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WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE AT VALLEY FORGE
Painting by John Ward Dunsmore
How the Declaration of Independence Reached Europe

By Elizabeth S. Kite

Author of Beaumarchais and the War of American Independence

Although the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has published numerous articles of great historic interest upon the Declaration of Independence, there yet remains one phase of the subject which has not been touched upon, namely, how and when the news arrived in Europe, and what was the reception accorded it there. Indeed, this silence is not surprising when we consider that most of the incidents connected with the European reaction to this immortal document have until recently remained hidden in the great libraries of Europe. Today, because of the transcripts, facsimiles, and printed copies of Revolutionary documents taken from the various archives of France, England, Spain, and Holland, now in the Library of Congress, the whole story may be unraveled.

As is well known, the act which caused the separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country was the Resolution for Independence, passed on July 2, 1776. The manner in which this act could best be announced to the world was an entirely different matter, and was taken up and decided in Congress on the 4th, after having been discussed in committee for nearly a month.

Looking back from this distance of time, we are surprised to find that this epochal event, which transformed the political, social, and economic outlook of two continents and changed the course of modern civilization, passed off without those responsible for it realizing even in a casual way the immense significance of what had been accomplished. The cold pages of the Journals of Congress tell us simply that on July 4, 1776, Congress, "agreeable to the order of the day, . . . resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the Declaration; and, after some time, the President resumed
the chair. Mr. Harrison reported that the committee of the whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration, which he delivered in.” After a final reading it was unanimously passed and then “Ordered: that the Declaration be printed . . . . That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to commanding officers of the Continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army.”

That was all. It does not appear to have entered into the mind of any one to suggest that it would be a gracious act, calculated to inspire good feeling abroad, to send copies of the Declaration, with appropriate notes, to the several European powers whose friendship Congress was already taking means to conciliate. Since June 12 a committee of five, composed of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franklin, Mr. (John) Adams, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. (Robert) Morris, had been working on a “Plan of Treaties to be proposed to Foreign Powers.” This plan, whose first draft was brought into Congress exactly two weeks after the signing of the Declaration, began as follows:

“There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal Peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between the most serene and mighty Prince Lewis Sixteenth, the most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, and the United States of America; and the Subjects of the most Christian King, and of the said States and between the Islands, Cities, Towns situate under the jurisdiction of the most Christian King and of the said United States, and the People and Inhabitants thereof of every degree; without Exception of Persons or Places; and the Terms herein-after mentioned shall be perpetual between the most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, and the said United States.”

This preamble clearly shows the friendly feelings entertained at this time by some of the leading members of Congress. Therefore, the failure to officially notify that power of the act which alone made a treaty possible seems the more remarkable. A little reflection, however, will serve to explain, if it does not excuse, the inattention of Congress to what seems, from our present knowledge of what happened, one of the most important uses to which their Declaration could have been put.

First of all, Congress was at heart deeply divided regarding the idea of independence, and especially in their willingness to find themselves dependent upon France. Every delegate in Congress had spent his boyhood thinking of that nation as an enemy; for, every man in the country possessing military experience had gained it fighting her on all the frontiers. When England, by the Peace of 1763, drove that nation from American competition, the facts of the situation changed; but the mental attitude was not so easily transformed. Besides, France was Catholic, and this matter of religion was a serious drawback to many elements in Congress. During the months preceding the final break with England, there had been passionate debates and bitter disagreements, which kept the emotional powers of the delegates at white heat and their endurance strained to the utmost. True, Tom Paine’s “Common Sense” had “burst from the press” (to use the words of Dr.
The Mercury Packet is dispatched to inform your Lordship of the Arrival of the Halifax Fleet, on the 29th of June, at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four Days former in theaternity Frigate. I went with Governor Tryon on board of Ship at the Hook, and many Gentlemen, full friends to Gov- ernor Tryon, attended me, to whom I have had the fullest Information of the State of the Rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageously posted with strong Entrenchments both upon Long Island and that of New York, with more than One Hundred Pieces of Cannon for the Defense of the Town towards the sea, and to obstruc- t the Passage of the Fleet up the North River, besides a considerable Field Train of Artillery.

We passed the Narrows with three Ships of War and the First Division of Transports; landed the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, as the Ships came up, on this Island, to the great Joy of a most loyal People, long suffering on that Account under the Oppression of an Enemy, who were, no doubt, among them, who precipitously fled on the Approach of the Shipping.

The Remaainer of the Troops landed during the next Day and Night, and are now distributed in Campaments where they have the best Refreshment.

In July, I am to receive a Reply from the 1st, 2d, and 3d of September, from the Government at Philadelphia, the 2d and 3d of July, which were this Day received by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury Frigate.

We propose waiting here for the English Fleet, or for the Arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in Readiness to proceed, whether called for by unforeseen Changes and Circumstances, in the mean Time, it should be. I propose waiting here for the English Fleet, or for the Arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in Readiness to proceed, whether called for by unforeseen Changes and Circumstances, in the mean Time, it should be.

Vice Admiral Shuldham was joined on his Voyage by six Transports belonging to the Highland Corps, having three Companies of the 47th and two of the 71st on Board, and also a Provincial Corps from the Defence of the Island, as this Gentleman finds it an important Quarter to hold against the Rebels.

Governor Franklin, who for a long Time maintained his Ground in Jersey, has been lately taken into Custody at Amboy, and is at this Time detained a Prisoner in Connecticut: And the Mayor of New York, from whom I have had Intelligence, the Sentence was not carried into Execution.

Norwithstanding these violent Proceedings, I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great Reason to expect a numerous Body of the Inhabitants to join the Army from the Provinces of York, the Jerseys, and Connec- cut. But, by that last Intelligence, the Sentence was not executed.

Having satisfied these inquirer Proceedings, I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great Reason to expect a numerous Body of the Inhabitants to join the Army, and that the Mayor of New York, from whom I have had Intelligence, the Sentence was not executed.
Facsimile of Silas Deane's official notification of the Declaration
OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The same announcements in Europe, and first of all to the Court of France, and that by the peril of being engaged, they were preparing various propositions for an alliance, or might be applicable to your Court, led the vanity of Buonaparte before them, with the attention to the interest of Europe to the two opposite armies must undoubtedly have for some time extended their complications. Declaration on an important subject, it would complete the subject of communication the result may be best in the particulars not being known.

I have the honor of being with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

[Signature]

[John Adams]
Rush) at the psychological moment, and by its hammer-blow arguments prepared the public mind for the reception of the great idea; also, it had not been without effect in soothing the minds of some of the most conservative members of Congress. At all events, when the tension was relaxed and unanimity at last secured, the only conscious feeling was one of immense relief, and for the moment nothing more seemed necessary.

But yet Europe was not so wholly forgotten as would appear from the pages of the Journals of Congress, for the Committee of Secret Correspondence, created by Congress the November previous, in response to the proclamation of the British King stamping the uprising as "rebellion" and the participants as "traitors," did think of the commercial and political agent whom they had sent early in March to Europe for the purpose of buying articles for the Indian trade, so as to keep the friendship of the tribes, and for military equipment for the insurgent armies, and with instructions to apply first at the Court of France. Although knowing the danger of the seas, the liability of capture, the uncertainty of the winds (some packets making the transit in less than thirty days and others requiring more than three months), they sent only one letter in which the matter of independence was incidentally mentioned, and the instructions given were simply to "make the act known to the Court of France and to the other powers of Europe." A printed broadside was also included and the whole entrusted to a vessel that sailed on July 8. It was, however, never heard from again. Whether the boat foundered or was captured and the packet sunk remains unknown; but, at all events, it never reached Europe. A month later the committee sent a duplicate copy with another very incidental letter repeating the instructions, but almost wholly taken up with the military situation, which early in August was becoming acute about New York. The fate of this second despatch was exasperatingly curious. It left on a ship sailing August 7 and reached the coast of France in thirty-eight days; so that Silas Deane should have had the message not later than the middle of September. Instead he received it two months later—that is, on November 17—the captain of the vessel having forgotten to deliver it! This tragic delay almost wrecked the hopes of an Alliance.

Europe, however, was not without news of the great event that had transpired on the other side of the Atlantic. It was either an army deserter or a Tory sympathizer who first carried word of the Declaration of Independence to the British lines, and it was the British packet Mercury that transported it to England, where it was published in the London Gazette the day of its arrival, August 10, 1776.

The London Gazette, a biweekly journal "published by authority," took good pains to avoid anything that looked like emphasis in announcing the fact of American Independence. Parts of two letters received that day from New York by the British Minister of War, Lord George Germain—one from General Howe and the other from Governor
Tryon—were inserted in the Journal, as they gave a detailed account of the arrival in Staten Island of the British forces from Halifax and of their reception there. At the end of the last paragraph of General Howe’s letter the latter mentions, as though quite incidentally: “Several men have within these two days come over to the Island, and to the ships, and I am informed that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent States.” No allusion is made to the receipt of a broadside giving the text of the Declaration, yet it is quite certain that one was contained in the same bundle of dispatches, for the Foreign Record Office today boasts the possession of one endorsed as arriving on August 10, 1776, from Governor Tryon. The date of the dispatches from Staten Island is July 8, showing that there had been no delay in informing the British general. Governor Tryon’s letter, as published in the Gazette, makes no allusion whatever to the enclosure or, indeed, to the event. If he made any remarks, they were suppressed “by authority.”

Three days after the publication of the news the French Chargé d’Affaires in London, M. Garnier, wrote to his court, stating that the British Ministers had refused to take any notice of the event, and he added that, so far as he had observed, there was no disposition on the part of the populace to show any emotion on the occasion. His own letter sounds cold and uninterested. A change, however, very rapidly came over him, for in a second communication, written August 16, M. Garnier’s habitual reserve was cast aside and something very much like enthusiasm was manifested. He had read the Declaration and procured its translation, a copy of which he enclosed. His accompanying observations are of the highest interest, as they antedate those of any other European touching upon the immortal Declaration which have come down to us. It is not the “page of political philosophy” which ushers in the Declaration that interests him. In fact, he does not mention it at all. As for the reasons given, he says another will be better qualified to judge of their validity; the significant thing for France, as he sees it, is the fact, and he grows warm in contemplating how this, which he calls virtually a “declaration of war,” should have been issued while Congress was in a position “between two armies and facing a formidable fleet.” “Where, then,” he asks, “is that immediate submission which the (British) Government expects as the infallible result of its threats?”

The first decisive steps of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comte de Vergennes, towards an eventual alliance between the United States and France were taken immediately following the reception of Garnier’s translation of the Declaration. These steps consisted in calling together the Council of the King and in laying before that body, when it met, August 31, 1776, a series of “Considerations” based upon the American situation and the opportuneness of French intervention when the time should arrive. He asked permission of the King to urge the Court of Spain to join France in formulating a policy based
upon these "Considerations." On September 7 the entire proceedings were communicated to the Spanish Prime Minister, the Marquis de Grimaldi. The Comte de Vergennes, however, too prudent to make a premature show of interest, waited until Congress should take the initiative and by some formal act demonstrate a desire for the intervention of France.

The perplexity and embarrassment of the American envoy in Paris, Silas Deane, was, as he repeatedly said in his letters to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, beyond the power of words to express. All the newspapers of Europe were publishing the text of the Declaration and freely commenting thereon, and he alone was without information. The value to the American cause, at this trying period, of Deane’s unflagging tact and resourcefulness of argumentation cannot be overestimated. At each moment of crisis he was ready with a memoir that reiterated his unshakable faith in the determination of the States to persevere to the end. Every reason was brought forward, every argument adduced. Unfailingly he reminded the Minister of the probable causes that could account for the silence of Congress—the treachery of the sea, the danger of capture, the vicissitudes of war, the overwhelming preoccupation of Congress, probably obliged to flee from place to place for safety, and uncertain even whether he, their envoy, had ever arrived at the Court of France.

But while Silas Deane was thus occupied in upholding the standard of respect for the cause he represented, his repressed feelings found vent in both his private and public correspondence of the period. To the Committee he wrote a little later:

"For Heaven’s sake, if you mean to have any connection with this Kingdom, be more assiduous in getting your letters here. I know not where the blame lies, but it must lie heavy somewhere, when vessels were suffered to sail from Philadelphia and other ports quite down to the middle of August without a single line. This circumstance was urged against my assertions and was near proving a mortal stab to my whole proceedings. . . . Duplicates of every letter should be lodged in every port, in the hands of faithful and attentive persons, to be forwarded by the first conveyance to any part of Europe. Had this been practiced since my leaving America, instead of receiving but two short letters from you, I might have had intelligence every month." . . .

