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**Issued Monthly by**

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
UNDER THE ROOFTREE OF THE INN WHICH OCCUPIED THIS SITE GENERAL WASHINGTON TARRED WHEN IN NEW BRUNSWICK ON THE ADJOINING SQUARE UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXPRESS RIDER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS ACCLAIMED BY ALL LOYAL CITIZENS ON JULY 9, 1776 NEW BRUNSWICK WAS THE THIRD TOWN IN WHICH THE DOCUMENT WAS READ.

ERECTED BY THE JERSEY BLUE CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1913

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS—IT HELPS
The marriage of George Washington and Martha Dandridge Custis is beautifully portrayed by Junius B. Stearns. The known facts regarding the marriage have been adhered to, and likenesses faithfully depicted.

The two sisters of the bride, her children, and General Washington’s sister Betty, afterward Mrs. Fielding Lewis, are easily recognizable. The delicate colors and rich fabrics worn at that time are brought out in delightful detail. The bride and groom are shown in the attire of the period, the bride in satin without a veil, as was customary with widows marrying a second time.

The lithograph from which this copy was made was executed in Paris in 1854 by Regnier, Imp., Lemercier, and is considered a remarkable reproduction of the original painting, “The marriage of George Washington and Mrs. Custis,” which took place on January 6, 1759.
In this 200th anniversary year of the birth of George Washington, every organization and every publication, as well as every individual in the country he made a Nation, desires to pay tribute, however modest in nature, to the greatest American of all time. For no other American, past or future, whatever his achievements and contributions to our civilization, can better deserve that title than George Washington, since without him there would be no United States of America as a free and independent people, and no achievement identified with our Nation as such.

Since little if anything about George Washington remains to be discovered, much less published (for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has been indefatigable in its efforts to unearth all material, with brilliant results, and from the day of Washington's death there has been a steady stream of eulogy, biography and material of other varied character, which is cause for much gratification), we can hope to disclose nothing not heretofore known, but only to approach some of the many facets of Washington's life from a fresh angle. We propose, therefore, to give a brief recapitulation each month during this year, of that month's events throughout Washington's life which were directly connected with him. We are unaware that any such summary has heretofore been attempted.

The first January event occurred on the 6th of the month in 1759: Col. George Washington's marriage to Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis—a most felicitous beginning for our survey. Washington, still under 28 years of age, had just returned from the French and Indian Wars; specifically, the reduction of Fort Duquesne, which terminated French control of the Ohio; and a treaty of peace had been concluded with all Indian tribes between the Ohio and the Lakes. The wedding
took place at the White House, the bride’s residence in New Kent County, Virginia (according to Irving, but this is not certain), and was distinguished by all the traditional beauty and romance of a gentle race living in the midst of picturesque surroundings. There can be no better proof of the general rejoicing which attended the event, than the remark of the groom’s mother, Mary Washington: “Now he will stay at home!”

Martha is charmingly described in the sonorous words of Marshall, as a woman “who, to a large fortune and fine person, added those amiable accomplishments which ensure domestic happiness, and fill, with silent but unceasing felicity, the quiet scenes of private life.” In our own turbulent generation, we wish that the great Chief Justice had specified these accomplishments as an ideal for perplexed modern wives.

Nearly a score of years passed before another eventful January occurred in Washington’s life—years which included probably the happiest he was to know. By the end of October, 1775, he was, of course, irrevocably committed to the command of the Continental forces. They were encamped before Boston. Here General Howe was intrenched with the British, but was expected to endeavor to leave as soon as the bay froze over, if he were reinforced. Washington, in consequence strengthened his defenses, but was handicapped by the acute shortage of artillery and ordnance supplies. Col. Henry Knox, a Boston patriot who had abandoned a prosperous business as a bookseller to join the Continental forces, offered to personally go to the frontier forts on Lake Champlain and fetch the necessary stores. Washington accepted his offer, and Knox left for New York for some of the equipment, then journeyed to the headquarters of General Schuyler for the remainder. On the 17th of December following, when Washington was depressed over the troubles of raising an army, Knox wrote him that he had “made 42 ex-
ceedingly strong sleds and... provided 80 yoke of oxen to drag them" (loaded with cannon and ordnance stores). On January 18, 1776, Colonel Knox arrived at the Cambridge lines, with his long sledge train loaded with "more than 50 cannon, mortars and howitzers, beside supplies of lead and flints" (weighing 124,000 lbs.), the transporting of which, over the mountains in midwinter, had been thought well-nigh impossible. The psychological effect of this triumphant return on Washington as well as on the troops was tremendous. The old engraving of Knox, reproduced here with, depicts indeed the countenance and bearing of one who gets what he goes after.

The third January event is but one pearl in a strand of which the most impressive jewel is the crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, and the successful attack on Trenton. In this engagement Washington in getting over the river. Washington had sent Colonel Reed and six young aides to obtain information. Receiving no help from the dazed inhabitants of that section, they reached the outskirts of Princeton and saw a number of British soldiers passing back and forth from a barn to a house, giving evidence of an outpost. Maneuvering skilfully to avoid being observed, the Americans surrounded the house, surprising and capturing 12 British dragoons. These prisoners disclosed valuable information (to the effect that Lord Cornwallis and General Grant had joined forces and with 7,000 to 8,000 men were planning a march on Trenton), which was corroborated from other sources, with the additional intelligence of General Howe's approach to further augment the British forces.

In this emergency Washington evolved a desperate but brilliant scheme which resulted in the Battle of Princeton. In this engagement General Mercer was mortally wounded and
his troops in retreat, when Washington and the main forces arrived. Spurring his horse forward under fire of the British, Washington rallied the remnants of Mercer's brigade and inspired his own troops to the attack. This spirited and desperate action by the Americans not only here but also at Stony Brook, 3 miles from Princeton, and in still other positions in a ravine and in the college itself, won the day, with a loss to the British of about 100 dead and 300 captured, and to the Americans, about 30 dead. Washington mastered his impulse to follow up the victory to Brunswick, because of the pitiful condition of his men, exhausted, half-starved and half-clad, and marched them instead, to Morristown, New Jersey, where he established winter quarters.

The last four items in our January survey may seem rather passive to be listed as events. They include Washington's election to membership in the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, January 19, 1780; his election to honorary membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, January 31, 1781; similar membership in the Charleston (South Carolina) Library Society on January 13, 1784; and on January 18, 1788, his election as a chancellor (an honorary life position) of William and Mary College by visitors and Governors in convocation. But they are significant as an indication of the esteem in which he was held in all sections of the Nation he so greatly served.

(To Be Continued)
MAY the New Year bring much happiness to each member! To those who have lost dear ones; whose homes are broken through death or financial losses—my deepest sympathy is theirs. No matter how heavy the burden, there are always others we can serve. This must be a year of service by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In our country are many forces at work trying to tear down respect for the patriots who endured the long years of the Revolutionary War, the struggles before and after the War.

Enormous quantities of literature are being distributed among the young and old, advocating that all abolish belief in God. Homes are endangered through the teaching of salacious theories about marriage and sex. It has become expedient for men and women of American parentage to stir themselves in the hope of counteracting such propaganda in time to check the hordes who would overthrow Americanism and substitute unwanted practices.

It is difficult to understand the rapid growth of atheism, which brings forth a protest from many mothers, against the mention of God and prayers in children’s books. One mother wrote to the publishers:

“To introduce a small child to the idea of an omnipotent Father may easily rob him of his self-dependence. He may form the habit of leaning on some person or power instead of growing up in the belief that he alone must meet and solve his problems. One might jeopardize the whole future happiness of a child by telling him that he is accountable to God for what he does and not to his own conscience.”

The communists, socialists, atheists and other radical groups are concentrating upon reaching the foreign language population. Tons of literature pour off the communists’ presses, calling for the overthrow of our form of government and the destruction of the property right and the abolition of religion.

Countless anniversaries have been set aside in the United States for promoting a study of world revolutionary leaders and communist events. Many of these celebrations are planned to take place on the time-honored dates ordinarily observed by patriotic folks. Their plan is to substitute destructive days for constructive ones. To counteract these programs we must organize pageants, plays, historical fairs, community exhibits of antiques, contests for essays on patriotic subjects within and without the schools, tableaux, episodes giving a variety of folklore and historic background, debates in honor of patriotic subjects, the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, and many more such tactics, bringing youth in America into more public notice for the purpose of offsetting the lure of radicalism.

This is the era of the struggle for the streets. There is a gigantic effort made in our large cities to capture the streets to the extent of securing right of way to march with red flags and destructive placards wherever they please—such as the hunger marchers (they all came to our Federal City by motor), claiming the right to carry their banners in the grounds of the Capitol and to speak on the floor of Congress, thus breaking the laws of the country. They are instigating violence and inciting the foreign-born to revolt against industry as well as against the Government. The foreign-born young people and children born in America of foreign-born parents are invited to join in such demonstrations and in strike conflicts.

Let us begin the New Year by renewing our pledge to serve Home and Country and God.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
President General
D. A. R. Chaplains and Their Work

CORA H. PAINTER
Chaplain General

The important work of a D. A. R. Chaplain has developed and unfolded with the passing years. The responsibilities, needs and purposes of this office are greater at this time than ever before, as in our land are surging masses of humanity, boldly organized against God and Country. It behooves us as Christian soldiers to put on our armor and to be steadfast and true.

It was George Washington who urged Congress to establish chaplains for the Army. The order was given July 9, 1776, saying “The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary.”

It is a source of reverent pride and congratulation that the founding of our Nation and the founding of our great Society established at their beginning so noble and worthy an office to invoke Divine blessings.

Aside from opening our meetings with a short Scripture and a short prayer, the Chaplain has charge of all memorial services, assists at the dedication of tablets and memorials, and extends notes of sympathy to bereaved chapters and members.

We have now a beautiful State Chaplain’s pin which is an honor to wear. The State Chaplain should see that every chapter in her State has a Chaplain so that her State may be placed on the Honor Roll. The beautiful blue and white gauze ribbon for memorial wreaths and for use when planting a memorial tree can be secured from our official jeweler.

May the love and fellowship of Jesus Christ and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with us all as we try to do our part in this great work.
American Folk Sculpture

XARIFFA RENNEAUX

AMERICAN folk sculpture, in an exhibition of about 250 objects at the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey, now supplements the stimulating show of American primitive paintings which the same progressive institution provided last winter (concerning which an article appeared in the April, 1931, number of this MAGAZINE). The timeliness of the present exhibition is proven by the vagueness with which most of us comprehend its very title. We are aware of having an American school of sculpture, for nearly every town of any size has a war memorial of some sort, or a statue of the town’s founder or leading citizen. But American “folk” sculpture is a somewhat unknown quantity, although we are acquainted with Mexican, Scandinavian, Russian and other folk arts, which have been brought to the United States and enthusiastically received in the past few years. Yet, as Holger Cahill, of the Newark Museum staff, said in a recent periodical, ours is “as rich, as fresh, original, full of the naïve and honest expression of the spirit of the people” as those other folk arts, and has been produced here for nearly three centuries; it merely happens to be a natural resource that has not been exploited.

Folk sculpture, like primitive painting, is usually understood as signifying the natural esthetic expression of untaught artists. Much of it is crude, as judged by academic standards; but genuine artistic merit is discernible in so many objects shown in the Newark Museum’s exhibition that we shall have to revise a traditional conviction that Americans as a race have no artistic, creative instincts.

The exhibition has been assembled through the courtesy of many private owners, as well as of other institutions having small permanent collections of American folk art, both paintings and sculpture. The latter falls into a number of categories, so familiar that they will surprise many of us who have been unaware that they may be regarded as artistic in character: ships’ figureheads, portrait busts, tobacco-store Indians, weather vanes, decoy fowl, toys, molds, iron plates from the old jamb-stoves of the Pennsylvania Dutch, also their chalkware, fire marks or badges of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, iron dogs and stags from mid-Victorian front yards, as well as hitching posts, bootjacks, doorstops, sculptured headstones from graves, carved angels from hearses, and a vast number of miscellaneous carvings, things whittled by farmers, sailors, blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinet-makers. The sculpture is of wood and metals of many kinds; the sculptors are in most instances anonymous. They worked for their own pleasure, or as tradesmen with no more thought of signing their work than a plumber would have to incise his name on a mended pipe.

From the wealth of objects at the Newark Museum, only a few examples can be reproduced, and the principal classes mentioned. Ship figureheads are generally regarded as the earliest
and also the most interesting type of native expression in sculpture. Figure-head carving was a flourishing profession in the early days of our Republic, and was done by the most talented craftsmen. Our first important native sculptor, William Rush, of Philadelphia, began as a carver of figureheads, and created a large number of fine examples for ships of the American merchant marine and Navy, which carried his renown into many foreign ports, as far away as the north coast of Africa. But ravages of the elements, loss at sea and other hazards have made it impossible to say definitely whether any figureheads now in existence are by Rush. Figureheads by his contemporaries, a number of whom are known to us by name (chiefly New Englanders) are likewise hard to identify. But creditable examples of such work remain, and may be seen in the collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Newark Museum, and other institutions. The figurehead of Andrew Jackson shown here (from a private collection) once graced the Constitution. It is twelve feet high, with remains of the original polychrome. There is an obvious resemblance to the seventh President, an impression of real power and dignity; and the folds of the cape are well done.

Equal to the ship figureheads in artistic merit, are a few portrait busts carved in wood by such gifted early sculptors as Rush and Samuel McIntire. So excellent are some of these that they would seem to be definitely out of the realm of folk sculpture and in that of fine arts. But the Newark Museum has included this class of work in its exhibition, a fine example being illustrated: a bust of Governor Winthrop by McIntire, owned by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. A superb bust of George Washington, carved in mahogany by the same artist, and to some extent from life (since he saw Washington and made sketches of him in Salem in 1789) is to be sold with the Clarke Collection at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, of New York.

Other work of early wood-carvers was inspired by the symbolism of our young Republic: the American eagle became prominent in architectural decoration, and in many instances was produced as an individual work of art for the mere joy of production. Among the various types included in the Newark exhibition is an eagle by John Bellamy of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one of the few wood-carvers known by name. But even more impressive is the eagle by an unknown carver, here illustrated: an astonishing example of virtuosity in the medium.

Another group of birds was strictly utilitarian—decoy fowl of all kinds. More than sixty species have been identified among these carvings—duck, plover, loon and others, an example of the first being illustrated. The necessity of fooling the real birds called forth the carvers’ best efforts.

