chateau still possesses an imposing aspect. Three Corps de Batiments, flanked by five large towers, border three sides of a large court that opens upon a beautiful view of the park which is very picturesque; clumps of poplars, willows, and different evergreens, planted by the General, and delightful walks, give it a gay and smiling appearance. What makes it more striking is the absence of fences and walls which would check the prospect. The entrance to the chateau is remarkable. Crossing the bridge built over the moat, you enter a gate that leads through a fortification with a strong tower on each side of it, the heavy appearance of which is taken off by a verdant covering of ivy, planted by the hands of the celebrated Charles Fox, when he, with General Fitzpatrick, visited his
friend, General La Fayette, after the peace of Amiens.

"As soon as General La Fayette became the proprietor of La Grange, he converted it into a farm ornée, as it is called. It now contains several hundred acres, four hundred in cultivation and the rest laid off in meadows, orchards, woods and fish ponds. He has a fine flock of a thousand merinos, and every species of stock from different countries, in the most flourishing condition. He has also many birds and animals sent to him from different climes. All is conducted under his eye and in the best possible manner.

"The interior of the spacious edifice is decorated with some fine paintings; among which Americans are pleased to see portraits of Washington, Franklin, and other celebrated men of our country, and what must be gratifying to the General himself, is a display of the colours of the ship that brought him from America, which were presented to him by the officers of the Brandywine upon his arrival. Since then, the midshipmen of that vessel made up from their pay $300 to purchase an elegant vase of silver and enamel with an appropriate inscription, which they had the satisfaction of presenting to him. We also saw there a painting of the Bastille on the second day of its demolition, done by Roberts, and another, by the same master, of the Champs de Mars, during
the imposing ceremony of the French Federation. In the same salon are facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence of the United States and the farewell of Washington to the American people.

In the water piece which borders a part of the castle (formerly a moat) there floats in summer an American boat. It is the same that gained a prize from an English one, in 1824. The owners, of New York, refused a large sum that was offered for it and presented it to General La Fayette, who had a house built to preserve it in the winter season.

"The regularity and order which reign at La Grange are admirable. Luxury is banished, idleness and prodigality give place to industry, peace and plenty, but the most interesting object found there is the General himself, who, when surrounded by his children and grandchildren seems to be the happiest of mortals and brings to mind the patriarchs of old. He is beloved in his neighborhood and venerated by every liberal soul and every partisan of Liberty in France."

Further along in her diary, Mrs. Mayo describes other scenes visited by herself and her two daughters while in Paris.

"On the fifteenth of August we went to the celebrated cathedral of Notre Dame, which is the Mother Church of France. A solemn mass is performed on that day and all the royal family, with the King at their head, go in procession through the grand aisle in fulfillment of a vow made by Louis XVIII. The ceremonies are attended by both chambers and a vast concourse of people. High mass was performed by the Archbishop with a great number of clergy attending on him. Their robes were most magnificent. The gold brocades with rich fringes of the same with so much paraphernalia seemed a perfect contrast to the simplicity of the early days of Christianity. The canopy held over the King as he walked up the grand aisle to the altar was of crimson..."
velvet with gold fringe, and at each corner a large bunch of white waving plumes. He was followed by the Duchess d’Angouleme and other members of his family, two by two. On each side of the carpet spread for them to walk on stood a row of guards about three feet apart and close to them my chair was placed so that I had a full view of his majesty, Charles the Tenth, a very good-looking old gentleman of whom in my younger days I had heard so much; he was then Count d’Artois, and was considered one of the finest cavaliers about the court, though not a man of talents. He looks young for a man upwards of seventy years of age, walks erect and has an amiable expression of countenance. He is said to be of a mild character. The Dauphine, Mde. d’Angouleme, is well-looking for a woman of her age. I suppose she is about fifty-
six. If she had not a brown spot upon each cheek from wearing rouge so long, her face would be more agreeable. The Dauphin was the most ordinary in appearance of any of the Royal family. The ceremony of giving bread to the people was performed, the Archbishop having blessed it. I could perceive a vast difference in that which was handed to the clergy and the common kind presented to the poor.

"The Count de Ségur procured us tickets of admission to the Séance Royale to see the meeting of the peers and deputies and to hear the King’s speech to them from the throne, which was to take place on the 27th of January. There being only a certain number of tickets and a small hall, he took much pains to get them, but, beginning early, he succeeded, and we went in time to get seats and were highly gratified. It was as splendid a scene as ever I witnessed.
None were admitted but persons of the first fashion. The peers only could get tickets to present to their friends, and they but a certain number. The costumes of the three hundred and fifty peers of France were magnificent. It was the dress worn in the time of François I. The rich mantle, the ermine, and the hat with large plumes of ostrich feathers, made a most imposing appearance as they walked leisurely down to take their seats upon the right, while the deputies, of whom there were five hundred, in their uniform of blue and silver, took theirs upon the left; their ladies were in seats behind in rows, and back of them the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries with their ladies. When all was ready, the King entered from the front of the hall facing the audience, attended by his ministers, and took his seat upon the throne, from whence he delivered his speech which seemed to give general satisfaction. His voice was tremulous and the notes in his hand shook violently, but after a little while he recovered himself and spoke with firmness and very distinctly. Among the persons of note near the King, General Lafayette pointed out to us Talleyrand, the celebrated courtier and Bishop of Autun. He is very gay and high in office.

"On the seventeenth we attended the soirée of our steady and excellent friend, General Lafayette, which was very crowded. We saw there Mr. Hobhouse, the friend of Lord Byron, one of the most ordinary looking of men. About this time the Countess de Molandais gave a bal masqué, in plain English, a fancy ball, where those who wish dress themselves in some novel character. Mrs. Scott had, at the request of Miss Segoin, donned the costume of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, which she wore at the fancy ball in Philadelphia last winter. It was so extraordinary here, and so admired, that the other fancy dresses seemed to be thought nothing of in comparison. Previous to going to Mde. Molandais, she went to call on our good old Count de Séguir and was announced as a "Princesse Sauvage." On entering, she presented her bow and arrow as if about to shoot and occasioned a very pleasant surprise. I never knew a little incident of the kind more gratifying than this appears to have been to the old gentleman. We never see him but he mentions it.

"Tuesday. Mde. de Lobespin, with Miss Clementine de La Fayette, called to take leave. The latter was going with her grandfather (La Fayette) to join her parents. The good old General came in the evening and bade us a last adieu. Most kind and amiable man, farewell for ever!"

Within a few months of Mrs. Mayo's departure from France grave changes were to take place. The Revolution of July was to drive Charles X from his throne and put Louis Philippe there, only to be driven away himself eventually. But the chatty diary (now owned by Sara Lippincott Richards of New York) foresees nothing of this.

Its author, Abigail De Hart Mayo, inherited the sterling qualities of her forefathers, among whom was her grandfather, Col. Jacob De Hart, commander of the New Jersey forces on the frontier in 1756; he was also a member of the New Jersey Provincial Assembly in 1754. Her father, John De Hart of Elizabethtown, N. J., was several times member of the Provincial Assembly and a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey in 1774, '75, '76. He resigned his seat on June 13, 1776, for family reasons.
In the same month he was one of a committee to prepare a draft of the New Jersey State Constitution. De Hart Avenue in Elizabeth, N. J., is named after him and his fine old stone house there is now the headquarters of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His portrait hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Her maternal grandfather was John Dogworthy, High Sheriff in 1732, a position of prominence in Colonial days.

The Mayos of Somersetshire, England (the progenitors of the Virginia Mayos) rank back among the landed gentry of that section from early days. Canon Charles Herbert Mayo, in his scholarly work, "The Mayo and Elton Family," traces their descent from Charles the Great, through the Earls of Pembroke. The Virginia Mayos, he points out, as deriving from the branch that sprang from William Mayo de Poulshot, whose will was dated January 26, 1559, and was proved the April following.

Joseph Mayo, of Hart Hall, who matriculated at Oxford on May 31, 1655, left in his will money and "my Latin books" to "my brother William's eldest son, William," who was baptized on June 5, 1654, and admitted to Jesus College, Cambridge, on June 30, 1675.

William became Vicar of Romney Abbey Church, Hants, in 1690 and remained so until his death on July 8, 1727. His monument can be seen in the ambulatory behind the high altar. His brother, Daniel, is buried there also.

Their brother, Joseph (2nd), of Poulshot, County Wilts, Somersetshire, born August 17, 1656, died at Poulshot in 1691, was also a clergyman. He married Elizabeth Hooper, of Somerset. This couple were the parents of William and Joseph Mayo who emigrated to America.

William Mayo, the emigrant, followed the family tradition by graduating at New College, Oxford. At the time of his death in 1744, he was the foremost civil engineer in Virginia.

Prior to 1712 William and Joseph, about eight years his junior, emigrated to Barbadoes. There William married Francis Gould, and Joseph married Anne Carrington, daughter of Col. George Carrington of that island. The Legislature of Barbadoes engaged William to make a map of Barbadoes and to fix the parish lines. This "excellent map" made between 1717 and 1721 was declared by act of Legislature, to be "legal evidence."

Four daughters were born to William in Barbadoes. Prior to September, 1723, the brothers and their families emigrated to Virginia. Joseph settled on land he purchased in 1726, at Powhatan, near the Falls of the James, and he became a vestryman of old St. John's Church, Richmond. He had nine children, none of whom survived him.

After Joseph's death Powhatan Seat was inherited by his brother, William, whose descendants lived there until 1865, but William Mayo himself never occupied it. The graveyard continued to be used by the Mayos for many years.

William settled at Fine Creek, Goochland, above Powhatan. The first Goochland County Court was held in 1728. The County Records show that Col. Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe presided, and that William Mayo was among the first justices; to these was added later his cousin, William Cabell, and two others. William Mayo was the first surveyor of the county. At the January court a petition for a town at Warwick was presented by William Mayo, gent, and ordered to the General Assembly: and also
a proposition for a town to be at, or near, the north side of the Falls of the James. This was the beginning of Richmond.

In the spring and fall of 1729 William Mayo was one of the two engineers to draw the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, the other being Alexander Irvin, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College.

In 1730 William Mayo was appointed major and became a colonel prior to 1743. He had been for some time a widower and in 1731 married Anne Perratt (Parratt). Anne, a daughter by his first marriage, became the wife of George Carrington of Barbadoes. This was one of the four marriages between the Carringtons and Mayos. His will, dated February, 1743, was recorded November 20, 1744. His widow was still living in 1760.

The sons of William and his second wife, Anne Perratt, were:

1. Daniel, born in Virginia about 1733; married Mary Howard; will recorded February 23, 1761. He left two sons: William, colonel in Revolutionary Army, married Catherine Swann and died October 21, 1802; several daughters, and Daniel, who did not marry.

2. John (of William), born in Virginia in 1737; died June 17, 1780; married Mary Tabb of Gloucester, Va. Was burgess from Chesterfield 1769, '70, '71, and '75; from Henrico County, 1772. Member of the Virginia Conventions of 1775 and 1776 from Cumberland County. Member of Cumberland County Committee of Safety in 1775; also in 1776. The Virginia Records show that John Mayo served in the State Line in the Revolution. His children were:

   a. William, born September 26, 1757; died August 12, 1837. He was a student of William and Mary College in 1774. Married, first, Elizabeth Bland Poythress, of Brancheister, Prince Georges County. He served in State Line during the Revolution and became a captain. (See Virginia Records.) Was a member of the House of Delegates in 1780; member of Episcopal Convention as lay delegate from Monumental Church, Richmond, 1819-29. His children by first wife were: Joseph H., born 1784; died November 17, 1828; married April 28, 1808, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John D. Blair, the first Presbyterian minister in Richmond; Peter, died 1850; married, first, Mary, daughter of General William Helms; second, May 10, 1831, married Eliza, daughter of Major Francis Gregory; and Robert A., born 1799, married Sarah Taliaferro. One of his daughters married Conway C. Macon, a nephew of President James Madison. William married for his second wife Lucy Fitzhugh; no issue by this marriage. (See "The Harrison Family," Stanard, Feb. 14, 1880.)

   b. *John, Jr., born 1760, died 1818, married Abigail De Hart (author of the foregoing diary). He was educated at William and Mary College. Represented Henrico County in General Assembly in 1785, '86, '93, '95 and '96, and was a member of the Council of State in 1798. (See Richmond in Bygone Days.) Buried at Powhatan Seat. Was survived by three children: Maria, wife of Major General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army; Julia, who married Dr. Robert Cabell (no surviving children), and Edward Carrington, educated at Yale, and survived by several daughters and three sons, Edward Carrington, William Carrington, and George W.

   c. George, married Elizabeth Carring-
ton in 1790; represented Chesterfield County in 1797. Had two children: Robert, who died in childhood, and a daughter, Louisa, who was burned in the Richmond Theater fire on December 26, 1811. Her name appears on the monument at Monumental Church which occupies that site.

3. Joseph (of William), born in Virginia about 1739; will dated November 26, 1802. Married Martha Tabb, of Gloucester, and had lands on Fine Creek, Cumberland County. His children were:
   a. Daniel, born September 29, 1762; married Mary Carter and had issue.
   b. William, born January 6, 1766; died 1851; married Catherine Mayo, of Cumberland; had issue.
   c. Philip, born March 31, 1769; married Susan Teakle, of Gloucester; had issue.
   d. Joseph (Mayor of Richmond), born March 21, 1771; died October 1, 1820; married Jane Poythress; had issue.
   e. George, born October 22, 1776; died June 20, 1832.
   f. John, born September 17, 1778; died March 18, 1779.
   g. Edward, born May 10, 1782; died 1847; married Sarah Pleasants; had issue.
   h. Robert, born April 25, 1784; married Eliza Catherine Harbaugh; had issue.
   i. Thomas Tabb, born November 27, 1789; married Eliza Wright; had issue. He was a student at William and Mary College in 1808.