But the troubles of Silas Deane were, for the present, nearly over. November 17 the long-delayed copy of the Declaration, with duplicate instructions, was in his hands. At last his faith in America and his persistence in affirming it were justified. But still the situation facing him was a trying one, and he felt the inadequacy of his diplomatic training to meet the need. He wrote regarding it to the Committee: . . . "This letter was very far from relieving me, as it enclosed what had been circulated through Europe for two months before, and my pretending to inform this Court could only be a matter of form in consequence of your orders." . . .

Silas Deane, in extricating himself from his difficulties, showed a tact and an understanding deserving of the highest praise. Henri Doniol, in his monumental work *La Participation de la France dans l’établissement des États-Unis*, says: "Once in pos-
session of the dispatch from Philadelphia, Silas Deane made the official notification in terms which could not have been improved upon by an ambassador de carrière." The document is as follows:

To the Comte de Vergennes

Paris, Nov. 20, 1776.

May it please Your Excellency:

In Obedience to the orders of the honorable Congress to me signified, by letter of the 7th August last, inclosing copy of one, of nearly the same tenor, of the 8th July (the original of which did not come to hand), I have the honor to deliver Your Excellency the enclosed Declaration of the Independence of the United States of North America, and to inform you that by the first of said letters I was assured that the Congress were unanimous in this important resolution, and in the last their Committee say:

"The Congress have taken into consideration the heads of a Treaty to be proposed to France, but as they are not yet concluded upon we cannot say more of them per this conveyance." (They also say:) "We have now near eighty Thousand men in the different Colonies in the pay of Congress. The Declaration meets with universal Approbation, & the people seem everywhere still more animated by it for the Defense of their Country."

I will not detain Your Excellency longer than just to observe that by the first letter, dated July the 8th, it appears that the Congress took measures immediately after declaring their independence to have the same announced in Europe, and first of all to the Court of France, and that by the latter it appears they were preparing such propositions for an Alliance as might be agreeable to your Court, but the variety of business before them, with the attention to the critical situation the two opposite Armies must undoubtedly have, for some time retarded their compleating their Deliberations on so important a subject, & when compleated the difficulty of transmitting the result may Acct. for the particulars not being arrived.

I have the honor of being, with the greatest respect

Your Excellency's most Obedt. &

Very humble Servt.

SILAS DEANE.

It is interesting to note that the above official communication, in its results one of the most momentous ever made to any court, was presented by Silas Deane two weeks before he knew of his appointment by Congress to the rank of Commissioner and two weeks before the arrival of Benjamin Franklin in France. All honor, then, to America's earliest European envoy, who still awaits recognition from the country which saw his birth for immense services rendered in the dawning days of our Independence.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

"The will of the majority, the natural law of every society, is the only sure guardian of the rights of man. Perhaps even this may sometimes err; but its errors are honest, solitary and short-lived."—Thomas Jefferson.

With the cessation of activities in June and during the following quiescent period, the plans of the chapter officers for the coming year's work spring into being. Of prime importance is the assembling of the program for the fall and winter season. In many chapters the program is the magnet that draws the members to the monthly meetings, and at the close those in attendance promptly register an opinion as to whether or not the time has been satisfactorily spent.

The day has passed when the precious hours of every afternoon or evening meeting be devoted to parties or to papers on subjects that are not altogether pertinent to the interests of our Society.

Not that the social side must be overlooked. On the contrary, it serves a most useful purpose—that of bringing the members together in intimate, friendly converse and in developing mutual interests. But the world is moving fast and for most of us there is much to do and very little time left for desired accomplishments.

Nowadays community life is quite given over to rival group activities along social, charitable, civic and political lines, all of which are interesting and engrossing. Lectures are to be heard upon every conceivable subject and motion pictures play their part in providing entertainment for the hours of relaxation.

Therefore, a double responsibility devolves upon the chapter program committee. Within its hands now lies the golden opportunity of inaugurating a campaign of higher education along national and international lines.

For the coming year I urge greater attention not only to foreign relations but to all proposed legislative measures, with the Constitution of the United States as a background.

The chairman of program in each chapter should obtain from her regent or from Headquarters a copy of the resolutions adopted at the Thirty-seventh Continental Congress and then see to it that those bearing upon vital subjects are presented for thoughtful and intelligent discussion by the members.

At least one good speaker upon National Defense with its many variations in theme should appear before every chapter during the coming year. This constructive side of our national work must not be overlooked and the subject matter is so inexhaustible that there is scant danger of the individual or the chapter being surfeited with information.

The various national committee chairmen often have interesting angles of their work to present and the chapter program is an excellent medium whereby the newer members may become familiar with the many activities of the Society. Also, do not forget that our own Magazine with its splendid historical articles and its fund of general information provides a great deal of excellent material.

Above all, do not overcrowd the programs. The visible diminution of an audience is not inspiring to those speakers who are unfortunate enough to be placed at the end of the program. Short addresses and short programs are the surest guarantee of sustained interest and attention.

In closing I wish to express the earnest hope that by sincere endeavor and a realization of our responsibilities as a great patriotic Society, the year we are now facing will be marked by accomplishments worthy of the heritage with which we are so richly blest.

The road lies before us straight and clear. May we not be deflected from its course, but through sunshine and shadow follow it in faith, serene and unafraid.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,  
President General.
A n outstanding achievement in the financial history of the successful career of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution reached fruition on June 2, 1928, when Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Treasurer General, signed a check for $1,060,000.00 for the redemption of the D. A. R. bond issue authorized by the 35th Continental Congress to build Constitution Hall. This $1,060,000.00 was raised by popular subscription.

The following description of the scene in the office of the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, is reprinted from the popular Washington Herald:

"It's all in the day's work," said Mrs. Adam Wyant, Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she put down the pen with which she had just signed a check for $1,060,000.00.

The million is to pay off the bond issue authorized two years ago for enlarging the building fund. Sixty thousand dollars will be equally divided between the interest due June 1, and the premium at 3 per cent.

"When this is paid off," Mrs. Wyant said, "the organization owes no money, owns the property free of encumbrances on which the new Constitution Hall will be built, and has $700,000 in cash and $300,000 pledged with which to erect the building."

Besides Mrs. Wyant, who is the wife of Representative Adam M. Wyant, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Corresponding Secretary General, and wife of the Director of the Budget Bureau; Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Registrar General, and Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice-President General, were present when the check was signed.

Mrs. Wyant said that Leslie Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, had told her of the time he had signed a check for $40,000,000, for the building of the Panama Canal.

"And he said that he considered this," she waved the check, "as much an achievement for women as the Canal was for the nation."

The Washington Evening Star, one of the representative newspapers of the country, commented editorially thusly:

The women of this country should feel proud of the achievement of the Daughters of the American Revolution in conducting the finances of their organization with businesslike efficiency. Yesterday a check was signed by the treasurer general for $1,060,000, wherewith to pay off the only outstanding indebtedness, incurred two years ago in a bond issue floated for the purpose of establishing a fund to enlarge the headquarters in this city. With this liquidation the organization owes no money, owns free of incumbrance the property on
which the new Constitution Hall will be built and has $700,000 in cash and pledges of $300,000 additional for the construction. Truly, a remarkable achievement, which justifies the warmest congratulations.

Numerous organizations of a social and patriotic character conduct their affairs with comparatively slight business efficiency. Inspired by high aims and striving to accomplish desirable results quickly, they are apt to load themselves with debt, the discharge of which calls for years of sacrificing endeavor, often hampering them in their work meanwhile. Many a worthy cause has been checked by failure to meet obligations assumed in hours of high enthusiasm.

In the development of its national headquarters in Washington the "Daughters" have proceeded conservatively and carefully. They created a large building fund before they undertook the construction of Memorial Continental Hall, and financed it through to completion without straining the resources of the organization. When the time came to plan for an addition, to provide for the assemblages of the order in annual congress, which had outgrown the accommodations of the original meeting place, care was taken to avoid financial straits. A bond issue gave the money to buy the site and simultaneously provisions were made for a sinking fund and for the accumulation of a building fund. It may be doubted whether this record of liquidation in two years and the collection of enough cash and pledges to start the construction with assurance of a sufficiency to insure continuous work and early completion is to be matched in the records of voluntary organization activities in this country.
HISTORY OF THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has for 36 years been the official organ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, its first number appearing in July, 1892. It was then called "The American Monthly," and kept that title until April, 1913, when, at the Continental Congress its name was changed to "The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine."

Notable D. A. R. women of the past have served as editor; first, Mrs. Ellen Harlin Walworth, one of the three founders of the Society; and secondly, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General and beloved "Little Mother" of the organization of which she was "Pen Founder." Mrs. Lockwood was first to receive a salary of $1,000.00 per year for her editorial work.

To continue the list of editors: Mrs. Lockwood was followed by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery who served from July, 1900 to 1912, when Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was appointed by the National Board to fill the unexpired term upon Mrs. Avery's death. At the Continental Congress in April, 1912, Miss Eliza Olver Denniston was elected editor. She was succeeded in 1915 by Miss Natalie Sunner Lincoln; the latter resigned in November, 1915, and Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General, appointed Miss Mary R. Wilcox editor. Miss Wilcox resigned two months later. Mrs. Amos G. Draper (Genealogical Editor), was appointed in Miss Wilcox's place, and at the Continental Congress in April, 1916, was duly elected editor of the Magazine, defeating Miss Denniston for that office.

Mrs. Draper retained the editorship until the following April, 1917, when Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln was again elected editor of the Magazine for a term of three years—the Continental Congress having, on the recommendation of Mrs. Draper, extended the editor's term of office from one to three years and making it, thereafter, appointive by the National Board of Management. Miss Lincoln was reappointed editor by the National Board in October, 1920; again in October, 1923; and in October, 1926.

At first there was no Chairman of the Magazine and a paid business manager, Miss Lillian Lockwood, most capably handled the financial side of the Magazine. Upon her death that office was filled by Miss Minnie Mickley; then the position was discontinued and Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt became Chairman of the Magazine Committee; she, in turn, gave place, respectively, to Miss Florence G. Finch, Mrs. George Maynard Minor (afterward President General), Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, then State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, then State Regent of New York; and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Vice-President General from Georgia—our present National Magazine Chairman.

The Magazine was first printed in New York and then by the Harrisburg Printing Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; next its business affairs were turned over to a Mr. Wilson who acted as publisher for the Society, the printing being done by the R. R. Bowker Company of New York City. The printing contract was later awarded by the National Board to the Carey Printing Company of New York City.

In the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Magazine in 1917, under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. George M. Minor, then Vice-President General from Connecticut, and during the administration of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, the printing contract was given to the J. B. Lippincott Company, noted publishers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they brought out the Magazine for six years.

In June, 1923, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee following Mrs. Charles H. Bissell under whose able chairmanship the Magazine had prospered, presented a contract to the National Board of Management from the J. B. Lyon Company of Albany, New York, and that printing firm published the Magazine for fourteen issues, the printing then being transferred to Washington, District of Columbia; the December, 1924, Magazine being the first issued by the well-known firm of Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (publishers of the National Geographic Magazine), and to their efficient work is due the Magazine's typographical improvement.
MARRIAGE BONDS FILED IN MONONGALIA, VIRGINIA (NOW WEST VIRGINIA)
Copied by Thomas Ray Dille
SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, WEST VIRGINIA

PART 11

The following is a complete list of the Marriage Bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The bonds were for $150.00, the form of bond being in all cases practically like the one given herewith:

```
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT WE

[signatures]

are each and jointly bound unto

[signatures], Esq., Governor, or Chief Magistrate of

the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the time being, and

his successors, to the use of the said Commonwealth

in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to which

payment well and truly to be made, we bind our-

selves, our and each of our heirs jointly and severally,

firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this___, 18__

WHEREAS a marriage is suddenly intended to be

had and solemnized between the above bound

daughter of________________________, both of

this County.

NOW THE CONDITIONS OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION

ARE SUCH, That if there be no lawful cause or just

impediment to obstruct the said marriage, then the

above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force

and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in the presence of

[signatures]
```

The stars after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

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(To be continued)
ALABAMA

The Thirtieth Annual Conference of the Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Montgomery, March 13-15, 1928, has passed into history as one of the best-attended, most delightful, and most interesting of all previous conferences. Mrs. James H. Lane, State Regent, presided at all sessions and 86 representatives registered. Headquarters for the Conference were the mezzanine floor of the Exchange Hotel, and all the sessions except the opening night were held at the Hotel Auditorium.

Montgomery’s welcome was spoken by Mayor W. A. Gunter, and every patriotic organization in the city sent a representative to express good cheer. Mrs. L. C. Gordon, Regent of the Peter Forney Chapter, and Mrs. W. A. Bellingrath, Regent of Francis Marion Chapter, were most cordial hostesses and extended hearty greetings.

