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Copyright, 1928, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
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Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau
President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
All things change—
creeds and philosophies and outward systems—
but God remains.—WARD

During the past three years I have, as your President-General, addressed thirty-three messages to you through the pages of this Magazine, and in them I have attempted to portray the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution; to throw the spot light of clarifying truth upon its many and varied activities, and to emphasize the need of unfailing loyalty and tireless service.

A reluctant hand now pens the last message—reluctant for the reason that in no other cause can one find greater inspiration and in no other contact may one experience more stimulating joys of service.
But April now marks the last month of a cycle in the evolution of our Society. That cycle, covering a period of three years, means the administration of affairs by a chosen group. Then the turn of the wheel releases one band of workers who obediently return to the ranks and there help to carry on. At the same time there is brought into power another group with inherited responsibilities and the natural urge for creative opportunities as well. The hope that springs eternal in the human breast is the salvation of the organization as well as of the individual.

Change—and fortunately so—is the immutable law of Nature, and with it come the new and the untried as well as a fresh visioning of the old faiths. So the workers’ tools that are laid down are quickly consigned to other hands and thus the labor on the structure does not suffer or cease. It goes right on creating, renewing and making more perfect.

Far bigger than any of its builders is the great imperishable structure itself. In its strength and solidarity it stands as “the last syllable of recorded time,” impervious to preying, devastating elements. The only possible danger lies in the insidious, unceasing tapping from within upon the foundation walls.

Not by the outward attacks of enemies or those who are unsympathetic with its ideals and its avowed purposes can the morale of the organization be permanently weakened. The harm will be done by those who either break faith with their fellow members or lose confidence in their own accepted standards of belief. In either case the harm to the organization, for the time being, will be immeasurable. Error conceived in honesty of purpose soon corrects itself because of the never-failing law that
right is in the end triumphant. But the error that arises from selfish and obdurate viewpoints and from a desire for self-exploitation creates forces of disintegration that wreck and ruin the work of ages.

Now that through the medium of the group does the individual find the most potent means of self-expression, it is well for us as Daughters of the American Revolution, to thoroughly know our organization and to scrupulously estimate its potentialities and its powers.

In no other way can we safeguard it from pernicious intrusions. By no other method can we employ to the utmost its limitless facilities for the transmission of our great objectives as decreed by our forefathers and as assumed by us as one of the obligations of our heritage.

The important point is that we become possessed of a vivid realization of our power and employ fine discrimination in its use in order that it be not squandered upon futilities and weakened by too free-handed dissipation.

In these my final words to you is voiced my gratitude for the privileges of service. Most keen is my appreciation of the staunch allegiance and the kindness and consideration that have been my sustainment, and for those who are to follow me I can ask no more.

My earnest hope is that you preserve faith in yourselves and in the value of your organization; faith in your leaders and in their integrity of purpose. Therein lies the justification of your ideals and the assurance of their perpetuation.

Grace H. Brosseau, President General.
SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST WINNERS
by
May Erwin Talmadge
National Chairman, Magazine Committee

At the close of the Contest on February 28, 1929, Chapters were grouped according to membership as shown on our books in the membership department of the Treasurer General's office. The subscriptions, both new and renewals, received through each Chapter since the commencement of the Contest on September 1, 1928, were then prorated according to the Chapter’s memberships, thus computing the standing of the four winners.

The number of subscriptions received from September 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929, totalled 11,531. The number of chapters competing was 1,954.

Donegal Chapter of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Regent (202 members) carried off the $100.00 prize offered to Chapters in the fourth group, with 67 subscriptions received since the contest commenced.

Paul Revere Chapter of Massachusetts, Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson, Regent (132 members) was the winner in the third group, receiving the sum of $75. The number of subscriptions received from it was 49.

Essex Chapter of New Jersey, Mrs. Frederick Hussey, Regent (49 members) won the $50 offered to the second group, sending in 55 subscriptions.

Betsy Hickok Chapter of South Dakota, Miss Gertrude J. Reynolds, Regent (14 members) came out ahead in the first group, winning $25. It sent in 19 subscriptions.

Through the generous co-operation of the four National Vice Chairmen of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Don M. Carr, of Washington; Mrs. James F. Donahue, of Ohio; Mrs. Andrew R. Hickman, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, of Michigan, with your National Magazine Chairman, these cash prizes were offered to the contesting chapters.

In announcing the winners in this, the fourth subscription contest conducted during the past three years, your National Chairman desires to give grateful acknowledgment and sincere thanks for the ever valuable aid given by the National Vice Chairmen, the State and Chapter Chairmen and the members of our splendid organization.

All have responded so willingly, so enthusiastically, and so successfully as to establish our Magazine on its present firm financial basis and give to it the standing it has now acquired.

The prizes will be awarded during the 38th Continental Congress which meets in Washington City the week of April 15th.

Our heartiest congratulations go to the winning chapters. The prizes are well deserved, for they were won as the result of hard and constant work in behalf of the Magazine.
IN THE April, 1926, number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine my predecessor gave a comprehensive outline of the duties of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, as well as an apt description of the furnishings of the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, together with a summary of the important events held in the Auditorium during her tenure of office. This article is a continuation of the one written by Mrs. Walker. I will endeavor to point out the continual development, from an artistic as well as a business standpoint, in the property owned by our National Society and over which I have had supervision during the past three years.

Upon assuming the Chairmanship of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, I thought we would have little to do, for the buildings were in such perfect condition. However, on my first official tour of Memorial Continental Hall I was impressed by the fact that most of our Memorial rooms represented only one phase of a Colonial home—to use an old expression, we were: "putting our best foot foremost" and reproducing only the drawing room, "keeping" rooms, and dining rooms of that stately period.
There were two exceptions, a charming little room at the rear of the Banquet Hall, a perfect example of a Colonial bedroom, the furnishings of which were the gift to the Society from Miss Floretta Vining of Massachusetts many years ago. The walls of this room were painted a soft green and a plate over the door shows that Massachusetts sponsors the room. Our Colonial dining room with its lovely antique furniture is Virginia’s contribution to Memorial Continental Hall.

Suggesting to our Committee that we try to interest those States which had not completed the furnishing of rooms, in our plan to reproduce a Colonial House within our Hall, we were gratified by an immediate and enthusiastic response from the States approached. Rhode Island, already owning a beautiful spinnet, decided upon a Music Room and plans to secure other historic musical instruments. Vermont has added bookcases and its room is now the Colonial study; while Indiana will refurnish its room as the Colonial library.

There is nothing more fascinating than a Colonial kitchen, and we found an ideal spot directly under the present Museum. Mr. Deming, of the Art Critics Committee, sketched an interesting design for it, and we decided to ask several States having no rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, to cooperate in the building of the kitchen. Oklahoma and France have contributed and we hope that other States will join. We have numerous pieces of historic interest to furnish the kitchen—further gifts for it will be welcomed from all.

The setting for the nursery was already provided by the quaint gabled room on the third floor. This has been taken by New Hampshire and is in readiness to receive gifts. I wish here to stress the opportunity offered for the safekeeping of your cherished heirlooms in any of our Memorial Rooms, where they will be well cared for and on exhibition. No genuine piece of Colonial furniture is ever removed, but, with the consent of the States, reproductions, when replaced by originals, are put in our Administration Building where they add to the beauty and dignity of our offices.

That the interest of the States in these Memorial Rooms never flags is attested by the reception of additional gifts, some to be placed in the secretaries or corner-cupboards provided for that purpose, while others take the form of rare pieces of furniture. One difficult task is abiding by the rules of the National Society which oblige us to accept only pieces of the Revolutionary period, for many, many beautiful gifts are offered to us.

All gifts your Chairman has gratefully acknowledged in her reports to the National Board of Management. During the present administration, the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee has reported to the Continental Congress as well, an innovation.

One of the outstanding additions to the beautifying of Memorial Continental Hall is the generous gift of a reproduction of the Declaration of Independence in massive silver, by Mr. Alfred J. Brosseau in honor of his wife—our President General. This beautiful replica of the historic
Above—The Handsome Lobby—Pennsylvania's gift to Memorial Continental Hall

Left—Shows in detail the setting for the Silver Plaque presented by Alfred J. Brosseau in honor of his wife
document has been placed in a permanent setting in the front corridor and, as a guard of honor, is flanked on either side by a silken banner—the Stars and Stripes.

The accompanying illustrations, from photographs by Ernest M. Crandall and Underwood & Underwood, portray the handsome lobby, Pennsylvania’s gift to Memorial Continental Hall; another view shows in detail the setting for the silver plaque presented by Mr. Brosseau, previously mentioned in this article; the three Colonial fireplaces showing: in Massachusetts’ Room the wooden mantel (well over two hundred years old) from the Pope house in Dorchester, and the Benjamin Lincoln fireback; Delaware’s interesting fire-irons and candelabra, all recent gifts, and in the Virginia Room the fireback from the forge of Augustine Washington in 1732.

Other state rooms depicted here-with show the following more recent contributions: that of Ohio the antiques acquired during the past four years, including the handsome crystal chandelier; New York’s gifts, among others an arm chair, made in 1774 and upholstered in needlepoint, used by Washington and Lafayette while visiting the De Peyster family of Poughkeepsie; the recent contribution of Maine Daughters, also including that State’s lovely Colonial chandelier. The trundle bed in the foreground of the illustration of the “Colonial Bedroom” in Memorial Continental Hall adds a fascinating touch to this room of the olden days now supervised by Massachusetts, Miss Vining’s native State.

Another new project is the Friendship Garden in honor of our President General. Gifts for it have been received from all the National Officers and many of our members. The bulbs and plants, some of which are from historic gardens, were set out last year and were a source of great delight from Congress time until late in the Fall. They are being carefully cared for during the construction of Constitution Hall and will be replanted as a part of a new landscape design in connection with the Memorial Monument.