Besides the Revolutionary Mayos already mentioned, the Record Book of the Virginia Line in the Revolution contains the names of others: Benjamin Mayo, of Fluvanna County; James Mayo, of Albemarle County; Stephen Mayo, of Fluvanna County. Dr. Alexander Brown also mentions a John Mayo of Hanover County, who is said to have had ten brothers, all soldiers in the Revolution; of these, John, Robert and Richard moved to South Carolina.

ATTENTION, MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN!

CHAPTER Chairmen should keep the D. A. R. Magazine Index Cards for their own files, and send only the names and addresses of subscribers, with remittance, to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on the regular subscription blanks furnished by the Magazine Department there.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.
FROM the office of the President General information has recently gone to the State Regents to the effect that two requests for cooperation on the part of our members will shortly be made by the American Legion.

Any plan of action submitted by that loyal body of men who have so unselfishly demonstrated their love of country is worthy of our interest and attention.

As in the past, the Legion is sponsoring National Education Week, the date of which will be announced later. As an organization and as individuals we are, of course, deeply interested in every possible phase of education.

Whether vitally concerned with the intellectual development of our own children or with those of foreign born or illiterate parents—even with the parents themselves—our one object is higher, better and more worthy citizenship for the future. In lending our aid to the solution of this great problem, we can render no greater service to our Government. Therefore, when the call comes for cooperation with the plan for National Education Week, I trust every chapter in the country will respond.

The second activity will be a nation-wide drive to urge all loyal American citizens—which means you and me—to not only register and vote at the primaries and elections, but to enroll in some political party and work for its advancement; to endeavor to enlist the new voters in intelligent participation; and to begin now to so educate the future voters that when the responsibility comes to them they will meet it with fine comprehension and as a solemn duty to home and country.

Local conferences will be called by the American Legion to be held throughout the country on September 21 and all organized bodies in those communities will be asked to participate. When chapters are invited to attend, it is my earnest hope that they will accept, show an active interest and lend their counsels.

Do not confuse the issue. This is not politics, but good citizenship, something in which every Daughter of the American Revolution should be interested.

In order to arouse a latent sense of duty—if there be such in our ranks—we need only to recall the admonitions of President Coolidge when he addressed our Continental Congress on two separate occasions.

In 1924 he urged us in the following words:

"I am much less concerned for what party, what policies and what candidates you vote, than that you shall vote and that your vote shall represent conviction. When an enlightened electorate acts, I have no fear of the result."

In 1926 he imposed a solemn obligation upon us when he said:

"Your society, which is organized to 'cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom,' may well take a leading part in arousing public sentiment to the peril that arises when the average citizen fails to vote. The women of the country ought to be especially responsive to an appeal from you. The whole system of American Government rests on the ballot box. Unless citizens perform their duties there, such a system of government is doomed to failure."

When the chosen leader of our great country calls upon us for aid, there can be no question of personal convenience or out-worn conviction. Rather, it is "ours not to reason why; ours but to do or die."

A great opportunity and a solemn duty confront us. As women and as Daughters of the American Revolution, we must not fail to meet the test.

Faithfully yours,

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.
Frederick Monsen of the Desert

By Lee McCrae

A LONG life, crammed full of adventure, thrilling incidents, the accumulation of unusual facts, and the storing of rare historical data, has been that of the man pictured here. Dr. Frederick Monsen, F. R. G. S., is an ethnologist, geographer, historian, lecturer, artist, photographer, soldier, traveler, naturalist, explorer, and archaeologist—all in the space of three score years.

But it has not been a selfish gathering of knowledge in these varied lines. The dominant purpose of his travels, the urge underlying all the tasks to which he has set his hands, has been that the races of men might better know each other, that the so-called civilized man might more respect the high, inherent qualities of his less-privileged brother-

man. He is passing it on to this generation by means of illustrated lectures that are as instructive as they are interesting, and to the generations to come by a wealth of art photographs that can never be duplicated.

For the old civilizations of the Western Hemisphere are vanishing—all but gone. Barely in time to catch glimpses of them, Dr. Monsen's brush and camera have hurriedly registered them from the arctic circle to the center of South America. Follow the trail forty years long!

He was with the 7th U. S. Cavalry during the last Apache campaign, pursuing the dreaded Geronimo and his band of desperate Indians until finally the wily old chief and his band were captured and exiled to Florida. Then, as if fascinated by
Top—THE INDIAN PUEBLO OF LAGUNA, NEW MEXICO
Bottom—CEREMONY AT THE SPRING, FLUTE DANCE. MICHONGNOVE, ARIZONA
Note the albino sitting on the ledge, one of the few found among all the tribes
Top—An Indian family will have this for a summer home year after year unless someone dies in it, when it is forever deserted.
Bottom—Common types of Navajo women.
HOPI PUEBLO OF WALPI, PAINTED DESERT, NORTHERN ARIZONA

Located on a mesa cliff 600 feet high. The two upright poles indicate the subterranean ceremonial chamber.
the desert, he set out in 1890 to explore the then unknown wildernesses of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona. With the U. S. Geological Survey he went into Death's Valley in 1892, and was one of the few survivors of that frightful experience, during which time he recorded the maximum temperature of the world.

Next came the Klondike gold rush, and, serving as a newspaper correspondent, he not only saw and wrote that story, but began what has proven to be a marvelous collection of photographs, depicting the life of the people as well as the unchallenged scenery of Alaska.

From these arctic regions he sought the tropics, especially studying the ethnology and archaeology of Honduras and Yucatan, and in the Guineas and Venezuela he sought to link up the theory of the lost Atlantis. Brother scientists have been startled by some of his findings. Into South America and back along the continental ridge he came, becoming more and more engrossed in the study of the peoples themselves and their unwritten history. On all his travels he lived amongst them, not seeking ease in Americanized hotels even where such could have been had. To get acquainted with our American Indians, to picture them justly, to allay their fears of him as a spy, he pitched camp in desert places and spent days, to their amazement, putting their scenery upon canvas. All the while, reposing in his pocket was a kodak that snapped silently to record in black and white primitive customs, tasks and ceremonies. Through diplomacy, unvarying kindness, and unlimited patience he obtained confidence and gradually achieved his purpose—complete photographic records of the types, arts, industries, habitats and ceremonies of more than forty tribes, with glimpses of many now extinct. Through friendship he secured what money, coxing nor authority would have gained. The splendid collection of pictures, now gathered in the Henry Huntington Library at Pasadena, is a story of the American Indian written by the accurate eye of the sun, as words and figures could never have written it.

Through his lectures runs the message of regard for the red man and his cardinal virtues. He says: "I have found these things: A great love by parents for their children; a great respect by the children for their parents; a fine regard for old age; high-souled, unselfish friendships; and a glorious love for freedom, nature and the Great Spirit."

But everything in the desert was interesting to this self-exiled man. Its vegetation and animal life were recorded in true value on canvas or sensitive film, just as they had been when, in company with the naturalist John Muir, he had climbed the high Sierras and learned at firsthand the wonders of the mountains.

Then Old Mexico drew him like a magnet. Years were spent living in its ancient centers, exploring mystic environs. But he was "caught on the wrong side of the fence" and had to travel with the rebel Mexican army, eat their ration of raw beef and drink water stored in oil tank cars. As a personal guest of Pancho Villa—"the best friend or the worst enemy a man ever had"—he witnessed the battles of Torreon and Gomez Palacio.

No wonder he has been called to speak before royalty, the common people and scientific societies of both old world and new! Whether he is trying to show us the lure of the desert or the great white waste, or to make us bow before the altars of the ancient Toltecs, we listen intently. For Frederick Monsen for forty years has traversed western lands, patiently gathering scattered bits and piecing them into a splendid mosaic.
BARON DE KALB INTRODUCING LA FAYETTE TO SILAS DEANE
FOR the consummation of great Revolutions which involve the destiny of nations as well as individuals, it is not sufficient alone to have heroes—there must be victims as well. As human beings we cannot understand this law, but we know it exists; neither are we in our shortsightedness able to tell which in reality is better: to arrive ourselves at success or to be the means through which success is attained by others. We know, however, how bitter must be the experience to those who outwardly fail and how far human sympathy goes to offset it. We can at least make some amends for the sufferings of others by attempting to understand them, by putting their motives in a right light and by clearing away misconcep-

...and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a solitary land; and he shall let go the goat into the wilderness."—Lev. XVI, 22.

In 1774, at the outbreak of the Revolution, Silas Deane was a man in the prime of life (he was born 1737), a well-to-do merchant and householder living in...
Sir,

Pastry near Paris, March 31 - 78

My colleague, Mr. Deane, being recalled by Congress, and no reasons given that have yet appeared here, it is apprehended to be the effect of some misrepresentations from an Enemy or two at Paris, or Nantes. I have no doubt that he will be able clearly to justify himself, but having lived intimately with him now fifteen months, the greater part of the time in the same house and in a constant manner of the Public business, I cannot omit giving this testimony, the more, on his behalf, that I esteem him a faithful, active, and able Minister, who, to my knowledge, has done in various ways great and important services to his country, whose interests I wish may always, by every one in their employ, be as much and as effectually promoted. With my respectful respects to the Congress, I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

Honourable Henry Laurens Esq.
President of the Congress.

B. Franklin

LETTER OF FRANKLIN TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS DEFENDING DEANE

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We, the undersigned, being the Committee of Congress for secret correspondence, do hereby certify, where it may concern, that the Honorable John Deane Esquire, one of the Delegates from the Colony of Connecticut, is appointed by us to go into France, there to transact suchfriendly, common and political, as we have committed to her care, in behalf of the authority of the Congress of the thirteen united colonies. We sign this certificate as having, pursuant to our Hands and Seals at Philadelphia, the second day of March, 1776.

[Signatures]

P. Franklin
Benjamin Harrison
John Dickinson
John Jay
Robert Morris
Wethersfield, Connecticut. Of good English stock settled in that colony for three generations, his youth knew all the restraints which belonged to the circumstances and the times in which he lived; therefore the boy's imagination had all the more room to develop, for his early years were spent amid exciting scenes, since his father and grandfather were blacksmiths whose forge was situated at the Groton end of the ferry which in those days transported travelers across the Thames River between that town and New London.

Fortune early smiled upon Silas Deane. Successful as a school teacher, graduating with honor at Yale, winning a scholarship and returning to study law, he was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-three, after which his legal services were requisitioned by some of the merchant-princes of the colony in their struggle to evade the obnoxious Navigation Laws which Great Britain was at that time attempting to re-enforce. Through the influence of Joseph Webb, a merchant whose ships loaded and discharged their cargoes at New London, across from Groton, the young lawyer was induced to settle in Wethersfield.

Pleasing in his personality, ardent, alert, good-looking and always well-dressed, his coming was a distinct event in the life of the place and he was at once admitted into the most exclusive circle. "Webb House," built by Joseph Webb eleven years before (in 1752), was the center of social life and had already acquired celebrity and was known as "Hospitality Hall," for scarcely a distinguished traveler in those days, going between Philadelphia, New York and Boston, passed through Wethersfield without tarrying a night with the kindly inmates of Webb House. But the very year Deane came to the place his friend died, leaving a large and rather disorganized business and six young children to the care of a widow whose health was delicate in the extreme. Under these circumstances it was natural that the young man should interest himself in the affairs of his deceased friend and in due time
marry the widow, who was six years his senior. It was natural, too, that he should move into "Webb House" and drop his legal practice to become a merchant and trader.

From the first, Deane took a vital part in the training of his stepchildren; Samuel Blatchley, the second oldest (afterward General Webb), was the one who profited most from the learning and guidance of his stepfather, toward whom he always maintained a warm feeling of gratitude and transmitted it to his descendants. One son, Jesse, Deane's only child, was born of this union, but the boy was from the first sickly, and his infirmities increased with age. Soon after his birth his mother died. Her oldest daughter Sallie, away at boarding school, returned home before the event and family letters show the deep solicitude her stepfather continued to take in her welfare. They show, too, as time goes on, that he thought of her as the future caretaker of her young brothers and sisters. Sallie had different ideas, however; so Deane decided upon a second marriage, taking to wife a member of another of Connecticut's prominent families, Elizabeth Saltonstall, daughter of General and granddaughter of Governor Saltonstall, of New London. Previous to this he had bought land adjoining "Webb House" to the south and built there a substantial residence of his own, to which he brought his second wife, leaving the home mansion to Joseph, who soon after took there a bride of his own. Both of the older sons had been trained into the mercantile business of their father, but it was Joseph who remained in Wethersfield. It was while he was master there that "Webb House" received the distinguished honor of being chosen by the Commander-in-Chief as the place for the historic meeting between himself and Rochambeau when they planned the campaign which led to the victory of Yorktown.

The political life of Silas Deane began soon after his second marriage. In 1768 he was first sent to the Assembly as member from Wethersfield. Speaking of his influence during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, his step-grandson, James Watson Webb (son of General Webb), has said in his "Reminiscences": "It was Silas Deane who, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety for the Colony of Connecticut, insisted upon and caused the assembling of the Congress of 1774, in which he exercised a controlling influence and by which he was sent as sole Representative of the Colonies to negotiate the recognition by France of our separation from Great Britain as early as March, 1776 . . ." The above statement at first thought seems exaggerated praise. It can, however, be proved to be substantially correct with the exception of that part relating to Deane's being sent to France by the Congress. It was the Committee of Secret Correspondence that sent him, and this without the knowledge of Congress at large. This fact is of the utmost importance, for out of it arose many of the difficulties which later culminated in Deane's recall and the subsequent disavowal of his work by Congress.