Although rarely found in his original habitat, the tobacco-store Indian is not yet extinct. The wooden redskins, both braves and squaws, and their relatives in the form of Canadian trappers, policemen and other popular characters, may be found lurking in the dark corners of many an antique shop, for they have received flattering attention in the past few years from private collectors, a few of whom have brought together whole tribes of the figures.
1. SPREAD EAGLE, CARVED BY JOHN BELLAMY OF PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
2. FIGUREHEAD OF ANDREW JACKSON LENT BY MR. WILLIAM B. LEEDS.
3. HEADS CARVED IN THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD. THE HATS ARE REMOVABLE. ADMIRAL DEWEY (?) ON LEFT.
4. CHALKWARE FIGURES MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS. FIGURES ARE OFTEN IMITATION OF STAFFORDSHIRE. FIGURE OF ANGEL AND OF DOVE.
5. WOODEN BUST OF GOVERNOR WINTHROP BY SAMUEL MCINTIRE, LENT BY AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Their ancestors were English, having first appeared after Raleigh introduced the American “weed” in London; it became customary for tobacco shops to have figures of American Indians to symbolize their wares for the benefit of the illiterate. Adopted in our own land, these figures eventually outgrew their original use, but remained as decorations, along with their lineal descendants of the present day, the barber pole and trio of balls in front of pawnshops. A husky squaw is here-with illustrated, from the group in the Newark show; she wears a modish gown with a basque waist and short, full sleeves, a garb not often seen on reservations.

Of more venerable ancestry than tobacco-store Indians, weather vanes are still to be seen on numerous barns in rural districts. They have been produced in a great variety of shapes, ranging through the world of “fish, flesh and fowl” from grasshoppers to whales, carved of wood or cut from metal. Many types are shown at the Newark Museum; a number of roosters in both materials (roosters having been so highly favored by makers of weather vanes that the latter were often called “weathercocks”), pigeons, horses, etc. The jockey weather vane reproduced is one of the best. Made by the process of hammering, it has good lines, the horse is successfully represented in rapid motion, and the jockey is alert and well poised on his precarious seat. This weather vane calls to mind many Currier and Ives prints of trotting races, a sport popular then.

Some delightful toys are shown in the Newark exhibition; there seems to be a special appeal in this branch of folk art in all countries. The toys in the Mexican exhibition (still on a circuit of American museums, under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts) are one of its most intriguing groups; and our American folk toys manifest a whimsical and imaginative quality which is quite as inimitable, if less exotic.

Far removed from whimsy is another class of folk art: old fire marks, which give us an amusing insight into an almost incomprehensible custom of our past. These bronze or wooden plates, with clasped hands or other symbols cast or carved upon them, were issued by fire-insurance companies to their patrons, and placed on the latter’s homes. Fire-fighters were maintained by each company, and upon receiving a call, every group would dash to the fire. But if the burning structure was not insured, the firemen would let it burn, and return to their headquarters. Nor would one company’s men quench the flames of a house insured by a rival company. The custom started in London after the great fire of 1667. Benjamin Franklin founded the first American company, in Philadelphia, 1752, under the impressive title “The Philadelphia Contribution for the Insuring of Houses from Loss by Fire,” and this company still exists. In consequence of the revival of interest in early Americana a number of old companies have resumed the manufacture of their original marks, to supply those of their policy-holders who may desire them, with these appropriate decorations for Colonial dwellings. For in Revolutionary and early Republic days, such marks were much in evidence.

Not as well known as the foregoing classes of folk art, is the chalkware of the Pennsylvania Germans. It was made of plaster-of-Paris, or similar
1. WOODEN DECOY DUCK. 2. WEATHER VANE FROM VICINITY OF HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 3. WOOD CARVING OF HENRY WARD BEECHER (?), LENT BY JAY LEYDA, 1930. 4. WOODEN EAGLE, LENT BY MRS. EDITH G. HALEFECT. 5. INDIAN SQUAW—WOOD CARVING TOBACCO-STORE FIGURE
material, and colored to imitate Staffordshire ware. The angel and dove illustrated show how closely this chalkware approached its models. Certain critics claim it has far more vigor and vitality than Staffordshire figures.

A large number of items cannot be classified, other than as amateur works done for the artists' pleasure. Such are the jaunty little wooden heads, and the clerical figure, also of wood, presumably a portrait of Henry Ward Beecher. This latter was found in an Indiana farmhouse. Its crudeness of workmanship does not hide the reverent spirit in which it was made; the devout gesture and uplifted face suggest the character of the great preacher. The little heads with removable hats were carved in the Portsmouth Navy Yard by sailors ashore or at leisure. The largest, eight inches high, is thought to be a portrait of Admiral Dewey.

This stimulating exhibition of American folk sculpture opened October 20 and will remain through January. Every Daughter of the American Revolution in the vicinity of Newark, or any who journeys there during the next two months, will find the show fresh and joyous and vital, and well worth a visit.

D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSELL,
National Chairman, Better Films Committee.

Around the World with Douglas Fairbanks (I) United Artists.—The Fairbanks personality, Victor Fleming direction, and originality of presentation make this one of the best pictures of the year. Family.

Way Back Home (I) R. K. O.—Story by Jane Murfin. The first presentation of Seth Parker in the films is refreshing entertainment, free from sophistication and will certainly delight his followers. Family.

The Champ (II) M. G. M.—A story of the love of a small boy for his father that will bring laughter and tears. Exciting and sentimental, this is an excellent vehicle for Jackie Cooper and Wallace Beery. Family.

Ambassador Bill (I) Fox.—A charming story of the "Graustark" variety, with the humanness of Will Rogers' fun and philosophy. Will Rogers untangles a royal household trouble and suppresses a revolution. Entertainment for the family.

Over the Hill (II) Fox.—From the poem by Will Carlton. James Dunn, Sally Eilers, and Mae Marsh. Fascinating entertainment, even though at times too heart-gripping for "pleasure." Family.


Juvenile Court (II) Tec-Art Studio.—Junior Durkin, Pat O'Brien and Emma Dunn. Because of his hero worship of an unscrupulous racketeer, an innocent boy goes to reform school for three years, rather than betray his friend. Unusually appealing drama for the family.

Touchdown (II) Paramount-Publix.—Richard Arlen, Jack Oakie, Regis Toomey, Peggy Shannon head a good cast in a football picture that is handled from a new angle, that of the coach. Family.

Freighters of Destiny (II) R. K. O.—A story of the dangers besetting the wagon trains carrying supplies to a remote desert town, where life depends on their safe arrival. Good fun for children.

JAMESTOWN CHURCH TOWER AND CHAPEL BUILT ON REMAINS OF THE OLD CHURCH.
Virginia’s Most Historic Spot

On December 19, 1606, there set sail from the Downs, Blackwall, London, England, three small vessels—the Sarah Constant, 100 tons; the Goodspeed, 40 tons; the Discovery, 20 tons—commanded by Captains Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold, and John Ratcliff. In addition to their crews, they carried “105 adventurers,” sent out by the London Company to form the first permanent English colony in the New World.

These tiny crafts buffeted their way across the broad Atlantic and landed at Cape Henry April 26, 1607. Here they planted a cross and gave thanks to God for their safe arrival. Deeming it wiser not to settle too near the coast for fear of a Spanish invasion, they once more weighed anchor and sailed 40 miles inland, up a broad river which they named the James, in honor of their king.

On May 13, a suitable landing place being decided upon, they disembarked and laid off James Towne, the first permanent settlement of English people in America.

Here, under an old sail stretched between trees, the godly Robert Hunt administered the first Anglican communion on the third Sunday after Trinity, July 1, 1607.

Here came the Princess Pocahontas with provisions for the palefaces. Here, under the care and instruction of the Rev. Mr. Whittaker, she became the first Indian convert and was baptized in the little church in 1613. Here, also, Master John Rolfe paid court to her, and in the same church, made sweet with spring blossoms, was celebrated the marriage of the Indian princess to her English lover, April 9, 1614, by the Rev. Richard Buck.

Here, July 13, 1619, the first legislative body in America assembled in the church, the sessions being opened with prayer by their minister.

In 1676 James Towne was burned by followers of Bacon’s Rebellion. The seat of government was moved to Middle Plantation (Williamsburg).

Preserved today, through the loyal and loving care of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, one finds the sturdy old church tower; the chapel built over the foundation of two churches, its walls adorned with tablets to Englishman and Indian; the Robert Hunt shrine; the exquisite statue of the Princess Pocahontas by Partridge; foundations of the State House, old wells, and Philip Ludwell’s three tenement houses, fortifications of two wars, a simple cross reminding us of “a pious pilgrimage” of churchmen in 1907, and over all the statue of valiant Captain John Smith, keeping watch on the river.

All these quicken the pulse and make the heart beat faster. The pious pilgrim breathes a prayer of thanksgiving for those dauntless Englishmen, who, amid pestilence and famine and attacks from the savages, yet kept the faith and planted the Cross of Christ in Virginia’s soil, and in the minds and hearts of their descendants a love of God, of country and of liberty.

Mary Causey Kendrick,
State Chairman for Marking Historic Spots.
The Saratoga Battlefield Memorial

LILLIAN OLIVER JOSLIN, Chairman

ON OCTOBER 10, 1931, the New York State Conference, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells is Regent, unveiled and presented to the State of New York a monument, erected on the Saratoga Battlefield in honor of the unknown American soldiers who are buried there in unmarked graves, and in recognition of the nation-wide celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

The monument, a granite shaft, which rises from the center of the American Cemetery, symbolizes the ideals of these men who so loyally served their Commander-in-Chief and their country. The designer, Brython Jones, utilized its octagonal shape to form four crosses, the arms of each forming the arms of the next, no one cross complete in itself. This intertwining of the symbols denotes the Union made possible through the sacrifice of many.

Between the crosses and springing from the broad base of the monument are radiating lines proclaiming sunrise: the dawn of freedom, liberty, and justice, “The Birth of a Nation.”

Above the arms of the crosses, at the ends of the rays indicating that blood-red dawn, are thirteen stars, representing the parts of the new America indissolubly bound together by common suffering.

On the front of the monument is a sword, symbol of death, crowned with an inverted wreath of laurel, token of victory. This central motif repeats in bronze the story remembered in granite.

On the bronze tablet beneath the sword are the words which dedicate the memorial and which preserve for the future not only the memory of the brave deeds of these early patriots, but also record the devotion of those who deeply revere that memory.

The message of the memorial itself was vivified for the hundreds who watched its unveiling not only by the speeches, martial music, and pageantry of the program, but also by the voice of Nature which spoke of death and triumph in the autumn coloring of the surrounding landscape.

The significance of such a monument to the State of New York was expressed by Lieutenant Governor Lehman in his speech of acceptance: “Enduring memorials help to perpetuate the traditions and ideals of the past and make them guideposts for the future.”

It is the hope of New York State Daughters that their gift, through its symbolism, will project into the future a belief in patriotism, and that it will induce the thousands who each year visit the Saratoga Battlefield to pause within the American Cemetery to pay tribute to those who gave their lives in the decisive battles fought at Bemis Heights and who though dead yet live in our nation. This thought has been expressed by Fred Lape in “The Unknown Dead,” a poem written for the ceremony of dedication.
The Inscription

THE UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIERS
WHO PERISHED IN THE
Battles of Saratoga,
September 19 and October 7, 1777,
and were here buried in unmarked
graves, helped to assure the
triumph of the War of
Independence, to create the
Republic of the United States of
America and to establish liberty
throughout the world.
In honor of these patriots
and in recognition of the
bicentennial of the birth of
George Washington
This memorial is erected by the
daughters of the American
revolution of New York State,
1931

The Unknown Dead

“Over these broad-armed fields their blood ran
down,
The grass received it, drew it deep within
The close-coiled roots waiting under the brown,
Cool earth to which their flesh returned as kin.

“Grass quickly covers death. It springs again
In blade and flower over the careless earth.
Names gone—flesh gone—what happened here?—
not a stain
Of all that blood, after one year’s rebirth.

“We look in the wrong place. Their blood has run
Beyond these fields. Look for its living drops
Sealed in the web of steel outwardly spun
Across the land in wheels and rails and shops.

“Their blood mounts not in grass but in the high
Girders of office buildings soaring straight
And resolutely to a jealous sky—
New York, Chicago, and the Golden Gate.

“Look for its strength in steel among the ribs
Of mountains to the west, its heat in fire
Of furnaces that melt the ore. Great jibs
Of cranes hold blood ascended from this mire.

“Their blood will run in unguessed future dreams,
Its strength still unexhausted. Soil or root
Can never make it die, nor hide its gleam
Among the Nation’s years, like ripened fruit.”
The 32d State Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Columbia, October 6-7-8-9, 1931, Columbian Chapter acting as hostess. Formal opening of the Conference was at the Missouri Methodist Church at 8 p.m. Tuesday. After the call to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard Bailey, the invocation was pronounced by Reverend Doctor Herr and the Missouri D. A. R. collect was read by Mrs. M. J. Dolan, State Chaplain.

Following the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Walter Fabricius, State Director, Children of American Revolution, the assemblage sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and recited the American's Creed, led by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Fall Houx.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, Regent of the Columbian Chapter, who extended cordial greetings to the Conference. Judge H. A. Collier, on behalf of the Mayor; Mr. L. E. Slate, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce; President Edgar D. Lee, of Christian College, and Miss Louise Dudley, Dean of Women, Stephens College, all welcomed the guests, expressing pleasure at having the Conference in Columbia. Mrs. Bailey graciously responded to these greetings.

Dr. Walter Williams, President of the University of Missouri, gave a very delightful address, after which Mrs. Bailey introduced National and State officers and honored guests to the audience. Representatives of numerous patriotic societies, were also presented.

The business sessions were held in the ballroom of the Tiger Hotel, the State Regent presiding. Promptly at 9 a.m. Wednesday the 32d Conference was called to order. All state officers, state chairmen and chapter regents reported splendid accomplish-
ments for the year. In fact, this Conference marks the passing of 18 highly successful months, with enthusiastic and well-organized plans for continued achievements, under Mrs. Bailey's leadership.

Missouri has 84 chapters with nearly 6,000 members. Honorary State Regent, Mrs. R. B. Oliver, designer of the Missouri State Flag, spoke on its origin. Honorary State Regent and past Vice-President General, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Botts, gave gracious greetings. A telegram of love and sympathy was sent Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, our Vice-President General. A message was sent the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, commending them for marking historic spots. Our President General, Mrs. Hobart, wired greetings and good wishes, and a telegram of appreciation was sent Mrs. Hobart; another went to Mrs. Wallace Delefield, Honorary Vice-President General, while notes and telegrams were read from Mrs. Stanley F. Reed, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray; Mrs. John Trigg Moss; Mrs. Frank S. Leach and the State Regents of New Jersey and South Carolina.

The President of the School of the Ozarks and Mrs. Good told of the work and needs of this outstanding school, which is now filled to capacity, with 1,000 students turned away because of lack of facilities.

A poem by our Honorary Poet Laureate, Mrs. W. L. Webb, commemorating the 150th anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, inscribed to Mrs. Bailey, was read. Reports of Arrow Rock Tavern committees were given by Mrs. Hugh Stephens, chairman of Advisory Board; Mrs. William R. Painter, chairman of Board of Managers, and Mrs. W. W. Graves, chairman of Finance Committee. Mrs. Graves' irresistible appeal for the Endowment Fund resulted in pledges for approximately $500, making $11,658.49 the total amount pledged.