Col. Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, gave the principal address of the evening, and since he has been an officer in the Spanish American War and also in the World War, and is descended from forebears who have figured prominently in every war waged by America, his speech was eloquent and appropriate. Several personages were present, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Vice-Regent General from Georgia being among them.

Mrs. Rhett Goode, Past Chaplain General, brought a delightful message. Mrs. Morgan Smith, Honorary President General, gave a history of “Thirty Years of D. A. R. in Alabama,” which was of absorbing interest. Secretary General Frank B. Steele, N. S., S. A. R., of Washington, addressed the Conference, and Mr. F. W. Millsap, President of the Tennessee Society, S. A. R., was also present. Mrs. Lane’s report told of the accomplishments of the organization throughout the State. Two chapters have been added to Alabama’s roster, making 36 now on the roll.

A report made by Mrs. Watt K. Brown, Chairman of the Educational Committee, in which she announced that $50,000 had been appropriated by the State Legislature for further buildings and equipment at the Kate Duncan Smith School, Grant, Ala., was enthusiastically received. She also presented to the Conference the pen with which Governor Graves signed this bill.

Luncheon was served on Tuesday at the Country Club, when 16 Daughters were present, and clever jokes and sparkling toasts made the occasion delightful. Two receptions were tendered the guests, one at Woman’s College, given by Dr. and Mrs. Agnew. Later the U. D. C. chapters of the city entertained at a reception at the Governor’s mansion, where the First Lady of the State and the State Regent and National Officers formed the receiving line.

The session closed with the election and installation of officers. Mrs. Watt Brown of Birmingham, was chosen as a worthy successor to Mrs. J. H. Lane, who has been a most efficient State Regent during her three years of office. Mrs. Lane was made Honorary State Regent. Birmingham was selected as the place of next meeting.

Martha A. Bruce, State Historian.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Annual State Conference of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Memorial Continental Hall March 1, 1928, the State Regent, Mrs. James M. Willey, presiding. Other State Officers present were Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Vice-Regent; Miss Virginia Price, Recording Secretary; Miss Harriet M. Chase, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Roscoe L. Oatley, Treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Historian; and Mrs. Constance Goodman, Chaplain.

The outstanding accomplishment of the Conference was the revision of the State By-Laws, the presentation and recommenda-
tions having been made by a most efficient committee, headed by Mrs. Harry B. Gauss. The result was the unanimous acceptance by the Conference of a revision which brought the State By-Laws into conformity with the National By-Laws, eliminating obsolete rulings and making new provisions where necessary.

A new slate of officers, headed by Mrs. David D. Caldwell, was nominated and elected to serve for the ensuing two-year term.

The State Conference reconvened at 10:30 a. m. March 30, preceded by the formal entrance of the pages escorting the Chapter Vice-Regents, bearing flags; the State Officers, National Officers, the State Regent, Mrs. James M. Willey, and the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brossou, who was our guest of honor on that day.

Prayer by the Chaplain and the salute to the flag were followed by the recitation of "The American's Creed" by its author, Hon. William Tyler Page, and a vocal solo by the State Chairman of Music, Mrs. Mallette Roach Spangler.

In addition to the President General, the Conference was honored also by the presence of Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee; Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, National President, C. A. R.; Mr. Frank B. Steele, Secretary General, S. A. R.; Mrs. John M. Beavers, Vice-President General; Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice-President General and National Chairman, National Defense Committee; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Eli Helmick, Registrar General; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Historian General; and Mrs. Rhett Goode, President of the National Officers' Club, all of whom brought greetings.

A feature of the morning session was the presentation by the State Regent of an ex-State Regent's ribbon to the eight women present who had previously headed the District organization.

At 1:00 p. m. the National Officers were entertained by the State Officers at a luncheon served in the Banquet Hall by the State Entertainment Committee.

At the afternoon session the principal address was delivered by the President General, who dealt with the subject of national defense and urged that Daughters continue their efforts to render impotent, in so far as possible, all attacks upon the constitutional principles of our government. Preceding the address Mrs. Harriet Harding Guthrie sang "O My America," and following it the assembly joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home," as a tribute of welcome to the President General.

Reports of important State committees had been reserved for this day, including the report of the Committee on National Defense, in connection with which resolutions were passed by the Conference supporting the policies and program of our National Defense Committee.

The report of the Americanism Committee, of which Mrs. W. W. Husband was Chairman, told of the past year's contributions toward this work, aggregating $1,180.85. Mrs. Charles C. Haig, Chairman of the Committee on Sons and Daughters of the Republic, told of the four well-organized clubs in the District, with a membership of 145 children. The report of the State Chairman on Constitution Hall Finance, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, showed that the District ranked eleventh among the States in total contributions to Constitution Hall. The District to that date had taken 84 auditorium chairs, had paid for its box in full, and had subscribed for 386 cubic feet of foundation. The total amount in gifts was $17,857.05.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Richard B. Owen, showed that all of the 16 Mountain Schools endorsed by the National Society had received contributions of more than $2,000, and that over 1,000 books had been donated to the Public Library at Culpeper, Va. The Student Loan Fund, under Mrs. George Eastment's leadership, now amounts to more than $1,200.

Mrs. John M. Beavers, President of the Chapter House Corporation, told of raising $2,441.25 during the past year, making the total building fund now $10,234.35.

A banquet that evening at the Willard Hotel in honor of the President General, attended by about 245 Daughters and guests, served as a delightful ending to a most constructive and inspiring State Conference.

VIRGINIA W. PRICE,
State Recording Secretary.
LOUISIANA

The Twentieth Annual State Conference of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution met in Baton Rouge, March 7, 8, and 9, 1928. It was a decided success, both in attendance and enthusiasm over the work of the chapters during the year. The first night opened with the procession of officers and a pageant displaying the various flags which have flown over Louisiana.

The Conference was significant in that we unveiled a tablet commemorating the Revolutionary battle of Baton Rouge, the only one within that vast stretch of territory then known as Louisiana.

We were honored and delighted with the presence of a distinguished guest, Mrs. Russell Magna. She gave a most inspiring talk on Constitution Hall, and the Louisiana Daughters responded most generously.

The unveiling of the tablet was impressive and entertaining. It was draped in red, white, and blue bunting and was unveiled by two little girls. Our State Regent, Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, presided and gave a short talk. Addresses were given by the State Superintendent of Education and the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, at the Louisiana State University. The university band furnished patriotic music and the Boy Scout Bugler sounded Taps.

The last day of the Conference was occupied with the election of officers. We are very proud of our new State Regent, Mrs. De Coligny, of New Orleans, and we feel confident of our future progress with such a capable executive.

We are looking forward to our Conference next year with the three chapters of Shreveport as co-hostesses.

(MRS. G. B.) VIVIEN B. TURNER,
Regent Baton Rouge Chapter.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following pictures are recommended by Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, National Chairman of Better Films:

The Man Who Laughs—Universal—This is taken from Victor Hugo's tale of the beautiful Dea and the clown Gwynplaine. Conrad Veidt and Mary Philbin are the stars.

The Smart Set—William Haines in a college picture which will be popular with children.—A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

Something Always Happens—Paramount—An entertaining story of high life, romantic crime, and weird mystification.

Abie's Irish Rose—Paramount—This is a film version of the popular comedy that ran on Broadway for more than five years. It is the story of a young Jewish boy who marries an Irish girl.

Ramona—United Artists—Dolores Del Rio and Warner Baxter are the stars. It has an idyllic love theme which will appeal to everyone.

The Noose—First National—Richard Barthelmess does some fine acting in this convincing drama. The theme is a trifle heavy.

Flying Romeo—First National—This is a George Sidney-Charlie Murray comedy. Two barbers are rivals for the hand of their manicurist. They find she favors aviators so they take up flying.

Legionnaires in Paris—PBO—Has some good news reel shots of the American Legion in Paris.

The Upland Rider—First National—A Ken Maynard western.

Mother Machree—Fox—This is a story of mother love and is based on well-known Irish ballad.

The Lady of Victories—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—A short subject done in technicolor. Presents the highlights in the romance of Napoleon and Josephine.

Old San Francisco—Warner Bros.—Dolores Costello in a picture of the early days in California.

Smile, Brother, Smile—First National—Jack Mulhall and Dorothy Mackaill in an excellent comedy of a go-getter salesman.
BOOK REVIEWS

By ELLA LORAINE DORSEY

North and South Carolina Marriage Records from the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War. Compiled and Edited by William Montgomery Clemens. E. P. Dutton & Company.

With the exception of the three scant pages of introduction dedicated to North Carolina, and the scantier two devoted to South Carolina the whole book is filled with these marriage records. They consist of one line each, containing the name of the bride, the groom's name, the date of the wedding, and the place of the ceremony, or rather the county where recorded.

The compiler states that history has dealt sparingly with the early settlement of the Carolinas, and he ignores the colorful romance and tradition that haunt and hover over their coasts. He quotes the voyage of Verrazano in 1524, but has no word of the Irish monks, who, storm-driven into the mystical West, landed thereabout in 800. He cites the Clarendon grant of 1663, but does not speak of the five voyages of Raleigh in the century before and the poignant tragedy of the Lost Colony. He mentions the Palatines of 1710, but has no word of the heroic men and women of Waxhaw.

He seems concerned chiefly with the divisions and subdivisions of counties, the breaking up of grants, and the changing of governments, for only so can he follow up and verify the records that form his book.

One of his pages on North Carolina is a demonstration of the sketchiness of these records previous to 1700, and is a convincing proof of his patient research and tireless industry. He turns one splendid flash of light on South Carolina in his passing mention of the Colleton government; of the Johnson administrations of 1719 and 1730, his treaty with the Cherokees, and his generosity to Oglethorpe; and of the picturesque episode of the 600 Swiss colonists under Col. Peter Purry.

And his hurried roll-call of the State's great men sets the historic echoes flying—Drayton, Gadsden, the two Arthur Middletons, the two Pinckneys, Bull (the first American to get a degree in Medicine), the joyous and gifted Laurens, Lynch, Elliott the botanist, Moultrie—and on and on until the sound settles softly in the old moss-draped cemeteries, while their memories live in the hearts of their countrymen.

Roads to the Revolution, with Here and There a Byway to Colonial Days. By Sarah Comstock. The Macmillan Company.

It is dedicated to William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony, and Alice, his wife, by the author, who is their descendant in the tenth generation. Its roads number twenty, a chapter to each. Six are from Boston and lead by way of Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, Plymouth, Salem and sister towns to the South Shore; Eight from New York by Long Island, the West Shore of the Hudson, Saratoga and Ticonderoga to Monmouth. Five from Philadelphia to Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge.

Here she furls her banner of high adventure and lays aside her compass and charts; for, except Chapter XX, "Washington, a Farm and Peace," there are no more roads, no records, no sign-posts for a lead to the Annapolis Tea Party, Mecklenburg, Cowpens, the Eutaws, Kings Mountain, nor the swamp-trail of Marion; and not a drum beat from Yorktown, nor an echo of its bugles.

Her style is so breezy, her note so true and gay, it is hoped she will pick up her scrip and staff and her pen and immediately write a second volume.
John Paul Jones and His Ancestry.

The life of John Paul Jones has been written, in at least three languages, by 71 authors, and Wells places him among the ten greatest men the world had produced at the date of his summing up. But until recent years, while his valor and his victories, his qualities and personality, had captured and held the three nations where his services were given, he was still the "man of mystery," the gardener's son, or the adopted heir of a friend, or a brother, or (his own designation) "a citizen of the world."

It therefore comes as a surprise that in this book his kinsman and chronicler begins with Japhet and, through the glowing records of Rodri Mawr and the Kings of Wales and England, brings the crown of high lineage and supremacy in battle to the very feet of Captain John Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard.

The gist of the narrative, as contributing to the history of the heroic sailor, is in the memoranda to be found on pp. 26-29, 59-65, 195 et seq.

The pedigree, the coat of arms, and the bibliography are the practical aids to an understanding of the author's claims of a solution of the family mystery of this great sea figure of our early days.

But can worldly honors or family banners add to his glory? As we pass in review the story of his achievements, his own choice of a place in history endures while our country lives. When urged by foreign powers to become theirs, his sole reply was: "I can never renounce the glorious title of citizen of the United States."


This handy little pocket edition is the record of a widely spread family, well known in their descendants for good citizenship and honorable endeavor. It covers twenty generations prior to their emigration to Kentucky, and the line of descent is based on the "Genealogical Chart filed with the MS. published in 1879 by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society of England—Memoir of Doctor Richard Gilpin of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, written 1791 by Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, ... and a pedigree of the Gilpin family."