Silas Deane's successes early aroused secret enmities in Congress and even among his constituents at home discontent began to prevail, for it was clear that he neglected local for national interests. As a result he was left out of those elected for 1776. He did not return home, however, for the Committee of Secret Correspondence had determined upon him as the person who should be sent to Europe. This Committee of Six, of whom
Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and John Jay were the leading members, had been chosen at the end of November and there was much dissatisfaction felt because neither John nor Samuel Adams, nor either of the Lee brothers, had been named upon it. When later it leaked out that Silas Deane had been sent to France with a commission, the resentment of this faction knew no bounds, for it was determined among them that this post should be given to Arthur Lee, who was living in London, being in charge there of the interests of the Massachusetts Colony before the British Court.

Space will not permit that details be gone into regarding the complexities of the situation which now began to develop on both sides of the ocean. Yet in the brief space of one year and a half from the date of his arrival in France Silas Deane had completed the whole of the work for which he had been sent. There were three commissions entrusted to him: (1) to buy articles for the continuance of the Indian trade; (2) to secure the equipment necessary for an army of 30,000 men with some officers and engineers; (3) to negotiate a treaty with France.

When he reached France in June, 1776, Deane knew nothing of conditions there. He was ignorant of where to begin or how to go about his task. On the 17th of July an audience was arranged for him with the French Minister, the Comte de Vergennes, the latter's secretary, Conrad-Alexandre Gérard (afterwards the first Minister of France to America), acting as interpreter. The impression made by Deane was such that before the two hours' interview was over France was ready to espouse the cause of the Colonies in so far as to permit the sending of secret aid. A trusted French agent was indicated to Deane through whom the supplies, etc., were to be secured.

The agent proved to be the famous Beaumarchais, Pierre-August Caron de Beaumarchais, watch-maker, courtier, financier, dramatist, political agent of two kings and friend and confidant of ministers. Beaumarchais had been largely responsible for the state of readiness to help America in which Deane found the government. In June, 1776, the Minister had confided to him two million livers, one million having been obtained from Spain for that purpose, and he had already begun the establishment of a vast business enterprise, so that nothing was wanting when Deane arrived but the presence of an authorized agent from the Colonies possessing the necessary business enterprise and experience.

In December Franklin arrived in France with a commission for himself and one for Deane (this time from Congress, which his enemies had not at that time the power to prevent his receiving), and also one for Arthur Lee, who was sent for to join them in Paris. From the first Lee was violently antagonistic to both of his colleagues and sent lying reports of their activities to Samuel Adams and his brothers in Congress, accusing them of fraud and speculation and of wasting both time and money. In his letters he demanded insistently that both be sent away and the post be given to him alone. As a matter of fact the French Minister, rightly or wrongly, had never trusted Lee and refused to treat with him or to permit him to be privy to the most weighty secrets. This proceeding infuriated Lee and he reported it to his friends in Congress to be the result of representations made against him by Franklin and Deane.

But in spite of difficulties of every sort, the suspicions of the English, the work
of spies and traitors within and without the commission, the inefficiency of employees, the indiscretions of would-be aids, the malicious interference of those seeking positions of profit, these and a thousand other obstacles and annoyances were successfully overcome and the necessary supplies (the dispatching of these with all the work involved remained wholly in Deane's hands) reached America in time for the campaign of 1777, which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Moreover, Deane had commissioned Lafayette and de Kalb, had sent over du Portail, l'Enfant and Baron von Steuben. The decisive victory of Saratoga led directly to the open espousal of our cause by the French Government and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed between France and the Commissioners, February 6, 1778. This act crowned the work of Deane and completed the mission on which he had been sent.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the heavy burden under which he labored, Deane did not forget home and friends. Always fond of good living, his ideas had expanded undoubtedly since coming to Europe. Therefore, the Wethersfield house no longer seemed suited to the style in which he hoped to end his days. Early in 1777, therefore, he had specifications drawn up for a more elegant residence, which was to be built in Hartford. The materials for the same, plate glass windows and mirrors, delicate moldings, paneling and doors, were all sent over in the ammunition ships in care of Deane's brother, Barnabas, who had the house constructed according to directions. At the same time Deane began arrangements to have his wife and little son join him in Paris. Alas for human calculations! The house was destined never to be occupied by him and before his plans could be carried out his wife was taken ill and died. That was in June, 1777. News, however, did not reach him until September, only a few weeks before the date when his enemies in Congress succeeded in forcing his recall. Indeed, the reception of the news of his wife's death may be taken as the turn of the tide in the fortunes of Silas Deane.

The recall reached France several weeks after the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce early in 1778, and was directly responsible for the immediate decision of the French Court to send a Minister to America. The post was given to Gérard as reward for the success with which he had conducted the negotiations with the Commissioners. It was also decided to accompany the returning Commissioner and the Plenipotentiary with a fleet of his Most Christian Majesty under Admiral d'Estaing. On July 14th they dropped anchor in Delaware Bay opposite Chester and the next day a delegation from Congress met them and conducted them in triumph to Philadelphia. Deane had written to announce his return to the President of Congress. "I shall disembark," he said, "tomorrow afternoon and I hope soon to present my respects to your Excellency and to the Honorable Congress in person."

When, the previous November, the resolution of recall had been forced through Congress Deane's friends had prevented any word of censure being attached. "Because of the necessity of being informed of the true state of affairs in Europe" it ordered Deane "to embrace the first opportunity to return." He had, therefore, every reason to expect an early hearing. Nothing of the kind happened. His presence was absolutely ignored. His enemies, chagrined more deeply than ever
by the splendor in which he had returned from France, mute testimony to the success of his mission, bent their efforts to prevent his appearance before that body, fearing that the result would be a justification of his conduct and the recall of their protegé, Arthur Lee.

During the summer, repeatedly and always respectfully, Deane renewed his request to be heard, but without success. Four months he waited, when, losing patience and urged on by his friends, he appealed from Congress to the country at large, openly attacking his enemies. The result was like a match applied to a powder magazine. The whole country was ablaze. Congress in alarm immediately ordered Deane to present a report in writing of all his transactions in France. This turn in the tide caused the President, who was a supporter of Arthur Lee, to demand a public censure of Deane, but the motion was not carried, therefore he offered his resignation, which was accepted, and John Jay, friend of Deane, was immediately elected to fill his place. It now looked as though Deane and his friends would triumph, and undoubtedly this would have been the case had not Thomas Paine at this moment turned his vitriolic pen to the support of Lee and his friends and the discomfiture of Deane. Paine was at this time employed as Secretary to the Committee for Foreign Affairs (into which the Committee of Secret Correspondence had resolved itself), and as such had in his custody the lying letters of Lee, which undoubtedly he believed to be true. His oath of office compelled him to secrecy, but he felt the circumstances justified the act, so he began a series of articles in which the whole story from the side of Lee was revealed. He injected so much venom of his own into the controversy, indiscreetly mentioning France in such a way that the French Minister was obliged to intervene. As a result, Paine lost his Secretaryship, but the cause was also lost to Deane, for it now narrowed down to a fight between the two factions as to whether or not Deane should be held to meet Lee on the floor of Congress and Lee be recalled or both be set free. When the vote was put regarding the detention of Deane the result was a tie. The friends of Lee, therefore, set themselves to prevent the vote being taken for the recall of Lee and in this they won. After that the storm of passions died down. There was no further action on the matter except that in August, 1779, Deane's friends were permitted to tell him that he was discharged from attendance on Congress. The preceding April he had written a long letter of appeal to John Jay in which he had said:

I therefore with the sensibility of an innocent and injured man, and with the firmness of a free, independent citizen, ask for justice, fully confident that Congress will neither refuse nor deny it.

This final dismissal, therefore, without accusation or acquittal, was a crushing blow, but, with his usual adaptability, he began at once preparations to meet the future as best he might.

Silas Deane sailed from the Chesapeake early in June, 1780, on one of Beaumarchais' ships and after a long voyage, during which they barely escaped capture, landed in Nantes, August 2d. After greeting his friends in Paris he proceeded to Passy, where he took up quarters again with Franklin while he busied himself in preparing his accounts to be audited by the Consul, Mr. Barclay. It was not long, however, before Deane came to realize that the latter had no instructions from Congress in regard to him, although
he was ordered to settle the accounts of the other Commissioners. This was the last straw. Suddenly the desperateness of his situation dawned upon him. Already he had been forced to sell his possessions in America to meet the bare expenses of living; a ship loaded with tobacco in which he had an interest had foundered on the way over; other business ventures which he was handling for Robert Morris and a few friends collapsed at the same time. Franklin had no orders in regard to him. The outlook was dark, indeed, not only for Deane, but for the cause. The treasury of France was exhausted, England triumphed in the South, Congress was inactive. Washington’s letters of the period prove that he himself was almost in despair. What wonder, then, that Silas Deane, crushed under a sense of bitter wrongs, should have lost heart?

It was an added misfortune at this crisis that Deane had no lighter side to his character. No pleasures, no distractions appealed to him. His mind, formed by nature and habit for active usefulness, having now no outlet, became a treadmill where distressing thoughts chased themselves in ceaseless rounds. His only relief was in the use of his pen. It was during this period that he wrote the famous “Paris Letters” to Robert Morris, his brothers and other friends which were intercepted. Certain expressions were changed and then they were published in the Tory press. The burden of these letters was that Congress was reduced to a body without power or dignity, that France was spent and England triumphant—therefore the best thing for America to do under the circumstances was to come to a speedy reconciliation with the Mother Country.

The enemies of Deane seized upon these letters with avidity and used them to his utmost harm, while his friends knew not where to hide themselves. The recent treachery of Arnold caused the two names to be linked in the public mind and every one expected Deane to join Arnold in England. Absolutely no proof has ever been found that Deane even for a moment dreamed of selling himself to the enemy. Later he indignantly denied the charge, pleading his constant poverty as sufficient proof of innocence.

But the cup of Deane’s humiliation was not yet full. His letters were shown to the French Minister in Philadelphia, who sent them to France. Rumor reached him that he was to be arrested. In alarm, he flew to Ghent in Belgium, where he continued to live in poverty and obscurity until the signing of the Treaty of Peace in 1783, after which date he went to England. Before going, however, he sent his son Jesse, who had been all this while in a school in France, back to his brother, Barnabas, in Wethersfield to be trained as a merchant.

That same year Silas Deane had prepared an address to “The United States of North America,” which was published in London and in Hartford in 1784, in which he reviewed the whole of his transactions while in the public service, showing himself to be “a creditor of the Public’s to a considerable amount,” whose whole consolidation now is “a consciousness of my integrity in the service of my country.”

The details of Deane’s life during the next few years offer little of interest. They were spent in England, chiefly in London, for the most part in poverty and wretchedness which culminated in a long and desperate illness in 1787-88, during which time, through the charity of a few
friends, he was kept from actual starvation.

During Deane's long illness his poverty-stricken rooms were raided and many of his papers and almost everything of value he possessed (the diamond-studded snuffbox given him by Louis XVI as a testimonial after his recall in 1778) was stolen from him, until it seemed his cup of suffering was absolutely complete. At length, however, the disease spent itself and he struggled back to a renewed grip upon life, and even to hopes of future usefulness and to devising schemes for the development of the vast natural resources of America.

With the spring of 1789 the outlook distinctly brightened for Silas Deane. The new and stable government established in the United States, with George Washington elected President, promised a period of prosperity which restored confidence. There was no longer any reason to defer the return to his native land. Funds began to reach him from America and a passage home was arranged through the generosity of an old friend, Mr. Gyer, of Boston, on a vessel commanded by a Mr. Davis, which was to sail in September.

On the 22nd Deane left London and went down to Gravesend, where the vessel was loading. He spent the night with the Captain, in the morning enjoyed a hearty breakfast and at 10 A. M. went aboard, after which the vessel immediately set sail. He remained on deck talking with the captain and seemed in the best of spirits. Suddenly he complained of feeling ill, was helped below, where he soon after became unconscious. Two hours later he died. The vessel turned back and deposited the body at Deal on the south coast of England, then proceeded on its way.

The Gentlemen's Magazine, in publishing an account of his death, among other things, said of him:

He was second to few politicians in knowledge, plans, design and execution; deficient only in placing confidence in his compatriots, and doing them service before he had got his compensation, of which no well-bred politician before him ever was guilty.

Looking back today over the intervening years and realizing the temper of America we can clearly see that the death of Silas Deane was timely and merciful. Fifty years later Congress vindicated his honor and paid his heirs the sum of $37,000.00 in liquidation of his claim, but Americans in general know nothing of this man to whose services they largely owe the fact of their country's independence.

It is fitting then that on this, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his fruitful mission to France, we should begin to make amends for the injustices of the past and recognize in Silas Deane America's earliest Diplomatist and one of the most ardent and disinterested of her patriots.
Opening Celebration of Independence Week

Address Made by Hon. James M. Beck,
Formerly Solicitor General of the United States
(Continued from August Magazine)

It is no mean event, therefore, in the annals of mankind that brings us together today to recall in grateful memory the great event of a century and a half ago. Speaking in the Capital of the nation, it is interesting to note that, if a great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration, yet no one supported it more eloquently than John Adams of Massachusetts. Each became a subsequent President of the United States, and there is beauty in the fact that, precisely fifty years later and almost at the same hour on July 4, 1826, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, great yokefellows in the struggle for liberty, were gathered to their Fathers. Each had been a storm center of a political conflict, which, in the intensity and virulence of its spirit, has had few equals in our history. Time healed the scars and a mellow age soothed the asperities of political strife, and few incidents in our political history are more beautiful and pathetic than the affectionate intercourse of these two venerable sages in their later years. If each of them had his temperamental defects, yet each of them had great and noble qualities.