To stimulate research in historical work, prizes were offered and the State Historian, Mrs. Marshall Rust, made the awards to the following chapters, Anne Helm, Elizabeth Benton, Independence Pioneer, Patsy Gregg, Pilot Grove, Webster Groves. Warrensburg had honorable mention. The following chapters also received prizes during the Conference: Ann Haynes, Clark County, Hannibal, Rachel Donelson. Dorcas Richardson had honorable mention.

Among resolutions adopted were expressions of appreciation to Radio Station KFRU for courtesies extended; a resolution allowing $400 for indexing Missouri books in Memorial Continental Hall; one requiring all teachers paid with State funds to take the Oath of Allegiance; revision of State By-Laws to make them accord with the National; recommending small wayside parks along highways in conjunction with State parks, also thanking the Game and Fish Department for its work at Arrow Rock Park; reendorsement of the State Historical Society Library in Columbia as the repository for Missouri D. A. R. books; requesting that the new highway in south part of the State be named U. S. Pioneers.

Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of the Old Trails Committee, and Mrs. Joseph Calfee, National Vice-chairman of Genealogical Research, held the attention of the Conference as they told of the importance of their work.

Mrs. M. J. Dolan, State Chaplain, presided at the memorial services for Missouri Daughters who died during the past year. The assembly later placed a wreath on the monument of the World War veterans of Boone County.

The invitation of the Hannah Jack and Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapters to meet in Jefferson City in 1932 was accepted by the Conference.

Delightful social features included a period costume tea given at Christian College by President and Mrs. Edgar D. Lee; tea at Stephens College by President and Mrs. James M. Wood, and a tea given by the President of the University of Missouri and Mrs. Walter Williams.

The annual banquet given in the ballroom of the Tiger Hotel was attended by approximately 250 Daughters and honored guests. Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, Regent of the hostess chapter, introduced the witty and gracious toastmistress, Mrs. Mary Asbury McKay. Among the speakers were State Regent, Mrs. Howard Bailey; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Botts; Dean of Women of the University of Missouri,
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PAST REGENTS AT NEW MEXICO STATE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Priddy; Congressman W. L. Nelson and Lieutenant Governor Winter.

The Conference adjourned at noon, October 9, to attend the unveiling at Fayette of bronze memorials to George Frederick Burckhartt, designer of the Missouri State seal, and to a Revolutionary soldier. The Warrensburg and Hannah Hull Chapters and the James Kearney Chapter of 1812 were in charge of this ceremony to perpetuate and honor the ideals and traditions of the patriots of this glorious country.

MARY LOU HARRIS RUST,
State Historian.

NEW MEXICO

The 14th State Conference of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution convened October 2, 1931, in Roswell, as the guests of the Roswell Chapter. The sessions of the first day were held in the auditorium of the beautiful new building of the Woman's Club. The State officers and honor guests were seated upon the stage. The meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. David L. Geyer. The invocation was offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank W. Parker, and the 44th chapter of Ecclesiasticus from the Apocrypha was read. The Convention joined in the Salute to the Flag, in repeating the American's Creed, and singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A most cordial welcome was given by Mrs. Rollo Hinkle, Regent of the Roswell Chapter. Greetings followed from the Vice-President General from New Mexico, Mrs. Francis C. Wilson and the Honorary State Regents, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, Mrs. James K. Hinkle, Mrs. R. P. Barnes, Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, Mrs. George K. Angle, Mrs. F. E. Andrews.

The State Regent addressed the Conference on the "Coming Citizen," pointing out the necessity of education, morality and patriotism as the balanced attributes of America's future citizens.

The Vice-President General, who attended the Western D. A. R. Divisional meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, in September, related the important events of that occasion; and Mrs. Robert Kellihin reviewed the special State Conference held in Albuquerque in February in honor of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, our President General, and inspired the members anew, with
work and policies as outlined by Mrs. Hobart.

The Credentials Committee reported 38 State officers and delegates, with 7 alternates present, to represent the seven chapters of the State.

A telegram of greetings and kindest wishes for a successful Conference was read from the soldier boys at Fort Bayard; and Mrs. Dixon, Chairman of Tubercular Soldiers-Aid Fund. This fund is allowed each year at Continental Congress, and is used at Fort Bayard Hospital, where it is greatly nounced the display of articles made by convalescents at the hospital.

Friday afternoon the minutes, reports of State officers and an account of the 40th Continental Congress were heard. A beautiful ceremony at the Memorial Hour paid a tribute to the memory of Mrs. M. S. Williams and Mrs. W. A. Cloman.

The second day’s session was held in the Country Club. The morning hours were devoted to Regents’ reports of the activities of their chapters and the work done throughout New Mexico, as reported by the state chairmen. Among the outstanding achievements were: The placing of a marker on the Butterfield Trail, which was used from 1858 to 1861 carrying United States mail and for overland travel between St. Louis and Los Angeles via San Antonio and El Paso, Texas; the distribution of 1,200 “Immigrant’s Manuals”; the compiling and publishing in one large volume of a history of each member (and her family) of one chapter, and the copying of the vital records of one county; the cataloging of the 850-volume library of history and genealogy of one chapter, and the canning of 800 quarts of fruit.

The State Chairman of Publicity reported that the contact of the uncompen-sated, nonpensioned, exservice men, through the tubercular soldiers aid, has given the society more publicity over the country than any other one activity. Loans to five University students were reported by the Chairman of the Student Loan Fund.

One resolution adopted by the Conference was the emphatic opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia, by the United States, and another endorsed resolutions passed by the 40th Continental Congress.

A vote favored bringing the “State History,” not yet published, up to date.

Election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Alvin N. White for Regent, Mrs. J. Franklin Joyce for Vice-Regent, Mrs. Robert Bell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. D. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. David Chaves, Treasurer; Mrs. A. G. Shortle, Registrar; Mrs. Rollo Hinkle, Historian; Mrs. Homer Ward, Librarian, and Mrs. M. A. Cochran, Chaplain.

The social events of the two days were a luncheon for visiting Daughters of the American Revolution as guests of Colonel Pierson and the New Mexico Military Institute at noon Friday with the students; in the evening, a banquet in the large dining hall of the Women’s Clubhouse, after which Capt. R. E. Bower, of the 410th Infantry, made a stirring address on “National Defense.” Immediately following Captain Bower’s address 200 or more guests attended a reception to meet the officers and delegates.

Saturday morning the State Officers Club had an hour together at breakfast. At noon the Roswell Chapter entertained their guests at luncheon at the Country Club.

At the close of the business session, an invitation was extended the State Conference to meet in Santa Fé in 1932 as guest of the Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter. And a resolution of appreciation to the hostess chapter for the hospitality so lavishly shown to the visiting Daughters was unanimously passed, bringing to a close a very successful Conference.

MRS. JESSE E. BROWNLEE,
State Chairman of Publicity.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Conference sessions were held in the Presbyterian Church. The preliminary council met at 11:15 a.m. Monday at the Gladstone Hotel, where registration took place. The Jamestown Kiwanians entertained the chapter Regents and State officers at a luncheon Monday noon at the hotel. Mrs. A. M. Christianson, of Bismarck, spoke on the “Aims and Projects of the Organization” at the meeting.

The Conference opened at 1.30 p.m. and reports of officers and chapter Regents filled the afternoon program.
The reports of the Regents stressed the necessity and value of favorable publicity. The Chaplain's report sounded a note of warning, especially needed now with boldly organized atheism in our cities and schools. The chapters are awake as to the urgent needs and responsibilities of this office. Radio talks over five of our leading broadcasting stations were on "Patriotism," "Pioneer Life," "Our Student Loan Fund," and "Team Work."

The "Scholarship Loan Fund" reported with a song they had set to music and the Conference body sang it lustily. Then they took up a collection to help this fund.

The cooperation of club women to assist in the national enterprise designed to stimulate the planting of useful trees, interest in America's shrines and familiarity with her history. At the present time descendants of stately walnut trees at Mount Vernon and Arlington are growing in public parks, in groves, on roadsides and in private grounds in our State. The Washington Bicentennial plans were promoted by this Conference, giving first place to the proper observance of this project. Already the chapters have adopted delightful study programs in the life of George Washington and in several instances the programs are dedicated to the "Father of Our Country."

Relief and unemployment was generously donated to by the individual chapters who sent food, clothing and money to the drought-stricken areas of North Dakota and Montana.

The various chapters presented memory books containing history of their chapters with pictures of groups of the members and beauty spots of their residence towns. The contest was given wide publicity and resulted in Fargo, the Dakota Chapter memory book, the work of Mrs. W. J. Clapp, winning first prize. While Williston, the Quentin Roosevelt Chapter, Mrs. S. M. Hydle, received the second prize; and Mrs. Cousins, the Carrington Chapter, followed with honorable mention.

The past State Regents brought the greetings at the dinner at the Gladstone Hotel. They were Mrs. C. M. Young, New York; Mrs. A. E. Thorberg, Bismarck; Mrs. J. L. Boweres, Mandan; Mrs. S. L. Glaspel, of Jamestown. The evening program was dedicated to commemorate Surrender Day. Followed by entrance of State officers, "The
Star-Spangled Banner”; Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. H. L. Lincoln, State Regent; welcome of Fort Seward Chapter by Mrs. Paul Lutz, Regent.

Tuesday afternoon the election of officers occurred which resulted in the following: Mrs. H. E. French, Regent; Mrs. H. G. Graves, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Gould, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. W. Coudy, Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. J. Clapp, Treasurer; Mrs. A. M. Powell, Historian; Mrs. R. W. Shinners, Registrar; Mrs. S. M. Hydle, Librarian; Mrs. McFarland, Chaplain.

The dedication of the Fort Seward marker was held at 3.30 p.m. Bugle call by A. J. Guerde; “Star-Spangled Banner;” Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. John Knauf; unveiling of the marker by Cecily Spaulding and James DeNault (children of D. A. R. members); dedication of marker, Mrs. Kate Glaspell, Past State Regent; brief history of Fort Seward, Mrs. Jennie Chenery; greetings by Mrs. H. L. Lincoln, State Regent; “America”; Taps.

The marker was placed at the foot of Fort Seward Hill near the artery of our state highway, one-half mile north of Jamestown. This event closed the Conference.

MRS. A. M. POWELL, Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The annual fall meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters was held Tuesday, October 27, 1931, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Warren, with Nellie Easterbrooks West Chapter as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, presided at both the morning and afternoon sessions. Rhode Island felt particularly honored in having Mrs. Grace Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General, as the principal speaker of the day, and for her wonderful message and her interest in remaining throughout the entire meeting.

The morning session opened with devotional exercises conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Samuel P. Tabor, followed by an address of welcome by the Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Mrs. Benjamin A. Church, to which the State Regent responded.

A feature of the morning session was the presentation of an Organizing Regent’s pin to Mrs. Enoch E. McLaren, who recently organized the Governor Nicholas Cooke Chapter in Cranston. The presentation was made by Mrs. Brosseau.

The State Chairman, Washington Bicentennial Committee, Mrs. Frank M. Adams, reported progress and concerted interest in the celebration, especially in the chapter yearbooks—many of which feature the theme at all meetings. The Chairman stated that a Washington Pageant is planned as a part of the program for the State Conference in the spring. At the close of her remarks, two C. A. R.—Hector Asselin, Jr., and Janice Drowne—representing George and Martha Washington respectively, presented the State Regent with flowers, as a tribute from the Washington Bicentennial Committee.

Well-defined plans for a State forest for Rhode Island were presented by Mrs. Robinson M. Peirce, and met with favorable response—a resolution endorsing same being presented later.

The State Regent announced Tamassee Club No. 1, inaugurated by her during the last Continental Congress (comprising 100 members at $1 each—which $100 will send a girl through Tamassee), as nearly filled, and when the membership limit is reached, Club No. 2 may be formed for the same purpose.

At the close of the morning session, some of the latest national defense literature and 1,000 copies of “What the Daughters Do” —just off the press—were available.

At the afternoon session the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. Grant Savage, extended greetings from the State organization, and Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, Vice-President General from Rhode Island, from the National Society; the latter commented on the volume of work accomplished and planned and the fine quality and workmanship of same as evidenced by the reports rendered in the morning.

The State Regent read a letter from Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, in which he expressed his and Mrs. Metcalf’s regret at being absent from the meeting and stated “in these distressing times it is most gratifying to know that patriotic women such as those
of the D. A. R. are courageously defending the cause of good government and standing against legislation founded on economic fallacies."

Mrs. Brosseau, in her inimitable manner, cited numerous instances of danger to the United States if the Army and Navy cuts, as proposed, were carried out and the country's defense—strength thus further weakened—being already behind in its building program, according to the terms of the London Naval Treaty, while other countries have gone ahead with their building programs.

At the close of her most illuminating address, Mrs. Brosseau was presented with an antique red glass bottle by the State Regent in the name of the Rhode Island Daughters as a token of their appreciation of her coming to them with her message.

Rev. Norris T. Morton, of the Hope Street Congregational Church of Providence—the next speaker—referred to Mrs. Brosseau's address as "a modern classic" and that it should have been broadcasted throughout the country as containing invaluable information and evidence of great fidelity to the cause.

The State meeting coinciding with the observance of Navy Day in Rhode Island, the next speaker was most appropriately selected—Commander Penn E. Carroll, of the Newport Naval War College.

The Resolutions Committee (Mrs. William D. Eddy, Mrs. Philip Caswell and Mrs. William C. Thompson) presented several resolutions which were adopted—some of which were: a protest by the Rhode Island D. A. R. against the proposed abolition of the U. S. Naval Training Station at Newport, as detrimental to the efficiency of the U. S. Navy; considering military training in the schools and colleges to be of utmost importance, the Rhode Island Society endorsed the stand on compulsory military training as taken by President Bressler of Rhode Island State College at Kingston; urged the passage of the so-called "Teachers' Oath Bill" in the Rhode Island Legislature; endorsed act concerning one universal and definite pledge of allegiance to the Flag of the United States; vigorously opposed the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States; resolved to urge Rhode Island Senators and Representatives in United States Congress to support recommendations of Hamilton Fish Commission and endorsed the State Forest project for Rhode Island.

Representatives from the following organizations (members of the Rhode Island Council of patriotic societies) were guests at the afternoon session: Children of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Colonists, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War, Women’s Relief Corps of the G. A. R., World War Mothers, and Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.

MARY F. CASWELL,
State Historian.

Information Pertaining to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

Subscription price, $2.00 per year (12 issues). Make checks and money orders payable to Treasurer General and send to her, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Subscription blanks may be secured from Magazine Dept., Memorial Continental Hall.

Genealogical Department communications, queries and answers, etc., should be sent direct to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, 2001 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

State Conference and Chapter Reports, sketches of Real Daughters, special feature articles and photographs should be sent direct to Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall. The Editor is not responsible for loss or injury to unsolicited manuscripts. Manuscripts must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes to insure their return.