The beautiful State flags used in our Flag Processional at Continental Congress are another new acquisition. Previous to the Congress of 1928, your Chairman was entrusted with the work of obtaining these flags and the idea was received with enthusiasm by all the States as well as the Chapters in foreign countries. These flags were carried at the last Congress and used again at the laying of the corner stone of Constitution Hall.

As part of our necessary daily routine, the needed office equipment to keep pace with our ever-increasing volume of work has been purchased at the lowest price through competitive bids. In order to add to the comfort of the clerical staff and National Officers new awnings and blinds were put up, drop lights for the desks provided, and a Western Union clock installed. The supervision and upkeep of our two large buildings, traversed by many visitors as well as by our own members; the care of our valuable draperies and rugs stored during the summer months of each year, and the safeguarding of our priceless furniture has been carried out as usual notwithstanding the great amount of
These Colonial Fireplaces present an Interesting Study
Above: The Colonial bedroom. Below: Ohio's Room
Above: New York's Contributions. Below: Maine's Historic Furniture
extra work entailed by the renovation of Memorial Continental Hall and the construction of Constitution Hall. The constant and efficient service, as well as the devotion to duty on the part of our staff, deserves our recognition and commendation.

An outstanding piece of new work has been the rebuilding of the foundation, installation of cess pools and the resurfacing with Tennessee marble of the north and south porticoes. The tiles taken from the floor have been saved and can be purchased for gavel blocks.

During the past year in making a survey with our able advisors, the Art Critics Committee, with a view to making any other repairs needed in Memorial Continental Hall, it was apparent that plastering and painting was needed in many places and we learned that our Auditorium had not been redecorated since Memorial Continental Hall was built. Lack of money had, heretofore, played an important part in preventing the entire redecoration of this room, but we found at this time, through the economy of our predecessors, a fund had been accumulated sufficient to do this and through the added generosity of the States whose rooms had not been painted or repaired, we were able to accomplish the entire renovation of Memorial Continental Hall including Banquet Hall, kitchens, pantries, corridors, staircases, and other public
rooms, through an appropriation from the National Board. We had previously painted and repaired our roof; had all of our fine old paintings gone over by an expert who restored some, cleaned others, and tightened the canvas on all; had installed indirect lighting system and shades to soften the electric lights in our Auditorium; with the Mary Washington Chapter, we placed a new lighting system in the Library and curtains in the Museum. Thus redecoration was all that was needed.

Pennsylvania responded at once to our request to resurface the lobby and to paint the cloak rooms. Connecticut not only financed the much-needed ventilating system in the Board Room, but redecorated that room and also the suite of the President General in the Administration Building to which it had just added several new pieces of furniture. West Virginia was responsible for the south corridor and Maine, Alabama, Indiana and Virginia for the painting of their rooms. The Administration Building also had its share in the general renovation and Kansas financed the painting of the lounge and dining room of the clerical staff. All cracks and corners have been plastered, woodwork scraped and refinished, and the interior of our stately dignified Memorial Continental Hall is indeed beautiful in its colonial yellow paint and, I am sure, a joy to every Daughter.

During the past three years the usual number of important events have taken place in our Auditorium.
Among the most notable were all the meetings of the business organization of the Government, which were addressed by President Coolidge and General Herbert M. Lord and were broadcast; the Boy Scouts of America, addressed by the President of the United States and the Chief Scout of the World, Sir Baden-Powell; the opening session of the Pan American Conference and Red Cross, when President Coolidge presided; the official opening of American Independence Week commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the 100th anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. Our President General presided and the Honorable James M. Beck spoke. The opening session of the annual Convention of the Red Cross when President Coolidge presided; the Kosciusko Recognition Day meeting addressed by the Minister of Poland; the annual receptions of the Secretary of Navy and Mrs. Wilbur; the annual celebration by Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution on Washington’s Birthday and two of the Mid-winter Convocations of George Washington University; the annual meetings of the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense; the Conference on Immigration by the Key Men of America; sessions of the convention of the American Medical Association; the meetings of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of Episcopal Churches; the semi-annual concerts of the Interstate Commerce Commission; the concert of the League of American Pen Women, when the famous Chopin piano was used, and the Amherst Glee Club Concert attended by the President, Mrs. Coolidge, and Mr. John Coolidge. Still more included the 19th reception of the Cuban Embassy for the Spanish War Veterans; reception of the National Society in honor of the wives of the visiting Sons of the American Revolution; a luncheon in our Banquet Hall by the President General; the Vassar Alumni Association lecture by Hugh Walpole; the meeting in the interest of the blind addressed by Helen Keller and a benefit for Smith College when Cornelia Otis Skinner gave the entertainment. In addition to these notable events, our Auditorium has become a favorite place for the annual commencements of many schools and colleges.

These facts, briefly chronicled, show clearly the part that Memorial Continental Hall shares in momentus events; none can doubt that it, and our adjoining property, upon which Constitution Hall stands in stately beauty, typifies the growth and greatness of our beloved Society.
WASHINGTON and the nation will acquire a new work of art during the third week of April, when the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for their thirty-eighth annual Continental Congress, dedicate the handsome Memorial lately designed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, sculptor. Erected on the axis between Memorial Continental Hall and the new Constitution Hall, rapidly rising on 18th street, this heroic statue of a woman makes an impressive link, seven feet in height, cut from Tennessee marble. The figure commemorates and symbolizes the women who were responsible for the foundation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.1

Seldom does it happen that an organization, wishing to express some sentiment or ideal in the form of a work of art, finds within the ranks of its own membership, an artist of recognized ability and international reputation. Such was the good fortune of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney is a life member, affiliated with a New York City Chapter, her national number being 5451.

Her earliest ancestor in this country was Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt, who came from Holland in 1650 to the New Netherlands, settling in what is now Flatbush, L. I. His great-great-grandson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, born in New Dorp, Staten Island, in 1794, engaged in shipping and transportation, thus laying the foundation of the family fortune, and by his maritime enterprises earning the sobriquet “Com-

1 Footnote: The Founders’ Memorial has been fully described in an article by our President-General, which appeared in the January 1928 number of this Magazine, accompanied by a drawing of the artist’s model; a photograph of the memorial in place will appear in an early number.
modore." His son, William Henry Vanderbilt, the paternal grandfather of Gertrude Whitney, was a noted patron of art in addition to his other interests and philanthropies, and it is perhaps not too wild a flight of the imagination to attribute in some slight degree, the creative expression of Gertrude Whitney to the aesthetic instincts of her grandfather, expressed in a love and appreciation of what others had created. On her
mother’s side, she traces her ancestry to Colonial lines in America, and in England, back to the twelfth century to one of the barons who at Runnymede wrested the Magna Charta from King John.

Gertrude, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was born in New York City. She received her general education from private tutors, and at the Brearley School there; studied sculpture under H. C. Anderson and James Earle Fraser, also taking a course at the Art Students League of New York. She subsequently went to Paris, to study under Andrew O’Connor and the great Rodin.

Her marriage to Harry Payne Whitney took place in 1896, and she was occupied with her family, three children, and a very active social life some years before she began to exhibit her work in sculpture. It would seem well-nigh impossible for a woman whose energy and time were thus absorbed, to achieve a career as well; Mrs. Whitney, however, has accomplished this difficult feat.

She contributed a work in sculpture to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Several years later a collaborative design for which she was the sculptor (Atterbury the architect and Hugo Ballin the mural painter) won a competition. She received an Honorable Mention at the Paris Salon in 1913, the National Arts Club Prize at the exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors the following year, and a bronze medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. The work which received the last-named award was a three-figure marble fountain a bronze replica of which was presented to the Peruvian Government by the American Society of Peru, in 1924.

Among her earlier works which met with widespread favor, was the Aztec fountain for the patio of the Pan American building in Washington, D. C. (the southern neighbor of Memorial Continental Hall on 17th street). This fountain, cut from beautifully mottled marble of a warm earth color, embodies ancient Aztec motifs and harmonious symbolism. Carved upon the shaft which rises from an octagonal basin sunk in the pavement of the patio, are three figures, symbolizing the continuity of Americans on their native soil. One figure is a hieratic image of their remote antiquity; a second portrays the American as the Spaniard found him; the third is an imaginative woman’s figure symbolizing the future, a future to which one may look forward with hope and confidence. This shaft supports a smaller octagonal basin having upon its outer side “feathered serpents’ heads” with jeweled eyes. A third basin, circular in shape, surmounts the whole. This fountain was first exhibited in 1912.

Another work of this period which won for Mrs. Whitney greater acclaim, perhaps, than anything she had created up to that time, was her memorial to the Titanic victims, her design winning an open competition. This appealing figure suggests the heroic resignation of those who chose death, in order that their fellow-passengers might have a chance for rescue in the few available life-boats. The statue is in Washington, await-
THE ST. NAZaire MEMORIAL
Erected to Commemorate the landing of the American Troops in France, by the St. Nazaire Association, June 26, 1926
ing the completion of the foundation on the bank of the Potomac River, the site selected by the Titanic Memorial Committee. It will be erected in the near future. A replica of the head of this memorial, in black marble, was acquired by the Luxembourg, Paris.

Mrs. Whitney participated actively in the World War from its inception, establishing in 1914 "Ambulance American Hospital B" at Juilly, France. Her five months in the war zone, in hospitals, in the trenches and through similar contact with the grim reality, had a profound influence on her work. She completed a number of models for war memorials, several of which have been given permanent placement. "The Doughboy" was a panel for the Victory Arch, New York City. "The Spirit of the Red Cross" is to be erected in Paris. The Washington Heights and Inwood Memorial is located in New York City at Broadway and 168th Street. This group represents three doughboys, two of whom have been severely wounded and are being assisted by a comrade. This is a realistic and pathetic trio.