While each has a great claim to our affectionate remembrance, yet as we especially commemorate the Declaration of Independence and as that was largely the work of Thomas Jefferson, we naturally consider him more today than his great rival in fame.

It would be interesting to contrast what the Declaration of Independence would have been, if Franklin, Hamilton or Marshall, instead of Jefferson, had been its draughtsman. Franklin would have restricted it to a utilitarian discussion of the advantage to foreign nations of assisting in the creation of a new government and thus weakening the power of the British Empire. He would have invested it with a touch of humor which would have caused the whole world to laugh. Hamilton or Marshall would have restricted the Declaration to an analytical statement of the constitutional principle involved in taxing the colonies without the consent of the local legislatures. Jefferson, although a lawyer, forgot his law books and with a flaming imagination wrote the gospel of liberty. An ardent soul, his was also a great intellect. No one of his time, with the exception of Franklin, ever gave so much of a life to intellectual pursuits. From early boyhood until his latest hours, he remained the unwearying and zealous student of the great subjects which challenge the attention of the human intellect. A valued correspondent of four great colleges, the successor of Franklin as President of the American Philosophical Society, he crowned his most useful life by founding the ancient and honorable University of Virginia upon lines so broad and catholic as to anticipate many of today’s most valued improvements in education. Art, music, literature, history, politics, science,
agriculture, philosophy, religion, all engaged his thoughts, and when his great library, which in the days of his poverty he was compelled to sell to the Government, was transported to Washington, it required sixteen wagons, and it was found that they were written in many languages and comprised in their sweep nearly every department of intellectual activity. Here was a man who could supervise a farm, draw the plans for a mansion or a public building with the detail of a capable architect, study nature like a scientist, make useful inventions, play a Mozart minuet on the violin, ride after the hounds, write a brief or manage an intricate law case, draft state papers of exceptional importance, and conduct correspondence with distinguished men in many languages upon questions of history, law, ethics, politics, science, literature and the fine arts.

How did he, the student and recluse, become, in the apt language of one of his contemporaries, "the most delightful destroyer of dust and cobwebs that his time has ever known." I find that secret primarily in his sturdy optimism, in the fact that he believed in the work which he attempted to do, in his own ability to do it, in its significance in the predestined advancement of humanity, and in the ability and disposition of his fellow men to follow a true leader. He believed passionately in the people. In that lay his strength.

We must not flatter the dead and it would be such flattery to say that this very great man did not have his defects, or to claim that all the actions of his life were altogether admirable. It is enough to say that, taking him for all in all, weighing the admirable with the less admirable, his life was a benefaction to mankind.

It would be equal flattery to claim that Jefferson was the "Father of Democracy." "There were great men before Agamemnon" and there were great democrats long before Thomas Jefferson. The Elizabethan dramatist, Dekker, said of Christ that he was "the first of gentlemen," and it could be added that the gentle Teacher of Nazareth, who loved the plain people and sympathized with their sorrows, was the first and greatest of democrats. Jefferson was like that noble idealist of Rostand's fancy, Chanticleer. While his clarion voice, of which the great Declaration was the noblest note, did not cause the sun of Democracy to rise, it did proclaim in the Eighteenth Century more truly than any other human note, the "reddening morn" of the present democratic era.

As one of his most engaging biographers, Parton, has well said:

He defended the honor of the human intellect when its natural foes throughout Christendom conspired to revile, degrade and crush it. He enjoyed his existence and made it a benefaction to his kind.

I am tempted, if only briefly, to discuss the more interesting question as to the present state of democratic institutions. When the greatest war of history had ended, and the roar of the last gun on the long battle line had died away in distant echoes, it seemed indeed that Jefferson's political faith had received its most impressive vindication that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" had been vindicated and the world had been made "safe for democracy." Not in a thousand years had there been such a dissolution of ancient forms. Crowns had fallen "thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks of Vallambrosa." Hohenzollerns had followed the Hapsburgs and Romanoffs into the night of exile. Ancient dynasties perished;
kingdoms fell and empires of a thousand years vanished into thin air. Indeed, as President Wilson passed through Europe and the masses arose to acclaim him with vociferous enthusiasm, it seemed as if the existing governments of even the victorious nations were crumbling.

And then a mighty change came over the world’s dream of democracy. A reaction, swift and terrible, against parliamentary government, through which alone institutional democracy can function, swept over the world like the shadow of a huge eclipse. Today everywhere throughout Europe there is a remarkable trend toward a form of government, which is not dependent upon parliamentary majorities.

It is a curious paradox that this does not necessarily mean a revolt against democracy in its ultimate meaning, for a government can be democratic, if it is of the people, even though it is not by the people. Mallock, in his book, “The Limits of Democracy,” accuses Lincoln of tautology in speaking of government “of and by the people,” but such is not the fact. A people may themselves authorize a dictatorship and, if so, it as truly represents democracy in its sanction as a parliamentary majority, which too often represents the minority.

But, while a dictatorship may be democratic in the source of its authority, it is never democratic in its machinery, and it is by the method of government, rather than by its sanction, that men commonly judge whether a government is democratic or undemocratic. Thus judged, many dictatorships in Europe are undemocratic, just as Rome was undemocratic when, probably with the consent of the majority of the people, all power was concentrated in Julius Cæsar.

Human progress moves in a constant series of ascending and descending curves, or, to change the metaphor, its forces are at times centripetal and at times centrifugal. Man has, throughout all history, passed through a ceaseless cycle of integration and disintegration. Every age that has been marked by the concentration of power in the hands of a few has been followed by a redistribution of that power among the many and, in turn, every democratic movement, when it has spent its force, has been succeeded by a period of integration.

Take English history. The autocracy of William the Conqueror was followed by the comparative democracy of Magna Charta, and that was, in turn, succeeded by the absolutism of Edward the First, only, in turn, to be supplanted by the democracy of the Peasants’ Revolt. When that had spent its force, there came the absolutism of the Tudors, only to be followed by the execution of Charles the First and the democratic Commonwealth. Then came the Restoration and later the absolutism of the Georges, only to be followed by the Chartist movement, in turn succeeded by the early Victorian reaction towards absolutism. In our time democracy in England has triumphed in the virtual destruction of the political power of the Crown and the House of Lords.

No present fact is more significant than the reaction in many nations against democracy and in favor of one-man power. It matters not whether the one man be called a czar, emperor, king or dictator—the essential fact is his power. Today many of the oldest nations of Europe are in the grasp of dictators. The revolt is not against democracy as a social ideal, but against the inefficiency and venality of parliamentary institutions.
At no time within the memory of living man has Lincoln's ideal of a government of and by and for the people been more openly denied and flouted. The World War revealed, as in a vast illumination, the fact that democracy as a governmental institution is not workable, unless there be a people, who are politically capable of self-government. The founders of our nation recognized this. Washington, Franklin and Hamilton all said that the success of popular government depended less upon its form than upon the moral and intellectual capacity of the people. If they fail to take an intelligent interest in their government, and if they are unprepared to show the spirit of self-restraint, which I have elsewhere called "constitutional morality," there can be no successful democracy. Let us not lay the "flattering unction to our souls" that we have finally and completely solved the great problem of popular government. It is still, to use the words of Lincoln, "an unfinished task," and to it the living, from generation to generation, must still dedicate themselves, for, truly, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

In this connection, it must always be remembered that a democratic government, as any form of government, is but a means to an end and not, in itself, an end. It must be judged by its fruits. It is not necessarily a final truth, but may prove to be only an inspiring prophecy. President Wilson's eloquent call to arms that "the world must be made safe for democracy," while most effective for its immediate purpose, incorrectly assumed that democracy was an end, of which the world was simply the means, whereas, in truth, the welfare of the world is the end and democracy is but the presently accepted means. Even as the greatest of all teachers said that the governmental insti-

tution of the "Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath," we can say that democracy is made for man and not man for democracy.

Our political philosophy has changed the divine right of a king to the divine right of King Demos, and one theory is as untenable as the other. The right of a majority, often mistaken, to impose its will upon the minority, who are only too often in the right, is not by divine ordinance, but is only based upon the purely utilitarian consideration that the common welfare requires a temporary subordination of the minority to the majority in the interests of peace. Law is only the reasoned adjustment of human relations and its authority consists only in its reasonableness and service to the common weal. If democratic institutions should prove more prejudicial to the common welfare than other forms of government, to it will come the stern challenge of the great Woodman, "Why cumbereth it the ground?"

Moreover, all forms of government must depend upon the character, or as Aristotle expressed it, the "ethos" of the people. It was well said by Lord Morley, one of the most scholarly publicists of our day, that

the forms of government are much less important than the force behind them. Forms are only important as they leave liberty and law to awaken and control the energies of the individual man.

I fear that the founders of the Republic recognized this more clearly than we of this later generation. Even after the adoption of the Constitution,—the best form of government that the wit of man has yet devised,—Washington, on February 7, 1788, wrote that it would only be effective "as long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people," and
SPEECH OF JAMES M. BECK

There is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

Were Franklin alive today, he would see an extraordinary verification of his prophecy in current European developments, where great, historic peoples, who are also liberty-loving, have willingly acquiesced in the despotism of a dictator rather than endure further the incapacity of parliamentary government that will not function.

In weighing the political institutions of a democracy in the scales of a candid judgment, care must also be taken to distinguish between the ponderables and the imponderables. Judged simply on the ponderables, the judgment on democracy, as a form of government after a century and a half, would not be wholly favorable. Its inefficiency, wastefulness and, at times, venality shock the judgment. The believer in democracy is only comforted by the reflection that undemocratic governments have also been wasteful, inefficient and dishonest, and have added tyranny to these vices. Possibly the most repellant feature of democratic institutions is the coarse flattery of the mob, that, by degrading manhood, tends to destroy true leadership. With the destruction of the representative principle, the average politician becomes a mere flatterer of the many and, sometimes, even of the minority, who, under the party system, hold the balance of power. To a democratic age the spectacle is repellant of that Gallery of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, where three thousand courtiers would crowd upon the so-called "Sun-King" to crave the servile honor of handing His Majesty his napkin at dinner. But in a democracy three hundred thousand politicians equally become the obsequious flatterers of King Demos. To flatter the many is no more creditable than to flatter a king.

When, however, the imponderables are taken into consideration, it is easier to defend democracy, for its theory satisfies the noblest aspirations of men. It not only educates them, but gives them hope.

Referring to that great democrat, Abraham Lincoln, Lowell finely said in his classic address on democracy:

Democracies have likewise their finer instincts. I have seen the wisest statesman and most pregnant speaker of our generation, a man of humble birth and ungainly manners, of little culture beyond what his own genius supplied, become more absolute in power than any monarch of modern times through the reverence of his countrymen for his honesty, his wisdom, his sincerity, his faith in God and man, and the noble humane simplicity of his character.

Again, Mr. Lowell, himself an intellectual aristocrat, but a democrat by instinct, well said:

The democratic theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. For the question is no longer the academic one, "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one, "Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it any longer?" It may be conjectured that it is cheaper in the long run to lift men up than to hold them down, and that the ballot in their hands is less dangerous to society than a sense of wrong in their heads.

Let us today remember that democracy is something more than a form of government—it is a great spirit. Whatever may be said in this temporary ebb-tide of democracy, as to the fate of parliamentary institutions, democracy as
a social ideal is as dominating and benefi-
cent today as it has ever been. The
equality of man, properly interpreted, is
still our ideal, but we mean thereby not
an enforced equality, which would stand-
ardize man to the level of mediocrity,
but, in its last analysis, his right to in-
equality. In other words, the inalienable
right of man to pursue his own true and
substantial happiness, as proclaimed in
the great Declaration, means his right to
be unequal, for there can be no career
open to talent, or any natural justice, if
each man is not entitled to the fair fruits
of his superior skill and industry. Social
democracy asserts the right of every man
to make the best of his life, and wars
eternally against any form, whether it be
of hereditary privilege or class legisla-
tion, that would handicap a man in the
competition of life. This great concep-
tion of a “career open to talent,” as
Napoleon expressed it, or of “the square
deal,” to use Theodore Roosevelt’s ef-
cective expression, remains the most
dominant and vitalizing influence in life
today.

To it we owe the greatness of the Re-
public. The fact that every man has a
right, free from governmental interfer-
ence, to make of his dead self the step-
ning stone to a higher destiny gives to
the masses that hope, which has made
us the most virile nation that the world
has ever known. In many other lands,
a man is forever identified with his class
or caste. Once a coal-miner, he and his
children and his children's children can
never hope to be anything else. Thus
lacking an incentive to achievement, he
sullenly identifies himself with his class
and is deaf to the calls of social justice.

In America the democratic spirit gives
to every man the hope of rising. To this
we owe our illimitable energy and our in-
exhaustible strength. It is the great im-
ponderable of the subject, and while
there is much in democratic institutions
today which, judged by the ponderables,
would cause our faith to waver and our
minds to be clouded with despair, yet,
judged by this great imponderable, we
know that the march of man, wherever
democracy has led him, is steadily for-
ward. He may, at times, sink into a
“slough of despond” or a morass of dif-
ficulty, but that eternal hope, which the
spirit of democracy has planted in his
breast, gives him the strength to struggle
out of the morass and march resolutely
forward to the “Delectable Mountains.”
Such was the spirit of Washington, Jeef-
ferson, Franklin and Lincoln, and it is
this invincible faith, triumphing over
fear, that has made them the great lead-
ers of the American people. As long as
democracy can produce such leaders, it
vindicates itself.