Changes of address should be sent to Magazine Dept., Memorial Continental Hall.

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Rates for advertising may be secured by writing to the Magazine Office, or to Mrs. J. F. Donahue, 2850 Chadbourne Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Binders holding 12 D. A. R. Magazines may be purchased for $2.00 from the Magazine Office. Make checks payable to Beassie Bright.

ELEANOR W. DONAHUE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.
Iowa Falls Chapter, Iowa Falls, (Iowa) marked the site of the first State normal school held in Iowa by placing a bronze marker on the grounds of the present high school on June 28, 1928. This school was started in April, 1870, just 31 years after the first normal school in America, at Concord, Massachusetts, July 4, 1839.

The Iowa normal had an enrollment of about 150, coming from all parts of the State. On the bronze tablet commemorating the establishment of the school are recorded the names of 52 of the students who were of the pioneer families of Iowa Falls and vicinity.

The bronze tablet is 35 by 59 inches in size, and was made in the mechanical engineering department of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. It is mounted upon a granite boulder over 6 feet tall, taken from the Cuplin estate, one of the pioneer homes of Iowa Falls. Some of the students whose names appear upon the tablet as attendants at the normal school played upon the boulder when they were children.

The marker bears, besides the names of the 52 former students, the names of the instructors; a line honoring Mrs. Ella Hoag Crapser, long a teacher in the Iowa Falls schools; and the names of the Historic Spots Committee of the Iowa Falls Chapter, D. A. R., who gathered the data and superintended the placing of the marker (Miss Mary H. Bliss, Chairman; Mrs. W. H. Burrows and Mrs. C. R. Wallace).

MRS. O. K. DICK,
Regent.

Colonel Richard McCalister Chapter (Hanover, Pa.). An event of considerable historical interest took place Saturday, November 8, 1930, when the Colonel Richard McCalister Chapter celebrated its third birthday by unveiling a bronze tablet marking the house where Colonel Richard McCalister, founder of Hanover, conducted a tavern and shop.

Prior to the unveiling exercises, a luncheon was given at the Richard McCalister Hotel. The chapter was honored by having the following guests, who addressed the
chapter most entertainingly: Mrs. J. Howland Brown, Vice-President General; Mrs. Joseph Forney, State Librarian; Mrs. Keyser Fry, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Frederick B. Gerber, ex-State Treasurer.

After the luncheon the unveiling exercises, which were open to the public, began at 3 o'clock and were in charge of the Regent, Mrs. George Potter Ard, who conducted the same with a military touch.


Richard McCalister purchased a tract of land in 1745 upon which the original town of Hanover was built. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who came here from the Cumberland Valley. His plantation, covered by a dense growth of hickory, walnut and oak trees, was crossed by the Monocacy Road, which extended from Wrightsville on the Susquehanna to Frederick, Maryland, and by the Baltimore and Carlisle Highway.

The same year Colonel McCalister erected a log house and opened a store and tavern at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Middle streets. This two-and-a-half-story structure, now encased in brick, is still standing on the original site where it was built 185 years ago.

The tavern was a prominent stopping place for travelers. It was here in 1755, that Benjamin Franklin was entertained when on his way to meet Sir Edward Braddock at Frederick. Although Washington did not stop here on his visits toward the end of the century, it is very likely he called there on Colonel McCalister, because tradi-
tion has the pair walking out Baltimore Street together on July 2, 1791, to view the reapers in the harvest field.

HELEN J. ARD,
Regent.

Louisa Saint Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.) unveiled a tablet to a Real Daughter, Harriet Bishop Felton, on June 30, 1930.

Fifty daughters of the chapter, friends and guests of local chapters, motored to Watertown Cemetery, Tuscola County, 70 miles north of Detroit, where they were met by five generations of descendants of Joel Bishop, the Revolutionary patriot, to participate in a commemoration for Harriet Bishop Felton.

Mrs. Wirt Payson Doty, Chaplain of the chapter, conducted the service, reading the ritual in a beautiful and impressive way. A sketch of the life of Harriet Bishop Felton, emphasizing her influence upon the educational, philanthropic and artistic life of her day, was read by a granddaughter, Mrs. Antoinette Bennett Myers. The bronze tablet was unveiled by a great-grandson, Master Joseph Bennett. The bugle call and Taps, which opened and closed the ceremony, were sounded by Scout W. Stuart Gates, treasurer of the John Paul Jones Society, C. A. R. Robert Livingstone Landis, who acted as color bearer, is the son of the director of the chapter.

Wreaths were placed as follows: from the Felton family descendants, by Mrs. Mrs. Wirt Payson Doty, Chaplain of the chapter, conducted the service, reading the ritual in a beautiful and impressive way. A sketch of the life of Harriet Bishop Felton, emphasizing her influence upon the educational, philanthropic and artistic life of her day, was read by a granddaughter, Mrs. Antoinette Bennett Myers. The bronze tablet was unveiled by a great-grandson, Master Joseph Bennett. The bugle call and Taps, which opened and closed the ceremony, were sounded by Scout W. Stuart Gates, treasurer of the John Paul Jones Society, C. A. R. Robert Livingstone Landis, who acted as color bearer, is the son of the director of the chapter.

Wreaths were placed as follows: from the Felton family descendants, by Mrs. Frances Pope Stokeley-Wilson, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier (born 1789, died in Dubuque, 1868), whose grave was marked by the Dubuque Chapter on Memorial Day.

NOLA S. EICHELZER,
Chairman, Historic Landmarks and Research.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter (Somer ville, Mass.). The 300th Anniversary (1930) of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the occasion of many historical and patriotic events and this chapter did its part.

American flags were presented to the members of the Americanism class at their

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER PLACES WREATH ON GRAVE OF MARTHA WASHINGTON'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER
graduation in the spring, and in June, 75 of these women were invited to go by bus to Lexington and Concord to visit Munroe and Buckman Taverns and the Hancock Clark house and other places of historical interest, including the old North Bridge in Concord.

Prizes were awarded to pupils of the junior high schools for the two best essays on some historical subject.

A flag was presented to the Hillside School and all requirements of the State and National Society met.

The outstanding historical work of the year was the presentation of the play, or pageant, “The Silver Ball,” at the March meeting of the chapter. The play was written by Mrs. Isabelle Cushman Nason, of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, of Scituate. “The Silver Ball” was a portrayal of Somerville history, with many Somerville families represented.

It was presented again at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters, at Marblehead, with our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in a prominent rôle, outlining the work of the National Society.

At this time Anne Adams Tufts Chapter was assisted by members of the Mansfield Chapter, who danced the corn dance, and by members of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, who danced the minuet.

“The Silver Ball” was again presented, this time for the benefit of the Somerville Historical Society in December, and this ended Anne Adams Tufts Chapter’s contribution to the programs of the Tercentenary year.

JOSEPHINE F. WHITNEY, Historian.

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, La.). The outstanding event in the program of activities of our chapter for the year ending June, 1931, was the visit made to the grave of the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington.

Some months ago Mrs. F. A. Dicks, who has a summer home at Pass Christian, reported the location of this grave to Mrs. C. J. Mundy, then Regent of New Orleans Chapter. Mrs. Mundy, in turn, reported its location to the Regional Conference meeting held at Gulfport, Miss. Following the usual custom of holding an outdoor meeting in June, the chapter, on Tuesday, June 9, met at the lovely summer home of its member, Mrs. F. A. Dicks, in Pass Christian. During the forenoon a pilgrimage was made to the grave of Mrs. Frances Parke Lewis Butler, who at one time had been a resident of Louisiana, as the chatelaine of one of its ante-bellum plantation homes. While members of the chapter and a few guests stood at reverent attention, a wreath was placed upon the stone which marks the grave. The stone bears the following inscriptions:

EDWARD C. W. BUTLER, SON OF ISABELLA FOWLER & LIEUT. EDWARD BUTLER, BORN FEB. 22, 1800; DIED SEPT. 5, 1886. FRANCES PARKE LEWIS, WIFE OF E. C. W. BUTLER, DAUGHTER OF NELLIE CUSTIS & LAWRENCE LEWIS, BORN NOV. 27, 1797; DIED JUNE 30, 1875.

Records in the possession of the chapter show that Frances Parke Lewis was born at Mount Vernon, and that her husband, Edward George Washington Butler, was a son of an officer who had fought under Washington and had named his son for the first President.

MRS. CLIFFORD M. EUSTIS, Recording Secretary.

Dubuque Chapter (Dubuque, Iowa). The outstanding achievement so far this year of our chapter was the marking of the graves of deceased members. On Memorial Day a special service was held at the grave of Mrs. Frances Pope Stokely-Wilson, in Linwood Cemetery. Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, and Dubuque Chapter placed an authorized bronze marker at her grave.

The program follows: Guard of Honor, Boy Scouts. Assembly, Boy Scout Buglers. Presenting the Colors. Invocation, Rev. John E. Flockhart, of St. John’s Protestant Episcopal Church. Salute to the Flag. The American’s Creed, the Regent, Mrs. Clyde L. Ellsworth. Address, “Patriotism, Loyalty and Remembrance,” Mr. Fred Kammiller, President, Dubuque Chamber of Commerce. Reading of letters from the President General, N. S., D. A. R., Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover by Mrs. James E. Fitzgerald, State Regent of Iowa. Presentation of markers,

Marker Committee: Mrs. William B. Poinsett, Mrs. Edward J. Beach, Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, Chairman. Markers placed on graves of deceased members in Linwood Cemetery. Another marker was placed upon the grave of the beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cora McDuffie Beach, who died May 29, 1931.

BERTHA LINCOLN HEUSTIS, Historian.

Columbia Chapter (District of Columbia) recently dedicated at the grave in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., of Mrs. Harriet R. Hyer, a former regent of the chapter, an official bronze marker of the Society. A large gathering of chapter officers and members, as well as State officers, was present, among the latter being Mrs. Caldwell, Vice-President General; Miss Helen Harman, State Regent; Miss Katharina L. Harvey, State Historian, and Charles Hyer, a son.

Mrs. C. C. Coombs was in charge of the program, which consisted of opening prayer, Salute to the Flag, dedication address by the Regent, Mrs. Albert B. Snavely; brief talk by the State Regent, Miss Harman, and a solo by Mrs. Paul Anderson.

HATTIE MARSTON SIBBITT, Regent.

Barbara Standish Chapter (Hoopes ton, Ill.). In 1819—one hundred and eleven years ago—there came to Fort Dearborn, which is now Chicago, a man of rare vision and courage. This man was Guerdon S. Hubbard, an Indian trader, who was years ahead of his time in that he advocated two very modern ideas—chain stores and good roads.

In Hubbard's travels over what is now eastern Illinois, western Indiana and southern Wisconsin and Michigan, one of the trails he blazed through the woods to the little trading posts was from Fort Dearborn south to what is now Vincennes, Indiana. This trail, which was to eventually bring to Illinois mail service, stagecoaches, railroads and hard roads, was one of the chief avenues of travel; and when, in 1824, the legislature of the State ordered a road built from Danville to Chicago, engineers followed Hubbard's trail for most of the distance.

Following the assembly action, which officially designated Hubbard trail as a State highway, milestone markers—one for each mile of the entire route—were placed on the trail.

On Friday, September 12, in very impressive services held under the sponsorship of the Barbara Standish Chapter, the last remaining original marker, located on the east side of the Dixie Highway two miles south of Rossville, was formally dedicated.

The program was in charge of the Historic Spots Committee, composed of Mrs. E. J. Boorde, of Hoopeston, and Mrs. Margaret Mann, of Rossville. The marker was unveiled by Miss Margaret Mann, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mann.

Invitations were extended to both Hoopeston and Rossville people, and also to the neighboring chapters, Governor Bradford Chapter, of Danville, and Princess Wchekee, of Watseka, Illinois.

Both chapters were well represented at the dedication.

HATTIE MARSTON SIBBITT, Regent.

Shelton Chapter (Shelton, Nebr.). A fitting tribute to the memory of early settlers of the community of Shelton marked the dedication of a huge boulder in the Union Pacific Park of that town, Friday afternoon, October 9, 1931, and the presentation to the city of a marker by the Shelton Chapter, which organization made possible the erection of the monument in honor of those early pioneers. A large crowd assembled and an appropriate program was given in which a deserved tribute was paid to the pioneers who were among the first settlers to locate in and near Shelton.

Following the singing of “America” by the high-school chorus, under the direction of Miss Claire Scudder, music supervisor,
THE MILESTONE SOUTH OF ROSSVILLE, ILL., DEDICATED BY THE BARBARA STAN- DISH CHAPTER, MARKS THE OLD HUBBARD TRAIL, NOW THE DIXIE HIGHWAY

BOULDER AND TABLET, DEDICATED OCTOBER 9, 1931, TO THE EARLY PIONEERS OF THE COMMUNITY OF SHELTON, BY SHELTON CHAPTER, D. A. R.

GRAVE MARKER FOR HARRIET BRIDGES HYER, A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PLACED BY COLUMBIA CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Rev. Harry E. Patterson gave the invocation. After this, those assembled gave the “Pledge to the Flag,” and Mrs. R. N. Stubblefield, Regent of our chapter, made a few introductory remarks. Mrs. Edgar Hilt Wescott, of Plattsmouth, State Regent, was unable to be present on account of illness and the dedicatory address was delivered by Mrs. Horace J. Cary of Kearney, Nebraska, Vice-State Regent. Mr. George O. Brophy, special representative of the department of public relations of the Union Pacific System, was the next speaker on the program. Mrs. R. N. Stubblefield made the presentation speech and in appropriate words presented the boulder to the city. The boulder was then unveiled by Mrs. C. M. Wallace, Organizing Regent of Shelton Chapter, and Mayor J. T. Ashton accepted it on behalf of the city. The exercises were concluded with the singing of “The Star-Spangled Banner” by the high-school chorus, a prayer by Rev. J. R. Mouer, and Taps by Melvin Burright and Miss Claire Scudder.

Lida E. Lucas,
Historian.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter
(Grand Rapids, Mich.). On July 3 our chapter placed a bronze marker on the grave of Sarah Bennett Perrin, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, at Portland, Michigan. The impressive services were conducted by Mrs. Harrison E. Fairchild, Regent; Mrs. Carl N. Mapes, Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Helen Baker Rowe, ex-Regent, before a group of Daughters and descendants of Mrs. Perrin. Mr. Fred J. Mauren, great-grandson of Mrs. Perrin, paid tribute to her memory, and the unveiling of the marker was performed by J. Frederick Mauren and Margaret Mauren, who represented the sixth generation. Wyman Lewis, a Boy Scout, sounded Taps at the conclusion of the services.

Samuel Bennett, the Revolutionary soldier, father of Sarah Bennett Perrin, enlisted from Strafford, Connecticut, on July 20, 1776. That fall he was taken prisoner, with the entire garrison at the capture of Fort Washington. Of these 500 prisoners who were confined in the Grosevenor, a prison ship, he was one of only 95 who lived to be transferred to the Sugar House; and when they were finally exchanged, there were only 18 survivors. Samuel Bennett was crippled the rest of his life, his feet having been frozen during his long and terrible confinement.