The most impressive of Mrs. Whitney's war memorials is that dedicated in 1926 in St. Nazaire, a French coast town, to commemorate the landing of American troops in France during the World War. It is heroic in size, representing the American Eagle with outspread wings, alighting on a high boulder, and bearing a figure of an American soldier. The serene expression of the latter, his torn uniform, and the crusaders' sword in his outstretched right hand, are doubtless intended to symbolize the lofty spirit of sacrifice which characterized the American Expeditionary Forces as a body, at the time of our entry. There is a suggestion of the gesture of the crucifixion in this doughboy figure, though not so marked as in the Titanic Memorial.

With regard to war memorials, Mrs. Whitney has placed herself on record as steadfastly opposed to the utilitarian types. In a statement of her views on this subject, published in a well-known periodical in 1920, she said:

"The man who invented the idea of tacking on to a memorial, a club house, stadium, water gate, bridge or lodging house was indeed a man of wicked proclivities. Perhaps he was innocent of ulterior motives, which brands him a plebeian; but perhaps he was insidious or corrupt, or a builder, a contractor, a philanthropist, an architect or a politician. . . . There is nothing further from my thoughts than to imply that hospitals, stadiums and all such buildings are not of the greatest benefit, but they have nothing to do with War Memorials. We have already had them and will continue to have them; when the need becomes acute the need will be met. But when we get down to commemorating the marvelous spirit of our men in France and their splendid achievement we must have a Memorial which shall commemorate and be worthy of that spirit. . . . A 'useful' Memorial, or a utilitarian Memorial, being a club, a stadium, serves its own purpose and the memory of our heroes is forgotten."
Another memorial of a different type, by Mrs. Whitney, is the lively statue of "Buffalo Bill" commissioned by the state of Wyoming for the town of Cody, near the entrance to Yellowstone National Park. This was dedicated on July 4, 1924.

Almost simultaneously with the dedication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial, there will be unveiled another memorial by Mrs. Whitney, in the port of Palos, Spain. It commemorates Columbus, and has been presented to Spain as a gift from America, by the Columbus Memorial Committee. An illustration is given herewith; the model of the monument proper, a colossal work, is composed of a shrouded figure of Columbus, symbolizing the mystic and adventurous spirit in which the voyage was undertaken. The cross signifies the faith necessary for so bold an adventure, both on the part of Columbus and the Queen who made it possible for him to go. It is not generally known that in his log book, Columbus states he started on the voyage to spread the Christian religion as well as to open trade routes.

In the base of the statue, is a large room, to be devoted to the different items of interest in connection with the Columbus Memorial: models of the ships he sailed in, plaques containing the names of the crews, and various insignia, copies of which have been derived from documents in Spain and Italy, bearing upon his sailing. At one end of this room will be placed the statues of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Besides these many monumental works in sculpture, Mrs. Whitney has to her credit a number of small pieces. The Metropolitan Museum of Art owns her "Head of a Spanish Peasant," and her "Caryatid." A seated figure "Wherefore" is in the Art Institute of Chicago. She designed the memorial to H. B. Duryea in the cemetery at Brewster, N. Y., and the bronze plaque of Walter
Damrosch which was presented to him on his fiftieth anniversary by the musicians who arranged the celebration of the occasion.

But in addition to this extraordinary personal achievement in sculpture, and to her exacting social life, Mrs. Whitney finds time to aid other artists. In 1916 she founded the Whitney Studio Club, where young American artists were given an opportunity to develop their talents and to show their work. A group of paintings by American artists was widely exhibited abroad in 1920-21 in accordance with her belief that Europe will only understand and sympathize with our efforts in the various fields of art by first-hand acquaintance with our artistic production. The Whitney Studio Club was discontinued last year, but the Whitney Gallery continues to exhibit work by American artists and is open free to the public daily.

She is affiliated with various art organizations, the American Federation of Arts, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the National Sculpture Society, the National Arts Club, and a number of other associations, historic, scientific, or social in character. She was the recipient of an Honorary Master of Arts degree from New York University in 1922, and a similar honor from Tufts College two years later.

Those who come in contact with Mrs. Whitney are impressed with a conviction of her boundless enthusiasm for her work, her genuine sincerity and her profound belief in the art of this nation, and its future.

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Greed of the Daughters of the American Revolution

By Mary Hathaway Billings of "Women of '76" Chapter
Adapted from the American's Creed by Wm. Tyler Page

I believe in the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization of descendants of American patriots desiring to perpetuate a true spirit of loyalty, democracy and service; a national society divided into state societies and subdivided into chapters with a centralized control of the members, for the members and by the members; who constitute the delegated body of Continental Congress and initiate the organization's policies in accordance with the principles of the representative form of government under which we live.

While I enjoy the privileges of membership I believe it is my duty to respect and to further the aims of the Society; to support its constitution; to carry out its by-laws; and to defend it against all enemies.
THE "UNPLACED DESCENDANTS OF MILES STANDISH"

by

Harriet Fitts Ryan

The history of the tracing of the "unplaced descendants of Miles Standish" furnishes one of the most interesting stories known to genealogists. Until very recently, though descendants of Asa Standish, who died in the town of Gaines, Orleans County, New York, had been told from childhood that their ancestor was the great-great-grandson of the celebrated Miles, there were no official documents available to bear witness to the family tradition. Records showed that one Asa, son of Thomas and Sarah (Williams) Standish was born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 28, 1763. Tradition said that he moved with his father from Norwich to Williamstown, Massachusetts, when he was ten years old, that later the family moved to Benson, Vermont, and that much later Asa, his wife Rebecca and their children migrated to Orleans County, New York.

It is a fact that, while at Williamstown, his sister Lucy was married on September 30, 1776, to Isaac Meacham, a Revolutionary soldier; and that another sister, Lydia, also married at Williamstown, becoming the wife of Abraham Meacham (brother of Isaac) on October 15, 1778. Abraham Meacham also served in the War of the Revolution.

It is believed that Asa and Rebecca Sherwood were married in Williamstown or some nearby town, but no record of the marriage has ever been found.

No records of the marriage of either Lucy or Lydia were found in Williamstown. They were discovered in the wives' applications for pensions filed at Washington, D. C.

Abraham Meacham died in 1822 and his widow moved to Sandy Creek, (Pulaski) New York, from which place she made application for pension, September 14, 1837. In the meantime Lucy and Isaac had moved from Vermont to Sandy Creek in June, 1806. Lucy's application for a pension was made September 14, 1837, Isaac having died August 16, 1822. Lucy and Lydia had 96 grand-children and left a large number of descendants.

After the death of Thomas Standish, father of Asa, Lucy, and Lydia, his widow moved to Vermont. The record reads, "Grandmother Standish died April 30, 1820 in her 85th year at Benson, Rutland County."

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War shows that Asa Standish enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Williamstown at the age of seventeen. He served two terms of three months each. In 1782, two years later, he appears on a pay roll, dated at Arlington, Vermont, of Captain Babcock's Company and a footnote of this list, which is found in the office of the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, in the War Department at Washington,
D. C. states, "He received no provisions from the state, either to or from camp; never joined."

Just when Asa moved from Williamstown, Massachusetts, to Rutland County, Vermont, with his family is not known, but he was in Williamstown as late as 1790, when the first United States census was taken, and his name appears therein as being the head of a family. Records show that he resided in Benson, Vermont, from 1802, when he sold his property in Williamstown, Massachusetts, to 1816, when he sold his Vermont property.

From this point on Asa's family records are negative. Hereafter no trace of Asa Standish and his family is found in Vermont, but he appears in New York State.

And though his descendants have always known by word of mouth that the Vermont Asa and the New York Asa were one and the same person, genealogists said: "We must have proof that they are the same. There might easily have been two Asa Standishes, one living in Vermont, the other in New York. Statements based on tradition cannot be accepted."

Increased impetus to the search for historic data was given in 1921 when Mrs. George M. Verity, of California, desired to join the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Her father was William Calvin Standish, who was born at Gaines, Orleans County, New York, September 11, 1834.

Mrs. Verity employed Mrs. Idah Meacham Strobridge of Los Angeles, genealogist, to establish proof that William Calvin Standish was descended from Asa, who once resided in Vermont and was the great-great-grandson of Captain Miles.

Mrs. Strobridge accurately established the fact that William Calvin Standish was the son of Homer Elijah Standish, born at Benson, Vermont, February 13, 1805, and who died at Holley, Orleans County, New York, April 29, 1871; that Homer's wife was Elizabeth Ten Broeck Bibbins, daughter of Calvin and Amelia Bibbins and grand-
daughter of Samuel and Deborah Bibbins; that Homer’s father was William Standish, who married Hannah Rich and that William was the son of Asa, the riddle and despair of genealogists.

From here on Mrs. Strobridge was baffled at every point in her line of proof. Though tradition held that Asa’s wife was Rebecca Sherwood there was no written word to that effect. In fact it apparently never occurred to Asa or his children that their descent from Miles Standish would be of interest to future generations, for no effort was made to leave in writing any family history. A few records had been brought from Vermont, but one spring morning, Electa, the spinster daughter, with New England thoroughness decided to “rid up” the house and in so doing burned them as so much trash. As years went on, younger Standishes were told of the old home in New England and of their ancestor, Miles, but never a word of documentary proof did they possess. Finally genealogists ranked them as the “unplaced descendants of Miles Standish.”

It was most natural for Mrs. Strobridge, in her quandary, to write to Orleans County, New York, for information. She was put in touch with Mrs. George Shourds of Albion, one of the numerous descendants of Asa. With no slight misgivings Mrs. Shourds agreed to assist Mrs. Strobridge. She had heard all her life of how Electa burned the records and she felt sure that there was no written proof in all Orleans County,
that the Asa of Vermont and the Asa of Gaines were the same.

However, determined to do her best she searched musty county records and fought brambles and weeds in abandoned cemeteries, all to no avail. She finally became convinced that Asa and Rebecca were buried in the old Standish Burying Ground at Gaines, with no markers for their graves, and that Mrs. Verity would have to seek another Mayflower ancestor.