While the Constitution of the United
States does set limits to the power of the
majority and, to this extent, negatives
the extreme claims of democracy, yet, as
it was adopted by the American people
and has now been maintained by them for
over one hundred and forty years, that
Constitution, with its salutary restraints
upon majority rule and its defense of
the rights of the individual, is broad-
based upon the general will and is, there-
fore, in the truest sense of the word,
democratic. If its benign government is
not in all respects by the people, it is yet
of the people and for the people, and it is
significant that, in all the violent changes
of this changing world, our form of gov-
ernment has been the most stable. It has
been in the past, and will increasingly be
in the future, the model for democratic
governments, and upon its maintenance
and perpetuity the future of democratic
institutions may possibly depend.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Franklin County Chapter (Chambersburg, Pa.) has located and marked the graves of 85 Revolutionary soldiers and has assumed the responsibility of preserving the Rocky Springs Church, which was built in 1794 by a congregation that was in existence as early as 1738. In the war for independence this congregation alone furnished a general, four colonels, twelve captains, and a like number of other officers. At one time there were more than three hundred communicants, but western immigration and the establishment of churches in the nearby towns depleted it to such an extent that it was forced to disband.

The deserted church was falling into ruin when a few devoted women, under the leadership of our Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. A. Buchanan, rallied to its aid. Through the efforts of this Rocky Springs committee, the Chapter has been instrumental in restoring the church and graveyard to their original condition. The buildings have been painted both inside and out. The beautiful molding and transoms, broken by vandals and carried away for patterns, have been restored. The plaster has been renewed, there is a new roof and the window glass has been replaced.

It stands now as it did when first built—a quaint church—in itself a monument to the congregation that has passed away.

Among the interesting features of this restoration are the services which the committee arranges to have in the church at least twice during the summer season. On these occasions the whole countryside attend and worship after the manner of our forefathers. The collection taken at such times is used for repairs and maintenance.

A fund of $1,000 has recently become available for the use of the church and graveyard. It is a legacy from Mr. Thomas McClelland, who for many years was the sole surviving
member of the congregation. The interest from this fund and the collections are the only sources of revenue. Expenses over and above this income are met by the Chapter. So far the restoration has cost upwards of $1,300.  
Anne R. Rupley,  
Assistant Secretary. 

Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Cambridge, Mass.) took a prominent part in the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the day on which General George Washington took command of the Continental Army in Cambridge under the Washington Elm.  

No more glorious weather ever greeted a Chief Executive than that of Friday, July 3, 1925, when the President and Mrs. Coolidge crossed the Charles River, to the salute of twenty-one guns, and headed the procession awaiting them on the Cambridge Embankment. The D. A. R. float, kindly loaned them by the Boston Elevated Railway, represented "Home Life in Revolutionary Times." A small flax wheel and a large wool wheel were tended by Miss Bessie Small and Mrs. Paul Fahrney; Miss Lucile Whittemore, dressed as a lad, carried a long, flint-lock musket; our ex-Regent, Mrs. Harris Whittemore, stitched at a patchwork quilt, while Grandma, knitting, acted by Mrs. Frank Brock, a Charter member, won applause from the crowds on the sidewalks as she dawdled an infant and rocked its hooded mahogany cradle with her foot. Our insignia and the national colors floated over the charming tableau. Shortly before this passed the reviewing stand the great dirigible Shenandoah took its majestic silver passage overhead.  

Preceding the address by the President of the United States, members of the Chapter, in costume, many representing an ancestress of 1775, formed a group in an historic episode on Cambridge Common, depicting General Washington taking command.  

All day, through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles P. Worshurgh, the Chapter entertained visiting Daughters at her home, Vassall House. Here the Continental Army had its Medical Headquarters and here Surgeon-General Church was in charge and was later imprisoned when convicted of informing General Gage in Boston of the doings of the Committee of Safety, of which he was a member. Before his exile he cut his name on the door of the room where he was confined as a traitor. A group of Daughters of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, in frills and fichus, dispensed hospitality. Our State Regent, Miss Isabel Gordon, was the
guest of honor, and visiting Daughters from many States in the Union inscribed their names in our guest book.

Maude V. Vosburgh, Historian.

Miles Harvey Chapter (Tarboro, N. C.). On the morning of November 18, the Fifth District Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution met here as the guests of our Chapter. There was a large delegation from the several Chapters, a number of State Chairmen and three State Officers, our State Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. M. Parks and the State Librarian, Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham. A most interesting program was carried out, consisting of talks by the State Officers, chairmen of committees and reports of Chapter work. A service was held in the afternoon by Miles Harvey Chapter and a tablet commemorating the visit of George Washington to Tarboro in 1791 was unveiled. After an address by the Rev. B. E. Brown, the tablet was unveiled by two children, Frank Powell Sanders and Lucia Beverly Bridgers, whose ancestors were present at the banquet given in honor of Washington when he visited here. At the conclusion of this service there was another beautiful program carried out at the dedication of the Washington memorial tree, which was donated by Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, former State Regent and former Vice President General.

On November 19, the entire Chapter went to Farmville, N. C., to be present at the exercises for the celebration and unveiling of a granite boulder and bronze tablet in memory of Major Benjamin May, patriot and Revolutionary hero. This was erected by the North Carolina Historical Commission and by the descendants of Major May. These exercises were under the auspices of Miles Harvey Chapter, of which Mrs. C. C. Todd is Regent, and Colonel Alexander McAllister Chapter, of which Mrs. W. B. Murphey is Regent. This is of especial interest to our Chapter as the movement was started by one of our members, Mrs. C. M. Parks, and it is through her untiring efforts that the day was a wonderful success in every way. This occasion will long be remembered in this section of the State, where were gathered together about 500 descendants of Revolutionary heroes, our three State Officers of the National Society, and our noted lawyers, who herald the patriotism of Major Benjamin May. The boulder is placed on the highway at the intersection of two roads just across from the May plantation and burying ground. It was unveiled by four little girls, all lineal descendants, and a wreath was placed on it by our beloved State Regent. The exercises concluded with the acceptance of the memorial by Mrs. E. C. Gregory, State Regent, placing a laurel wreath beside the monument.
MONUMENT ERECTED BY WAU-BUN CHAPTER, PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

INYAN KARA MOUNTAIN, WYOMING
UNVEILING OF MONUMENT ERECTED BY TOUSSAINT DU BOIS CHAPTER
LAWRENCEVILLE, ILLINOIS

MEMBERS OF DESIRE TOBEY SEARS CHAPTER, MANKATO, KANSAS
557
Inyan Kara Chapter (Newcastle, Wyo.) was officially organized on April 30, 1921, by Mrs. Jessie Webster, who was also our first Regent. Our membership is now seventeen, with Mrs. Anna K. Maris as Regent. We have been able to contribute to a number of worthy causes since our organization and we have recently completed a Historical Map of Weston County, Wyoming.

On July 12, 1925, our members made the trip to Inyan Kara, the mountain forty miles west of Newcastle, for which our Chapter is named. This mountain is a mountain within a mountain, as the Indian name indicates. In the volcanic age, during which time the great West was first a sea of water and then a sea of fire, a new mountain was upheaved through the very center of an older one, leaving but the rim of the latter intact, which still grimly encircles its rocky usurper. This curious formation is not unlike that of the well-known Devil’s Tower.

Only one Daughter succeeded in reaching the top of the center mountain. A bottle containing the names of the visitors was left near an observation station erected by the Government. General Custer’s name was found carved on a rock near the station. It was near here that the final battle between the Crow and Sioux Indians took place.

Wau-Bun Chapter (Portage, Wis.) has done extended work marking the sites of events notable in local history and of interest to the nation at large. Portage is built on the old carrying place between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, long traversed by explorers, traders and courriers du bois.

In 1903, the Chapter erected an imposing monument of granite to the memory of Joliet and Marquette at the point where, on June 14, 1673, the doughty soldier and devoted priest, after ascending the Fox and crossing the portage, dipped their canoes in the swift-flowing waters of the Wisconsin. In 1915 we raised a monument to the historic dead who
lie in the national cemetery at old Fort Winnebago. On Flag Day, 1924, the Chapter again set up a marker to commemorate two historic events that took place on this much-traveled site, the surrender of Red Bird and the building of Fort Winnebago.

In 1827 occurred the Indian uprising known as the Winnebago War, caused by the encroachment of the whites upon what the tribe regarded as its rights. The conflict was precipitated through the action of Red Bird, a noted chief of the Winnebagos and a friend of the whites, who, upon an order from his fellow-chiefs, had been compelled to follow the law and custom of the tribe by taking in revenge the life of a frontier settler. Such was the opening of an unequal struggle. Soon the Indians were hemmed in at the portage, where, to save his people from destruction, Red Bird voluntarily surrendered. This scene is accounted one of the most dramatic in Indian annals.

The Winnebagos were still regarded as a menace and, in 1828, General Twiggs was sent with three companies of troops to fortify the portage. It was on the site of Red Bird's surrender that Fort Winnebago was erected. The soldiers at the fort saw no action save in the Black Hawk War. The rapid influx of population made the further occupation of the fort unnecessary, and, in 1845, came orders for its evacuation.

It was in commemoration of the peace between the races that Wau-Bun Chapter set up the marker on the site of these events.

E. W. Clough, Regent.

Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter (Huntsville, Tex.). Although we have a membership of but twenty-two, we have some splendid constructive work to our credit. A memorial tablet to our war heroes was placed in the County Court House through the combined efforts of the local American Legion Post and the Chapter. It was our privilege also in recent years to place a marker on the grave of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Martin Elmore Scott, whose name our Chapter proudly bears.

A copy of the "History of North Carolina," reprinted by a North Carolina Chapter of the National Society, has been placed in the library of our Sam Houston State Teachers' College at Huntsville. One of our most worthwhile endeavors has been our work in helping to establish a D. A. R. Scholarship in the State Teachers' College. Through the cooperation of kind and generous friends and our own untiring efforts, our scholarship fund has shown healthy growth, and when completed will be the means whereby worthy young women may have the advantage of adequate preparation for a splendid profession.

Mrs. Lewis E. Baux, Treas.
“Remember the days of old. Consider the years of many generations: 
Ask thy father and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee.”


A record of marriages performed by Silvanus Ferris, Justice of Peace.

June 12, 1808, Isaac Worden to Ruth Austin, both of Norway, N. Y.
Aug. 28, 1808, John Potter to Dorcas Sickles, both of Norway, N. Y.
Oct. 15, 1809, Chauncey Andrews to Asseneth Lee, both of Norway, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1809, Waterman Sweet, of Salisbury, to Annie Bly, of Norway, N. Y.
Jan. 28, 1810, John Crane to Cynthia Clark, both of Norway, N. Y.
Dec. 1, 1810, James Giles to Elizabeth Olmstead, of Norway, N. Y.
May 28, 1811, Amos Hines to Ruth Reese, both of Norway, N. Y.
Feb. 2, 1812, William Reynolds to Betsey Giles, both of Norway, N. Y.
Feb. 18, 1813, Anson Ives to Ruthem Smith, both of Norway, N. Y.
Oct. 2, 1814, Silvanus Gage of Fairfield, N. Y. to Phebe Dorman, Norway, N. Y.
Dec. 4, 1814, Mr. Tuttle of Salisbury, N. Y. to Abigail Shepard, Norway, N. Y.
Dec. 18, 1814, John Hall, 3rd, to Abigail Luther, both of Norway, N. Y.
Dec. 31, 1815, Samuel G. Babbitt to Betsey Salisbury, both of Norway.
Jan. 19, 1816, Lewis Rayner to Christina Sickles, both of Fairfield, N. Y.
Mar. 3, 1816, Mr. Forward of Canada, to Betsey Thorp, Jerseyfield, N. Y.
Aug. 29, 1816, Thomas Hall to Wayle Hall, both of Norway.
Sept. 4, 1816, Adam Abels to Polly Tompkins, both of Norway.
Dec. 8, 1816, Oliver Whitford to Polly Vandenburgh, Norway.
Dec. 22, 1816, Thomas Matteson to Peggy Potter, both of Salisbury, N. Y.
Mar. 6, 1817, John Smalley of Onondaga Co., N. Y. to Hannah Barnes, Norway.
May 30, 1817, Oliver Hall to Mary Hall, both of Norway.
July 19, 1817, John Rathbun of Norway, to Sally Austin of Salisbury, N. Y.
Aug. 31, 1817, Alfred Ackley of Black River to Parthena Tillinghast, Norway.
Sept. 15, 1817, William Ayers of Fairfield to Jemima Potter, of Salisbury.
Nov. 2, 1817, Gardner Luther to Sally Woolever, both of Norway.
Jan. 1, 1818, John Hemingway to Waite Spink, both of Norway.
Mar. 12, 1818, Joel Du Bois to Savilla Vanamee, both of Norway.
Aug. 5, 1818, Alvah Brockett of Salisbury to Emence Smith, Norway.
Apr. 25, 1819, Fuller Eaton of Newport, N. Y. to Laura Tree, a widow of Fairfield.
Apr. 25, 1819, Benjamin Austin of Salisbury, to Betsy Luther, Norway.
Mar. 23, 1820, George Comstock to Sarah Du Bois, both of Norway.

Esquire Jared Smith’s List of Marriages in Norway, N. Y.

Jan. 4, 1816, Pardon Tillinghast to the Widow Canfield.
Jan. 11, 1816, Samuel Brainerd to Anne Dike.
Jan. 21, 1816, Thomas Comstock to Betsey Rymph.
Aug. 25, 1816, William Popple to Catherine Tompkins.
Dec. 15, 1816, William Austin to Widow Jeffers.
Aug. 24, 1817, Alvah Tanner to Betsey Garner.
Oct. 1, 1817, Joseph Bly to Polly Legg.
Nov. 3, 1817, Danforth Doty, Jr., to Lucinda Doty.
Dec. 3, 1817, Edmund C. Pullman to Betsey Barber.
Dec. 9, 1817, Stephen Avery to Widow Manson.
Dec. 23, 1817, Benjamin Hall to Barbary Whitford.
Dec. 8, 1818, — Simons to Nancy Potter.
May 2, 1819, Harvy Willoughby to James Giles’ daughter.
Dec. 29, 1819, Simon Vanamee to Polly Mow.
Apr. 16, 1820, John Becker to Maria Underhill.