It begins at Runnymede and roots at "Kentmere," in 1206, where Richard won his four thousand acres and his coat of arms by slaying a ferocious wild boar that had ravaged the lands in Cumberland and Westmoreland and terrorized the workers in field and forest.

Joseph, the son of Thomas of Warborough, was the first to come to America. He seems to have been a Quaker, for he married Hannah Glover at the Friends Meeting at Dorchester, Oxon, England, 1691, and followed Penn. They had sixteen children and toiled hard to conquer the conditions in the new world. Indian and white neighbors loved his mildness, his justice, his patriotism, and his sons and daughters and their children followed in his footsteps.

They furnished Cabinet officers, litterateurs, judges in State and Federal courts, governors, explorers, and State and Municipal officers, while the military service of their soldiers and the value of their civic work have proved to date their worth to their country. They touched art through Joseph's sister Ann, who was the mother of Benjamin West; and a grandson, Israel, raised the first company in Wilmington for the Continental Army, while a son, George, settled in Alexandria, Va., was a friend of Washington, under whom he served, and was one of his pallbearers.

One of the Kentucky descendants was brilliantly and creditably involved in the clash between the doctrines of Jefferson and the Kentucky Resolutions of Madison, at that most important post-war Democratic Convention, where Proctor Knott and General Chilton, and W. C. P. Breckenridge and Joe Blackburn led the fray that resulted in the resolutions to support "a restored Union of States bound together by a common national interest."

This same Gilpin is affectionately remembered as one of the founders of the Latonia Jockey Club, and we have him as a Chevy Chase neighbor, settled at his estate "Green
Hannums, Hilton, Clines and Perkinses intermarried with them, and their descendants kept up the traditions, especially the one who rendered the unique service in the World War.

The John whose famous ride is immortalized by Cowper was a deserted child and was adopted by the charity of Mr. Justice Gilpin of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who gave him a good education and an excellent start in life. He forfeited many of the opportunities by his erratic ways, alienating his friend and patron, who left him a legacy in spite of this.

The little book is fine reading, but demands close attention, as it is condensed to the most concise sentences and records, and the generations speed along with their services and honors carefully assigned, but neither eulogized nor emphasized.


The book includes the record for 110 years of the family of Joseph Harrison, of Otley, Yorkshire, England, his son Joseph, and his daughter Betsy and their descendants in particular; and of their relatives and neighbors in general—Pattersons, Rutans, Kirbys, Allens, Calcotts, Foxes, Waddingtons, Arbaughs, Cravens, and others.

The Dining Fork is a tributary of the East Fork of the Tuscarawas, and the valley takes its name from two main branches of the upper valley that diverge like the tines of an old-fashioned two-prong fork. It includes the Southern part of Carroll County and the northern part of Harrison County, Ohio, and it was to this fair spot that John Harrison came in 1816 to help clear the wilderness and build a future.

The author, a descendant, starts his story at the Battle of Hastings, but refers to an earlier date, involving a raid of the Danes, and brings it down with sequences and consequences to his ancestor, whom he describes as "in accord with the spirit . . . that had come down from the days of Cromwell, . . . Dissenters known as Independent, a branch of the Puritans."

To those who have lived in the region the book has the sort of interest that is found in home letters, and the descriptions of familiar scenes tug affectionately at their hearts. The history of Scio College and the list of its graduates awake echoes of youthful friendships and ambitions, and the lists of students who did not graduate may prove a rallying call to the scattered scholar. The family trees of the Harrisons and Pattersons are useful to each who would trace a place in the generations; but the record is too localized, too divided from public events and public service, to catch and hold the general reader.

The sections devoted to English, Scotch, French, German, Roman, Jewish and American history are pages of reprints, and in the voluminous correspondence and talks slavery, English politics, even the Civil War, are subordinated to personal affairs.

Two soldiers emerge from this background, however—General Custer and his brother—and it is from this unlikely surrounding that new data as to these tragic and splendid figures is secured. They are introduced characteristically, as "Armstrong and Thomas, sons of Emanuel Custer, the blacksmith of Irish Creek" (New Rumley, Ohio).

Incredibly, the opening of the canals in Ohio is disposed of in two pages—a reprint of figures as to acreage involved, reservoir capacity, costs of system, and counties included.

There are a number of portraits, a few bearing familiar names, as Voorhees, Canaga, Giles, &c., but the majority are of personal and intimate interest only.

Several valuable photos of the strange stones known as "the Pillars of Harrison County" are reproduced, and one flash of drama crosses the placid pages in the few lines that tell how Governor Foraker won his first promotion in the Civil War; and, of course the comparison of agricultural conditions in England, Scotland, and Ohio is informative.

The type is clear, the binding and paper fair, and the size of the book (9½ x 6 inches) makes for ease in handling.
Americanism Versus Internationalism

Address delivered by Mrs. W. S. Walker before the Thirty-Seventh Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday Night, April 19, 1928

I believe in Americanism. I am confident that you believe in Americanism.

Believing in Americanism as opposed to internationalism, I stand for National defense.

Although this opportunity is offered me to take this firm public stand for Americanism and National defense, I know that you, with steadfast fidelity to our National Society and to our American Nation, are taking this stand for Americanism also.

I believe that the Constitution, the Flag, our institutions of home, school, and church, our peace establishments, namely, the Army and the Navy, are not wholly safe unless you and I and Americans all over this land make known our conviction in support of American principles.

Believing in Americanism, I cling to our constitutional form of government. There are outrages that "The much-talked-of American democracy is a fraud"; that "Such formal democracy as is written into the Constitution and the laws of the country is camouflage to hide the real character of the dictatorship of the capitalists." (Program of the Workers' (Communist) Party.)

As an American citizen I enthusiastically announce my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, notwithstanding the many appeals I hear for a change in the social order or for the idealistic scheme of "production for use and not for profit."

Believing in Americanism, I revere "Old Glory" as the flag dearest to me of all the flags of the world. I salute it, lifting majestically in the blossom-perfumed breeze or illumined by searchlight against the blue of a starlit sky.

I rejoice in its traditions wherever I behold it. I welcome it for schoolroom, pulpit or platform.

In line of march I treasure it for each new triumph it achieves, calling from the multitudes the reverence of glad hearts, united in homage and inspired to live a bit more worthily in honor of the ones who have given their lives in supreme sacrifice that the Stars and Stripes may continue to lead us onward.

Believing in Americanism, I deplore the aspersion, satire, and derision aimed at the United States Flag by many publications. I quote from "Militarism in America." "If you or I salute the Flag or stand up to the tune of that barbaric war whoop called 'The Star Spangled Banner,' we are complying with the demands of militarism, sinister mental militarism, which is driving us headlong into another world war for the magnificent destruction of civilization."

Other comment is offered about the Flag, using the word "Idols" as a confusing title for the Flag. May I read an extract from the leaflet entitled "Idols."

"Upon every rostrum, pulpit and altar in the land this fetish is given the place of honor. This idol, which stands for the glorification of war, hate, violence, the fostering of nationalism, the separation of mankind, which represents all that is contrary to the laws of God, is openly worshiped in the house of God."

"It is an important part of the present curriculum of the public schools, that the children be forced daily to bow to and worship the idol. They are taught that it is holy and to be protected, is more important than anything on earth—that to salute and
honor this fetish is proving love for their country.”

At a meeting held in New York City a year ago one of the speakers is reported to have sneeringly declared:

"The religion of nationalism has its own shrines, images, icons and relics. Take the Liberty Bell, for instance, with a crack in its side. Why, when it was taken across the continent by railroad, groups of old ladies flocked to the tracks to interrupt its progress. They kissed it; yes, kissed the brass side of this relic.

"Then we come to the flag, the Stars and Stripes. We have a cult for worship of the flag, with very curious liturgical forms, such as baring the head whenever it passes, and draping the bodies of dead soldiers with it. . . Oh, and it must never, never be left on its staff after the sun has set.

"And then we oblige all the school children to get out and stand in regular rows and lift their hands to pledge their allegiance to this flag."

Internationalism is out to get the children. Witness the text of a statement made by the Young Pioneers on the occasion of the alleged refusal of a 13-year-old girl to salute the American Flag. The tirade against school authority reads as follows:

"The children of Public School 188 and their parents should protest vigorously against the action of Principal Leon S. Kaiser in forcing little Gertrude to salute the American Flag and become a good 100 per cent American 'patriot.' We children are human beings as well as the school authorities. We are not slaves and prisoners to be threatened and bullied.

"Gertrude refused to salute the American Flag . . . the flag under which the working people labor long and hard and get miserable wages while the rich people do nothing and have the best of everything.

"Gertrude said that this was not her flag because she was a working-class child. 'My flag is the workers' flag,' she said.

"For this 'crime' she was called to the principal's office, lectured, threatened, bullied, and forced to bring her mother to school. Her mother also was threatened. Finally by a trick Gertrude was forced to carry the flag. . . .

"We call upon all school children to protest against such action by the school authorities. . . . We want to have something to say about how we are treated and how the schools are run!"

The same organization that distributes the declaration against the salute of the American Flag and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner has been instrumental in having a resolution introduced in the Senate proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such an amendment would provide for the abolishing of all armed forces.

Incidentally, the same organization is distributing an attack on the Boy Scouts in the shape of a leaflet entitled, "The Boy Scout Movement, a Blessing or a Menace?" The back of the leaflet bears this interrogation:

"To Every Father and Mother:

"Do you want your boy to be a soldier?

"Do you want America to be a military nation?

"Do you want another world war?

"Consider these questions thoughtfully and seriously before you are persuaded to enroll your boy in the Boy Scout movement, under the promise that he will be made strong, manly and virtuous by the training."

In the interests of Americanism, is it not worth while for parents, guardians, and trustees of childhood to insist that the patriotic ceremonies shall remain in the Boy and Girl Scout program of activity?

Believing in Americanism, I do not sanction companionate marriage as a means of perpetuating the American home and contented family life.

But a few weeks ago in this very Hall an advocate of companionate marriage and its accompanying evils was greeted with thunderous applause.

From generation to generation are not the strengthening of home ties and the protection of the American fireside obligations laid on us all?

If we shun responsibility for the welfare of the homes of our land, will not our people, descended from noble ancestry, perish or be submerged through foreign infiltration?

What shall we do to guard the home life of the Nation?

Collectivity and bureaucracy would snatch the child from the nursery and make of it an un-American citizen. Do you not
agree with me that institutional life is never the equal of the home and mother love in the care and development of the child?

Some would rob the home of children; others suggest taking the "bunk" out of mother love.

There have been prophecies that "marriage must inevitably disappear." Such predictions wound the sensibilities of America. How could we condone such a moral let-up? But even now the spirit of atheism declares: "Marriage is coming to be considered what it ought to be, a civil contract terminable at the option of the parties."

Philippics from Kollontai are also hurled across the United States: "Marriage is no longer a chain." "The outworn family is breaking." "The old type of family has seen its day."

Believing in Americanism, I covet for the young folks of our land an education which will prepare them to cherish American ideals and to foster American customs.

The schoolroom has become the arena for the combat of Americanism against internationalism.

Pick up Communist instructions and you will read:

"Build school nuclei! Into the school struggle!"

"Hate the capitalist government of the country. It is your worst enemy."

"Organize big school strikes."

"Lenin, Lenin always ready! Keep the red flag flying steady!"

"Pioneers, it's up to you to get the children out of the schools on May Day."

"For May Day we must organize big children's United Front Demonstrations."

"No worker's child should go to school on May Day."

"Workers must get out of the shops on May Day—the workers' children must stay out of school!"

Such instructions reach children of grade-school age in America.

"Liberalizing the student" is a modern expression. This word has been given to the colleges: "If you cannot liberalize the student, there is no hope for America. . . . To liberalize the United States is to liberalize the world."

The Annual Intercollegiate Conference held in New York City during the holiday season discussed as its major theme "The Student and the Social Order."

"Liberal Activities on the Campus" was a topic which had as its subcaption:

"What are students now doing on the American campus to promote social justice, international peace and racial tolerance, to fight the spirit of militarism and to promote academic freedom?

"How should they conduct their liberal activities so as to be of maximum influence?"

Capitalism came in for its share of sarcastic discussion. The subject "Present-Day Capitalism in America" received treatment under the following headings:

"What are the positive values of capitalism? What are its defects? Can industrial waste, social insecurity, unjust inequality of wealth, industrial tyranny, and war be eliminated under capitalism? How necessary is the profit motive to industrial progress?"