As a last hope, in her effort to leave no loophole, Mrs. Shourds started a systematic call upon the more than one hundred descendants of Asa residing in Orleans County. Day by day she called and found no one having further data. Finally, though, at the home of Mrs. George Mitchell, whose husband was a great-grandson of Asa, she lighted upon a valuable discovery. As Mrs. Shourds was leaving the house, convinced that she was uselessly expending her time and effort, Mrs. Mitchell asked:

"Would you care to see Mother Mitchell's old album quilt?"

Mrs. Mitchell had no idea that the quilt had any value as genealogical evidence. She only knew that it was quaint and pretty and thought that Mrs. Shourds would enjoy looking at it.

Mrs. Shourds, however, realized as soon as her eyes rested on it that here at last was something tangible; here was written evidence at least of Asa and Rebecca's marriage.

The quilt is a quaint and gay affair with a white background, orange stripes and squares of bright colored calico, pieced in the "friendship pattern." Sewed into each square is a piece of white material with the record of some member of the Standish family written on it. It is supposed that the squares are made out of dresses belonging to members of the family and that each one's particular block is made out of her own garment. The names Standish, Stacy and Mitchell predominate. Charlotte Standish, daughter of Asa, who married William Stacy, is said to have started the quilt and her daughter, Maria, who married Alvah Z. Mitchell, a Baptist preacher, completed it.

Photographs of the quilt and of Asa's and Rebecca's blocks were taken and sent to Mrs. Strobridge and these with the necessary affidavits were accepted as the missing links in the Standish chain of proof.

Asa's children were William, Salmon, Thomas, Electa, Charlotte, Mary (or Polly), and Olive.

Asa was the son of Thomas Standish, who was born at Preston, Connecticut, May 12, 1724, and died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, March 3, 1798. Thomas married at Norwich, Connecticut, December 22, 1757, Sarah Williams,
THIS IS THE QUILT THAT ESTABLISHED THE STANDISH ANCESTRAL LINE
daughter of Joseph and Mary Williams, and widow of Lemuel Tracy, whom she had married at Norwich, July 16, 1752. Sarah Williams was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 22, 1734, and died at Benson, Vermont, April 30, 1820.

Thomas Standish, Revolutionary soldier, was the son of Samuel Standish, who was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and who died at Preston, Connecticut. Samuel married, first, June 1, 1709, at Preston, Deborah Gates, born February 22, 1684, at Stow, Massachusetts. Deborah was the mother of Thomas. Samuel Standish married a second wife, a widow, Hannah Parker.

Samuel Standish was the son of Josiah Standish, born about 1634 at Duxbury, Massachusetts, died March 19, 1690, at Preston, Connecticut. His first wife was Mary Dingley, whom he married December 19, 1654, but the mother of Samuel was Sarah Allen. Sarah was born at Braintree, Mass. March 30, 1639. Josiah Standish was the son of Captain Miles Standish of song and story.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following films are recommended by the National Chairman Better Films of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman.


Doctor’s Secret, The—Paramount. Adapted from Barrie’s play, “Half an Hour.” Very fine talking picture with splendid cast. Adult entertainment.

Idaho Red—FBO. A wholesome western suitable for children.

In Old Arizona—Fox. First outdoor talking picture. Excellently photographed and acted. Because the bandit is made to appear a hero this, unfortunately, cannot be recommended for children.

My Man—Warner. Fannie Brice in all her old songs and amusing tricks. Good entertainment for adults.

Redskin—Paramount. Accurate reproduction of Indian customs—rarely beautiful and entertaining in that it is produced in natural colors. Fine for all.

Riders of the Sierras—Universal. Fine western picture, realistic and colorful. Entertaining for the family.

Sunset Pass—Paramount. A fine Zane Grey western. Jack Holt gives his usual sterling performance. This will please the kiddies.

Tracked—FBO. “Ranger” in the usual dog story with ample opportunity to display his skill. Somewhat melodramatic but will please all lovers of dog stories.

Weary River—First National. Richard Barthelmess in an underworld picture unusual enough for inclusion as an entertaining talkie for adults.


Younger Generation, The—Columbia. Story adapted from the play, “It is to Laugh,” by Fannie Hurst. An outstanding film, beyond the comprehension of children.
Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) oldest and largest in the state, fifth in size in the National Society, now has a membership of 635. The year 1928-29 under the inspiring leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Fred S. Dunham gives promise of outstanding accomplishment. Ambitious in undertaking, brilliant in achievement was the outstanding event of the fall, when a benefit Antique Loan Exhibit, Musicale, and Tea was given at Wade Park Manor. Here was a feast for those who love beautiful and historical objects: a silver service used in Revolutionary days, fine china, brasses and pewter, quilts to delight the eye, wonderful old paisley shawls, exquisite old laces—a piece first worn by Martha Washington, quaint old jewelry, priceless books and manuscripts and yes, there were old samplers, too.

At intervals, and as befitted the occasion, old songs were rendered by a chorus of trained voices—members of the Junior Wheel and Distaff Guild, attractively gowned in quaint Colonial costumes. Tea was served in the sunroom. More than six hundred members and guests enjoyed this fascinating entertainment.

Through patriotic education seven schools and colleges have been given books, scholarships and other contributions. The Chapter will finance the expense of a member who will teach in the summer school of a Southern Mountain College. This College will donate the amount of her salary in scholarships to be given in the Chapter's name. Assistance was given one high school student to complete her course. Through the Better
Films Committee a flag trailer has been donated to the public school system.

The Sons and Daughters of the Republic now have eleven clubs. The Roosevelt Club, founded eleven years ago, was honored when one of its “boys” was recently appointed an assistant by the County Prosecutor, two other members are training Chapter Clubs. Eight new Clubs have been founded this year, four groups of boys, Italian, Hungarian and Slav, from 6 to 17 years—the older ones are interested in debates, American Government and Parliamentary Law—the younger are taught honesty, good citizenship, and the love of animals. Four groups of girls from 9 to 12 years are taught sewing and handicraft, one group is now making an American flag.

In the work of Americanism they have founded and are sponsoring one Mother’s Club for foreign women, and two others are to be added. Instruction in English conversation, writing, and sewing are given. Outstanding in this Club is a group of motherless girls who are the homemakers in their families—these are given special attention. Flag instruction and the salute are always given at these meetings. Personal calls have been made in the homes of the foreign born and assistance given. On July 4th the Chapter was well represented when 3,000 foreign-born men and women received their naturalization papers and over 800 copies of the History of Our Flag were distributed. Since September over 100 personal service calls were made upon English speaking immigrants from the British Isles. By special appeal to the State Council, funds were secured to assist two foreign boys, one to complete his senior year, the other who, though only 17 years old, is financially aiding his fatherless home, and was thus enabled to take a course in night school. Assistance is given in teaching in a citizenship class and six Constitutions placed in the public library. A valuable medical library was given by a Chapter member to two struggling medical students. Over 400 American’s Creeds have been placed and 100 Federal Conference booklets given to the Citizens’ Bureau.

A new departure is that of the Foreign Relation Committee functioning as a study club. With American diplomacy for their theme they acquire a background for comprehensive understanding of current foreign relations. The large attendance at these meetings prove their popularity.

The records are completed of the Chapter’s four Real Daughters and their graves will be marked with appropriate ceremony, also data is being gathered for two Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have not been marked.

More than 3,000 Flag Codes, many copies of the Flag Law, the Flag Salute and the American’s Creed were distributed, flag lessons given, flag talks scheduled and three large flags presented. The Chapter
sent its usual generous contribution to Ellis Island and nearly 1,200 Manuals in English, French, Polish, and Italian were placed. A planting of 1,500 white pine trees has been made, also the use of the living Christmas tree has been advocated, and cooperation in service with the Marine Hospital is given. The work of indexing our county histories is rapidly nearing completion. The Chapter, ever eager to help promote the success of our D. A. R. Magazine and mindful of past honors won, are again supporting a most active Magazine committee.

MARY A. GOUCHER FISHER,
Historian.

**Major Hugh Dinwoodie Chapter (Knights-town, Ind.).** One of the interesting things accomplished by our Chapter last year was the unveiling of a tablet to mark the site of the first frame house built in Knightstown. The marker is of bronze and is embedded in a large stone which stands about three feet above the ground. Inscribed upon the tablet is the following,

"1827. Site of the first house erected in Knightstown by Waitsell McCarey. In remembrance of him this tablet is given by his grandson Waitsell M. Heaton. Placed by the Major Hugh Dinwoodie Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

MARKER PLACED BY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Charles Baxter we have had a successful and interesting year. We have fulfilled all our State and National obligations.

LORA E. BUTLER,
Historian.

**Washington Heights Chapter (New York City).** On June 12, 1927, our Chapter erected in the churchyard of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, a marker which shows the last resting place of two unknown patriots of the American Revolution.

The bones of these two soldiers were found while excavating a cellar near the church, and their identity as those of two Revolutionary soldiers was established by Reginald Pelham Bolton, an authority on Colonial History, and Professors Harrington and Fox of Columbia University. In "Memoirs of Colonel Heath," an American Revolutionary officer, Mr. Bolton found a description of the fighting about Fort Independence which stood on Kingsbridge Hill in Colonial days. The fort was occupied by 2,000 Hessians. Heath's force only amounted to a few hundred men, so placing his cannon in trenches, he had his cannoneers run from gun to gun touching off the powder, while others made a show of
attack, thus giving the enemy an impression of a larger force.

One bitter cold day in January, there was a skirmish, and Heath reports the loss of two men, one old, one young. January ground did not permit the digging of graves, and the two Americans were buried in the dump-heap of the farmhouse near the fort. Colonial chinaware and clay pipe were found with the skeletons which were those of an old and a young man. Today the two heroes, who were buried so hastily where they fell, rest peacefully in the little churchyard.