Sarah (Bennett) Perrin and her husband, Ezra I. Perrin, located in Portland in 1834, when there were only three or four families there. They built a log house on west flats on Grand River. An Indian trail passed their home and led to the settlement at Shim-Ne-Con. In a brief history of her pioneer experiences, written in 1874 on her 81st birthday, Mrs. Perrin tells of the Indians frequently stopping at her home. She was alone part of the time when her husband was on trips through the forests to Detroit for supplies, and she was often greatly frightened but was never harmed. She died in 1885, at the age of 92, in Maple Rapids, Michigan.

Mrs. Harrison E. Fairchild,
Regent.
Mount Sterling Chapter (Mount Sterling, Ohio). On June 30, 1931, a large number of descendants and friends gathered with the Mount Sterling Chapter No. 681, in Range Township, Madison County, Ohio, to pay tribute to a pioneer patriot of the Revolutionary War, when a bronze tablet was placed upon the tomb of John McClimans. The cemetery is located on the original McClimans' farm, now owned by a grandson, James H. McClimans, of Mount Sterling. Another grandson, David McClimans, resides in Seattle, Washington.

Impressive services were arranged by the Committee on Historical Sites and Revolutionary Graves, Mrs. Charles M. Clifton, chairman, Mrs. R. H. Trimble and Mrs. Mary Bricker. The services were conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Arthur Dunlap. In her opening address she impressed upon every Daughter of the American Revolution their duty of preserving the honor and patriotism of our ancestors who blazed a trail for us to follow. As the marker was slowly unveiled the Regent gave the following dedication:

In commemoration of the services rendered by John McClimans in assisting to establish the principles of freedom, liberty and independence of our United States of America, we reverently dedicate this marker, and may we, Daughters of the American Revolution and descendants of this pioneer hero and all other patriotic citizens of our country ever be loyal and courageous in upholding the principles they established, which laid the foundation of this country's greatness.

Taps, played by Alfred Freeman, Boy Scout, closed this impressive ceremony.

MRS. S. ARTHUR DUNLAP, Regent.

Crater Lake Chapter (Medford, Ore.) under the very able leadership of our Regent, Mrs. G. Q. D'Albini, has just completed its tenth year with a 100 per cent record as far as the fulfillment of State and National obligations are concerned.

The chapter recently won first prize for the best-decorated automobile in a patriotic parade held in connection with the American Legion State Convention. The car was distinctive in character, exciting admiration and applause as it made its way along the crowded streets. It was realistically decorated with red, white and blue paper flowers to represent the American flag. Surmounting the radiator was a large D. A. R. emblem.

Standing on the spot where 75 years ago, General Joseph Lane and his courageous soldier companions smoked the pipe of peace with Chiefs Sam, John, Jim, Joe and Limpy, Rogue River Indians, this chapter jointly with General Joseph Lane Society, C. A. R. unveiled a marker on September 25, 1928, which commemorated the most historic occasion of southern Oregon. Included in the large gathering, which assembled to witness this ceremony, were many distinguished visitors from various parts of the State.

For the past three years our Regent has conducted Americanism classes, preparing foreigners for naturalization courts. These classes have been very successful, not one attending has failed to pass the naturalization examination. Each successful applicant is presented with a small silk flag.

Essay contests on different patriotic subjects have been held in the high school for the past several years, prizes being awarded to the three best essays which are published in the local dailies. Just previous to

MARKER PLACED ON GRAVE OF JOHN MCClimANS, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AT MOUNT STERLING, OHIO, BY MOUNT STERLING CHAPTER
MEMBERS OF THE STATE OFFICERS' DRAMATIC CLUB, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS, WHO TOOK PART IN A PLAY DEPICTING GEORGE WASHINGTON'S RETURN TO MOUNT VERNON.

THE MOHEGAN CHAPTER, OSSINING, NEW YORK, AT THE DEDICATION ON MAY 27, 1931, OF A MARKER TO ITS FIRST REGENT, ANNIE VAN RENSSELAER WELLS.
election the subjects chosen was "Why We Should Vote."

A fitting culmination to a most active and enthusiastic year of work was our privilege of being hostess to the 16th Annual State Conference held March 21 to 23, 1929, inclusive. The Conference was very inspirational and gave us added incentive for greater work.

Mrs. M. M. Morris,
Registrar.

Marcus Whitman Chapter (Everett, Wash.). A granite shaft and bronze tablet mark the site on which Governor Isaac Ingals Stevens, first territorial governor of Washington, and chiefs and headmen of the Northwest Indian tribes signed the treaty of Muckl-te-oh. The treaty, of major importance in the history of Washington, was signed on January 22, 1855, but was not ratified by Congress until April 11, 1859.

In this treaty the Indians relinquished certain land rights and made other agreements with the white men. There are 15 articles in the complete treaty.

This marker was erected by the Marcus Whitman Chapter, D. A. R., of Everett, and stands on the school grounds at Mukilteo, Washington.

Mrs. C. C. Gilman, Regent of Marcus Whitman Chapter, presided at the dedication ceremonies, which took place on Saturday, May 2, 1931. The program began at 2 p.m. and several noted personages participated, among whom was Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates, daughter of Governor Stevens. Mrs. Bates talked of her father's life. Senator Wesley L. Jones spoke on "The Present Administration's Intentions Toward the Indian." Congressman Lin H. Hadley's subject was "Our State of Washington." Prof. Edmund S. Meany, of the University of Washington, is a noted historian, and he spoke of the manner in which the Indians, being unable to write, had signed the treaty.

Three Indians who were present at the signing of the treaty were introduced. They were John Davis, nearly 100 years old; Bill Kamin, nephew of Chief Pat-kamin, and Charley Jules, who described in Indian language, that event 76 years ago. Chief William Shelton, present-day leader of the Indians in this vicinity, told of the difficulty of making them understand what the white men were proposing. Other speakers for the Indians were Charley Blair, of the Lummi Tribe; Senator Bishop, of the Federation; Wilford Steve, of the Snoqualmie Tribe; Joe Campbell, of the Skagit Tribe, and Joseph R. Hillaire, of the Lummi Tribe.

George Bain, great-grandson of Sitting Bull, introduced by Chief Shelton, gave a buffalo and war dance.

The shaft was unveiled at 4.30 p.m. by Lillian Sinclair, a granddaughter of pioneers, and by Robert Guss, a great-grandson of Chief Pat-kanim, who was dressed in Indian regalia.

Mrs. Gilman presented the memorial to Governor Roland Hartley, who thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for their patriotic devotion, pledged himself to a square deal to the Indians of the State and then presented the shaft to the Mukilteo school district on whose ground it stands. Mrs. Arthur A. Scott, president of the school board, accepted the monument.

Mrs. Frank L. Cooper, recently elected State Regent, gave one of the principal addresses, while Mrs. Amos Hager, Mrs. James W. Dootson and Mrs. Harry J. Miller, who composed the Marker Committee, each spoke briefly.

Mrs. C. C. Gilman,
Past Regent.
D. A. R. Radio Programs

**Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue**

*National Chairman, Radio Committee*

The following schedule does not give the full list of programs being broadcast, as only a small proportion of the broadcasts can be arranged, or even time secured, far enough in advance to be available for the magazine when it goes to press.

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<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE CHAIRMAN</th>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ALABAMA</strong>—Birmingham</td>
<td>MRS. FRED ALLISON</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>Dec. 24</td>
<td>5 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td><strong>CONNECTICUT</strong>—Hartford</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM C. BRISTOL</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>Dec. 15</td>
<td>2:15 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Old Trails in Alabama,” by Peter A. Brannon.</td>
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<td>“The Raid on Danbury,” by Mrs. J. Herbert Holton.</td>
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<td>“Lights of Other Days,” by Mrs. William F. Hopson.</td>
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<td>“Washington in Homespun Days,” by Mrs. Arthur C. Titus and broadcast by Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer.</td>
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<td>“Ellis Island,” by Miss Mary Louise Pardee.</td>
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<td>“Oliver Wolcott,” by Miss Cornelia B. Smith.</td>
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<td><strong>ILLINOIS</strong>—Chicago</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD L. KELLY</td>
<td>WBMM</td>
<td>Dec. 9</td>
<td>9-3:50-4 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>Program planned by DeWalt Mechin Chapter.</td>
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<td>Dec. 23</td>
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<td><strong>KENTUCKY</strong>—Louisville</td>
<td>MRS. BAILEY WALLER</td>
<td>WHAS</td>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>4-15 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>Program planned by Fincastle Chapter.</td>
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<td><strong>MAINE</strong>—Portland</td>
<td>MRS. VICTOR A. BINFORD</td>
<td>WCSH</td>
<td>Dec. 30</td>
<td>4-15 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“The Value of the Patriotic Historic Society in America,” by Mrs. William S. Shaw, Vice-President General.</td>
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<td>Address by Mr. Frederick W. Hinckley. Subject not announced.</td>
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<td><strong>MARYLAND</strong>—Baltimore</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE W. IJAMS</td>
<td>WFBR</td>
<td>Dec. 26</td>
<td>11 a. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>“Pastoral Education—Carr Creek,” by Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen.</td>
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<td>“Washington Bi-Centennial,” by Dr. James Magruder.</td>
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<td>“Historical Reminiscences” by Mrs. George W. Ijams.</td>
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<td>Jan. 14</td>
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<td><strong>MASSACHUSETTS</strong>—Boston</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES M. WILFORD</td>
<td>WAAB</td>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>3:30-4 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>Radio playlet: “Scene In the Life of Benjamin Franklin,” written by Mrs. Frank L. Nason, with Nancy H. Harris, State Vice-Regent, impersonating her great-great-grandaunt, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin; Gretchen Cook, harpist, and Mr. Charles M. Wilford as Benjamin Franklin.</td>
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<td>“Carl Schurz—a Romantic German-American,” by Dr. Claude M. Fues. Vocal music by Madeleine Conant, contralto.</td>
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<td><strong>PENNSYLVANIA</strong>—Philadelphia</td>
<td>MRS. THOMAS F. DURHAM</td>
<td>WFI</td>
<td>Dec. 21</td>
<td>4-15 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>“Mary Ball Washington as Wife and Mother,” by Mrs. Thomas F. Durham. Viola, Miss Florence Haende. Cello, Miss Irene Hubbard.</td>
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<td><strong>UTAH</strong>—Salt Lake City</td>
<td>MRS. O. A. WILDERLY</td>
<td>KSL</td>
<td>Dec. 15</td>
<td>5-15 p. m. M. S.T.</td>
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<td><strong>WASHINGTON</strong>—Seattle</td>
<td>MRS. C. E. MAGNUSSON</td>
<td>KJR</td>
<td>Dec. 12</td>
<td>1 p. m. P.S.T.</td>
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<td>“Mount Vernon,” by Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary. Honorary Vice-President General, N. S., D.A.R., and Vice-President of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.</td>
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<td><strong>WISCONSIN</strong>—Madison</td>
<td>MRS. P. R. MINAHAN</td>
<td>WIBA</td>
<td>Dec. 12</td>
<td>12-130 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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Mrs. Gottschalk fully exemplifies the Oxford Dictionary’s definition of “guide” as “one who shows the way.” In her short and illuminating manual, compiled for the benefit of those involved in the intricate maze of genealogical research in Virginia, she shows how best to approach the subject, where to acquire the necessary data. Therefore, those who contemplate the task of tracing their family history would save themselves a vast amount of time and labor by consulting her valuable synopsis of the best information sources. With the purpose of aiding the average worker, this compilation treats mainly in the use of original records.

Virginia was the most English of all the Colonies and research there requires some knowledge of the functioning of church and state. The early records were kept by the parishes and courts. While churches frequently give vital records, such statistics were not officially recorded in Virginia until 1850; thus, births, deaths and marriages can be approximated only through a careful examination and comparison of county records. Mrs. Gottschalk gives the eight original Virginia shires and, by charts, shows their development into counties; the ninth shire, Northumberland, was formed in 1648, and thereafter the designation of county came in use. Along with the listing of every county is included the sources of various records (wills, deeds, bonds, grants, indentures, tax lists, et cetera) and a short analysis of their relative value in genealogical research. At the end is a brief résumé of church, parish and county court records, and the type of relevant information to be found in the archives of Washington, D.C., Richmond and county courthouses.

Mrs. Gottschalk has assembled her material simply and well; the classification is easy to follow, which makes it, both for the novice and the experienced researcher, a most convenient and reliable reference guide.


Such a detailed and intimate compilation of this branch of the Eddy family, written by the great-grandson of Zachariah Eddy, should prove of tremendous interest to the other thirty living descendants of that stalwart pioneer who migrated from Vermont to Ohio, and finally settled in Warren, Pennsylvania. While previous accounts of this family have been published in Eddy genealogies and in The Eddy Family Association Bulletin, this interesting volume will stand out preeminently as an authority on its records and traditions. It undoubtedly represents years of exhaustive research in the collection of data, and the result is a genealogical masterpiece, reflecting infinite credit on the thoroughness and ability of the writer. This edition is limited to 200 copies and is dedicated to the memory of the author’s grandmother, Eliza J. Eddy Barnes.
This branch of the family is descended from the Rev. William Eddy, vicar of Cranbrook, England, through his son Samuel (1608-87), who landed at Plymouth, October 29, 1630. Samuel's great-great-grandson, Zachariah, was the son of Nathan Eddy and his wife Eunice Sampson and was born November 18, 1778, in Middleboro (?), Massachusetts. He passed his boyhood in Vermont, left there in 1798, and is thought to have spent the following three years in the part of the Northwestern Territory now Ohio, and taken up Government land. Abandoning his claims in 1801, he started on a journey up the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, stopped at Warren, Pennsylvania, liked the newly laid-out town and stayed on for the rest of his life. He worked as a surveyor, held many local public offices and became the foremost landed proprietor. In the War of 1812 he served as sergeant in the Second Battalion of Pennsylvania militia. He had married Rose Stewart in 1804, by whom he had eight children; only one son, Isaac S., left descendants in the male line who are now living. Up to the time of his decease, Zachariah Eddy was the oldest living settler of Warren County, where he died July 14, 1872, aged 93 years and 9 months.

It is around this central figure, with his forebears and posterity, that Mr. Horton devotes Part I of his book, which includes numerous biographical sketches and also lists and pedigrees of living and deceased descendants. Part II shows Zachariah Eddy's lines of descent from John Alden, from Abraham Sampson and from Captain Miles Standish. A most important feature is the Appendix with complete copies of various family documents. Among them is the will of Rev. William Eddy, dated August 20, 1616, the inventory of his estate; "The Last will and Testament of Captaine Myles Standish" of March 7, 1655, and the division of land of Nathan Eddy et al., 1767. Indeed, the vast quantity of land deeds and transactions indicate that the desire to own land was the most marked characteristic of the Eddy family.