Representatives from many colleges and universities took part in the discussions.

"Education as a road to freedom" and the "class struggle" were other matters under consideration. Socialists and lecturers on Communism took rank as discussion leaders. A buffet supper was served to delegates in the home of a leading socialist.

The songs distributed at the students' conference were unusual. In fact, it is difficult to realize how students of our American colleges could enjoy singing songs like "The Internationale" or one which reads thus:

"Then raise the scarlet standard high; Within its shade we'll live and die; Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer, We'll keep the red flag flying here."

While the conference was being held under secular auspices, another one was taking place in Detroit in the interest of religious work. Comment of a church bulletin regarding procedure at Detroit is offered:

"At every opportunity students would arise from all parts of the convention auditorium to ask how Christianity could be made consistent with that selfish, parochial nationalism that is forever seeking the extension of its own interests. . . .

"Of conspicuous interest to the conference was an address in which the speaker indicted
western civilization as being un-Christian because of its fierce and unrestrained nationalism, its devotion to a tribal patriotism.

The New Student (March 21, 1928) tells how a perennial spring mutiny is going on in the colleges:

"Be it the weather, or a reaction against big Navy bills and patriotic broadsides, the annual revolt against military training has suddenly sprung into being on widely scattered campuses."

A World Youth Peace Congress is to be held in Holland in August of 1928. Its declared objective is "To Unmask Civilized Savagery." The congress is sponsored by a number of established youth organizations in the participating countries. This is a follow-up conference of the one held at Freusburg Castle, not far from the river Rhine, and in the heart both of Germany and Europe.

The American Appeal (official organ of the Socialist Party, November 5, 1927) recites the characteristics of this preliminary conference held in Germany. The Socialist organ says:

"To have the cooperation of groups from the extreme Left—Anarchists, Communists, Socialists—through to the Jung Deutscher Bund and Jung Nationaler Bund—which are nationalistic groups—to have Protestant, Catholic, Jew and freethinker meeting as brothers and sisters, was indeed a remarkable achievement."

Is there any doubt in your mind that there is a sturdy attempt to liberalize the student in our schools and colleges?

Believing in Americanism, I would protect the church. Abolish belief in God is the cry of the atheist. The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism in its "Second Annual Report" proclaims:

"Religion deserves no respect. It rests on the God-lie. We now know, as well as we know anything, that there is no God. The time for doubt and dodging is past. There is no excuse for calling oneself a Modernist, Rationalist, Freethinker, or Agnostic. Atheist is the honest and honorable title."

"The hour to overthrow the church has come. Strike down the God superstition! Cast aside supernatural faith and fear!"

The de-Christianizing of Christmas and Easter is actively encouraged.

The 4-A advertises that it desires the names and addresses of students preparing for the ministry. It is reported to be continuously circularizing the schools and colleges. Debates are conducted in many parts of the country. Young people are urged to use fantastic names in organizing atheistic groups: "Sons of Satan," "Society of the Godless," "Damned Souls," "The Hedonic Host of the Hell-Bent Heathens," "The Devil's Angels," "God's Black Sheep," "The Circle of the Godless," "The Legion of the Damned."

An atheist training school has been established in New York. The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism is contemplating establishing a center to be known as the House of Atheism. The officers of the 4-A are now organizing the World Union of Atheists.

Believing in Americanism, I approve of an Army and Navy—an Army brought up to the full strength as provided for in the National Defense Act of 1920, and a Navy raised to the full power of the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon at the Washington Conference. It was pointed out in my committee report that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has recorded itself in favor of adequate national defense for a period stretching back through its history. The National Society has joined with other patriotic societies in enunciating strong support of preparedness. At the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense held in Memorial Continental Hall, February, 1928, the conference endorsed "the plan contemplated by the National Defense Act of having trained in peace time a sufficient number of reserve officers to train and command a draft army on the basis of the War Department's present mobilization plans of six field armies in the event of national emergency." This conference also endorsed "the pending Navy program in Congress, a naval aviation building program (sufficient to equip these vessels adequately) and the immediate construction of the two rigid airships for the Navy already authorized by Congress."

Believing in Americanism, I was glad of the privilege of appearing before the House
Naval Affairs Committee on February 17, 1928. Due to the pressure brought to bear by pacifists, the Naval Affairs Committee has been stirred over this opposition to the upbuilding of the Navy. The Congressional Record covering dates March 13-20 furnishes full statements of the debate offered on the floor of the House. Strong agitation and wide publicity dated from the time of my appearance before the Naval Affairs Committee.

The unanimous vote of the 36th Continental Congress in favor of the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference obligated the National Defense Chairman to appear before the Naval Affairs Committee at their request and state the stand of the Society on the Navy program.

Anything short of a prompt response when asked to appear before the Committee would have branded the National Defense Chairman a slacker.

Believing in Americanism, I am not a slacker. I hold that there was nothing mysterious or contradictory to the policies of the D. A. R. about an American woman appearing before a Congressional committee to state the stand taken by a well-known American Society, declaring in favor of an American Navy to protect the life and treasure of America.

Americanism or internationalism! With all my heart I choose Americanism. Choosing Americanism for me means that my days from dawn until dewfall, from sunset to sunrise, shall be comprised of thoughts and deeds dedicated in the name of my country.

Believing in Americanism, ours is the task to keep our country free from the scourge of internationalism which threatens to sweep our country like a plague.

What Our Pledge Means

When we offer our pledge to the Flag, do we realize the full importance of the last line of the pledge, "With liberty and justice for all"?

'Twas for this the old Liberty Bell rang out through the quiet streets of Philadelphia. 'Twas for this the swift flying fingers of Betsy Ross stitched the folds of the first National Flag, and placed thereon the stars of Liberty’s Crown! 'Twas for this George Washington left his quiet, ordered life and took upon his shoulders the burdens of his people. 'Twas for this that he led his forlorn and ragged army through eight years of suffering, discouragement and doubt into triumphant victory! 'Twas for this the Continental Army left bloody footprints on the snow at Valley Forge, for a great, free democracy where all men share alike in the joys of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 'Twas for this that Lincoln died. 'Twas for this, in 1917, our sons and brothers crossed the ocean. 'Twas for this the thousands of white crosses, shielded by an American Flag, smothered in poppies, stand out on Flanders Fields.

When we salute the Flag, we salute the countless dead who died that we might live. We salute the living hosts who, by their courage and devotion, carry on the life of this great Nation. We salute the children yet to come and pledge to pass on to them unsullied, and, in even greater measure, the privileges and liberties we have enjoyed under the Flag.

CLARE M. PHILLIPS.
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.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Mass.) has just completed its third year under the regency of Mrs. Eugene H. Wells and the thirtieth year of its chapter history. We work harmoniously and maintain a fine degree of enthusiasm and comradeship. Patriotic affairs are always preeminent with us and our latest work is in Stafford Hill Cemetery, the oldest cemetery in Western Massachusetts, where twenty Revolutionary soldiers are buried. We are having their weather-beaten headstones reset and placed in good condition, for time has almost effaced their lettering. This will be done before the grand celebration on July 4, when the stone tower on Stafford Hill will be dedicated in memory of those gallant soldiers whose heroic march to Bennington helped to stem the tide of battle. Hundreds of Revolutionary soldiers lie buried in these Northern Berkshire hills and each year our Chapter gives over one day in late May to decorate these graves with flags or bronze markers. In this the S. A. R. also participate.

During this past year, our meetings have been well attended and interesting and our social activities have been most enjoyable. We have raised funds in a variety of ways, enabling us to meet all our National and State obligations. We have bought a memorial chair for Constitution Hall and subscribed for the auditorium bonds; made contributions to Berry School, Ellis Island fund and shower for its detention room; also held a Christmas shower for the disabled veterans in our own four State hospitals. We have generously aided in the work of local benevolent societies.

During the other two years of Mrs. Wells’ regency we made similar gifts. Of especial interest, however, was the impressive presentation of our State flag to Drury High School. It was a beautiful silk flag on a standard suitably inscribed. Another event of outstanding importance was the Sesquicentennial of Independence planned by the local chapters of Sons and Daughters. Other patriotic societies sent delegations and, in the absence of any other official recognition in our city, the meeting seemed to fill a patriotic duty.

Our Daughters take a keen interest in the work of Americanization, both locally and state-wide, and received high praise from State officers because of their work in regard to the “Traveling Manual Exhibit.”

Grace E. C. Getman,
Recording Secretary.

Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Mo.) is located in the midst of a most fertile agricultural country. It is quite near the historic Old Tavern at Arrow Rock, which was purchased by the State and maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is furnished with colonial and pioneer furniture and is quite famous for its splendid meals prepared by old Southern cooks.

The chapter was organized October 3, 1912, and has 79 active members, with several papers pending. We had one Real Daughter, whose grave we marked, and which we decorate each Memorial Day.

Our chapter sponsored and placed a Memorial Gateway at the entrance to Ridge Park Cemetery in memory of the soldiers of Saline County who lost their lives in the World War.

We took part in a parade given in our town during the Fall Festival. The colonial costumes and old coach looked very quaint in the midst of the modern cars and dresses and were much admired.

Martha Francisco Horn,
Regent.
AT THE CLOSE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE STATE OFFICIALS MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO GREENWOOD CEMETERY, BLOOMINGTON

And placed Wreaths on the Graves of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, 1893-1897, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, 1909-1913
General James Clinton Chapter (East Springfield, N. Y.) was named in honor of General James Clinton who on his march from Canajoharie to Otsego Lake and down the Susquehanna River to join Sullivan’s forces in 1779, passed through and encamped at this place. In 1906 our chapter placed a granite marker with bronze tablet at the intersection of this line of march with the Great Western Turnpike.

Much interest has been manifested during the past two years under the efficient management of our Regent, Mrs. Owen Murphy. We have contributed to Constitution Hall, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, Olive Whitman Memorial Scholarship, American International College, Tamassee, Martha Berry School, National Defense, Memorial Fountain at Van Hornesville, D. A. R. Room Conference House, Bronze Tablet at Albany for the four New York State signers of the Declaration of Independence, The Mississippi Flood Relief ($25), Local Library, Chair for Constitution Hall, Manual for Immigrants and Ellis Isle.

July 20, and 21, 1927 a Sesquicentennial celebration was held at Cherry Valley. Our chapter’s float which took second prize and represented the first church in Springfield. Mrs. Sheldon Young acted the part of minister and other members of the chapter with their children, early pioneers on their way to services. The chapter also took part in a Pageant at this celebration. This Pageant portrayed the settlement, massacre, early life in stage coach days of Cherry Valley and of the Great Western Turnpike.

Funds are raised to meet expenses by giving dinners and holding socials. In December of each year a Gift Sale is held. Our chapter has thirty-two members, eleven of whom live out of town.

MAUDE A. GRIGGS, Treasurer.

Bitter Root Chapter (Missoula, Mont.) was organized May 17, 1919. Miss Fanett Ewing of Missoula was the leading spirit in the organization of the local chapter. A previous attempt to organize a chapter was made in 1911 and 1912, but the actual organization did not take place until 1919.
Miss Ewing was the first Regent of Bitter Root Chapter and served in that capacity for two years. The chapter derived its name from the beautiful valley, river, mountain range and State flower which are all named Bitter Root.

Bitter Root Chapter, while numerically small, has proved itself ready to co-operate with any worthy movement, particularly with those of a patriotic nature, doing its full share in the Americanization work.

Another phase of the work are the boxes of materials which are sent to the women detained at Ellis Island.

The local chapter has always been prompt with its assessments for the scholarship fund of the society in Montana which is awarded to a boy or girl of this State. A prize is given to the State University here for scholarship in history. The D. A. R. Magazine has also been placed on file in the Missoula Public Library, together with several genealogical books.

The crowning event of Bitter Root Chapter was the unveiling of a marker at a point called Traveler's Rest in the little town of Lolo during the State convention held in Missoula. The marker is a splendid bronze tablet 24 by 36 inches, made of Butte copper and donated by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to the society. The tablet is mounted on a six-ton granite boulder brought from Skalkaho Pass, one hundred miles distant. It seems very appropriate that the marker should be erected at Traveler's Rest, where Lewis and Clark camped and rested their weary party on their outward journey September 9 and 10, 1805. They also stopped here on their return trip from the Columbia and camped at the same grounds from June 30 to July 3, 1806. It was at this point that the return expedition divided its forces, Lewis returning by way of the Blackfoot and the Missouri, while Clark wended his way homeward through the Big Hole over Bozeman Pass and down the Yellowstone, at the mouth of which stream the party was reunited.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

Traveler's Rest,
Bitter Root Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Missoula Montana, dedicate this marker to Captains Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea their inspiration and guide, and the brave men of the Trans-Mississippi Expedition who encamped on Lolo Creek, September 10th, 1805.