A large gathering of representatives of patriotic societies and members of the Chapter and of the Church attended the ceremonies in connection with the marker. The principal addresses were given by Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, and by Mr. William S. Hadaway, Trustee of the Westchester County Historical Society. The marker was presented by Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, and was accepted by Prof. Thomas H. Harrington, Warden of St. Peter's Church, for the Rector and Vestry. The Benediction was given by Rev. George R. Hiatt, and appropriate music was rendered by the choir.

The marker, a stone of beautiful granite stands three feet high and bears this inscription;

1776-1927.
Erected to mark the last resting place of Two Unknown Patriots of the American Revolution.
Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Marella Kramer Haff, Historian.

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia). Possibly our inherited Quaker humility has prevented previous broadcasting of the activities of the Philadelphia Chapter, but as we are one of the oldest in the National Society, it seems only fitting that the magazine should record our work for our country.

For several years, the Americanism Committee under the leadership of Miss Ellen Ide Kenney, have assembled a group of foreign-born women for an outing to Valley Forge, our object being to impress them with the heroic sacrifices made during that terrible winter of 1777 and 1778. Although representing the lower classes of about every country in Europe, the reaction of these women was usually responsive. When the Government conferred their certificates of naturalization upon them, Miss Kenney and her Committee arranged a reception for them, at which there were twenty-four different nationalities represented by the 150 women present, Mrs. William Water Husband, National Chairman of Americanism, coming from Washington to be the speaker.

Mrs. Clarence K. Klink, Chairman for the Distribution of the Manual, has distributed 2,554 Manuals to more than thirty institutions and in seventeen languages. The Committee on Patriotic Education, with Mrs. J. Lee Patton, Chairman, is continually in action. During the past year alone, they sent to schools in the southern mountains, 14 boxes of clothing, books, and useful articles, aggregating several hundred dollars, and a check for the ground on which the new school at Roan Mountain, Tennessee, is to be erected.

The principal work of the Chapter is, however, the restoration and maintenance of General Varnum's Headquarters at Valley Forge, where Washington conducted his court-martials. Through the efforts of Mrs. William Henry Sayen and Miss Mary A. Dobbins, the house has been restored to its original simplicity, the grounds reclaimed and made beautiful, surrounded by a stone wall now covered with ivy brought from Mount Vernon. This restoration represents the expenditure of several thousand dollars. But it has proved to be worth while, for during the Sesqui-Centennial, from 50 to 700 passed through the doors daily, and last summer, over 7,000 paid their tribute of veneration. So we have been honored in thus disseminating throughout the country, the influence of the General Varnum House—one of the sacred shrines of the Nation.

Just now, we are quite proud that our Regent, Mrs. Frederick C. Durant, has been selected as Director of the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania.

Frances Houston Irwin, Historian.

Shenandoah Valley Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.), on November 18, 1928, unveiled a marker near "The Red House,"
MARKER ERECTED BY NOLACHUCKY CHAPTER

the home of Edward Beeson during the Revolution.

Mrs. Edgar Sites, past Regent and program chairman, presented the following program, Mrs. H. H. Byrer, Regent, presiding:

Bugle Call, Howard Chapman; Invocation, the Rev. A. M. Gluck, D.D.; Salute to the Flag, Mrs. F. E. Wilson, chairman Flag Committee; American's Creed; America, City Band and Assembly; Historical Sketch, "The Red House," Mrs. A. B. Eagle, chairman Historic Spots; Address, Hon. H. L. Snyder, editor Shepherdstown Register; Unveiling of monument by Peggy Coffman, Caroline Sites, Margaret Harrison, Harriet Krise, Edna Thrasher; Presentation of Monument to Berkeley County, Mrs. H. H. Byrer; Acceptance for County, Hon. D. H. Rodgers, Judge of Circuit Court; Benediction, the Rev. A. M. Gluck, D.D. Flag bearers were Cleveland Seibert, Buxton Marton, Boyd Beeson Snyder.

Berkeley County was named for Norborne Berkeley, Colonial Governor of Virginia. Amongst the early court proceedings is found one recorded in which George Washington features.

Today we are making history for future generations. We are perpetuating the memory and spirit of our ancestors by the acquisition and protection of this historic spot and the erection of this memorial, as an enduring tribute to the memory of those men who made the establishment of Berkeley County possible.

Under the supervision of Miss Hattie Snyder and Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle, Chapter Chairman of Historic Spots Committee, this marker has been erected by the Chapter. The ground is a gift from Mr. Frank H. Kneisly. The monument is a gift to Berkeley County from the Shenandoah Valley Chapter.

Bessie A. Eagle,
Chairman Historic Spots Committee.

Nolachucky Chapter (Tusculum College, Tenn.), is named for the Nolachucky River, which is prominent in all histories of East Tennessee. One of the early settlements was on its bank, and John Sevier lived by this beautiful, rapid stream. Many of our members are descended from the heroes of King's Mountain. When volunteers were called to cross the mountains to fight the

BOULDER PLACED BY
MAJOR HUGH DINWOODIE CHAPTER
British at that point, every man offered his services, so that a certain number were ordered to stay at home to protect the women and children. This region is rich in historical interest, and practically the entire population is of native American stock, the early settlers being largely of Scotch-Irish ancestry or birth. Greeneville, the County seat, was the capital of the famous lost State of Franklin, the history of which constitutes a remarkable episode in American annals.

We have placed bronze markers on the campus of Tusculum College, oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies, and on the home of President Andrew Johnson in Greeneville, in which his descendants still live. His great granddaughter, Margaret Johnson Patterson, and her mother, Mrs. Andrew Johnson Patterson, are members of this Chapter. Every year the usual days are observed, and the usual contributions made, the Chapter always being 100 per cent in such activities.

A Flig was given to Tusculum College in memory of the students who died in the Great War, and another was presented to a Boy Scout troop in Greeneville. Patriotic slides and lectures have twice been presented to public schools by our members, and the Chapter has given prizes for historical essays. Every year a scholarship is given to a student at Tusculum College, and in 1926, we pledged $1,000 to the endowment fund of this college. On Feb. 22, 1928, a public patriotic meeting was held at the Court House in Greeneville, when the Chapter was assisted by the American Legion. At various times the Chapter has participated in Fourth of July parades, with beautiful floats, and has frequently given plays, silver teas, lawn parties and so forth to raise money for our contributions to worthy causes. Our meetings are held at the homes of members, and in addition to the business and interesting programs, we always have delightful social gatherings with refreshments.

Louise Morey Allen,
Historian.

Georgetown Chapter (Georgetown, S. C.) on November 12, 1928, unveiled a tablet to the men from this county who served in the World War. The memorial, which was
appropriately erected on the County Court House, bears the following inscription:

This tablet is erected in honor of the men from Georgetown County who served in the World War, 1914-1918.
Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.
Erected under the auspices of the Georgetown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the speakers’ stand on the balcony of the Court House were Mrs. Rose Kaminski, Regent, Rev. H. D. Bull, who presided over the exercises, the speakers, and other prominent guests. A parade, led by Capt. L. C. Davis and composed of the Sumter Municipal Band, the local Naval Reserve Unit, Battery D. Field Artillery, the Girl Scouts and several hundred school children, passed in review before the speakers’ stand.

Following the Invocation, which was pronounced by the Rev. W. J. Snyder, Mayor Colbert welcomed the ex-service men and citizens on behalf of the D. A. R. and the City of Georgetown. Mr. Bull then introduced Senator S. M. Ward who gave a most interesting address. He recalled the days of 1917 and 1918 and the part our veterans had played and gave much praise to Mrs. Kaminski and the Daughters for making possible this memorial to the veterans.

Mary Belle Higgins and Harriet Witte, Girl Scouts, drew aside the flags that covered the tablet. Mr. Bull then read the roll call of our veterans. Rev. H. F. Collins followed with the recitation, “In Flander’s Fields.” After Ora Belle Hucks, another Girl Scout, had placed a laurel wreath on the memorial, Taps was played.

Dr. Olin Sawyer then introduced Mr. G. L. Taylor, himself a soldier in the War, who responded on behalf of the Veterans. In an inspiring talk, Mr. Taylor thanked the D. A. R. and all those who had assisted in this occasion and told of his own experiences during the War. Playing of The Star
Spangled Banner, and a benediction by Rev. R. W. Lide closed the program.

Katherine G. Overton,
Historian.

Esek Hopkins Chapter (Providence, R. I.)
Reports for the year show every obligation fulfilled, Americanization and National Defense work accomplished, programs presented of high standard, historical, education and musical, with several social affairs. The Christmas party at Carr's, where the Chapter entertained the Desire Hopkins Angell Chapter, C. A. R. with a Christmas tree, gifts, games, favors and refreshments, was a great success. At a special all-day meeting when Mrs. Callowhill entertained many Chapter members, twenty-five attractive scrapbooks were made for children in the institutions at Christmas. A musical tea given by the Ways and Means Committee, not only proved a success socially but added materially to the treasury, as did also a bridge party in May.

Three meetings have been historical in character; one an address by Mrs. Wm. L. Manchester, the State Regent; one featuring the Lewis and Clark Expedition and one devoted to papers on Caroline Scott Harrison. National defense has been the keynote of the Chapter work this year. Two programs have been given and an address by Charles Warren Lippitt and a paper by Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, our National Defense Chairman. Mrs. Moulton, State Chairman, has given talks on National Defense before many organizations and has attended several conferences on National Defense at Washington.

We close this report and the ninth year in the history of Esek Hopkins Chapter with ninety-two members united in effort and enthusiasm for the success of the D. A. R. and the welfare of our country.

Marion B. Smith,
Historian.

Llano Estacado Chapter (Amarillo, Tex.) was organized May 4, 1925, with 74 members. It is one of the most active chapters in the State. Besides the work specified by the National Society and contributions of almost $500 to Constitution Hall, we have done much local work, contributing to the Orphan's Home, Day Nursery, Crippled Children Fund, Tubercular Soldier's Fund of New Mexico, High School Student Loan Fund, Community Chest, Red Cross, and Buffalo Wallow Monument.