*Vename should be Vanamee, copied it as it was written.*
May 14, 1820, Joshua Plumb to Sally Johnson.
Sept. 2, 1820, David Kibbe to Amelia Nutt.
Mar. 4, 1821, John Vaneps to Betsey How.
Apr. 25, 1822, Jarius Bunnell to Mrs. Paul.
Oct. 28, 1822, Alvah Hemingway to Mrs. Barne.
Jan. 26, 1823, Ira Shed to Anna Cook.

We herewith give the names of all the heads of families residing in Norway, July 1, 1823, with the number in each family including the head thereof, according to the census of that year. The town of West Brunswick had been set off in 1823, and this census will show when compared with later ones, the loss or gain of population. Census was taken by John Moon.

Samuel Rathburn
Jennings Cummins
Simeon Reynolds
William W. Service
Job Bly
Joshua Benjamin
David Benjamin
Benjamin Benjamin, Jr.
Stephen Case
John Moon
Benjamin Overton
John Chesley
Benjamin Baker
Clark Baker
William Baker
Henry Van Wie
Jacob Bullock
John Vincent
Mehitabel Bly
Lodawick Tillenborough
George Sherman
Benjamin Bly
Lewis Bly
Philip Service
William Bly
Johnathan Wright
Updike Pullman
Luther Horton
Caleb Sheldon, Jr.
Philip Potter
Ebenzer Hurd
William Rathbun
Timothy Smith
Daniel Cole
Carpenter Cole
David Humphreys
William McCollister
Samuel Western
Russell Hine
David Johnson
Elias Western
Zena Delano
William H. Hurlburt
Benjamin Marvil
Sarah Gordinier
Lyman Swan
Frederick Mason
Daniel P. Baxter
Barret Wood
Reuben Simmons
Timothy Johnson
Elisha Smith
Ephraim Thornton
Harpin Johnson
Richard Hale
Cyrus Corse
Stephen L. Robinson
James Underhill
Noble Ross
Robert English
Robert English, 2nd
John English, 2nd
Caleb Sheldon
Levi Brainerd
Edward Carpenter
Jared Buckingham
Josiah Smith
Nancy Bradley
Moses Johnson, M. D.
Dudley Smith
Silvanus Freeman
Amos Ives
George Morse
Samuel Brainerd
Joshua Brainerd
Richard McDonald
Leonard Wilson
Jabez Green
Lewis Barnes
Comfort Barnes
Stephen Tompkins
Nathaniel Tompkins
Jacob DuBois
Joel Du Bois
Moses Gage
Isaac Crosby
Stephen Comstock
David Haskins
William Haskins
Abel Johnson
John Smith
Joseph Davis
Samuel Tompkins
Adam Abel
John Sisson
Phineas Hemingway

Benjamin Marvil, Revolutionary soldier.
Zadock Brunson
William B. Smith
Griffin Tompkins
Nual Nichols
Abram Hemingway
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>Simeon Ives</td>
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<td>John Rathburn</td>
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<td>William Morse</td>
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<td>Wanton Sweet</td>
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<td>Horace Nichols</td>
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<td>Solomon Howe</td>
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The following names of heads of families and all members of each family were living in the town of Norway, Herkimer County, N. Y. with few exceptions. A few families were on the Newport (N. Y.) side, or in Russia (N. Y. or Ohio) (N. Y.), which were then within the boundaries of Norway. Census of the year 1800, Norway, N. Y.
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Form of Bequest

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

“I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated.”

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given:

“I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.”

Two slaves are included in the enumeration, one belonging to George W. Cook, the other to Josiah Curtis, named Toby Allen, chattel property. Allen married a Miss Griffith and afterwards lived and died near Boonville, N. Y.

Copied from Norway Tidings of May, 1887, Vol. I, No. 5.

Edited by Fred Smith, of Herkimer, Herkimer County, N. Y.

John C. Fitzpatrick has edited this publication, undertaken by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and in his Prefatory Note calls attention to the historical value of these diaries thusly: "The matter-of-fact, unemotional recital carries with it a personal flavor impossible to resist and its biographical value is inestimable. There are touches in the diaries that go far toward correcting the misapprehension, generally existant, that Washington lacked a sense of humor; while the homely record of day after day at Mount Vernon gives us a clearer concept of the real George Washington than can be obtained through the numerous lives of him that have been published."

The first volume records Washington's journeys: beyond the Blue Ridge with the Fife-faxes at the age of sixteen years; to the Barbadoes with his brother Lawrence; and his mission to the French on the Ohio.

Volume II covers the years 1771-5 and 1781-5, and history's lament is greater than Washington's that he kept no diary for those intervening years, dating from his commission as Commander-in-Chief. Resuming his diary in May, 1781, he wrote: "I begin at this Epoch, a concise Journal of Military transactions Eca. I lament not having attempted it from the commencement of the War, in aid of my memory, and wished the multiplicity of matter which continually surround me and the embarrassed state of our affairs, which is momentarily calling attention to perplexities of one kind or another, may not defeat altogether, or so interrupt my present intention and plan as to render it of little avail."

The succeeding volume gives a delightful insight into the activities and interests of his plantation life as: getting ice out of the Potomac, listing negroes, attending meetings, sowing and transplanting, fishing, fox hunting, entertaining, surveying, threshing wheat, killing hogs, sitting for portraits, experimenting in agriculture, breeding dogs and jackasses, visiting Richmond and Philadelphia, repairing his house, mending mill race, etc.

The fourth volume begins with the eve of Washington's election to the Presidency and deals with national affairs; then retirement to Mount Vernon. The last entry was made the evening preceding his death.


From the State Archives of Bern and Basil, Switzerland, has been garnered the contents of this volume of records regarding an interesting group of Colonial emigrants to America, and it is, therefore, an invaluable link between the descendants and their family history in the Old World.

The sources from which the records were obtained were: minute-books of the Governing Council of Bern, lists of citizens withdrawn, records of withdrawal of property, account books of those absent from the country, expense account books of the governors, and record books of sundry districts. The volume is illustrated with photographs of representative documents which testify to the genuineness of the source.

The material discovered is comprehensive and consists of: first Bernese emigrants to America, the Bernese colonists of New Bern, Bernese soldiers in America, the years of the "rabies Carolinæ," newspaper reports of 1735, lists of immigrants from various districts, about two hundred emigrant families accompanied by numerous items of information concerning them. The "rabies Carolinæ" was a term coined by an official of Bern as a fitting expression for the emigration fever which assumed such a proportion for passage to Purrysburg in South Carolina.

Among these families appears that of Burkhalter, descendants of which have become prolific in the State of Georgia. Hans Meyer, a herdsmen of Pratteln, became "proprietor of three hundred acres of land and owner of a handsome lot in Carolina." Hans Frey was among those who emigrated to Virginia.
FLORIDA

The formal opening of the Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution took place on January 19, 1926, in Jacksonville, with the Katherine Livingston Chapter as hostess. We were honored by the presence of our beloved President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who gave a wonderfully inspiring address on "The Aims of Our Society." Other invited guests who gave greetings were Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Vice-President General from Ohio, Mrs. Howard McCall, ex-Vice-President General from Georgia, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, ex-Vice-President General from the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Washington E. Conner, Vice President of the Florida State Historical Society, who also gave an interesting address the following night. An informal reception was held, so that the delegates and visitors could meet the National and State Officers. All business sessions were held in the assembly room of the Mason Hotel.

The sum of $9,550 was reported in pledges to buy bonds for the new Auditorium in Washington. Fourteen chairs were also given, and the conference voted to purchase a box. The President General, Mrs. Cook, congratulated the Florida Daughters on their wonderful interest in the proposed auditorium.

A beautiful memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Robert S. Holmes, for several deceased members.

An unusual event was the invitation to the private showing of the moving picture, "The Vanishing American." This was due to the efforts of Miss Ruth Rich, secretary of the National Board of Review, and a member of the hostess Chapter.

The by-laws were amended so that the office of Librarian will be added to the list of State officers. Another important amendment passed was that changing the time of meeting from January to March.

Two relics of Revolutionary days were presented and much appreciated: a tea kettle and a split-bottomed chair. Several resolutions were voted on and adopted, the first one being to establish a Florida State D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. Also it was further resolved that any Chapter so desiring be allowed to establish and administer its own student loan fund. Another important resolution adopted was that the Florida D. A. R. build a wing to the girls' dormitory at the Monte Verde School to be called D. A. R. Hall. This worthy institution received indorsement by the National Society last year.

The number of chapters in the State is growing very fast, and four regents of new chapters attended the conference. The State Regent graciously presented beautiful flags to the Chapters organized during her term of office, six in all. The State Board of Management met as usual on the opening day of the conference.

Among the social events, the luncheon given on the opening day by the Executive Board of Jacksonville Chapter at the attractive country home of Mrs. George W. Trout in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, was a truly delightful affair. As a souvenir of the occasion, Mrs. Cook was presented with a set of orange spoons. The hostess Chapter entertained at a tea the same day in honor of the President General and other National officers at the home of Mrs. James A. Craig, Past State Regent. On Wednesday and Thursday of the Conference, National and State Officers were entertained at luncheon by the hostess chapter.

Last, but not least by any means, was the afternoon tea given by the management of the San José Corporation at their magnificent new hotel on the east banks of the St. Johns River.

(Mrs. E. M.) ELIZABETH R. BREVARD, State Historian.

KANSAS

The Twenty-eighth Annual Conference of Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Topeka, Kansas, March 29 to 31, 1926. One of the worst snowstorms in many years greeted the delegates and visitors; but the unfavorable weather did not prevent a large number from attending. Topeka Chapter was hostess, and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, was the guest of honor at the conference. Other honor guests were Mrs. Paulen, wife of Governor Paulen of Kansas, Mrs. W. E. Stanley and Miss Catherine Campbell, Past State Regents.

Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, State Regent,
The reports of State Officers and Chapter Regents showed a concerted effort to observe all patriotic days, mark historic spots, assist in the naturalization of citizens, support the Constitution of the United States in every way and also aid in various educational work.

A steady growth in membership was reported and three new Chapters have been organized during the year, making a total of thirty-seven Chapters and a membership of 2,356 in Kansas.

An interesting part of the program was a talk by Mrs. Mary Roe, of the American Indian Institute at Wichita, who told of the aims and needs of the school. This school is fostered by the D. A. R., and Kansas has a perpetual scholarship of $1,000 there.

It was voted that a request be sent to the United States Government for a reprinting of the 1800 and 1810 census to make them available for genealogical use.

A new State Directory of D. A. R. members has been recently compiled by Mrs. Byron B. Beery, the State Registrar, and was on sale at the conference.

Mrs. Guernsey announced the gift of a chair in the new auditorium in honor of Mrs. W. E. Stanley, of Wichita. Other gifts of chairs were announced as follows: State Conference gave chair in honor of Mrs. R. B. Campbell, State Regent; Ottawa Chapter gave one in honor of Miss Catherine Campbell, Past State Regent of Kansas; Ottawa also announced the gift of a chair in memory of Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Past Vice-Regent of the Mt. Vernon Association. Besides these gifts, many chairs and bonds in the new Auditorium have been purchased by the various Chapters.

The social affairs of the conference included a reception at the home of Governor Paulen on the opening night, a complimentary dinner at the Women's Club of Topeka, and a colonial tea at the home of Mrs. George Godfrey Moore the last afternoon.

Conference adjourned to meet in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1927.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Secretary.

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Prizes Offered to State Magazine Chairmen

THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam, Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, National Vice-Chairmen of that Committee, two prizes are offered to State Magazine Chairmen for securing subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes consist of two chairs in Constitution Hall purchased in the name of the successful contestants.

The conditions of the subscription contest, which started August 1, 1926, and concludes December 31, 1926, are:

One prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a D. A. R. membership over 2,000 who secures the greatest number of subscriptions. The other prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a membership under 2,000 who secures the greatest number of subscriptions.

In forwarding subscriptions to the Treasurer General, the name of the State Magazine Chairman and her State must be sent with subscriptions in order that they may be credited to her and counted in the contest.

A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription. Renewals will also be counted in the contest.