Ordway
Gass
Pryor
Windsor
Willard
M'Neal
Wiser
Lepage
WEATHER BEATEN HEADSTONES IN STAFFORD HILL CEMETERY
The Oldest Cemetery in Western Massachusetts, are Being Restored by Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams

BOULDER UNVEILED AT WASHINGTON'S CROSSING, NINE MILES NORTH OF TRENTON, ON DAY PRECEDING THE NEW JERSEY STATE CONFERENCE
Gibson
Shields
Colter
Hall
Collins
Werner
Frazier
Shannon
Labiche

Chaboneau, husband
of Sacajawea
Baptiste, their baby,
York, the slave

The unveiling was performed by little
Miss Barbara Nelson and Master John
Mancer Griswold, both children of D. A. R.
members.

The tablet was presented to Missoula
County by Mrs. J. M. Keith, Chapter
Regent.

LYDE SCHALL BUCKHOUSE,
Historian.

John Laurens Chapter (Dublin, Ga.) held
the October meeting at the home of Mrs.
S. M. Kellam. This meeting held peculiar
interest, the purpose being not only to
transact business, but to celebrate the
birthday of the National Society. Transfers
were announced for two new members
with three other names pending. Money
was voted to purchase books necessary for
study of the year’s subject “The Enduring
Spirit of ‘76.” Mrs. J. S. Adams, regent,
spoke of the pressing need for completion of
Constitution Hall, urging each member who
has not contributed to do so immediately
that in 1928, in the words of Mrs. Brosseau,
“Finished may be written across the pages
of our record.”

Mrs. Pope, publicity chairman, stressed
necessity of the Chapter doing its part
toward advertising the uplifting work of
the National Society, that America and the
world will be conversant with the principles
for which she stands.

The regent earnestly requested co-operation with Mrs. Walker in her great work
for National Defense. She insists that we
aid in stamping out the wave of Communism,
Bolshevism and Atheism with which our
country is being threatened.

We then entered into the afternoon’s
program. National and D. A. R. flags;
red, white and blue flowers and tapers;
a huge birthday cake representing a Colonial
fort, from whose portholes thirty-seven
candles, typifying the thirty-seven years’
existence of the National Society, emphasized
the purpose of meeting—namely, that of
celebrating the founding of our great organi-
zation. Mrs. Primm gave “History of the
National Society, Daughters of American
Revolution.” Mrs. Hooks gave “History
of John Laurens Chapter,” after which
appropriate songs were sung. Thomas
Kellam in Colonial costume was mascot for the occasion.

AUGUSTA STANLEY ADAMS,
Regent.

Captain Harman Aughe Chapter (Frank-
fort, Ind.) as hostess at a luncheon and
group meeting September 1, 1927, at the
First Christian Church. There were repre-
sentatives present from Chapters from
LaFayette, Logansport, Kokomo, Lebanon,
Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Wabash, Fort
Wayne and Gary. Our Regent, Mrs. S. A.
Morrison, in a few well chosen words intro-
duced the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Ross,
of Crawfordsville, who took charge of the
meeting. Short talks were made by Mrs.
H. C. Sheridan, chairman of the Central
District and a member of Captain Harmon
Aughe Chapter; Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw,
chairman of the Northern District; Mrs.
McFadden of Gary, chairman of Americani-
zation; Miss Watson, State corresponding
secretary, of Crawfordsville; Mrs. James
Waugh, chairman of National Defense;
Mrs. Poorman, State President of the C. A.
R., of LaFayette; Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon
of Wabash and Miss Henderson of Logans-
port, State Historian.

Miss Julia Mae Campbell gave two harp
selections, and Miss Mary Voorhees, a
member of the Captain Harmon Aughe
Chapter, played one of her own composition.
The meeting adjourned for a drive over the
city.

These group meetings are very profitable
to all members attending in promoting good
fellowship, getting acquainted and knowing
something of the work each Chapter is doing.

CLARA B. MORRISON,
Regent.
Adam Holliday Chapter (Hollidaysburg, Pa.) was organized December 30th, 1921, with 15 charter members—Mrs. Henry J. Evans the Organizing Regent.

In 1923 the Chapter located as nearly as possible the burial place of Adam Holliday in the Holliday Burial Ground—a small plot on a farm near the town, and on June 10, 1927, we unveiled the memorial to the founder of Hollidaysburg. Mr. William Dyaart Holliday, a great grandson of Adam Holliday, spoke of the coming of Adam and William Holliday to this place in 1768. Miss Elizabeth Prothero Holliday, daughter of Joseph and Glyn Holliday, a great, great, great granddaughter of Adam Holliday, unveiled the marker, which is a white marble slab bearing the name “ADAM HOLLIDAY.”

We were represented at the State Conference in Philadelphia in 1925 by our Regent, Mrs. J. King McNamah, Jr., and eight delegates, who pledged for us $150 for a chair to be duly inscribed with the name of Adam Holliday Chapter to be placed in the auditorium of Constitution Hall.

The Chapter subscribed to the Valley Forge Memorial Window $100 in 1926. Since then we have further subscribed $50 to cover suggested assessment for new members coming into the Chapter. Thirteen trees were planted on Decoration Day in 1925 in memory of twelve soldiers and one nurse in our vicinity who paid the supreme sacrifice in the World War. Each year we decorate the graves of eight Revolutionary Soldiers.

For several years past we have held “Washington Birthday Teas,” the proceeds from which were used for our contributions to the different schools and memorials sponsored by the National Society. For two years the Chapter, at its December meeting, collected from members toys to be distributed to the children of our Industrial Home at Williamsburg. We have endeavored to stimulate the study of United States history by giving prizes to students of the various public schools. The Chapter aids and takes part in all local patriotic demonstrations, distributes copies of the Constitution on Constitution Day to the pupils of the junior class in the high school. Also copies of the Flag Code in our own and nearby schools. We presented an American Flag to the local Boy Scouts, also a portrait of General Washington to the high school.

On September 20, 1927, at Bedford Springs Hotel, Adam Holliday Chapter, Bedford Chapter, Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Fort Roberdeau Chapter and Standing Stone Chapter were hostesses at the 31st State Conference. The National Society was represented by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, President General; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Brown Heron, from Pennsylvania, Vice President General; Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Treasurer General, and all of the State officers. Bedford is full of historical spots which made it an ideal place to hold the meeting.

The Adam Holliday Chapter has contributed this year to Maryville College,
$5; Wakefield College, $5; Caroline Scott Memorial, $5; Ellis Island, $2; box for Ellis Island, $27.34; Immigrants Manuals, $13.25.

EMILY E. SOMMER, Historian.

Fort Defiance Chapter (Defiance, O.)
A marker was erected at Defiance, Ohio, on the site of the old fort, at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. The marker was fashioned by E. Nelson High of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is of rough granite. It rises to a height of six feet from base to top of curve and is four and one half feet wide.

Mortised into the face is the bronze tablet bearing this inscription in beautifully proportioned capitals; "Fort Defiance was erected on this site by General Anthony Wayne Aug. 9-17, 1794, and thus the 'Grand Emporium' of the hostile Indians of the west was gained, without loss of blood. From this point General Wayne advanced against and signally defeated them in the Battle of Fallen Timbers Aug. 20, 1794.

In the upper right hand corner of the tablet appears a replica of the ground plan of the fort, showing the two wings of the stockade resting on the bank of the Auglaize River, the block houses and inner works.

The emblem of the D. A. R. is centered at the bottom of the tablet.

EMMA HOUGHTON CARTER, Historian.

Kooskooe Chapter (Deposit, N. Y.) celebrated its sixth birthday September 22, 1927. A reception was given in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Kramer. At 8 o'clock a large company of members and their guests assembled around the banquet tables, attractively decorated with red, white and blue flowers. At the last course of the banquet a pyramid birthday cake was placed before
Mrs. Kramer, who cut the first piece as she made a few remarks about the happy occasion.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Maxwell, then welcomed the visiting member and guests and introduced the first speaker, Rev. G. A. Briggs, D. D., whose address was on the Constitution. Mrs. Kramer then spoke on matters of interest to the Chapter members, Constitution Hall being the subject of greatest interest at present. Miss Julia Vail and Miss Agnes Zurbrick added much to the pleasure of the evening by singing several songs.

Our Chapter rejoices in a one hundred percent record on State and national quotas. A chair in Constitution Hall has been pledged and nearly paid for. Five dollar prizes are given each year to high school students who are the best in American history and civics. A five dollar health bond was purchased in the last Red Cross campaign. Christmas baskets are sent to all the Civil War veterans each year. A splendid box of supplies is sent to Ellis Island each year also. The committee on cemeteries and soldiers graves has given special attention to the care of a Revolu-
The Pioneer Cemetery, Coldwater, Michigan

A community Christmas tree given to the City of Waukegan and Lake County, Illinois, by Waukegan Chapter.

A splendid work has been done in collecting and copying old Bible records. A boulder marking the "Fort Stanwix Treaty Line" has been placed by the Chapter. It is placed on the Treaty Line that runs through the Presbyterian Church lands, near the side walk, and is a fitting tribute to this important historical event. The bronze plate has the following inscription:

"This boulder marks the Fort Stanwix Treaty Line.

"The deed from the Indians to the Whites
JOHN PAUL CHAPTER OF MADISON, INDIANA, CELEBRATED ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY ON JUNE 7.

UNVEILING MONUMENT TO STEPHEN DOWNING, REVOLUTIONARY HERO, BY THE NANCY DE GRAFF TOLL CHAPTER.
was signed November 5, 1768. The line was run in 1769 from the Delaware River almost due north to the mouth of the Unadilla River.

"It afterward became the dividing line between Broome and Delaware County.

"Placed by the Koo Koose Chapter D. A. R. Sept. 25, 1925."

The dedicatory address was given by Mrs. Charles White Nash. Mrs. George Wheeler gave a history of the Fort Stanwix Treaty Line. Mrs. William P. Maxwell, Chapter Regent, presented the boulder which was accepted by L. A. Carl, speaking for the Mayor. The unveiling was done by little Christina Steinman and Ralph Carl. Singing the Star Spangled Banner was followed by the benediction. The members and guests then adjourned to the Presbyterian church where a banquet was served, and our fourth Chapter and Charter Day was celebrated further with songs and speeches and the usual happy time.

The Chapter has grown from seventeen organizing members to sixty-six and more papers being prepared.

At a local parade our D. A. R. float was awarded first prize. Several members dressed in colonial costumes rode on the float. Our Chapter is always represented at Congress by the Regent and a delegate. The State meetings have been well attended. The year book is most attractive and the programs of such interest that each meeting is well attended. Chapter members are most loyal in the support of our aims.

JEANETTE HOAG AXTELL,
Historian.

Coldwater Chapter (Coldwater, Mich.) was organized January 14, 1916, with the late Mrs. John B. Shipman as Regent, and by her loyal and patriotic services we were guided successfully through our initial years and gained strength in all our activities.

We have met the State and National obligations as well as some local services, responded to all patriotic calls and contributed to many of the causes. We were 100 per cent in Red Cross work, 100 per cent in D. A. R. Memorial Fund, 100 per cent in State Budget. We have contributed $50 to Southern Mountain Schools. We send to Roosevelt Hospital, Battle Creek, annually, eighty boxes of candy, fruit and magazines. We have given thirty-five dollars to Social Service work in our city, also $5 to Near East Relief Fund; $5 to Salvation Army.

We have marked three Revolutionary soldiers graves in our county, have organized two Children Republic Clubs. We own two fifty dollar Liberty bonds. We have distributed 100 flag creeds.

We have restored the first cemetery in our county; mended broken headstones and enclosed it with an ornamental iron fence.

We have an annual Washington Costume Party with banquet, to which our husbands were invited this year.

Coldwater, the home of our chapter, is situated on the Chicago Road, or what was originally the Indian Trail between Detroit and Fort Dearborn. As this is the 100th anniversary of the surveyed road, we have voted to mark a selected historical spot as a conclusion of our year’s work.

RECTINA S. WADSWORTH WAFFLE,
Historian.

Waukegan Chapter (Waukegan, Ill.) is the county seat of Lake County and at an early date in our State history was called Little Fort. Some claim that Chicago is a suburb of Waukegan, as it was founded first, but our chapter was not organized until July 30, 1924, and the charter granted April 24, 1926; so we are one of the new chapters in our State organization.