Our study each year has been entirely patriotic, Colonial and Revolutionary, with National Defense stressed at each meeting. All patriotic days are commemorated.

The crowning achievement of the Chapter is the erection of a life size bronze doughboy "Ready," on a twelve ton Panhandle boulder, to honor the ex-service men of the World War. This was dedicated on Armistice Day, ten years after the War, with very impressive ceremonies, immediately after the parade. This Memorial was presented to the American Legion by Mrs. Avery Turner, Organizing and Honorary Regent of the Chapter, accepted for the Legion by the Post Commander, A. Peterson, and unveiled by the Regent, Mrs. C. L. Killgore. Judge E. C. Nelson, Post Chaplain, gave a stirring patriotic address, and Mrs. J. O. Curtis, charter member, a beautiful original poem entitled "Armistice Day." Formal Retreat followed by Post Bugle Corps and High School Band. A large attendance manifested the great interest of the entire Panhandle. An attractive Armistice Day Booklet, sponsored by the Chapter, was distributed.

We have also organized the John Alden Society, Children of the American Revolution, which has the largest membership of the fifteen Societies in Texas. It has enrolled 87. This Society commemorates all patriotic days, and gives a Christmas tree annually to the Day Nursery.

Margaret Curtis Boyce,
Historian.

The settlement of New England by the Puritans and Pilgrims has been accepted for three hundred years as the last word in endurance and suffering, and the conquest of a wilderness by moral force and unbreakable courage.

But Mary Newton Stanard's new book has challenged instant attention by its setting forth of a tragedy so grim and prolonged in that earlier settlement of Virginia—for it was all Virginia then—that nowhere on our continent has it been equalled in duration and results.

The shrewd, unlovely portrait of Queen Elizabeth is strikingly drawn and derives especial value from the fact that for the first time Elizabeth has been really analyzed by another woman—a woman of keen perception and fearless pen, unhampered by any traditional ideal of royalty, or swayed by any prejudice of politics or creed.

She has revived forgotten authors, she has rescued buried names—Purchas, Amidas, Heriot, Norwood, Johnson, and Pory, letters of parsons and bishops, letters of Sir Dudley Carleton, letters of governors and soldiers, sea captains and adventurers, lords and ladies—personal observers of scenes and partakers in events, and the dust of the years she has stirred into new circulation shapes itself into old forms and fantasies, powdered with fool's gold, stained with the blood of executions and massacres, and black with the starving time and the swift fiery death of the fever.

Old friends, old griefs, old wrongs, old feuds, they move on the turgid waters, and from the time Sir Walter Raleigh sold his rights under his Virginia patent to the London Company to the day it became a royal colony. Among the gracious figures that cross the stage are that gallant ruffler and genuine soldier, Captain John Smith, the gentle sylvan Princess Pocahontas, the pious Hunt and Whittaker, and the kindly Sir George Somers who was to see England no more.

The Wars between King and Parliament made bitter years for the Virginia which proclaimed Charles II as its sovereign as soon as the news of his father's execution reached there, and the periodic clashes with Maryland, and the killings and harryings are portrayed, with their cause in the overlapping boundaries and the presence of Claibourn—the Bane of Baltimore—as Secretary of State for Virginia, and so the referee in interstate troubles.

The story of Bacon's Rebellion is almost epic, and the history of Berkeley's third and last administration is a dark tale, which fatally swamps his prestige and all earlier memories in the long record of cruelty, tyranny and murder. His exit, broken in body and darkened in soul, is as sombre as an act in a Greek tragedy.

A bright touch comes in with the bride ships, and the truth of the story is a pleasant spot in a sombre picture; so is Capps simple, honest eulogy of Sir Francis Wyatt; and the account of the two free schools so early established.

It is all good reading and unusual, by reason of its novelty, while the book is a joy of the bookmaker's art—size, binding, illustrations (twenty-seven of these, and some unique) paper and type.

Hail, to Mary Newton Stanard, and a personal debt of pleasure and profit!

Drinkwater’s books are a promise and a fulfillment—a joy to read, a profit to remember, and the present one royally keeps the pledge his genius gives his public.

The amazing subtitle “Gentleman, Gambler, Statesman,” although developed with exactness, shows Fox with the dross burnt away in his love of liberty and himself left beloved, admired, applauded as the Tribune of the People, the “First friend of America,” a peer among statesmen, an orator of whom Brougham says “if not the greatest orator he certainly was the most accomplished debater that ever appeared upon the theatre of public affairs in any age of the world,” and he further speaks of his wit and charm, and calls him “a great and benevolent soul.”

The book teems with fascination, the drama of history, the integrity of high ideals persevered in despite sovereign disfavor, or unpopularity of cause—as his friendship for the Prince of Wales, his support of Wilberforce, his efforts for Catholic Emancipation, his opposition of the King’s specific policies and wishes; and his uninterrupted battle for our rights and our cause is presented in a new and forceful way.

The author establishes the singular truth that Fox came to honors by “a steady opposition to everything that friendship for the King involved” and that to every vital question he brought “the unreckoning zest for conflict—the Royal Marriage Act, the Thirty-nine Articles, the East-Indian question, Lord Clive, Slavery . . .

There is some absolutely new Americana, thanks to Walpole’s note of the Boston Tea party, Franklin’s letter to Burke on Lexington, and a too-little known part of Washington’s speech to the Congress of the States when appointed commander-in-chief.

An absorbing chapter is the one on the “peace heroes”—a roll call of names in Art, Literature and Science to which the world still thrills.

It is a surprise to learn that King George’s first mental breakdown in 1765 did not recur until 1788; that in his simple way he was a patron of Art; that he founded the Royal Academy, with Sir Joshua Reynolds as President although he preferred West’s pictures; that “he was civil to all men of letters but preferred Beattie as a great poet;” and that he encouraged the advance of Science by generous subscriptions to the Royal Society (the anecdote about the lightning rods is diverting). His passion for music, with Handel as his favorite, was the last survival of the distraught brain, and there are few cries more pathetic than the mad King’s farewell to reason at his harpsichord.

To Americans the author’s explanation of the King’s troubles with us and our champion Fox is interesting.

A wealth of wisdom can be garnered from any of Fox’s speeches, but if he had never said more than the one sentence “Establish liberal measures by strictly constitutional procedure” it would have made him a safe advisor of republics. McIntosh pays to him and to Burke the splendid tribute “They consider it the greatest of all human calamities to be unjust.”

The Lord George Gordon riots are given a short space, but with such a vivid setting forth as to constitute a high light in this most unusual book.

The chapters on St. Anne’s Hill, “dear home,” are pleasing. The tranquil closing years of a turbulent life gave happiness and faithful affection to the husband and wife whose domestic relations began under the most irregular and impossible conditions. The facsimile of the marriage-entry in the Wyton Church register, and Mrs. Fox’s portrait by Sir Joshua are among the illustrations.

These last are of great value, being taken from portraits, and include Zoffany’s George III, Wyvells Prince of Wales, Dance’s Lord North, Burke and Sheridan by Sir Joshua, and the five of Fox—portraits by Sir Joshua and Opie, two vicious caricatures by Gillray and a drawing by Dighton.


Since the “Seven Miss Browns” by Hayden it would scarcely be possible to find so complicated a ramifications of relationships
and inter-marriages as are set forth in Doctor Welsh’s book.

It is in three parts (1) The Welsh genealogy, (2) the Hyatt genealogy, (3) Kindred Colonial Families; and, as nearly every man named in the colonial and revolutionary generations served in the House of Burgesses, the Council, or on Committees, or held State office, or was in the Army or Navy, it is a mine of information for the National Society and those who seek to join it.


It speaks well for our colonial foremothers that rarely in public and almost never in court were family jars and woes or wrongs introduced. The strenuous work and play gave no time for complexes and morbidity, and the wholesome life in the open air, hunting and riding, gave the health that sweetens the spirit.

To those who know, the Green Spring Valley, the Elk Ridge or the Hills of Linganore, the Tally-ho and the streaming hounds, the red coats and the red fox, echo and flash across the field at the familiar names of the hard riding squires and their happy-go-lucky sons and daughters. And as they race by there is surely the echo of a horn here and a clear belling note there as a lost trail is picked up, for who shall say the radio of memory is mute?

Great people those—they built fine houses that were homes, they minded the affairs of state and nation with their best endeavor, they rode and shot straight, raised good crops and fine families, guarded their word of honor with pistol and sword, fantastically perhaps, but a man’s life was his guarantee; and they left an impress on the Nation which it is at once our obligation and privilege to defend and maintain.


It is a source of congratulation to the Daughters of the American Revolution who have followed the President General’s Mes-

sages during her Administration, that these essays have been gathered into book-form and presented so attractively to the public.

For not only the Daughters, but patriotic Americans at large, welcome the little handbook which voices so clearly and so well the hopes and aspirations of a people who would see their country growing always higher to the light—as a liberty tree should do—striking its roots deeper in justice and law and offering rest and refreshment to those who seek true freedom in a government existing and maintained by the consent of the governed.

The tender religious spirit, the burning patriotism and its practical application to daily life embodied in many of these thirty-two messages, make a choice of favorites difficult; but perhaps the most significant and far reaching in their influence are A Glimpse Through the Open Door (Ellis Island), and the Address to the 37th Continental Congress.

Our debt to our forefathers, and the practical application of allegiance, with the axioms contained in the New Year Vision I should like to see printed in slip form and distributed wherever we meet, for national celebrations.

The apostrophe to the capital is pure literature of a lofty type, the most perfect summing up of the city in its three-fold aspect that has ever been given in color or the written word; and it is comparable in golden charm to the unrivalled gem of John Hay—his poem to the crows of the capital—and Maurice Egan’s Sonnet to Washington.