Those desiring subscription blanks can secure same by applying to Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Yearly magazine subscription, $2.00.
ANSWERS

6585. Sappington.—On p 85, Aug 1917, D. A. R. MAGAZINE, there is a list of the Signers of the Ann Arundel Co. Oath of Allegiance or Fidelity & John Sappington's name appears there. In Founders of Ann Arundel & Howard Counties Maryland, Warfield, p 120 the Sappington family is spoken of. The All Hallows Church Records show two bros Thomas & John. John located his son John Jr. on an estate called “Sappington” upon which still stands the quaint little college at Sappington Station. The present house was built by Caleb, son of John Jr. p 378, same book claims “Caleb’s mother was Ann Everett who later became Mrs. Ridgely.” Caleb sold his interests to his sisters Ann, Rebecca, Martha & Eliza. He mar Margaret Gambrel. Brumbaugh shows the mar of John Sappington 29 Jan 1781 to Jermina Fowler, of Prince George Co., Md. There was a John Sappington of Md. son or gr son of the immigrant John who went to Madison Co., Ky. His son John was b there in 1790. In 1806 the fam removed to Mo. There is quite a sketch of this John Sappington in Edward’s “Great West” pub in St. Louis 1860. J. Capt Wm. b 15 Oct 1728 d 14 Aug 1797 mar Mary Steele b 5 Aug 1736 d May 1809 Bardstown, Ky. Their son Wm. b 1770 in Carlisle, Pa. set in Cincinnati d 1831. 2. John 1733-1798, married Rachel Hite, 1738-1820 & had John, 1755-1822 who married Rachel Kenny & had James, 1789 who d in Xena, O. 1862. 3. Robert Lytte, Sr. who d 1781, had wife Margaret & sons Robert, Jr. & Andrew who came to Ohio. Robert Jr. mar Margaret Elliott 12 Sept 1780 & moved to Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio in 1802. His credentials are dated 29 March 1802. His passport reads: “Permit bearer, Robert Lytte, Esq. his wife Margaret, & ten children to pass and repass.” His will only mentions six daughters, Hannah b 1787 mar James McBride; Margaret mar Thomas Blair; Rachel mar Mr. Lintner; Sarah mar James Blackburn; Nancy mar — King; & Ann mar — Douglas. Andrew Lylte settled in Deerfield, Warren Co., O. 1796 & mar Elizabeth Bell. Their chil were Robert married & had 5 chil; Wm. married Catharine Sutton & had 4 chil; David mar Darcus Mount.—Mrs. Bernis Brien, 223 Solusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

12425. Wing.—Nothing is known of John Wing before his arrival at Boston 5 June 1632 & his residence at Saugus (Lynn) except that he had married Deborah, dau of Rev Stephen Batchelder & was one of the minister’s company, which helped form the settlement of Sandwich in Plymouth Colony. He d abt 1650. Had sons Daniel, John, Stephen & Matthew.
John (2) was born in England & came with his parents in 1632 & removed with them to Saugus but must have left there at an early date to form a settlement on the Cape, Eastward. First reference to him was in Barnstable in 1659. 1676-77 John Wing & others purchased from the Indians a tract of land between Stony Brook & Bound Brook. John's 1st wife was Elizabeth — of Saugus. She was the mother of all his children & died prob. 1692. He married 2nd Miriam, dau of Stephen Deane of Plymouth, & died 1699. His will, now on record at Barnstable, mentions wife Miriam; chil. Ananias, Susannah Parslow, & Oseah Turner; gr. sons John & Elizathan; & the chil of his deceased son Joseph. His wife Miriam made her Will 24 May 1701 which was probated Jan 1702-3. Ref:—"John Wing of Sandwich & His Descendants." —Clara Abbott Folsom, Fayetteville, N. Y. 12475. WING. This query was also answered by Mrs. Alvin C. Beal, 212 Kelvin Place, Ithaca, N. Y. She gives the following: John Wing with his brothers, Daniel, Stephen & Matthew with their mother Deborah Batchelder, wid of Rev. John Wing came to Mass. Bay on the Ship William Francis on 5 June 1632. Matthew returned to England. The other brothers are the ancestors of all bearing the name of Wing in America today. 12578. RUCKER. —Lieut. Isaac Rucker, who married Mildred Hawkins Plunket, died in Amherst Co., Va. 1799. He paid tax on 504 acres of land in 1798, there is no 1799 tax list & in 1800 his land is listed "Est." Please write to me.—Sadie Rucker Wood, 2702 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va. 12581 & 12587. Write to Mrs. Pattie Seabaugh, 402 East St., Belton, Texas. 12591. McCONNELL.—For data concerning Manuel Mc McConnell of East Tenn., see the "History of the Families of McConnell, Martins, Barbers, Wilsons, Bairds, Mc Callas & Morris" by Judge N. W. McConnell.—Mrs. D. O. Miller, Greenwich, Ohio. 12601. NESBIT. — Chambersburg, Pa. Court Records: Will of John Nesbit, Antrim Twp. Names brother-in-law James McNutt, brother James Irwin Nesbit, land in Ohio; brother Thomas Nesbit; sister Eliz. Nisbit; brother-in-law & sister Andrew & Jean Hood; mother-in-law Francis Sloan. Dated 20 Dec 1803 prob. 22 Dec 1804. Carlisle, Pa. Court Records give Will of James Irwin, Peters Twp. probated 28 Apr 1778:—wife Jean, issue Joseph, James, Archibald, mar Jean McDowell; Elizabeth mar 1st Wm. McConnell, 2nd Aaron Torrence; Mary mar John Boggs; Lycia mar Moses Porter; Margaret mar Thomas Patton; Martha mar George Paull. The Patterson History names Wm. Nesbit as a friend of Robert Patterson—James Irwin Nesbit & Wm. J. Nesbit were sons of Wm. Nesbit from Penna. who settled in Ky. & later removed to New Lexington, Ohio. Concerning the children of the pioneer James Irwin, Joseph, James & Archibald lived & died in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa. The Will of John who married Martha McClay is recorded at Carlisle, Pa. The descendants of Margaret & Thomas Patton who live in Georgia, state that they came south prior to the Revolution. Thomas Patton was a son of Matthew Patton whose new house was taken for an early fort. The Will of Matthew Patton is at Carlisle, Penna.—Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa. 12584. BRIGHAM-WRIGHT.—The History of the Brigham Family by W. I. T. Brigham (1907) lists a Wright Brigham the son of Alpheus & Lydia Green Brigham. This Wright Brigham was born in Shrewsbury, Mass 23 June 1768. Removed with his parents to Jaffrey, N. H. 1775, no further information concerning him. The father Alpheus was a Rev. soldier.—Mrs. A. S. McKirricker, 637 N. Main St., Kenton, Ohio. 12186. FAIRCILD.—Orcutt's History of Stratford & Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Conn. gives the following of the Fairchild Family of Stratford: Thos. Fairchild, 1st to come over, 1638 mar 1st—Seabrook & had four sons; mar 2nd Catharine Cragg of London & had 2 sons. His chil were Samuel who mar Mary Wheeler & had Robert; Samuel Jr who mar M. R. Beach & had 9 chil.: Edward who mar Eliz. Blakeman; & Jonathan: Sarah, John, Thomas, Dinah, Zachariah, Emma. The children of Samuel, Jr. were Anna, Mary who mar Samuel Adams; Samuel mar Mary Curtiss (see below); Ephraim, Abigail, Eunice & Benjamin. The chil of Samuel & Mary Curtiss Fairchild were John Curtiss, Alice & Robert. The children of John Curtiss Fairchild were Wm. C. of Stratford 1769; John married Abigail Patterson (Weston, Conn) ; Joseph; Sarah who mar Wm. Avery; Curtiss; Tabitha; Ruth; Benjamin; Reuben. Ephraim, wife Mary, was a pensioner. In Pa. Arch. 3rd Series, vol. 24, p 219, Ephraim Fairchild had a warrant for 400 acres; p 220 Solomon Fairchild surveyed 31 Dec 1793 4 & 34 acres. 6 Dec. 1855 both in Luzerne Co., Pa. Am searching for recs of Solomon Fairchild b 7 Oct 1788 in Conn & d 16 Sept. 1857. Settled in Luzerne, Pa. Family tradition says he was the son of John & had bros Peter, John & one other & sis Polly who married Conrad Lines. If you know anything of this family, will be glad to hear from you.—Mrs. Mary B. Theiss, Lewisburg, Pa. 12334. LUSK.—Stowell Genealogy, page 280, gives the following:—Alonzo, son Silas &
Roxanna Ricord Lusk was born at Hartford, Conn 1812 married Fidelia, daughter of Barney & Candace Pease Stowell b Brockport, N. Y. 1816 & died at Georgetown, Colorado 1873. They were married at Rock Creek, near Cleveland, Ohio 1834.—Mrs. W. H. Cartridge, Bainbridge, N. Y.

12337. DICKSON-MCMAHAN.—Daniel McMahan was born in England. His father came to Philadelphia when he was a child, & removed to N. C. Daniel McMahan was b 1 Jan 1751 & died 21 Sept 1838. His wife Eleanor Farmer was born 2 Dec. 1791 & died 25 March 1807. They were married 1777-8. Their children were Eliz., 1779-1838, married Thomas Dickson; Samuel b 1780, Cassandra 1786-1857 Nancy 1788-1867 mar 1833 David Youngman; Wm. v 1782; Jesse b 1790 went to War of 1812 & never returned; Rachel 1794-1838 mar 1822 Lemuell Farmer; Joseph b 1807 d 1878 married 1807 Jane Goff. Daniel McMahan held a land Grant in Williamson Co., Tenn on Spencer Creek one & one half miles from Franklin. In the large vestibule of the Court House in Franklin, Tenn there is a marble tablet on which are cut fifty-six names of Rev. soldiers & that of Daniel McMahan is among the number. He is buried at the old Homestead on Spencer's Creek & his name & dates are very legible on his tombstone. These family records were given me by his granddaughter who is now eighty-seven years old, & also by his grandson Thos. McMahon who lives in Lynnville Tenn. His war record is from the War Department.—Mrs. G. R. G. Webb, 504 N. Fifth Ave., Franklin, Tenn.

12275. PARDEE.—James Pardee b 1 Feb 1757 d 18 Aug 1810 married Eliz. Raymond b 3 Nov 1760 d 21 Dec 1837. Their children were Ira b 7 June 1782 d 31 March 1836; Esther b 11 Jan 1784 married Solomon Gerow & died 23 May 1862 aged 76; Eliz. b 18 Oct 1786 mar — Dickerson & d 1848; Ephriam b 21 Aug 1789 d 9 Apr 1859; Charity b 13 Mch 1789 mar — Raymond & d 17 Jan 1867; Levi b 20 May 1791 d 7 July 1857; Noah b 9 Dec 1792; Hannah b 7 Sept 1794 mar — Coons & 17 June 1867 aged 73; Pheneas b 23 Apr 1796 d 1848; Isaac b 20 May 1798 d 7 Apr 1872; Ozi b 12 March 1800 d 27 July 1888 aged 88; Anna b 3 Sept 1802 d 1 Feb 1883 aged 81; Amenia b 15 Oct 1804 mar — Platt & d Feb 1893. The above family record is in the possession of Miss Ella Pardee, Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Alex. D. Pitts, 619 Lauderdale St., Selma, Ala.

12365. SMITH.—In the Smith Family records, Salmon Smith b 3 Apr 1768 at Ashville, Mass d 5 June 1854 in Ellington, N. Y. He married 5 Sept 1793 Lora Hibbard b 3 May 1776 in Old Hadley, Mass & d 16 Oct 1849 in Sheridan, N. Y. Their children were Silas b 9 Sept 1794, Dianthena b 2 Feb 1796, Abigail b 22 Mch 1798 d 1828, Philetus b 27 Jan 1800, Eliphay b 2 Feb 1822 d 22 Mch 1833, Sarah b 17 May 1804 married — Kingsbury, Esther b 5 Apr 1805 d 1868 married — Lewis, Philander b 7 Sept 1808 d 24 July 1816, Caroline b 31 May 1812 f Nov 1857, Matilda b 14 Jan 1814, Philena b Apr 1817 d 12 Jan 1854 married — Tanner; Polly b 17 May 1819 d 28 Sept 1891.—Mrs. Hettie Lewis Bartlett, 234 5th Ave., Lewesworth, Kans.

12508. MELAFFAY.—Samuel Melaffay, Rev. sol lived on the line between Salem & Loyalhanna Twp, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He died 1842 & is buried in Conguity Cemetery, grave not marked.

(b) GOURLEY.—John Gourley of Scotch descent in Ireland, settled in Hemphield Twp. Westmoreland Co., Pa on 400 acres called "The Miner" Deed was dated 22 Feb 1773 & patent 13 May 1788. He married Jane Ralston & had several children among them one John who married Margaret Stephenson near Hanastown, died 1845. One of their children Samuel Stephenson Gourley born 6 March 1825 died 9 Jan 1893 married 1846 Eliza Clements who died 1891.—Edith Warden, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

12543. LEAKE.—In re Robert Leake who married Susanna Leake, Orange Co., Va. 21 Dec 1784, we assume you refer to the son of Dr. Samuel Leake who practiced his profession near Staunton, Va. & married Miss Raner. He had two sons Robert & William who was a Rev. sol & married Miss Sharp. He removed to a farm nr Chillicothe, Ross Co., O where he raised his family & died. His children were Charles, Shelton, Joseph Shepherd, James & Robert Sharp. Our assumption is that Robert Leake the other brother removed to near Maysville, Ky. Would like to corress as I have been interested in this Leake family for years.

—F. Leake Baldwin, 236 East 27th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

12589. COX-MOREHEAD.—Isaac Cox 1720-1784, served as Capt. & Colonel of Washington Co., Pa. Militia; also Paymaster of Rifle Reg't of which Col. Samuel Miles was in command 18 Sept 1776. His children were George b 1748, Friend, Isaac, Michael, Jozeph, Margaret, John, Ann who married Maj. McMahan. George Cox, b 1748 in Md. d Wellsburg, W. Va. 13 Dec 1837. He with his brother Friend were early settlers of Wellsburg, coming here from Maryland in 1770. He married Susanna daughter of John & Nancy Decker. The Deckers built a fort near Cox's Fort. Susanna Decker was b 1758 & d Jan 1838, married 1775 George Cox, who served as Capt. in French & Indian Wars & as Ensign in Rev. Va. State
Troops. Pension paid 18 July 1833, back pay from March 1831. Their children were John b 13 Feb. 1777; Isaac b 10 Dec 1779; Joseph b 29 Mch 1783; Jonathan b 23 Oct 1785; Nancy b 15 Feb 1788; George b 16 June 1791; Friend b 31 March 1794; Susannah b 4 Feb 1797; James b 18 May 1800. Can anyone tell me where the brothers of George Cox settled?—Josephine B. Brown, 128 Harmon St., Warren, Ohio.