As a small chapter we are already beginning our work for future generations, one of our first worth-while efforts being to give our county and city a community Christmas tree. The following ladies gave much time and thought to selecting this tree: Mrs. C. D. Shipley; Mrs. Jess J. Longbaugh; Mrs. Perry L. Persons; Mrs. George C. Fucik; Mrs. John Morrow and Mrs. John Western.

But it was only by the hearty cooperation of John Western, president of North Shore Cemetery, that they were able to secure the fine specimen tree they did. This tree will be protected by a wire fence for years to come, and also be marked by a bronze tablet, with a suitable inscription, placed upon a boulder on a concrete foundation. The tree was dedicated on the
TABLET UNVEILED IN MEMORY OF MRS. MARGARET GIBSON MARTIN, REAL DAUGHTER

MONUMENT PLACED BY LAGONDA CHAPTER IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
evening of December 22, 1927, with the following program:

O Verdant Pine—by Sawyer—Solo by Mrs. J. P. Daly, accompanied by Mrs. John Jenkins on the violin.

Oh! Little Town of Bethlehem—Community singing.

Invocation Dr. Eleazer Dawe, Pastor First M. E. Church.

Presentation of tree by Mrs. John Western, Chairman of Conservation.

Response of acceptance for city—Mayor L. J. Yager.

Frank T. Fowler, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Waukegan—North Chicago.

Sleep Little Baby Mine—by Denne—Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Jenkins accompanying.

Holy Night—Community singing.

This Spring we expect to plant Elm trees around the nurses home, that is being built in connection with The Victory Memorial Hospital and on the roadway leading to the same.

The majority of the money for this hospital was raised by public subscription throughout our county and stands as a memorial to our men in the World War. The trees planted are for those who made the "Supreme Sacrifice" and will be marked by bronze tablets.

Mrs. John Western,
Chairman Conservation Committee.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Neb.) On August 18, 1927, at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, Omaha Chapter dedicated a flag and marker on the site of Fort Atkinson, on the 108th anniversary of its building. Mrs. Philip Potter, Chairman of the Committee of Marking Historic Spots and her Committee worked untiringly, Mrs. I. C. Wood giving the flag. The program was as follows: "America" by the Fort Calhoun Band; Address of welcome from City Council by J. M. Finch, after which the Bugle sounded assembly while Boy Scouts raised the Flag, thus unveiling the Marker:

Fort Atkinson
1819 1927
Marker erected by Omaha Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Aug. 18th, 1927

The Regent, Mrs. C. H. Mullin, dedicated the Flag by reading an original poem written for the occasion.

The Star Spangled Banner was played by the Calhoun Band and then Major D. C. T. Grubbs gave a patriotic address to the three hundred assembled.

Mrs. C. S. Paine, Vice-President General, National Society, D. A. R., said: "Twenty-three years ago I attended the unveiling of the tablet on the boulder which marks the Lewis and Clark Council near this spot; I thought what a privilege it was to be a D. A. R. and to mark these places that they may never be forgotten; that our children's children may have brought home to them the great deeds of the Pioneers."

Mrs. George Butterfield, State Regent, D. A. R. in Nebraska, said, in greeting: "We rejoice with Omaha Chapter on today's achievement the placing of this marker on the site of Fort Atkinson. We are glad to pay our tribute to the splendid pioneers, who, following in the wake of these early explorers, have made the Nebraska we know today, a State of happy people, 34th in population, 14th in wealth, 3rd in number of college students per capita, and 1st in modern homes. Surely our Flag flies over a proud heritage in Nebraska."

The ceremony closed with "America the Beautiful."

Cora Phebe Mullin,
Regent.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter (Jefferson City, Mo.) This chapter, organized in 1897 with 14 charter members, now has a membership of 79. In the thirty years of its existence it has ever been in the front rank with other chapters in the progressive and patriotic undertakings in both State and National work. Our monthly meetings are well attended, and most interesting programs are given. Besides these, we observed Chapter Day, Flag Day and Constitution Day. We also made a pilgrimage to the "Old Trail Tavern," at Arrow Rock, Missouri, this chapter having taken an active part in its restoration and rehabilitation.

Our chapter purchased a memorial chair for Constitution Hall in memory of Mrs. Towles, the mother of our chapter. We also took part in the unveiling of a bronze
UNVEILING OF MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF FRANCIS BOYAKIN, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
Government Marker Obtained by Nancy Hart Chapter of Milledgeville, Georgia

MEMBERS OF ADA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ADA, OKLAHOMA
tablet, placed in the State Capitol in memory of Missouri's Gold Star boys of the World War.

We are doing our part to awaken the people of our community to the danger of the subversive propaganda of Communist organizations throughout the country.

MRS. WALLER W. GRAVES,
Chapter Historian.

Dicey Langston Chapter (Canton, Missouri.) Our chapter has an enrollment of 26 resident members and 13 non-resident. We were organized in 1912. In 1914 the grave of John Wash, Revolutionary soldier, was marked with appropriate ceremony. We know of no other Revolutionary soldier in the county.

This year we have paid for a chair in Constitution Hall and have furnished a room in our local hospital. We endeavor to respond to calls as they come from Headquarters. We will have a tree-planting day. We held a rummage sale in November and netted a neat sum for our treasury. We have given several benefit card parties and a pre-Easter bazaar. Being few in number we have to keep busy.

We planned a campaign for new members. As a part of this, in celebrating Washington’s Birthday we gave a luncheon to which a number of ladies were invited who were eligible to the D. A. R. The dining room of the McKendrie Methodist Church was decorated for this purpose with flags and potted plants. The tables were beautiful with favors and candles in the colors of the National Society. The courses were interspersed with music and song. Mrs. Robert Alexander of Quincy, Illinois, read “The Man Without a Country.” A musical setting was played by Mrs. C. E. Henderson of Quincy. A local Daughter gave a talk on “Why I am a D. A. R.” Our campaign for new members is very promising.

MATTIE HEDGES HORN,
Historian,

Nancy Hart Chapter (Milledgeville, Ga.) March 13th unveiled a marker on the grave of Major Francis Boyakin, a soldier of the Revolution, who served in the South Carolina Militia. This grave is in an old family burial ground and is about eleven miles from Milledgeville on the old Whitaker place—now known as the Shinholser farm. On this occasion there were two hundred or more people present, including distinguished National and State officers. The following program was given: Prayer—Mrs. S. A. Cook, Chaplain and Vice-Regent for Life. Pledge—Members of D. A. R. Introduction of Speakers—Miss Leila Lamar, Regent. Patriotism—Mrs. Julius Talmadge, Vice-President General of Georgia. Unveiling of Marker—Miss Emily Bolton and Master Edwin Allen, Jr. Citizenship—Mrs. Herbert Franklin, State Regent. Address—Miss Mildred Rutherford, a lineal descendant of Major Boyakin and Past Historian of U. D. C. How Nancy Hart Chapter Located the Grave of Francis Boyakin—Mrs. J. L. Beeson, Recording Secretary. Sons of the Revolution—Dr. J. L. Beeson, Vice-President S. A. R. of America.

LELIA LAMAR,
Regent.
Vermont was the first State to be admitted to the Union after the original 13 States, and was not of the Union until March 4, 1791. There, during the stormy days of the Revolution, Vermont was struggling not only with the war conditions, but was having a most serious time with the Yorkers, who confiscated personal property of the inhabitants of the State. The men of Vermont of that period were brave patriots; but the population was small until the close of the war, when the Massachusetts and Connecticut families emigrated rapidly to the green hills of Vermont; therefore there are many soldiers of the Revolution buried in the southern part of the State. The following names of Revolutionary soldiers all have bronze markers placed at their graves by "Brattleboro" Chapter, D. A. R.:

**Joshua Wilder**

Joshua Wilder, soldier, states that he belonged to Captain Edmond Brigham's company, Colonel Brigham's regiment; was detached October or November 1, 1777, and served until September 1, 1780, as a military guard at Westboro, Worcester County, Mass., under Corporal or Ensign Nathan Fisher. He enlisted from Westboro, Mass.; applied for pension August 2, 1832, while a resident of Dummerston, Vt. (since 1796). He was born at Shutesbury, Mass., May 4, 1759; he died at Dummerston, Vt., March 4, 1849, aged 89 years 10 mo. He married, in 1781, Lois Howes (Haws), who died August 31, 1829, aged 70 years. He had 11 children: Anna, born January 23, 1782, m. Luke Kendall; Betsy, born March 28, 1783, m. Samuel Hadley; Nat, born July 9, 1784, m. Polly Warner; Dan, born January 9, 1786, d. March 29, 1815, m. Joanna Bemis, who d. 1865; Nabby, born April 14, 1787, m. Simon Hadley or Benjamin Hadley; Clarissa, born October 14, 1789, m. Stephen Hadley; Nixon, born February 20, 1791; Lindall, born January 14, 1793, m. Betsy Hadley; Ruth, born March 1, 1795, m. Ransom Covey; Samuel, born December 1, 1796, m. Olive Bemis; Daniel, born January 15, 1798, unmarried; Columbia, born April 14, 1800; Jefferson, born March 19, 1802.

(References: Pension Claim No. S. F. 11794, from Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Book of the Wilders, page 284; Card Index, N. M. P. Akeley, Brattleboro, Vt.)

**James Dennis**

James Dennis enlisted in the Revolutionary War at Northfield, Mass., in March of 1776, serving one year under Captain Shepard and Colonel Porter; enlisted again April, 1778, and served to March, 1779, under Captain John Woodbridge and Colonel Allen. He applied for a pension May 30, 1823, at that time a resident of Halifax, Vt. He was then 63 years of age. He at that date stated that his wife was 29 years old, and said that his daughter Polly, by a former wife, was 22 years old. In 1827 he referred to his wife Eunice, 40 years old, and to his son William, aged 14 years. A copy of his marriage certificate shows that he married at Guilford, Vt., April 24, 1839 (sic), Eunice W. Dennis. He died January 6, 1840, aged 80 years, and was buried in Guilford, Vt. Said Eunice was allowed a pension on application executed April 16, 1853, while a resident of Windham County, Vermont, aged 60 years. Children: Polly and William.


**Major William Miller**

Major William Miller entered the service in the War of the Revolution June 29, 1779, on a payroll of Captain Thomas Sawyer's Company of militia, raised for the defense of the northern frontiers of the United States. He was born at Worcester, Mass., October 2, 1761, and removed with his father (Captain Isaac Miller) to Dummerston, Vt.,
previous to Revolutionary times. He died at Dummerston April 16, 1802.

Gravestone inscription: “Sacred to the memory of William Miller Esq. 1st Major in the first Regt., in the first Brigade and 1st division of the infantry in the State of Vermont who departed this life April 16 1802 in the 41st year of his age.”

William Miller married, Nov. 10, 1782, Hannah Worden, who died July 7, 1823, aged 62 years.

Children: Fanny, born March 31, 1813; Isaac, born November 15, 1784; Charles, born July 25, 1786; Dolly, born April 6, 1788; George Anson, born December 6, 1789; William, born December 16, 1791; Joel, born November 21, 1793; Nathan, born August 13, 1795; Asa, born June 12, 1797; Catherine, born July 24, 1799; Maria, born September 18, 1807.


NATHAN ADAMS

Nathan Adams gave service in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted in September, 1776, as private in Captain Ezekiel Knowlton’s company and Colonel Dike’s regiment; also enlisted in September, 1777, for six months more, in Captain Earl’s company, in Colonel Keyes’ regiment; also, July, 1778, for two months, in Captain Newell’s company, Colonel Whitney’s regiment; still again, in October, 1778, for six months, under Captain Hartwell and Colonel Whitney; enlisted March 1, 1779, for six months, as corporal, under Captain Livermore and Colonel Whitney; all enlistments in the State of Massachusetts. His residence at time of enlistments was near, if not in, Barre and Rutland, Mass. He was born in 1760, at Framingham, Mass. He applied for a pension August 2, 1832; residence then, Dummerston, Vt. His first wife was Ruth Kendrick; his second wife was Widow Polly Stearns, who he married at Dummerston November 18, 1827. He died at said place, and she, Polly, was allowed a widow’s pension on application executed March 11, 1854.

His children: Ethylinda, Polly, Clarissa, Ruth, Hannah, Nathan, Clark, Fanny Elizabeth, m. — Hadley; Sophia, Betsy, Lovina, m. Willard Sargeants; Milo Kendrick, d. 1848, m. — Laughton; Carlos, went to Malone, N. Y.