References are given in full for all important statements—to the original records where possible, while printed works are italicized. Dates correspond with the original records, no change from old style (in use before 1752) to new style. The method of arrangement is according to the register plan, the use of which the author explains fully in his introductory note. There is both an index of names and an index of places. Typographically the book is perfect, and the eight half-tone illustrations are of added interest, especially the frontispiece of Zachariah Eddy himself.


Students of the American Revolution will welcome this scholarly essay by George Washington University's professor of history, concerning a diplomatic episode long neglected by historians. Backed by the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Bemis has assembled a quantity of new source material covering the dramatic history of the Hussey-Cumberland mission to Spain (1779-81) to effect a secret peace between that country and Great Britain, the colorful negotiations and their bearing, by reason of the Franco-American alliance, on American independence.

In the introduction Dr. Bemis explains why France was anxious, because of her opposition to British maritime policy, to include Spain in the American alliance or at least in the war with Great Britain; why George III and the North ministry refused the offer of Spanish mediation which allowed a de facto independent status to the American Colonies, and finally, why Spain, with Gibraltar the fixed objective, entered the War of American Independence, June 22, 1779, as an ally of France but not of the United States.

In a terse and readable style, Dr. Bemis follows the fortunes of the Irish abbé, Thomas Hussey; unscrupulous ecclesiastical go-between, intelligence agent and spy in the pay of Spain, and the gullible and ineffectual Richard Cumberland, second-rate playwright and British agent, who set
out for Spain April 28, 1780, on the frigate Milford to arrange for a separate peace. Cumberland’s wife and two dashing daughters accompanied him on this strange voyage, and the courtesies and attentions accorded them at Aranjuez and Madrid reveal something of the glamour of 18th-century Spanish court life.

The essay in no wise confines itself to the abortive mission, but widening its scope even from the immediate diplomatic phases, analyzes European policies, the statesmanship of various foreign ministers; de Vergennes, the astute Frenchman, Count Floridablanca, keenest Spanish diplomatist of his century, and Lord George Germain, British Secretary for War, who presided over the Foreign Office.

Ably has Dr. Bemis set forth this little-known page of history—the failure of the Hussey-Cumberland mission and the portended great events that never happened; well has he shown that it did not fail through the impossibility of luring Spain from the Family Compact—but because George III was unwilling to pay the price of Gibraltar for Spanish neutrality and refused to allow the very subject of the revolted Colonies to enter into any peace negotiations. “This fine obstinacy,” states Dr. Bemis, “saved the cause of perfect American independence.”

The essay is a small volume of only 132 pages of text, but practically every page has illuminating footnotes giving relevant data and all the varied sources of information. In this connection it should be mentioned that Dr. Bemis' wide field of research included visits to the Archivo Histórico Nacional at Madrid, and the Public Record Office in London where were located Cumberland’s confidential despatches, of which photostats were made by the Historical Mission of the Library of Congress. Additional material was obtained from the state archives of Naples, Venice and Vienna. In the Appendix are reproduced some of the more significant documents, among them correspondence between Hussey and Floridablanca, and the latter’s plan for public and secret treaties of peace between England and Spain (in Spanish); Hussey’s inimitable travel memorandum for Cumberland of May 24, 1780; and Vergennes’ memoir on the conclusion of a truce with Great Britain (February, 1781)—this last in French. The index is not a large one but entirely adequate. A cover map shows the parts of the United States held by British forces in April, 1779, and was designed by the cartographer of the Library of Congress from information furnished by the author.

With America now admitted to secret sessions at the council tables of Europe, the book should prove especially interesting for giving a clearer understanding of sharp statecraft and tortuous European diplomacy 150 years ago.


As the title indicates, this is the story of the famous Liberty Bell of Philadelphia that pealed forth the tidings of the dawn of American independence, and the country bells which reechoed the message. Around these bells, taken as symbols of the birth of our freedom, Dr. Stoudt has amassed a quantity of authentic material covering their historic associations, and has arranged his data in chronicle form—the first complete account of this subject ever published. The chief significance of the Liberty Bell is that it was the expression of American sentiment at the time of certain notable events, which the author has recorded with painstaking zeal, and a coherence difficult to accomplish in a work of this type. Its wide patriotic scope in a new field of Pennsylvania German research should make it a standard volume on American history reference shelves.

Following the long and dramatic chronicle of the Liberty Bell are short accounts of the bells of Philadelphia (Christ Church and St. Peters), and the liberty bells of Easton, Allentown, Berks County, Lancaster County, Lebanon, York County, Chester, and the Independence Bell of Bethlehem. The final chapter reproduces in full William Penn’s Charter of Liberties of 1701.
Eastern Divisional Meeting

DOROTHY W. TAYLOR
Vice-Chairman of Publicity

HISTORIC Philadelphia provided an inspiring setting for the third Eastern Divisional Conference, which opened at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, the afternoon of Thursday, November 19. Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, presided over the sessions. Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of arrangements, with chapters in and near the city acting as hostesses. There were 386 members registered from nine States.

The keynote of the Conference was the promotion of the National Society's patriotic work. In her opening address Mrs. Hobart said in part:

“Our form of government is the greatest in its protection of childhood, womanhood and humanity at large. Does it not seem imperative that the individual American should keep our standards high and do credit to those who have gone before?

“The individual member of our Society should try to have an intelligent conception of the debt we owe the founders of this nation for setting up a government which gives us the right of personal freedom, protection in our homes, the right of worship, the privilege of holding private property accumulated through honest toil.”

The members were cordially welcomed to Philadelphia by Mrs. Caley. A response from Miss Margaret B. Barnett, Corresponding Secretary General, followed. Hon. Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, extended the city’s welcome.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to reports of divisional vice-chairmen, given alphabetically from Better Films through Historical Research. The reports were all concise and informative.

At 4.30 the members went to Hannah Penn House, Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, President, where a delightful tea was held. The evening session was addressed by Representative Clyde Kelly, who spoke on “George Washington and the Postal Service.” A musical program was given by the Trio Classique. An informal reception, with the National Officers and State Regents receiving, brought the evening to a close.

Friday morning the members again assembled for the completion of committee discussions. Just before the convention closed the seven States of the Division voted $500 of “Sunshine” in honor of the President General. Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, State Regent of Virginia, invited the Division to hold its next meeting in Richmond. The President General explained that the continuing of divisional conferences would be decided upon by the next administration.

Exhibits were displayed by Crossnore (North Carolina) School and by the following committees: Better Films, Conservation and Thrift, Ellis Island, and National Defense. The latter was particularly popular and required its own large room.

The following National Officers living in the Eastern Division were present: Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. N. Howland Brown and Mrs. David D. Caldwell; Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Margaret B. Barnett; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker; Registrar General, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel; State Regents: Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, Delaware; Miss Helen Harman, District of Columbia; Mrs. John G. H. Lilburn, Maryland; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, New Jersey; Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, Virginia; Mrs. Paul O. Reymann, West Virginia.
THE use of the printed court reports as a source of genealogical information, or as a guide to the location of genealogical records, has been much neglected. Yet it is a source open to anyone who has time and patience to search the court reports. And the advantage about it is that these reports are to be found in many towns where there are few genealogical publications available.

When in any lawsuit the decision reached by the lower court is not accepted by the parties to the suit, it is appealed to a higher court. The higher court considers the case and renders a decision. The decisions of these higher courts are printed and are available in any law library. The reports of the Supreme Court of the United States begin as early as 1789. The early reports in the other federal courts were not printed for many years, but most of them prior to 1879 have been now gathered together and printed as Federal cases. Since that date they appear in the Federal Reporter. Each State has a series of reports, some beginning at the close of the Revolution and others not for some years later, but all quite complete since about 1810. The controversies culminating in court often extend back fifty years or more.

Many items of interest will be found in these reports. In early days land surveys were inaccurate and often appeal was made to the courts to settle boundaries. Disputes arose as to construction of wills; wills or marriage settlements were destroyed; validity of marriages had to be settled. All these matters came to the courts. Often in a case where no pedigree is involved papers filed to support one point will give dates of birth or death or family details of great value to the genealogist.

Not long ago an effort was being made to ascertain some facts regarding the settlement, by some French noblemen, of islands on the Georgia coast subsequent to the French Revolution. The family papers had been destroyed. Official papers in Georgia could not be located. In looking over the United States Supreme Court reports it was found that in the settlement of the estate of one of these noblemen, his executor had filed a suit for an accounting, which, because of legal points involved, had gone to the Supreme Court. The printed report gave some additional information. On examination of the papers in the case, filed in the clerk's office, there were found copies of family correspondence giving much genealogical data, copies of two wills, several records of deaths and much other priceless information.

Often much of value is printed in the report. Often the printed report will give little data but will indicate the parties concerned are of the family desired and a search of the papers filed in the case will disclose the information needed.

It is rather interesting to notice that it is in the sections of the country where the early records are least accessible that the cases before the courts contain the most genealogical information, such as in connection with the westward emigration from Pennsylvania and Virginia to Ohio and Kentucky, and in the Mississippi Valley.

As an example of the material to be found, the genealogical data from some of the printed court reports will be summarized briefly here.

**DUDLEY of Connecticut (7 Wheat. 59)**:

Thomas Dudley of Connecticut died in 1769, leaving a widow who died in 1783, and seven children, of which the youngest was Joseph Gerriel, born 1765; and the oldest was William, born 1755, died 1786, leaving seven children, two of whom were Joseph and Samuel. Papers in the case show descent of Thomas Dudley from Gov-
Governor Dudley, whose will was probated in Massachusetts in 1720. The papers give dates and details of these three generations and also trace it further back.

Bagwell of Delaware (4 Dall. xi):
Thomas Bagwell of Sussex County, Delaware, made his will 15 April, 1690. It was proved 16 September, 1690. He left children: William, Francis, John, Thomas, Ann, Valiance (all under 21 years of age), and also Elizabeth Tilney and Comfort Leatherberry. Of these, William was married twice, having by one marriage, a son William; and by the other, a daughter Agnes, who married John Adams. This son William died, leaving a widow Ann, and daughters Patience and Elizabeth, who had no children. The widow Ann married, 2d, Benjamin Burtin; and had two daughters, Comfort and Ann, who married Thomas Robinson. What a find this would be for one tracing the Bagwells or the ancestry of any descendant of the Adams, Tilney or Leatherberry families! The papers in the case would give still more details, all proven and settled legally 140 years ago, and carrying the line back to the first settlement of Delaware.

Changes in name are most confusing to the climber of the family tree. Sometimes that point can be definitely settled by the reports.

Daniel of Georgia (12 Wheat. 566):
James Daniel left, at his death, his wife Nancy and two grandchildren, Patsey Hendrick and Jesse Daniel Austin. Patsey was born in 1796 and died in 1805. Her father, Robert Hendrick, married, 2d, before 1805, Mary ——, and had a daughter Louisa, who married —— Gibbes. He died in 1814 and his widow Mary married —— Williamson. The other grandchild Jesse, whose mother had been Betsy Austin, changed his name to Jesse Austin Daniel, married and had many children.

Harpending of New York (16 Pet. 455):
John H. Haberdinck was in New York City in 1696, and died, 1722, leaving a widow Mayken, but no children. His heir was John Haberdinck, Jr. The papers in the case trace the descent from him to Peter Haberding and Smith Harpending (1842), the report stating those were variations of the name.

Gassies of Louisiana (6 Pet. 759):
The French used double names and usually dropped the surname in this country, which makes the connection often difficult. One such break is mended in a case which also shows the origin of the family in France. Jean Gassies Ballon, native of Barsac, France, was in Baton Rouge in 1829, where his son Pierre Gassies, who had been naturalized an American citizen, lived and reared a family.

Visscher of New York (8 Cr. 388: 9 Cr. 125):
General Garret Visscher, alias Fisher, was born in New York. He was an officer in the British Army, and died in England after the Revolution. The papers show his relationship to his heirs named Visscher and Fisher, who lived near Albany. In 1811 one of them was Nanning J. Visscher.

It is most difficult to identify the country of origin of late-comers to the Colonies, or those who came after the Revolution and prior to 1820. As frequently there were questions of alienage under the Jay Treaty to be settled in such cases, information can often be found in the reports.

Campbell and Beard of Kentucky (12 Wheat. 193; 9 Pet. 301):
Allen Campbell died in Ireland before 1799. He had married twice, having at least three children by first marriage and one by the second. By the first: (1) John, came to Virginia before the Revolution, served as an officer in the Revolution, was granted military lands in Ohio and Kentucky, lived in Kentucky until his death in 1799, unmarried. (2) Robert, a citizen of Virginia, at the time of his death—1805—in Kentucky, unmarried. (3) Sarah, born in Ireland; moved to Kentucky, 1800; died there October, 1806; married —— Beard. Left children: (a) William, came to United States, 1790; died, 1813; married, 1st, ——, had Nancy C., married Robert Bywaters; and Sarah, married Hankerson Bywaters. Married, 2nd, —— ——, and had: William A.; Catherine, married Henry H. Shepard; Mary, married Lewis Hawkins; Charles, born after 1806, died 1831, unmarried;
Joseph, born after 1806; John, born after 1806. (b) Joseph, moved to Kentucky, 1800; married — —; had: Henry; Ann, married Lawrence Daley; Isabella, married Charles McLear; Sarah, married Francis McLear, Joseph. (c) Elizabeth, married — McGowan. By the second marriage: (4) Allen, born about 1780; came to United States in 1796; lived in Philadelphia until December, 1799; moved to Kentucky; died 6 September, 1804; unmarried.

Lawson of Pennsylvania (2 Dall. 286):
Mrs. Janet Morrison, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died after 1779. She had no sisters. Her only brother was James Lawson, of Ireland, who had children: James, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania with his family in 1779; Thomas and Francis.

White of Pennsylvania (4 How. 289):
Frederick White, born in Germany about 1718, came to Pennsylvania in 1755; settled in Lancaster County, where he died, 1798; left a widow and one child Frederick, born 1794, died 1800. Widow married, nine months later, George Eckert and had several children, one being Jacob K. Eckert, born 1799. Frederick White had a half-sister in Germany, whose descendants were named Bonert, Zeller and Shultzheius.

It is not always easy to learn from which of the thirteen original States settlers in the newer States came. Here the reports often help materially.

Milah of South Carolina and Louisiana (12 Pet. 150):
Joseph Milah, of Richland District, South Carolina, married, 1st, — McGuire, whose sister Sarah married Henry Franklin and moved to Louisiana. They had no children. He married, 2nd, Letitia — —, and moved to Louisiana soon after 1805; died in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, July, 1834, leaving children, under age, John and Josiah. His widow married John Zacharie in 1836.