The book is well handled by the publishers, bound in the blue and white of the Order; of the right size to slip in a pocket or bag, and with a dedication that interprets the home-half of our Motto as well as the volume does the great second half.

The sincerity of the tribute to the illustrious Washington in naming the edition for his birthplace is touching—like a wreath of immortelles hung over the doorway from which he issued to become an imperishable influence in the world.
The Most Historic Spot in Arizona

Broken mountain ranges and peaks stand up along the distant horizon, while on east and west, cactus-covered hills slope gradually down to the peaceful valley.

Upon a commanding site in this waste of plains and mountains, supreme, beautiful, and alone, stands the white-domed Mission of San Xavier Del Bac, gem of the Santa Cruz Valley.

San Xavier, the most historical and interesting mission in the Southwest, is situated on the Papago Indian Reservation about ten miles south of Tucson.

It was founded about 1678 by Father Francisco Kino, courageous pioneer missionary. The first church, erected about 1699, was destroyed by Apache Indians in 1767 and the present structure was completed about 1797.

The church, one hundred and ten feet long by sixty feet wide, is in the form of a Greek cross with a basilica, while the roof consisting of a large dome and two minarets is surmounted by a balustrade. The building, constructed of brick and rock, and plastered with white cement, is of the combined Moorish-Byzantine style, and is the most remarkable specimen of Saracenic architecture in the United States.

On the west of the church is an old chapel, and joining the main building on the east, are teacher's quarters and school rooms for the youth of the near-by Papago villages.

The interior has but one nave, divided into six parts, marked by as many graceful, pillared arches. The altars are decorated with columns and beautiful, gilded arabesques in low relief, while around the walls in niches are many statues of noted Biblical characters.

On the walls and ceiling above the main altar are four beautiful fresco paintings representing The Annunciation, The Nativity of Christ, The Adoration of the Wise Men, and The Flight into Egypt. High in the altar niche, above the image of Saint Francis Xavier, stand the figures of Christ and the Virgin, while tall, lighted tapers in ancient brass candle-sticks shed a soft light over all.

The chancel walls are covered with gold leaf, and the painted lions on the chancel rails remind one of Saint Mark's at Venice; but the contrast between these richly frescoed walls, and altars and the bare floor and rude wooden pews, is most striking.

Near the main entrance is a door leading to a stairway which ascends to the upper stories. The first flight leads to the baptistery, the second to the choir gallery, and the last two lead to the belfry, where the ancient bronze bells still chime the vespers and call the Indian to prayer.

Mable Wakefield Moffitt.
THE MISSION CHURCH OF SAN XAVIER DEL BAC
Why Patriotic Organizations Should Protect Our American Institutions from the Menace of Radicalism

The question is often asked, "If the radical activities in the United States are a menace to our Government and to our institutions, why should not the Government handle the situation and why should it be necessary for any patriotic organizations or patriotic individuals to take any part in protecting our Government and our institutions from this menace?"

It is not surprising that this question should be asked frequently, for unless the matter is given serious study, the natural supposition is that the Government will immediately check radicalism as soon as it appears. Many will not be convinced that there is a menace to good government in the steadily increasing radicalism in America, for they argue that the Government will surely look after the least indication of opposition to our constitutional form of government.

The fact is, under our present laws the Government can take action only when extreme violence is attempted. The chief objective of the so-called radical activities in this country is to overthrow constitutional government. This is more often spoken of by the forces of agitation as the "capitalistic" government. The revolutionary groups agree in the main as to the objective but they have various methods in mind for subverting our present system.

Briefly stated, this may be accomplished through legislation or it may be accomplished by violence. The Constitution of the United States provides for legal changes in the Constitution. Therefore the Government does not interfere so long as attempts are made to change the Constitution by legal methods. In other words, so long as those who are in favor of changing our so-called "capitalistic" form of government, where individual property rights are protected, follow strictly legal methods the Government, as such, is powerless to interfere. Thus it will be discerned that our form of government can be changed by gradual legislation. The end achieved may be similar to a result obtained through violence.

While the main objective is the overthrow of the Government, the radical apparently believes that the task will become easier if the following minor objectives are first obtained: (1) Destruction of the home; (2) Destruction of religion; (3) Destruction of national patriotism; and (4) Destruction of national defense.

That the destruction of the home should be the first minor objective is logical, for the home is the foundation of property ownership and for that reason is antagonistic to the theories of both Socialism and Communism. The destruction of the home is to be accomplished through breaking down the marriage relation; through laxity in marriage and divorce laws; through advocacy of free love; through promotion of immoral literature, plays, and motion pictures and through teaching children disrespect for their parents, teachers, and all others in authority. With the exception of preventing the exhibition of extremely immoral plays and motion pictures in violation of State laws, and with the exception of sending very immoral literature through the United States mails, those in favor of wrecking the home can agitate for companionate marriage and for weakening the marriage and divorce laws and realize that the Government is powerless to prevent it.

Coordinating with the home, religion is the greatest stabilizing influence in the country, and it is natural that the radical should choose the destruction of religion as his second minor objective. This is to be
accomplished by prohibiting the use of the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, or any other religious instruction in schools and colleges; by creating and supporting dissension among the various branches of the Church and by creating organizations for the propagation of Atheism. The Constitution of the United States assures to every citizen the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, therefore while Government officials realize that the spread of Atheism and the abolition of religion will ultimately have a very bad effect upon the stability of our country, the Government, as such, is powerless to act.

The third minor objective, that is, the destruction of national patriotism, can be carried out with considerable freedom from any interference on the part of the Government. This consists in efforts to promote internationalism at the expense of nationalism; efforts to hold up to ridicule the patriotic citizen and efforts to belittle our flag, our national anthem, our national history and all other symbols of our national pride and patriotism. Here again the Government, as such, has little power to interfere, and the creation of a proper public spirit and public opinion regarding these important matters must rest with the patriotic citizens of the country. At the rate radicalism is spreading and on account of the fact that destructionists take advantage of the privilege of extensive free speech, patriotic organizations would be overwhelmed and completely abolished if they made no effort to resist the encroachments of such destructionists of home, patriotism, and religion.

With reference to the fourth minor objective, that is, the destruction of the national defense, the Government, as such, has no power to prevent citizens from attempting through various means to abolish our Army and our Navy, to break up the military training in our schools and colleges and to interfere with the development of our National Guard and our Organized Reserves.

True Americans realize the great importance of maintaining our present form of government, of guarding our homes, of protecting our religion, of preserving our national patriotism, and of providing a reasonable national defense. In view of the fact that the Government, as such, cannot prevent agitation for their destruction it becomes the absolute duty of all loyal Americans to do their utmost individually and through patriotic organizations to develop public sentiment and to stimulate a realization of the situation confronting the Nation.

Community after community is being permeated with ideas which tend to minimize respect for government. It is expedient for men and women to realize that the task of preserving our Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forbears devolves upon us all.

The Washington Post in a stirring editorial admonishes, "Let America Be Alert":

"There is an element among the people of the United States who deprecate public discussion of the activities of anarchists and bolsheviki on the ground that to denounce them only attracts attention to them and advertises their propaganda, which otherwise would fail to grow and spread. That theory is as foolish as the ostrich's habit of hiding his head in the sand to escape attention. This country is not merely threatened with an invasion of advocates of anarchy and Bolshevism; they already are here. Why attempt to ignore the facts? * * *

"The people of the United States should not blind themselves to the obvious; they should fight. The most effective way to oppose this insidious danger is to drive its proponents out into the open, expose their plots, show them up as enemies of the Government and thus arouse every loyal, patriotic citizen to a full realization of his duty. If they are ignored, they are merely given full opportunity to burrow deeper beneath the foundation of the Government and still further weaken its structure.

"The great mass of citizens of the United States, including all social strata, are loyal to the American Government and institutions. They have no sympathy with the preachments of the wild-eyed radicals who come here from gory scenes of license and ruin abroad to spread the doctrine of anarchy. But if the loyalists remain passive and perversely refuse to recognize the danger, the propagandists will gain a foothold here which will require in the end a much greater effort to drive them out. Let every officer of the law be on watch; let all patriotic Americans be alert."
### MARRIAGE BONDS FILED IN MONONGALIA, VIRGINIA (NOW WEST VIRGINIA)

**Copied by Thomas Ray Dille**

SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

**PART IV**

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 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)
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


Curit order court book in entry of proving of will, records it as that of “Henry Wamack.”


(Note: The wife, Sarah, was a daughter of William Womack, whose will was published on p. 865, D. A. R. Mag. November 1927.)


W., James M. and Eliza Ann Grady. Execs: Outlaw & Goodman Grady, brother


DAVIS, SAMUEL.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 21 May 1838, proved October Term 1838. Mentions wife Catharine. Children Elizabeth Pipkin Calvin Davis, James P. Davis, Hepzibah Adelia Jerman, Seth Davis & Ira Davis (my Towerhill Plantation & lands on Burncoat & Suttons Branch) when Ira reaches age of 21 years, John Edward T. Davis, Nancy Davis, Winifred Davis, Emma Davis, Maria C. Davis and Sophronia E. Davis. Exec James P. Davis (Son) and James H. Jerman. Wits: Hephzibah Tutle and J. E. Swinson.


BARNES, WILLIAM.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 12 December

**QUERIES**

13063. (a) Woods-Sweetland—Wanted ances of John Sweetland, 1750-1823 of Cheshire. Co., N. H. & also of his wife Sarah or Sally Woods of Attleboro, Mass. who d at Wallingford, Vt. & are buried at Sugar Hill Cemetery.—M. C. G.

13064. SMALL.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Rhoda Small of N. J. a cousin of Eliz. Sexton of N. J. or Penna. She mar David Collins of N. Car. Their chil were Andrew, John David, Stadden, Winifred, Elizabeth & Lewis Brown Collins. —J. E. B.