QUERIES

(b) Neal-Snoddy.—Absalom Looney Neal b 1819 (s of Davis & Eliz. Neal) mar his 1st cousin Sarah Jane Snoddy b 1823 (dau of Daniel & Lucinda Snoddy) & lived in Pickens Co., Ala. Wanted maiden names of Eliz. Neal & Lucinda Snoddy. Also place of res of Daniel Snoddy who d bef 1830. Also place of res of Davis Neal bef 1840 when he was in Morgan Co. Ala.—B. G.

12665. Nelson—Margaret Nelson mar Isaac Maines in Ky. 1816. She was the dau of John Nelson & Bahsheba Hogan who was b in Fauquier Co. Va 1785. John Nelson was b in Stafford Co, Overwharton Parish in 1747 & was the s of John Nelson who mar Sarah Whitson in Stafford Co. 1745. This John was b 1715. Did he or his s John have Rev. rec? There is a tradition in my fam that John b 1715 was the s of “Scotch Tom” Nelson founder of Yorktown but I cannot find his name among the chill. Would like info on this subject.—E. L. M.

12666. Vance.—Col. Samuel Vance mar Sarah Bird of Augusta Co., Va. now Bath Co. Their chill were Margaret who mar Chas. Hamilton; Rachel who mar James Hamilton; Allie mar — Allen; Eliz. mar — Wood; Jeannie mar Rev. Robert Marshall. All these moved to Ky except Rachel & Allie. Would like to corres with desc.—F. V. S.

12667. Sawyer.—Wanted Rev. rec, either civil or military of Aaron Sawyer of Essex Co., Mass b 30 June 1729 d 30 Aug 1805 mar 8 Sept 1762 Rachel Sargent.—A. G. H.

12668. Griswold.—Wanted ancs of Lyman Griswold b 24 April 1816 set in Ill aft Civil War.—W. H. F.

12669. Austin.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of b, m & d of Wm. Austin of Bedford Co., Va. whose 2nd wife was Esther, dau of Robert Alexander of Augusta Co. Va.—D. S. S.

12670. Harlow.—Wanted Rev. ancs of Jonathan Harlow who was b 1755 in Chester Co., Pa. & d 1841 in Mercer Co., Pa. Enlisted 1777 in Capt. Moore’s Co. & was at Valley Forge.—E. H. M.

12671. Sperry - Wadkins.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ancs of Wallis Sperry b in Conn 1780/1 mar Sarah Wadkins b 1798 perhaps in Md. They lived in Warren Co Ohio & had chill Erastus mar Ruth Reese; David mar Sarah —; Elon mar Mary Elliott; Orrin mar Mary Stewart; Wm. mar Nancy Cossairt; Hannah mar — Keene; Emuice mar Curtis Elliott; Foster d unmar. Came to Vermilion Co. Ill 1833 were all chill married.—M. S. W.

12672. Norwood.—Wanted parentage of James Norwood b 11 Mch 1770 d 26 Jan 1835, mar 21 Apr 1796 Hannah Boston b 20 Apr 1780 d 28 June 1849. Wanted her parentage also.

(a) Hillhouse.—Wanted parentage of Rev. James Hillhouse who d 17 Nov 1836 & is interred at Greensboro Ala. He mar Nancy Norris who d 22 May 1831 aged 37 yrs. Wanted her parentage also.

(b) Clark.—Wanted given name of — Lynch who mar Sarah, dau of Christopher Clark, also names of their chill.

(c) Reese.—Wanted parentage of Capt. James Reese who d in Hancock Co. Ga. 1823. Names chill. Wm., James, David, the chill of his son Joel, Mary (Polly) who mar Anderson Harwell & Martha (Patsy) who mar Abner Lockett, in his Will.—R. D. S.

12673. Harrell.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of John Harrell & of his wife of Nansemond Co., Va. Their chill were Wm., John, Dorcas & others. Was John Harrel a Rev. sol?—I. N. K.

12674. Valentine.—Wanted ancs & place & date of m. of Rhoda Valentine 1752-1832/35 who mar Rev. David Badgley, 1749-1824 of Essex Co., N. J.

(a) Tolley.—John Whiteside, Capt. in Orange Co., N. C. militia d in Ind 1815, mar Judith Tolley. Wanted date & place of their mar & Tolley gen.

(b) Atcheson.—Wanted ancs & date & place of mar of Eliz. Atcheson who mar Ichabod Badgley, 1780-1856, & lived in Ill.

(c) Wilson.—Wanted ancs of Thaddeus Wilson who mar 20 Oct 1786 in Wethersfield, Conn, Oladine, dau of Daniel & Baithsheba Isbell Field.


(e) Wilderman-Dorsey.—Wanted ances of Geo. Wilderman who came from Md. to Ill in 1805, also of his wife Patience Dorsey. Their dau Michel mar in Sinclair Co., Ill. Job Badgley.—O. E. F.
12675. Finch.—Wanted given name of — Finch who mar Abigail Randall, probably in Greenwich, Conn. Their chil were Hannah b 28 May 1751 mar 5 Nov 1774 Wm. Cornell; Jeremiah b abt 1752/3; Mary b 1762 mar Edward Mead. Wanted also Randall gen. Abigail Randall Finch mar 2nd Sylas Jessup & had chil in Greenwich, Phebe b 1764/5 Abigail b 20 Mch 1769; Abraham b 28 Apr 1773 Benjamin b 14 Feb 1776.—A. M. R.

12676. Brooks-Wendell.—Wanted parentage of Peter Brooks of Albany, N. Y. who mar Frances dau of John Wendell. Wanted also Wendell gen & place from which Peter Brooks served in Rev.—J. H. G.

12677. Fountain.—Wanted gen & dates of b. m & d of Abigail Fountain who mar Stephen Yeomans a Rev. sol in New York.—P. L. N.


12679. Peebles.—Wanted parentage of Henry Peebles of Northampton Co. N. C. who mar a dau of Robert Barclay.—A. H. M.

12680. Callender-Isham.—Wanted gen with all inf or of Samuel Callender b abt 1760 mar 1811 Mary Isham ne Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt. Wanted her gen also.

(a) Wilson.—Wanted date of b of Wm. Wilson, Ensign in 7th Pa. Reg’t under Capt. John Alexander, also dates of b. m & d & maiden n of his w, who was a Montgomery.—F. L. N.

12681. Coyle.—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel White, Rev. sol b 1759 Dutchess Co., N. Y. mar 1785 Hannah Finch b 1766. Wanted her parentage also.


(b) Cooner.—Wanted parentage of David Conger, Rev sol from Middlesex Co., N. J. also maiden n of his wife Sarah — whom he mar 1789.—H. H.


(a) Keeler.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Ralph Reville Keeler b 19 Apr. 1782, mar bef 1808 Anna, dau of Gideon Leavensworth of Roxbury, Conn.—M. L. C. C.


(a) Bosworth.—Wanted maiden n of Joanna — b 1735/40 mar abt 1755 Zadock Bosworth, Sr. who was b in Lebanon, Conn 14 Oct 1735. They removed to Montgomery, Mass bef 1780 & both d there.

(b) Wells.—Wanted ances of Mary Wells who mar George Gorham, a Rev. sol b Groton, Conn but recorded in Canterbury 19 July 1759. Both d in Montgomery Mass, where all their chil were born.—A. B. C.

12684. Bishop.—Wanted ances with dates of Andrew Bishop b in Conn. & maiden n of his w Eliz. Their dau Esther b in South Salem Conn 1792 mar Linus Hanford b 1791. Their dau Nancy mar Garrett Dedrick Jr. Would like corrs with desc of this family.

(a) Stevens.—Wanted gen of Stevens fam. of N. Y. Milton Stevens had s John Milton who was b in Pa. but lived in Castle Creek, N. Y. & mar Cynthia Smith.—E. M. B.

12685. Dean.—Wanted inf or of James Dean, of Huntingdon Co., Pa. Was Elder in Hart’s Log & Alexandria Presbyterian Churches abt 1786. Wanted his Rev. rec & parentage with dates.—M. M.


12687. Ziegler.—Kilian Ziegler, Rev Sol from York Co. Pa. b 1 Aug 1742 d 17 Oct 1808. Wanted maiden n of his w Anna Maria & names of his chil dau Eliz b 1773 d 1820 married Peter Bott b 1769 d 1845.

(a) Brough-Bruch.—Wanted maiden n of w of Peter Bough d 23 Jan 1823 in Adams Co., Pa. son of Hermanus & Christina Bruch formerly of Berks Co. Also Maiden n of Margaret, 1772-1851, wife of Peter Bough, Jr 1769-1816. Where was Peter Brough, Sr. buried?
(b) Siebert-Mong.—Wanted dates of b, m & d & parentage of Margaret Mong, wife of Wendel Siebert, Jr. b in Berks Co., Pa d Dec 1805 in Berkeley Co., W. Va.

(c) Rothbaust-Weaver.—Wanted ances of Frederick Rothbaust & w Susanna whose s John b 25 March 1762 mar Barbara Weaver 3 Nov 1785 in York Co. Pa. Also parentage of Philip Weaver d 1807 & w Catherine b July 1737 d 19 Sept 1809.

(d) Myers.—From what part of Pa did John Myers 1755-May 1836, & wife Mary 1738-1839, come? They lived nr Martinsburg, W. Va. Had chil John who went West; Col. Jacob; Henry, Polly who mar George W. Holiday; Eliz. who mar Michael Hensel & Catherine who mar Michael Siebert.—M. M. C.

12688. Moore.—Wanted all info including Rev. rec of James Moore who emig to Ohio 1844/5 from Va or N. C. & founded Newcome, O. He d in Camden 1833; had sis who mar — Ledwell.—M. S. P.

12689. Baugh.—Wanted names of wives & dates of b, m & d of Jacob Baugh of Penna, & of his s Jacob, 1776-1845. Wanted also Rev. rec of father.

(a) Justice.—Wanted name of wife, dates of b, m & d & Rev. rec of Basil Justice whose dau Nancy 1794-1860, mar — Baugh.—L. C. K.

12690. Fletcher-Hutchens.—Wanted parentage of Joshua Fletcher, Rev. sol of Fauquier Co., Va. d 1811, mar Agnes Hutchens from nr Baltimore, Md. Wanted her parentage also.—S. R. W.

12691. Putnam.—John Putnam of Salem, Mass., had s Nathaniel, whose son Capt. John had son Judge Samuel who had s John whose s Nathaniel or Nathan had dau Dorothy b 2 Dec 1776 at Ashburnot, Mass & d 1833. She mar Nathan Gates. Wanted Rev. recs in this line.—M. C. D.

12692. Gardin-Hanscomb.—Census of 1790, S. Car. lists under these names the following: Alexander Gardin, St. Thomas' Parish; Col. Gardin, St. Bartholome's Parish; Thos. & M. Hanscomb, St. John's Parish, all of Charleston Dist; & John Garden, Orangeburgh Dist. Would like to corres with desc. of any of these.—A. P. G.

12693. Hilton.—Wanted date of mar of Ebenezer Hilton & Mary Lord, also her d date. They were mar at Berwick, Me & d at Wiscasset. Wanted also dates of mar & d of Wm. Hilton & of his w Hepzibah Boynton. They were both b in 1731 & d at Wiscasset, Me.

(a) Boynton.—Wanted d date of John Boynton b Meh 1718, son of Caleb & Christian Parsons Boynton, also his date of mar & maiden n of his wife Hannah. Did he have Rev. rec? Wanted also date of d of Caleb Boynton who mar Christian Parsons. He was b 24 1685 at Ipswich, Mass.—M. H. L.

12694. Mehring.—Wanted dates & places of b, m & d of Peter Mehring Rev sol from Penna.—E. M. V.


(a) Renninger.—Jacob Renninger b 1799 d 1873 mar Sarah Beittler b 1801 d 1864. Both buried at Globle Mills, Snyder Co., Pa. Wanted their mar date & ances of each.—M. A. C.

12696. Gibbs.—Wanted all infor of Benj., son of Capt Benj Gibbs & Lydia Scotow of Boston, Mass. He was their third chil of same name, two having d infants, & was b 29 July 1674, his father dying 2 or 3 yrs later. His mother mar Attorney Gen Anthony Checkley & still later Wm. Colman.

(a) Marshall.—Wanted date of d of David, son of Capt. Samuel & Mary Wilton Marshall who was b in Windsor, Conn 24 July 1661. Did he have other chil besides Abigail, Hannah & David?—L. R. A.

12697. Ives-Coe.—Wanted parentage of Mary Coe, 1802-1878, mar Jefferson Ives. She lived at Durham, Conn. Wanted also gen of Ives family.—L. U. P.

12698. Roosa.—Wanted parentage of Wynjen Roosa of Hurley, Ulster Co. N. Y. who mar Nicholas DePuy. Pub of Banns 22 Mch 1707 in the Kingston, N. Y. Dutch Church Recs. This Nicholas DePuy bought land of the Indians in 1725 & set at Shawnee, Pa nr the Delaware Water Gap.—E. S. C.

12699. Addams-Wright-Robertson.—Wanted ances of the following:—Philip Addams d in Somerset Co., Md 1666, his s Thomas d 1735 & his s Isaac d 1763 mar 1735 Eliz. Addams, ances desired. Their chil were Ephraim, Leah, Isaac, Eli, b 1748 mar 1770 Sophie Addams. Their chil were Angelo, Eliz. who mar James Crawford & Eli who mar Eliz. Beeks. Eliz. Ahepard b 1724 mar Archibald Wright, & had dau Eliz. who mar Wm. Gannaway. Son Archibald was in the Rev. was the father also? Jeffrey Robertson b abt 1730 Henrico Co., Va. d 1827 Buckingham Co. Dau Rhoda mar Gregory Gannaway. Did Mary Gregory mar John Gannaway abt 1745 in Buckingham Co., Va?—K. K. A.
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