Ormsby of Pennsylvania and Mississippi (8 Pet. 244):
John Ormsby (died 19 December, 1805) acquired land in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1796; married Jane — — (died 13 June, 1799) and had: (1) — — —, married Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, who died 8 July, 1790, without issue; (2) John, died in Mississippi August, 1795, leaving daughter Mary, who married Gabriel Swayne (also called Sayre); (3) Joseph B., died 20 December, 1803; (4) Oliver, died 20 December, 1832; (5) Sidney, married Isaac Gregg and was insane in 1834.

Jenckes of Rhode Island and New Hampshire (2 Pet. 627; 10 Pet. 293):
Jenckes died, 1774, in Providence, Rhode Island, leaving: a daughter Lydia, married — Pitcher and died 10 August, 1794; and a son Jonathan, who died 31 January, 1787, in Winchester, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. He married Cynthia — — (who died in Vermont) and had Cynthia, married Joel Hastings. Gives names of her heirs, children and grandchildren.

Coulson of Virginia and North Carolina: Bush of Kentucky:
Payne of North Carolina (9 Pet. 62):
This case gives bits of history of three families. Brothers, Isaac, Jeremiah and Jacob Coulson lived in Virginia. In 1785 Isaac lived in Davidson County, North Carolina. Returned to Virginia in 1787 after death of his father; married; lived in Grayson County, Virginia, died 1791, leaving a son John Coulson. Josiah Payne died in 1805, leaving a son George Payne. William Bush, of Clarke County, Kentucky, died before 1822, leaving three sons.

Rogers and Dickinson of Virginia and Kentucky:
George Rogers, of Caroline County, Virginia, died March, 1802; had seven children: (1) John, who had land in Kentucky on a military warrant and died April, 1794, unmarried. (2) Edmund, moved to Kentucky 1783. (3) Thomas, moved to Barren County, Kentucky, 1811; and four daughters.

James Dickinson kept Eagle Tavern in Richmond; bought military land from John Rogers, 1794; died Norfolk, Virginia, 1806; married Mary — — —; had Ann, who married William C. Holt.
Sometimes in one case data will be given concerning many unrelated families. Here is a good example (10 Pet. 180):

**Boone:**

Thomas Boone, of Oly Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1787, was in Kentucky in 1802, 1810, 1819, but lived in Pennsylvania, where he died December, 1827. George Boone, of Madison County, Kentucky, 1787, was living in Shelby County, 1817. Hezekiah Boone, of Tennessee, in 1802 was an uncle of Thomas Boone. Mention is made of Squire Boone and Boone Engles and the papers show their relationship to Thomas, George and Hezekiah.

**Hoy:**

Major William Hoy, of Lincoln County, Virginia, died about 1787. All his children were then under 21. Among them were: (1) Elizabeth, married John South. (2) William. (3) Pathenia, married John Sappington. (4) Cecelia, married John Newland. (5) James. (6) Fanny. Full details are given in the papers filed in the case.

**Searcy:**

Reuben Searcy, of Fayette County, Kentucky, 1781, died without heirs.

**Smeltzer:**

Peter Smeltzer settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, 1791; died before 1806, leaving widow Barbara, and children: Anna Maria, John and Jacob.

Frequently it develops that a much-desired will is not to be found, either because the records have been destroyed or because the exact county in which to look is not known. Wills are often filed to support a case and sometimes are printed in the reports.

**Harris of Pennsylvania (4 Dall. 159):**

John Harris, of Dauphin County, made his will 25 May, 1790; proved 2 August, 1791; mentioned children: David, Robert, James, Mary McClay, Martha Hanna. Executors were William McClay, David Harris, Robert Harris, John Andrew Hanna, Joseph Ware and John McClay.

**Bledsoe of Tennessee (11 How. 328):**

Isaac and Anthony Bledsoe were brothers and lived in Mero District, in what was later Tennessee. Isaac was married to Caty ——, and had, among other children, Mary, born about 1778, married —— Read. Anthony was wounded by the Indians and died within a few hours on 20 July, 1788. A graphic description of the fort and of his death is given. While wounded he made his will, which was duly proved October, 1788. The equity records of Mero District were burned in 1796. A copy of the will was filed in this case. He left a widow Mary, and ten children, another child being born after his death. They were: (1) Henry R., died about 1822; (2) Sally, married David Shelby; (3) Rachel, married William Neely; (4) Betsy, married James Clendening, who died 1822, leaving children, one being Martha, married to James Patterson; (5) Susan, married William Penny; (6) Abraham, died about 1816; (7) Isaac; (8) Polly, married, 1799, James Weatherhead and moved to Mississippi in 1818, where he died 1843; (9) Thomas, under age when killed by Indians October, 1794; (10) Anthony, under age when killed by Indians April, 1794; (11) Prudence (posthumous child), married Joseph Sewell. Reference is made to other cases giving more family history. This is especially interesting because Anthony Bledsoe was an officer in the Revolution.

**Rowland of Pennsylvania (4 Dall. 131):**

James Rowland bought land in York County, 1741, and conveyed it to Robert Rowland, who devised it, by will dated 9 January, 1799, to his sons, James, John and Matthew. These sons had an uncle James Robinson, Sr., whose son was also James Robinson.

**Johnson of Pennsylvania (1 Dall. 415; 4 Dall. 63):**

The record of the brothers and sisters of this family are given in their wills, which are filed in these cases. (1) Richard Johnson lived in Lancaster County; made will 12 August, 1767; wife was Ann ——, who married, 2d, —— Kennedy. No children of the Johnson marriage. (2) Catherine Johnson married Caspar Wistar. She
was dead in 1797; had Richard, Margaret, Rebecca, Catherine, Sarah, and Caspar, the first three being dead in 1797, but all had married and left children. (3) Anne Johnson married, 1st, —— Lukens; 2d, Thomas Nedrow; was dead in 1797; had by first marriage John, Mary, Daniel, Derrick, and Rebecca, all being dead in 1797, but all leaving children. (4) John Johnson married ——; was dead in 1797; had Anthony, John, Joseph and Margaret, who died before 1797, but left children. (5) Margaret married Reuben Haines; was dead in 1797; had Caspar, Catherine, Josiah, dead in 1797, leaving one son Reuben who died without issue. (6) Rebecca married —— Vanaken; had son Paul born before 1767, died before 1797.

(To Be Continued)

Bicentennial Plates Sponsored by D. A. R.

TWELVE Wedgwood dinner plates are sponsored by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The plates are made of ivory Queensware. The border, an adaptation of an early Wedgwood motif, is in Staffordshire colorings, as are the center scenes, which are printed from hand-engraved copper plate.

The twelve subjects on the plates represent portraits of General Washington and Martha, Mount Vernon, Birth of the American Flag, Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Washington Monument (from the south portico of Memorial Continental Hall); seal of the Society of the D. A. R., signing of the Declaration of Independence, "Old Ironsides," Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and Independence Hall.

The first edition of these plates will be designated on the reverse by the Society's seal and the facsimile signature of Washington and will appear on all orders received before December 31, 1931.

The President General, Mrs. Hobart, in an open letter to the Society members, states that:

The Wedgwood plates are being made for the Society with original views, therefore they will not be on the market before April 1, nor will the dies be made until a sufficient number of orders have been received to warrant this expense.

I would suggest that you send in your request to the Treasurer General, stating the number of dozens desired by your chapter or yourself, at your earliest opportunity. The sooner we have these orders, the sooner we can hope to secure the finished plates.

The National Society is to receive a generous commission on every dozen, with the local chapter retaining a larger commission for each dozen sold. The chapter will have to pay expressage only, as there will be no charge for packing.

The National Society also endorsed a sale of 12 pictorial plates of Staffordshire ware. The chapters likewise benefit by the sale of these Bicentennial Plates of Staffordshire ware. These may be had in either royal blue, pink or mauve. The views in the center of the plates are: Mount Vernon, Sulgrave Manor, Wakefield, Washington and his Mother, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Washington at Trenton, Washington and Lafayette at Mount Vernon, Washington and His Family, Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, Washington at Valley Forge, Surrender of Cornwallis, and Adams proposing Washington as Commander-in-Chief.

These plates are made in England of fine earthenware by the famous Crown Ducal Pottery. The designs are furnished from hand-engraved copper plates with imperishable colors under the glaze to insure durability. Any number of dozens may be ordered sent to different addresses. These orders must go to Mrs. William A. Becker, 79 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J.
Marriage Bonds Filed in Monongalia
Virginia (Now West Virginia)

Copied by THOMAS RAY DILLE
Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, Morgantown, West Virginia

Part XIII

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>DAUGHTER OF</th>
<th>SURETY</th>
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<tr>
<td>1842</td>
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<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>Shuttlesworth, Joshua</td>
<td>Sapp, Rebecca</td>
<td>Shuttlesworth, Philip</td>
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<td>Sapp, Benj.</td>
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<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Jolliffe, Alpheus</td>
<td>Austin, Sarah</td>
<td>Austin, Joseph</td>
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<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>Griffith, Benj. H.</td>
<td>Howell, Catherine</td>
<td>Howell, Leven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 9</td>
<td>Taylor, Samuel</td>
<td>Robinson, Rebecca</td>
<td>Robinson, Thos.</td>
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<td>Sept. 12</td>
<td>Lemley, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Bowers, Sarah</td>
<td>Bowers, Solomon</td>
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<td>McLane, Joseph A.</td>
<td>Lazier, Mary</td>
<td>Lazier, Wm.</td>
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<td>Sept. 22</td>
<td>King, Susannah</td>
<td>King, Sarah</td>
<td>Smith, Henry</td>
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<td>Oct. 4</td>
<td>Hull, Jesse H.</td>
<td>Courtney, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Courtney, Wm.</td>
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<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>Thomas, Israel</td>
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**1843**

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1844

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Jan. 4 | Gidley, Michael W. | Courtney, Matilda | Courtney, Wm. | Courtney, Wm. |
Jan. 9 | Howell, Geo. | Holland, Mary | Holland, Brice, dec. | Howell, Capell |
Jan. 29 | Smell, Jacob | Darnell, Eliza | Darnell, John | Darnell, John |
Jan. 30 | Zearley, John | Darnell, Amelia | —— | Stilwell, Elias, Jr. |
Jan. 31 | Brand, Alexander, W. | Bussey, Sarah | Bussey, Edward | Brand, James |
Feb. 5 | Hood, John S. | Smith, Mary Maria | Smith, Hynson | Smith, Hynson |
Feb. 9 | Warman, Franklin | Pierpoint, Sarah | Pierpoint, Laiken | Pierpoint, Laiken |
Feb. 19 | Tansey, Benj. H. | Riggs, Mary Elizabeth | Riggs, Isias | Riggs, Malin |
Feb. 22 | Dancer, Jesse | Watkins, Rebecca | Watkins, Joseph H. | Watkins, Joseph H. |
Mar. 23 | Martin, Joab | Fredericks, Sarah | Fredericks, John | Fredericks, John |
Mar. 25 | Barb, John | Robinson, Margaret A. | Robinson, James | Robinson, James |
Mar. 28 | Frederick, Jacob | Watkins, Martha | Watkins, Barack | Frederick, Daniel |
Apr. 1 | Hollifield, Robert | Jenkins, Nancy | Jenkins, John, dec. | Jenkins, Joshua |
Apr. 8 | Cole, John H. | Shively, Sebina | Shively, Jacob | Shively, Jacob |
Apr. 17 | Meneefe, John | Evans, Sarah | Evans, John (Bend) | Evans, John (Bend) |
Apr. 22 | Hennon, Geo. W. | Shay, Justina, M. | Shay, James | Shay, James |
Apr. 22 | Williams, Wm. | Higgins, —— | Higgins, David | Higgins, David |
Apr. 22 | Finnell, B. W. | Massie, Elvira | Massie, Martha | Farnsworth, Wm. |
Apr. 25 | Parker, Chas. H. | Griffith, Eliza | Griffith, Assenith | Howell, Leven |
May 6 | Ramsey, Oliver | Cole, Nancy | Cole, Hynson | Cole, Hynson |
May 10 | Shackelford, James | Brown, Huldah | Widow of Brown | Brown, David |
May 20 | Barb, Wm. | Swick, Eleanor | Swick, Wm. | Swick, Samuel |

(To Be Continued)
To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

QUERIES

13920. VASS.—Wanted given name & all infor possible of Dr. Vass whose wife Mary lived in Fredericksburg, Va. in 1849 & died abt 1851. Their chil were John F., Mary, Elizabeth & prob others whose names are desired. Mary & Eliz. both unmar. lived in Fredericksburg, Va. many yrs & died in the early 1880's.—F. M. A.

13921. RANKIN.—Wanted places of b & res during Rev, & dates of birth & mar of Wm. Rankin who served in Rawling's Regiment.—M. H.

13922. BUCKNER.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Buckner & also of his wife Mary Merry also their place of mar. Wm. Buckner belonged to the Va. Buckners but he & his wife were early pioneers of Lyon Co., Ky.—D. A.

13923. JOHNSON.—Wanted gen & all infor possible of Obey Johnson & his wife of Colonial Va. Wanted also maiden name of his wife.—H. R.

13924. PATTON.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Isaac Southard Patton of Butler Co. Ohio.—O. L. W.

13925. WRIGHT.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Stephen Wright whose will was dated 1793 in Craven Co. N. Car. naming wife Nancy & dau Nancy. What relation is he to a Stephen Wright whose will is dated 1791 in Anson Co. N. Car.? Which of these Stephens rec'd army pay Voucher No. 3275?—Z. W. A.

13926. KENNADY.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Kennady b 28 Aug 1762, mar 24 July 1795 Thomas Atkinson b 5 Aug 1769 & d 3 April 1844. Before 1811 they removed to Orange Co. Ind. where she d 28 July 1833.—F. C. H.

13927. DAWSON.—Wanted gen, dates & all infor possible of John Daniel Dawson & also of his wife Ann. of Piney Grove Monthly Meeting, S. Car. They had twin daus Milly & Lilly b 29 Dec 1794.—J. C. H.


13929. MORMON.—Wanted parentage of Alexander Morrison b 26 Dec 1798 in Annapolis Md. His parents removed to Va. & later to Ky. Alexander Morris d 3 June 1878 in Paoli, Orange Co. Ind.—A. A. B.

13930. DAVIS.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Mary Mowman Davis who was b in Ky. 7 June 1807. Was she the dau of Barnabas Davis of N. Car.? (a) CHAMBERS.—Wanted any infor of Samuel Chambers & his wife Sarah who
lived in Orange Co. Hillsborough Dist. N. Car. during the colonial period.—J. C. H.

13931. Everett-Saucer.—Wanted any infor of Joseph Everett b in Wales mar abt 1793 in N. Car. Sarah Saucer. Wanted also Saucer gen with dates of b & d of Sarah.

(a) Cox.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Cox who mar in N. Car Robert Hollowell b 13 Sept 1772 & d 4 April 1866 son of Thomas & Ann Bacon Hollowell, also all dates in line of desc.—A. A. B.