13065. JONES.—Wanted parentage of Tabitha Jones, 1763–1823, of Somerset Co. N. J. mar James Bandfield b Eng. 1747 d 1832 Ithaca, N. Y. He was Rev. sol Tabitha’s sis Mary Jones mar Francis King, a Rev. sol. 
(a) CAIN.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Paulding Cain, 1785–1852, mar Philip Griggs, 1778–1863, 26 Dec 1800 at Norwich or Norway, Vt. Rebecca’s mother is said to have been sis to John Paulding, one of the 3 captors of Maj. Andre.

(b) OLIVER.—Wanted parentage of Mary Dennison Oliver who mar Peter, son of James Bandfield, Rev. sol. Mary & Peter lived nr Hinsdale N. Y. & died in Alleghany Co., N. Y.—B. B. H.

13066. WILSON.—Wanted infor of John Wilson of N. C. or Va. who removed to Georgia bef the Rev. settling in Franklin Co. Was in Battle of Kettle Creek & was granted land for his services. John had sons William b 1775 mar Mary Leake b 1784; Samuel & Benj. who went “west” & were lost sight of. Any infor in regard to John, Samuel or Benj. is desired.—L. G. H.

13067. MORGAN.—Wanted name of wife of James Morgan & date of their mar. He was in Capt. Tillman Dixon’s Co., 1st N. C. Bat. Col Thomas Clark, 1777–1779. His dau Jane or Jane mar Samuel Bellah 1786 in Rowan Co., N. C.

(a) MARKHAM.—Wanted parentage & infor of Keziah Markham who mar abt 1795 John Ford. This Markham family lived in South Georgia.—A. F.


13070. HOBART.—Wanted gen of Daniel Hobart who mar 2 Feb 1793 Keziah Weston. Wanted his Rev. rec also.—K. P. G.

13071. TILLINGHAST.—Wanted given name & gen of — Tillinghast who prob mar Wm. Bentely. Was she the dau of Pardon Tillinghast?
(a) Hewitt.—Wanted parentage of Mary or Polly Hewitt who mar George Bentley Jr. & lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y.

(b) Frink-Swan.—Wanted parentage & gen of Mary Frink who was b 24 May 1776 mar 29 Mch 1792 to Joshua Swan. She d 24 Feb. 1843. Wanted Joshua Swan’s gen also.

(c) CROWLEY-GREEN.—Wanted parentage & gen of Jeremiah Crowley who mar Mrs. Scarsboro. Wanted also her maiden name & gen. Their dau Margaret Crowley mar James Green b 14 Jan 1750 & d 1837. Wanted his parentage also.—W. S. W.

13072. DRAIN-DRANE.—Wanted Rev rec if any, of Benjamin Drain b 1765 d 1842 in Jonesboro, Tenn. mar Rachael —— in 1782. Believed to have fought in Battle of Kings Mountain.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted dates of birth & death & Rev. rec of Edmond or Edmund Williams. He came from Wales & set in Mass. Mar abt 1776 Lucretia Adams. Their dau Sara Adams Williams mar John Hoss. Removed to Buffalo Creek, Tenn.—E. S. C.

13073. GIFFORD.—Wanted genealogy of Joseph Gifford & his wife Content, & as many of their dates as possible. They lived in Barnstable Co., Mass. Joseph served from Sandwich 1778.—M. H. B.

13074. CARTER.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Robert Carter who mar Eliz.
Griggs, he was of Jefferson Co., Va. & removed to Fayette Co., Ky abt 1805. Their dau Sarah mar Samuel Lucas of Scioto Co., Ohio. Their son Edward mar 1st Sally Timberlake & 2nd Eliza Stanhope.—L. S. B.

13075. Richardson.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Richardson who mar Fannie Coen. Cannot tell from which state he enlisted.—M. R. D.

13076. Mantor.—Wanted parentage & dates of Lois Mantor of Conway, Mass. who mar 10 Aug 1801 Jacob Sanders. Her bro was Major Wm. Mantor. Were there other bros & sis?

(a) Shaw.—Darling Shaw of Middleboro, Mass 1759 died at Hoosick N. Y. He mar Tamar Cady. Wanted his parentage & dates, also names of his bros. & of his own chil. His dau Sarah or Sally mar Charles Putnam at Madison. N. Y. 1805.—E. W. F.

13077. Beeson.—Wanted parentage of Ann Beeson or Beason of Georgia b 1732 d 1812, Mecklenburg, N. C. mar David Lewis b 1730 Guilford Co. N. C. d 1822 Mecklenburg, N. C. They had 12 chil all born in Guilford Co. N. C.—A. K. H.

13078. Lee.—Wanted Rev rec & date of death with authority for same of Robert Lee b Loudoun Co., Va. 6 Aug 1755, also name & dates of his wife. Their chil were Catharine, Asel, 1778-1837, Jeremiah, Joseph, William, Henry, Mary, Sarah, Nancy & Betsey.

(a) French.—Russell French b in Boston mar there abt 1815 Eunice Hayes. He was in the War of 1812 & removed to Ohio in 1821. His father was Josiah. Wanted parentage of Josiah & Rev rec with dates of his father.—H. M. J.

13079. Harding.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Harding, Planter, who made his will 24 Dec 1733, prob Jan 1734, naming wife Martha & sons Henry, Joseph & William. Wanted also names of wives of these sons.—B. W.

13080. Lee.—Wanted parentage of Robert Lee who was born 6 Aug 1755.

13081. Haff.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Mary Haff who mar, 1767 John Wade Loofbourrow, Baptist minister, b 1748 in N. J. d 1814 Pickaway Co., Ohio.

(a) Graham.—Wanted maiden name of Mary—b 4 Oct 1746 d 1821, mar Arthur Graham b 15 Aug 1739, Rev sol. from Rockbridge Co., Va. d July 1824. Wanted also their date of mar. Their son Forgus mar 1787 in Augusta Co., Va. Eliz. dau of David Trimble. Did David Trimble have rev. rec.? Wanted name of his wife.

(b) Pancoast-Gaskill.—Wanted parentage of Isaiah Pancoast b 8 Feb 1762 in N. J. d 2 Jan 1841 Fayette Co., Ohio & also of his wife Lettice Gaskill. They were mar 1787 in N. J. Is there Rev rec in either line?

(c) Clark.—Wanted all dates & Rev rec of James Clark of Va. who mar Barbara Rock. Their chil were George, Mary, James Jr. who mar 1810 Rosannah Denny Madden a wid. who was b in Va. '760. Wanted also parentage of Rosannah Denny.—S. M.


(a) McCrum.—Wanted gen of Sarah McCrum b abt 1766 in Pa. or N. J. mar Noah Barton & lived in Bedford Co., Pa. until her death 17 July 1842.—I. M. W.

13082. Beight-Mosser.—George Beight mar abt 1800 Catherine Mosser & lived in Frederick Co., Md. Wanted parentage of each & place of their mar. Her grfather & some of his chil removed from York Co. Pa to Columbiana Co., O in 1801.

(a) Button-Wilcox.—Wanted parentage of Anna Wilcox who mar Charles Button. Wanted also name of 1st wife of Charles Button & names of all his chil.

(b) Fawcett-Stillwell.—Wanted parentage of Ezra Fawcett prob of Fawcett Gap, Va. who mar Eliz. Stillwell, wanted her parentage also. Ezra & his wife Eliz. are buried at Alliance, Ohio.

(c) Peck-Gridley.—Diadema, dau of David Gridley of Farmington, Conn. mar abt 1810 Carroll Peck prob in N. Y. Wanted Gridley & Peck ances & Rev rec in both lines.

(d) Allen-Litton.—Wanted parentage of Theodrick Allen who mar Mary Ann Litton. They moved from Lawrence to Putnam Co. Ind. Wanted her parentage also.—C. H. S.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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| Totals                  | 2,325              | 163,561 168,357*                  | 11 2 697 44 |

* At large membership, 4,796.
Special Meeting, March 5, 1929

The President General, Mrs. Brosseau, being in the South, the special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the Vice President General of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Beavers, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Tuesday, March 5, 1929 at 11 o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Due to convalescing from a recent illness the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Earle, was prevented from being present, and Mrs. Lord acted as Secretary pro tem. The following members were noted by the Secretary as being present:

National Officers: Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. Frelinghuysen. State Vice Regent: Miss Harman.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following Chapters have met the requirements according to our National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Mount Carroll at Mt. Carroll, Illinois; Somerset at Somerset, Kentucky; New Albany at New Albany, Mississippi; Claverack at Clifton, Paskack at Hillsdale, Penelope Hart at Pennington and Ye Olde Gloucester at Gloucester City, New Jersey; Jacob Forney at Lincolnton, North Carolina; State of Franklin at Jonesboro, Tennessee; Six Flags at Benbrook, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

After discussion as to the name of a Chapter at Benbrook, Texas, Mrs. Walker moved To authorize the Chapter at Benbrook, Texas, to use the name Six Flags (Chapter). Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

Mrs. Hobart moved The adoption of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Sec- onded by Mrs. Bissell. Carried.

There being no further business to come before this Board, the meeting adjourned at 11:25 o'clock A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Secretary pro tem.

GARDEN CLUB of VIRGINIA
Historic Garden Week

ONCE again the members of the Garden Club of Virginia are undertaking a work of restoration. This time it is the Garden of Kenmore at Fredericksburg, Virginia, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington. The lovely old house is being reclaimed through the efforts of the Kenmore Association.

The Members of the Garden Club of Virginia are cooperating with the Kenmore Association and have taken the garden as it was in pre-Revolutionary days as their share of the work of restoration. To finance this enterprise they have obtained permission of the owners of many historic places in every section of Virginia to open them to the public for one week, beginning Monday, April 29th, (omitting Sunday, May 5th) at a nominal charge per person.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1928-1929

President General
MRS. ALFRED BROUSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1929)

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

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