SERGT. MANASSAH BIXBY

Sergt. Manassah Bixby, born about 1745, at Shrewsbury, Mass., son of Samuel and Mary (Buck) Bixby. He died December 19, 1828, at Guilford, Vt. Married (1) Elizabeth Dunsmore November 12, 1765, at Lancaster, Mass. She died March 11, 1791, aged 45, at Guilford, Vt. He married (2) at Winchendon, Mass., Hannah Heywood, born 1749, died at Guilford, Vt., November 22, 1827, aged 78 years. This marriage occurred May 31, 1792. His first wife was probably mother of his twelve children.


Manassah Bixby served as sergeant under Captain David Stowell, of Guilford, for 23 days in 1777.

(References: Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, page 42; Bixby Genealogy, Vol. 11, page 299.)—U. M. F. A.


MIDDLETON, JAMES, JR.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated March 23, 1793. Rejected July Term 1801. Book A, pp. 202. Mentions Sarah Middleton (wife), Isaac Middleton (son), (land in the Cumberland Settlement on the western waters to be sold) “all my daughters” (mentions only by name Polly the youngest) “any of my daughters that are now single. Executors Isaac Middleton (son), James Middleton (uncle), Joseph Dickson (friend). Witnesses Joseph Dickson, Mary Middleton (signed by mark) and David Middleton.


ANEWALT, VALENTINE.—Northampton County, Penna. Will dated 22 November 1801. Probated 19 February 1802. Original Will in German recorded Will Book No. 4, pp. 82. Mentions children Catherine married Henry Gerster; Margaret married name Jones; John Anewald; Jacob Anewald; Susanna, married name Dippi; Christian, married name Stapp; Peter Anewald; Conrad Anewald; and George Anewald. Grandson Michael Erb son of Margaret, married name Jones. Present wife Barbara (second
wife), first wife Johanna Margaret Kurtz (1733–1793). Executors Peter and Conrad Anewalt.


LITTLE, GEORGE.—Ohio County, Kentucky. Will dated 1 February 1875. (Book in which the will was recorded having been destroyed it is ordered now that the same be re-recorded. 10 June 1867.) Daviess County Court. Mentions second wife Mary (sole executor). Abner Spray intermarried with my daughter Mary, Richard Harris intermarried with my daughter Sarah, John Phillips intermarried with my daughter Susanna, John Huntt intermarried with my daughter Jane (deceased), Henry Cockburn intermarried with my daughter Nancy. Sons, Joseph Little, John Little, Jonas Little, William Little and Thomas Little.


BRYAN, RIGDON.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated January 23, 1793. Proved April Term 1793. Book A, pp. 1 (?). Mentions Catherine Dickson, dau. of Robert Dickson deceased (no relationship given); two youngest children of Kedar Bryan (brother); two youngest children of Charlotte Whittfield (sister); two youngest children of Esther Curtis (sister). Executors Kedar Bryan (brother) and Lewis Withfeld. “I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Duplin this twenty third day of January, One thousand seven hundred and ninety three.” Witnesses Wm. McCane, Edward Armstrong and John Dickson. Kedar Bryan qualified as executor.

ANSWERS

WADDINGTON.—Family of Waddington of Otterburn, contained in the parish register of Kirkby Malham. In 1647 Samuel Waddington de Otterburne, gen.; was buried on the 28th of Nov. & in 1653. 20 June, John, the son of Samuell Waddington, of Otterburn, perhaps a grson of the Samuel who died in 1647, was bapt. there. The parish register of Kirkby Malham has been copied from 1597 to 1812 & will be printed by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society.—Clara M. Breed, Lynn, Massachusetts.

12809. EWING.—Samuel Ewing married Mary Daniel, a sister of Jane Daniel who married Samuel Cunningham. They lived near Columbia, Tenn. & records can probably be found in the Maury Co., Court House. Another Samuel Ewing son of George & Jane Cunningham Ewing, married Theresa Fonville.—Mrs. W. B. Coop, 1098 34th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Florida.

BRYAN.—Needham Bryan, Sr. son of Wm. & Alice Needham Bryan was born 11 Feb. 1690 married in Virginia 16 Nov 1711, his 1st wife Annie Rambeau. She died 16 March 1730 and 24 August 1732 Needham married his 2nd wife Susanna Harrell who died 1752. Needham married his 3rd wife Sarah Woodward who survived him. He died March 1770 and is buried at Snowfield, Bertie Co. North Carolina. Children by his 1st wife Annie Rambeau were Rachel who married 6 November 1741 William Whitfield; Wm. b 31 Oct 1724 married 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Col John & Elizabeth Whitfield Smith; Needham 2nd b 1726 married 1748 Nancy, daughter of Col John & Elizabeth Whitfield Smith, she died 25 Nov 1819.
Children of Needham Bryan 2nd were Needham b 1748 married 1768 Sallie, daughter of Col. John & —— Kimbrough Hinton of Raleigh, N. C. & sister of Major John & Col James Hinton. Their chil were Larard b 1769 married Eliz. Green; Clement b 13 Oct 1770 and Benjamin Bryan b 1774. Ref.: Bryan-Smith-Whitfield Genealogy from 1622 to 1900, compiled by Rev. John Bryan Williams.—Miss Viola Lindholm, Lexington, Mississippi.

QUERIES

12950. RUST.—A book containing the history and genealogy of the Rust family of Virginia (descending mainly from William Rust of Westmoreland Co. abt 1660) is being compiled for publication. Descendants are urged to send their records to E. Marshall Rust, 502 District National Bank Building, Wash., D. C.

12951. SAVAGE.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of ances of Preson Savage b on the Eastern Shore of Va. 1790. His 1st w was Esther Jenney.—N. S. H.

12952. BRITTON.—Wanted names & dates of wife & chil of Capt. Francis Britton, who served in Rev. under Gen Marion & was killed. His dau Mary mar Wm. Magill of Georgetown Dist. S. C.—A. R. W.

12953. HARDEN-SWAN.—Wanted names of chil of Silas Harden who lived in Fairfield Co S. Car. & d 1822. He mar Eliz. Swan & had chil Jane, John, Sarah, James & Timothy.—A. B. G. C.

12954. HARTUPEE.—Wanted names of chil with dates of b & d of Capt. Wm. Hartupee of Middlesex Co., N. J. b 1748 d 1840, especially of his son Aaron who mar Isabella White. Wanted also parentage of Wm. with their dates. They were of Huguenot desc.

(a) HAMPSON.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Hampson 1766-14 June 1839 who mar Thomas Logan. They lived in Penna & were the parents of Rachel Logan Hartupee.—M. L. A.


12956. OUTLAW.—John Know & wife Jane Gray had son James who mar Lydia Gil-lespie & had dau —— who mar Alexander Outlaw. Their dau Catharine Outlaw was b in Bertie Co., N. C. & d 1860/2 & is buried on plantation in Memphis Tenn. Her son was b in Bertie Co., N. C. Her sister was the mother of President James K. Polk. Wanted all dates, gen. & Rev. rec of ances with names of his chil.—H. F. S.


12958. BARNES.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Barnes b East Haddam, Conn. 1769 d 1799 in Ohio.

(a) GRIFFIN.—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Griffin who mar 5 Aug 1746 Mable Noble in Redding, Conn.—K. W. F.

12959. HANDY.—Wanted ances of Mary Handy who mar John Turnley & lived in Botetourt Co., Va. until 1786 when she removed to Jefferson Co., Tenn. & made her home with George & Eliz. Turnley Graham until her death.—J. B.

12960. STAMBAUGH.—Wanted names of chil of Rev. sols Phil. Stambaugh Sr. & Phil. Stambaugh, Jr. who served in same co. Capt John Myers, York & Adams Co., Pa. also places of their burial. Was Maria Stambaugh b 29 Sept 1829 in East Berlin, Adams Co., Pa., one of their desc.?

(a) ARNOLD.—Wanted ances & place of burial of Rev sol Abraham Arnold b York or Adams Co., Pa. mar Catherine Close. Their dau Catherine Elizabeth mar John Grove, sol of 1812.

(b) GRAFF.—Wanted names of chil & grchil of Hans Groff, Graf or von Graff who came from Holland abt 1696 & set in Lancaster, Pa.

(c) GROVE.—Wanted burial place of John Grove sol of 1812, born Lancaster Co., Pa. d Lycoming Co., Pa., son of Francis Groce, Rev sol.—A. G. McC.

12961. DAVIS.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec, if any, of David Davis who lived nr Norristown Pa. His sis Rebecca Ann Davis was a Quaker minister, another sis mar —— Surpleas. The wife of David was Charlotte & their chil were John, Luke, Allen, Hiram b 6 Sept 1807 mar Mary Ann
Wilson, Miles, George, Eliz. who mar Hugh Lukens, Myra.—M. W. H.

12962. STEEL.—Wanted ances of Jane Steel b in Va. 11 Mch 1817 d 31 Oct 1892 lived in Tipton, la. She mar John H. Birely of Ohio b 8 May 1816 d 30 Oct 1866. Had 5 daus.—C. B. C.

12963. STARK-LATHROP.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of Joshua Stark b 16 Mch 1761 mar Olive Lathrop b 13 July 1764. Their dau Susan mar Abial Bingham.—F. E. C.


(a) GREGG.—Was Samuel Gregg of Londonderry, N. H., who signed the Association Test in that town, the father, bro or cousin of Margaret Gregg the wife of Robert Hogg?—J. E. F.

12966. WARE.—Wanted parentage of Frances Ware b in Ga 1797 d in Ala 1884. mar 1st 1818 Archibald Perkins, Jr. b 1790 d 1826. Frances had sis Patsy & Mary Elizabeth & one bro Wm. b in Morgan Co., Ga. 1803 d Ala 1868.—M. T. T.

12967. CLEGG-POLK.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d & any infor of Thomas Clegg who mar Bridget Polk & moved to N. C. 1789. Bridget was a relative of Pres. Polk & her father served in Rev. Wanted his Rev rec with dates of b & d.—L. F. C.

12968. AUSTIN-KYLE.—Wanted parentage of Stephen Austin & of his wife Dorcas who d in Ala 1836. Also parentage of Nancy Kyle b 1781 in Va. mar Robert Stout. Wanted infor of the Shippen family, Daniel mar Eliz Austin bef 1836 & had chil Aaron, Wm., Moses, James, Wilson, John, Nancy, Dorcas, Jane, Mary & Stephen. Lived in Hardin Co., Tenn.—O. S.

12969. SAY.—Wanted name of wife of James Say Jr. b abt 1750, listed in Huntington Co., Pa. 1790 Census, son of James Say, Sr. of West Pennsbro, Cumberland Co., Pa. Their chil were David, one b 1778, Rosanna, John b 1780. They lived in Armagh Twp nr the home of John & Rosanna Jamison in 1786. Was she a Jamison? Have the Will of John Jamison made in West Pennsbro 1774 in which he mentions wife Mary, chil John, David, George, Samuel, William, Isaac & Rachel. These chil, nearly all removed to Westmoreland Co., 1795 & so did the Says. Wanted any infor of this Say family. They were related to the Esther Say who mar John Harris the founder of Harrisburg, Pa.—A. C. C.

12970. KING.—Wanted Rev rec of father of Yelverton Peyton King b abt 1796. There were two Valentine Peyton Kings b within two yrs of each other. Would like to corres with desp. Wanted also Rev rec of Mountjoy King & given name of Mountjoy who mar Mr. King.—G. K. F.

12971. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Allen Spain, niece of Ethan Allen. She lived with her husband Abraham Spain in Mecklenburg Co., Va. & in 1815 went to Indiana.—A. E. L.

12972. TUCKER.—Wanted parentage of Randolph St. George Tucker who mar Lucretia, dau of Thos Chappell of Sussex Co., Va. & d bef 1820. He was the father of Joseph Randolph Tucker b Sussex Co., Va. 24 June 1818 & mar Susan Marion de Graffenreid of Limestone Co., Ala.; of Thos Randolph Tucker & of two daus, one of whom mar Thomas Sargent & the other Zachariah Winfield. Wanted also parentage of James, father of Susan Marion de Graffenreid who was b 1831, & the name of his wife, she was either the niece or cousin of Gen. Francis Marion of S. Car.

(a) ROGERS.—Wanted parentage of Robert Henderson Rogers, sheriff of Sevier Co., Tenn who later moved to Ala. & Miss. Had bros Spencer, Joshua, Micajah & sis Jane who mar a Calvert. His dau Mary Katharine Rogers b at Huntsville, Ala 16 June 1828 mar Wm. Wellington Gibson at Winstonville, Miss. 13 Oct. 1843. He was related to the Henderson family of North Carolina.

12973. PENNINGTON.—Wanted infor of Pennington & De Loach families especially of ances of Sidney O. Pennington, & of Tom Pennington with Rev rec.—F. B. F.
D. A. R. State Membership

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* Total at large membership, 5,402.
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