13932. Colglazier-Colglazeure.—Wanted date & place of b of John Colglazer whose will was dated 29 Mch 1790 & prob 16 May 1790 & is registered in Greensburg, Pa. wife Mary ——, Chil Daniel, Abraham, Jacob, Daubois, Susanna & Mary. Wanted also name of wife with dates of b, d & mar of Jacob Colglazior who died in Nov 1822 in Ind. His 2nd wife was prob Elenor Colasure.

(b) Clark.—Wanted parentage of Christopher Clark of old Augusta Co. Va who mar abt 1819/20 the widow Katherine (Trinkle) Burris, dau of Christopher & Eliz. Hichman Trinkle of Montgomery Co. Va. Clark d in Va. bef 1831.—Z. W. A.

13933. Frank-Bierly.—Wanted parentage with ances of each of Wm. Frank whose dau Eva mar abt 1792 in Rowan Co. N. Car. Jacob Bierly Sr. thought to have been a desc of John Martin Frank of Craven Co. N. Car who had sons Edward & John Frank & wife Sevil or Cevilla. Wanted also any infor of Jacob Bierly Sr. who by 1761 owned 322 acres in Rowan now Davidson Co. N. Car. He had sons Jacob, Martin, Peter & David. His dates & Rev rec desired Jacob Sr. d 1790.—G. N.

13935. Taylor.—Wanted Rev rec of Othniel Taylor, son of Samuel & Mary Hitchcock Taylor. He was supposed to have been a sergeant and later a Capt. He died 27 Dec 1788. Wanted official proof of this service.

(a) Hitchcock.—Wanted ances of John Hitchcock of Springfield whose dau Mary mar Samuel Taylor 15 July 1718.

(b) Woodward.—Wanted ances of Henry Woodward of Northampton whose dau Thankful mar John Taylor 18 Nov 1662.

(c) Arms.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Daniel Arms whose dau Martha mar Othniel Taylor her step-brother 27 June 1743.—L. B. S.

13936. Clayton.—Wanted the immediate desc of David Clayton who mar 1753 Sarah Carter. This David was the gr. grson of Wm. Clayton who came to America in the ship “Kent” & set. abt 1671 in Penna. —W. H. L.

13937. Morgan.—Wanted all infor possible of the parentage of Jonathan, Judge Wm. & Ruth Morgan who were b abt 1800 or earlier. Jonathan was b in Va. went to Ky, then to Burlington Io in 1833 & then to Oregon in 1852. He mar Lydia Bingham. Judge Wm. Morgan mar Sarah Vance & lived in Va. and Ruth Morgan mar —— Lam.—R. A. T.

13938. Dew.—Thos. Dew of Md. mar. Ann Gatch & had James C; Ann, 2nd wife of Gen. Tobias Emerson; Rachael, Elizabeth, Phillipp, Wm. & Frederick. Which of the last five children ment. above were residents of Canada & where may their genealogical records be found?—C. McC.

ANSWERS

13766. The Will of John Moore, Sr. of Louisa Co. Va. was dated 27 July 1777. In it he names daus Susannah & Martha & sons Edward & James; dau Ann Hamner; "to Elizabeth Woodson"—does not state specifically she is a dau but confirms what has already been given her—my children beginning with Matthew—John Moore Jr. Undoubtedly a son. Mentions wife but not by name. Mentions land bought from John Jouett. Woods in his History of Albemarle Co. Va. says John Moore mar 2nd Martha
Harvie but this is an error—Martha Harvie mar John Moore, Jr. as they were my ances
I have ample proof of this. The desc of Matthew Moore have the tradition that John Sr.'s wife was a dau of Matthew Jouett. Research among the deeds of Albemarle & Louisa Co.'s would help to straighten this out. The date of birth of John Moore, Jr. was 1750. Would like to hear from you.
—Mrs. Edward C. Jones, 109 White St., Huntsville, Ala.


13778 (a) STEVENS-STILES-BUNNELL. Ann Wilmot dau of Benj. mar Wm. Bunnell, chil Lydia; Benjamin who mar 1st Rebecca Malloryn, 2nd Elizabeth Post wid of John Sperry; Nathaniel; mar Jan 3, 1665; Mary; Ebeneezer b Aug 28, 1653, d 1654. Ref: The Wilmot Family of New Haven, Conn. Donald Lines Jacobus. Also Archives at Hartford.—Miss Edna Gibbs, Greenfield, Iowa.

COLE-KELSEY-RIDPATH.—Eleazer Cole b 1768 d 1822 mar Hannah —— b 1773 d 1849. Their dau Eunice h in Va. 1792 d Ind 1810 Daniel Kelsey b in N. Y. 1788 d in Ind 1865. Eleazer and fam removed from Montgomery Co. Va to Ind. Daniel hus of Eunice Cole was the son of Thomas Kelsey b 1754 d 1835 (Rev Sol) and wife Eunice b 1760 d 1833, they were mar 1780 in N. Y. State. Rebecca dau of Thomas and Eunice Kelsey b in N. Y. 11 May 1801 mar James A. Ridpath. Their son Joseph b 21 Sept 1829 Montgomery Co, Va mar Elizabeth (Betsy) Jarred b 23 Aug 1833. Their son Thomas Monroe was b 1856.—Mrs. Jennie Crandall Martin, 2715 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

dau Susannah was b 6 Oct. 1774. Land
Patents, Book 14 p 330 shows Wm Walton
with 400 acres in Goochland Co., Va. 11
Sept, 1731. In 1744 he owned lands in
Fluvanna Co., on State River and in Buck-
ingham Co., adjoining Wm Nowland and
Perry Tucker. Wm. Walton's will dated
May 1746 & prob 16 Mar 1747 ments the
following chil as heirs of his Goochland
estate (1) Wm b abt 1730 mar 30 Jan 1758
Mary dau of Col. Wm Leftwich of Bedford
Co., & their chil were Wm. Leftwich Walton
who mar Nancy White & had Frances, Mary
Ann, Malinda, Martha, Kitty, Wm, Samuel,
James & Henry; Mary who mar Walter
Hopkins Otey son of Capt. John; (2) Jesse
who lived in Buckingham Co., in 1763 &
was Brigade Q. M. of 2nd Militia under
General Lawson 1781. (3) Susannah who
mar James Hilton. (4) Mary. (5) Ann
who mar Capt Charles Cobbs of Campbell
Co., Va. (6) Louise. (7) Frances who
mar 29 Dec 1762 Henry Mullins. Note the
following "By deed of 18 Oct 1764 Clay-
borne Rice & Susannah his wife (wid of the
late Wm Walton Sr) & Wm Walton Jr of
the Parish & Co. of Amherst conveyed to
Henry Mullins of Albemarle Co a tract of
land in Goochland Co. which was lately
held by the aforesaid Wm Walton dec'd." Ann Walton (5) mentioned above, b 1739/
40 mar bef 1758 Charles Cobbs & survived
her husband several yrs. Charles Coobs
was a sol of the Rev. see Minutes of the
Court of Bedford Co. Va. 28 Feb 1780. He
was also an Elder in the Hot Creek Presby-
terian Ch. 1680-1785 in Campbell Co. His
Will is recorded in Campbell Co., Va. dates
3 Mch 1798, prob 13 Jan 1800. It men-
tions his wife Anne & her chil Jesse, John,
Charles Rice, Caleb, Wm. Walton, Samuel
D., Thomas, Frances & her chil Elizabeth
Ann, Wh., & Anne Walton Rogers. This
dau Frances mar 14 Aug 1783 Nathaniel
Rogers of Campbell Co. & d 20 Sept 1790.
More infor can be furnished if desired.—
Mrs. Charles A. Draper, 731 University
Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

WATTS-SMITH.—Kentucky Court of Ap-
peals—Deeds—Frankfort, Kentucky—
William Watts of Orange Co, Va, and
John Watts of Bedford Co, Va, Peter F.
Smith of Chesterfield Co, Va, and Jordan
Smith of Same Co, three Co-heirs of Obe-
diah Smith dec'd late of Chesterfield Co,
Va, appoint John M. Smith of Woodford
Co, Ky, who is himself the remaining heir
of said Obđiah Smith dec'd—atty to see
and convey patent of 62781 acres in Ky to
which Wm Watts and the three Smiths are
entitled to as heirs. 7/30/1815. (F—Geneal
Court)

Nelson County, Kentucky, Court Rec-
ords—
Thos Roberts and wife Diana of Nelson
Co, appoint John Watts of Bedford Co, Va,
atty to sue and recover from Willis Chand-
ler of Halifax Co, Va, my interest, title, &c,
in real and personal estate of Hartwell
Chandler, late of Halifax Co, Va, dec'd,—
we are entitled by law in right of Diana
Roberts—one of the legatees, heirs, &c, of
chil. Sarah Heath, Rebecca Smith, & Wyatt
Collier. Lewis, son of Joel & Winifred
Smith Mabry mar 1773 in Brunswick Co.
Va. Susanna, dau of John & Ann Everard
Hamilton. His will is dated 1798 in Mont-
gomery Co. Ky. His dau Mehetabel mar
1809 in Shelby Co. Ky Linya Whitledge &
Giles Smith was her guardian. John Read
who d 1765 set in Culpeper Co., Va. & mar
Winnifred Favour. Of this fam a Peter
Read was witness to the will of Nancy Ham-
ilton 1786 in Brunswick Co. Va. & this
Nancy was a sister of Susanna Hamilton
Mabry. The Watts & Smith fams of Cul-
peper intermarried. Frederick Watts &
wife Eliz. had dau Sally who mar 1791
Will of Joel Watts 1781 in Culpeper ments
wife Isabel, son Frederick, dau Lettice
Brown, Barbara Thomas; Gr.chil Barbara
Joel & John Thomas, Jr., Larkin Thomas;
dau Joanna Stewart. Execls son Frederick
& Wm. Kabler. Will Book "B" page 350
the will of Frederick Kabler mentions gr-
son Frederick Watts. I trust that these
notes & the following may be of assistance.
—Mrs. Charles A. Draper, 731 University
Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.
said Hartwell Chandler also by right in will of Robert Chandler dec’d late of Halifax. In another paragraph it states John Watts and wife Betsy, 6/28/1808. (Deed —6-6-47)

Thomas Roberts and wife Diana of Nelson Co, Ky. “for love and affection I bear to my sister Betsy Watts, spouse of John Watts of Bedford Co, Va.” claim to negroes of my deceased Uncle Wm Roberts, who died about the year 1768—at the time of death of my father John Roberts were in possession of my uncle Michael Roberts, now dec’d. 7/10/1798. (Deed, 5-384)


In Hardin Co, Ky, (cut off from Nelson) 8/18/1794, Thos and Francis Watts were witness to will of Richard Barbour “of Orange Co, Va,” who names sister Mary Harrison, bros—Jas, Thos and Ambrose Barbour—brother in law Benj Johnson.

From Clippings—Baltimore Sun—Col Henry Willis of Fredericksburg married 1st Anne Alexander dau David Alexander and Anne Morgan who was dau Francis Morgan, widow of John Smith m 1711 Jno Smith of Purton (Burton).

It is tho’t that John Smith of Chas City Co, was emigrant ancestor of Obediah Smith whose dau m Richard Woodson. (Richard Woodson, son of Robert, m Anne, dau of Obediah Smith.)

Col Henry Willis of Fredericksburg m. 2nd Mildred Howell, widow of John Brown —dau Ann b 9/14/1731 m Duff Green of Fauquier—issue William Henry, Eleanor, William—all of whom moved to Ky. Letitia, eldest dau Willis Green, m Jas Barbour.—This James Barbour held land adjoining the Watts men of Culpeper.” Thomas Watts, 250 acres—forks of Rapidan—St Marks Parish, Spotsylvania Co, adjoining Jas Barbour, &c, 1733.”

This family of Watts moved to Ky, (John, son of Thomas, son of Edward of Spotsylvania, who John married Sarah Barnett before 1750. James Barbour, wife Letitia, John Green, Willis Green and Eleanor Smith, with heirs of James Stark were all heirs together of certain lands in Ky.

These Barbours intermarried into the Madison family of Orange Co, Va.

Col Henry Willis of Fredericksburg, m. 3rd Mildred Washington, b. 1695, dau Lawrence and Mildred Washington.

(The above is disconnected, but goes to show that the Watts-Smith-Willis-&c families were all connected in some way—and followed each other in their migrations, Culpeper-Orange-Bedford-S. C. - Alabama-Maryland-Kentucky.)

“Land Marks of Old Prince William”—note on Fauquier—pg. 348—

“Capt John Watts may have been brother of Thomas Watts, because Capt Watts was known to have been the son of Francis Watts, a voter in Prince William County in 1741, and Thomas Watts was known to be the son of Francis Watts.

Capt John Watts of Westmoreland, known to be the son of Francis in 1744, had land Grant on Hunger Run. In 1749 he hired George Washington to survey. He removed to South Carolina, but his will refers to Va land.”
Special Meeting, December 12, 1931

The special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, December 12, 1931, at 11:30 a.m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison, followed by the Salute to the Flag.

The following members were present: National Officers: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Rigdon. State Regents: Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Lilburn. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Grove, Miss Johnson.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, reported forty-five former members for reinstatement and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of forty-five former members. Seconded by Mrs. Caldwell. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the forty-five former members into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the absence of the Registrar General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,030 applications presented to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE B. VAN ORSDEL, Registrar General.

Mrs. Caldwell moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,030 applicants for membership. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the 1,030 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to present the following report: Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Lora Gertrude Lafferty Hiller, at Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Anabel Mary Rogers MacPherson, at Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Lena H. Smith, at Oyster Bay, N.Y.; Mrs. Ruth S. de Treville, at Beaufort, S.C.; Mrs. Clara Jane Beeman Chilton, at Comanche, Tex.; Mrs. Hattie May Everett Dick, at Alleyton, Tex.; Mrs. Ruth Simpson Moore, at Liberty, Tex. The State Regent of Louisiana requests a chapter be authorized at Hammond, La. The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Margaret Gay King, at Woodland, Ga.; Mrs. Maud Cressler Gibb, at Miles City, Mont.; Miss Mayma Thompson, at Alma, Neb.; Mrs. Venner Hooker Carpenter, at Comanche, Tex. The re-appointments of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Margaret Gay King, at Woodland, Ga.; Miss Mayma Thompson, at Alma, Neb. By request of their respective State Regents the following Organizing Regencies are canceled: Mrs. Mabel Simpson Lucas, at Greensboro, N. Car.; Mrs. Vinnie Puckett Walden, at Smithville, Tenn. Through their State Regents the following chapters request official disbandment: Gunston Hall, at Walters, Okla.; Michielon, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Military Ridge, at Bloomington, Wis. The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws, and are now presented for confirmation: Quincy, at Quincy, Fla.; James Whitcomb Riley, at Greenfield, Ind.; Fort Richmond, at Richmond, Maine; Scotch Plains, at Scotch Plains, N. J.; Larchmont, at Larchmont, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Bissell moved the acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General, with its confirmation of chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL, Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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