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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA; THE HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK; THE VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM PENNSYLVANIA, MRS. CALEY; THE STATE REGENT, MRS. ALEXANDER AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT FORT NECESSITY
Opportunity

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS  
Representative from the 5th Congressional District of Massachusetts

The foreigner, coming to our shores from the land of his birth, has over and over again been lured by the thought that America is a "land of opportunity." How well he has grasped opportunity and made the most of it has repeatedly been made impressive by the inspiring biographies of a few and the tax records of many. Starting with nothing of material value has been a common experience; coming to a competence and material wealth has frequently been the result of hard work and intelligent management.

Today as never before America is a land of opportunity for all who are willing to face facts and to use their intelligence in making the most and best out of conditions as they are. The facts reveal the need of constructive thinking and effective action on the part of every citizen. Opportunity now lies not only in planning for emergence from perplexing personal economic problems, but for immediate and lasting improvement in the economic welfare of all citizens.

We are living in an age that is fundamentally economic. We are also living in a scientific age. The need of scientific knowledge in affairs economic is obviously imperative. A very direct way to remedy present conditions and to lead forward into better times is to study seriously the subject of economics, both personal and public: to provide for its development as fully and speedily as possible; and to give to it henceforth in school and college curricula the place of importance it should have in the training of youth.

School and college curricula have not heretofore been including systematic instruction in this field. The thrift training which has been going on in the schools for years has been a practical step in the right direction, but it has been confined mainly to cultivation of the saving habit. Saving alone, without a knowledge of the principles
underlying safe and sane investment, is not sufficient, and all too often results in depressing losses and disaster. Saving, without a plan of life which the amounts saved may serve to bring to pass, is futile. Life management and money management are inseparable. The study of the one involves the study of the other.

In Brookline, Massachusetts, an experiment in economic education has been conducted throughout the school system during the past four years. It has differed from the thrift training of past years in that it has been based upon a definite, systematic plan for developing within the individual understanding and power in the all-round management of money. This in turn directly affects all-round character and life development. In other words, money management is being made a guide to, and test of, life management.

A simple device for recording these four profitable uses of money is used from Grade 5 through high school. Some would call it a budget. We call it an “Achievement Test.” Each child is being led to discover for himself in what direction and how rapidly he is growing in ways other than physical. He is also finding out whether he is as old financially as in years, and is being shown how to keep up to time schedule on the way toward the goal of financial independence in old age.

Two basic principles in the management of money are being vividly impressed:

1. Living within income. 2. Proportionate distribution of income.

These principles are as applicable to the five-penny allowance of a child as to the $5,000 or $50,000 annual income of an adult. Adherence to these principles alone is a panacea for economic ills both personal and national.

Another feature of the Brookline experiment is establishment of the habit of competition with self on what one has, rather than with others whose material wealth may be greater. The growth standard, as we conceive it, may as well be the aim of the millionaire as of the person of small means. Wealth in its original sense (weal or well-being) is not a matter of quantity but of quality. As the philosopher of old has said, “The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.” Many are having an opportunity to learn this truth during this period of shrunken incomes. It is well to have youth get this viewpoint as early in life as possible.

The mechanics of the achievement test as used in Brookline may be mastered by an adult in less than fifteen minutes. Practice in its use by a child establishes habits of successful money management for a lifetime.

Under date of May 31, I wrote to Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

“No one really knows the cause of the present business depression, but everyone realizes that most Americans have been living far beyond their means. Many of us are economically illiterate. Comparatively few know the value of a budget. Few understand money management, which, of course, means living within one’s income and distributing one’s resources proportionately. If everyone had known how to budget, this country would not now be paying the price.

“That the nation may learn as soon, as possible how to manage money, and to the end that this country may never again be in such a sad plight, a national economic education plan is essential. This is a crying need. I have already asked the aid of the Federal Government to have money man-
agement taught in the schools of the nation. Children taught budgeting in their youth will budget automatically when they grow up. As one educator has said 'time and money management should have been taught from the very beginning of education.'

"I have asked the Secretary of the Interior to urge the introduction of money management in every school in the land. I have suggested that the Brookline school money management plan be employed, as it seems to be the simplest and best. It is so simple a child can understand it, and it is suitable for adults. For four years this has been developed in the schools of Brookline, Massachusetts, with marked success. It teaches the value of a dollar as well as the value of a penny. You personally have proved you know the value of a penny by starting your 'penny-a-day-campaign.' The same principles that apply to the distribution of five cents are applicable to the distribution of $5,000. Pupils who have graduated from the Brookline schools say it is invaluable to them.

"I have also asked the aid of the Federal Government in a nation-wide campaign to make the adults budgetminded. At this time old and young should go hand in hand and learn together, and there is no surer way of reaching the parents than through their children.

"I am appealing both to men's and women's organizations. The American husband is very generous. He allows the wife to spend the money in the family pocketbook. He has faith in his wife. Does she always justify that faith? It has been claimed that the extravagance of women is one of the causes for the depression. No woman will let that statement go unchallenged.

"Wise spending, wise saving, and wise giving affect health, morals, happiness. They make character and develop spiritual growth. They mean self-preservation for the individual and salvation for the nation.

"The individual budgeting of money would aid every industry, every bank, every insurance company, every church and every charity. It would bring about wiser and better legislation. It is an incentive to do the best one can with what one has, instead of trying to keep up with one's more prosperous neighbor. It develops self-respect.

"Your organization is such a power for good. You already have your own Thrift Committee. Will you not help save the nation's financial structure? Your support would go a long way towards casting out the fear that grips the hearts of the people. Is not this movement in line with your greatest patriotic work?

"During the World War the Daughters of the American Revolution played a very important rôle. The Daughters of the American Revolution can play a vital, a practical part in this economic crisis. The country needs the splendid, unselfish wartime spirit again."

In our country the accumulation of material wealth, without due appreciation of the intangible or spiritual values, has been the undoing of many an individual and family. As a nation we have been affected accordingly.

As our forefathers fought for political freedom and ideals, so the opportunity is ours to lay foundations for economic freedom among the masses; to instill in the minds of the next generation ideas and ideals which underlie true and lasting prosperity in every age.

A way lies through systematic economic education. When the public demand for economic education in the schools has become widespread and insistent, its introduction into school and college curricula will soon follow.

Every daughter of the American Revolution can help by her influence to bring this to pass. The fine intelligence and patriotic spirit of the members of the D. A. R., so often manifested in the past, augurs well that their help in the furtherance of this cause will not be in vain.
The President General's Message

The power of the written word for good or ill
Is yours in trust—the artist, if you will—
To build, to teach, encouragement to give,
Nor lose the chance to have a good word live.

It is absurd to say the art of letter writing is either forgotten or dead. Like everything else it has become different. But a dictated letter can be as beautiful in thought and composition as a written one, and in this day of time pressure it should be better through freedom of thought, unhampered by labor of actual penmanship.

In midsummer months we pause in our activities. This brings time for thoughtful letter writing in preparation for the work of the year.

Far from being a lost art, letters are an industry in themselves, pulsating a business or an organization. At once salesmen, spokesmen and questioners, the typed pages are immediate reflections of the writer, who, therefore, should take pride in the product before sending.

In organization work a letter may construct a whole program, may inspire purposeful endeavor, or, thoughtlessly, it may result otherwise.

Committee activities necessitate many letters. Your correspondence, therefore, is worthy of minute detail and careful consideration, for the best interests of the Society depend on it.

Be constructive, patient, kind and helpful. Problems may take several letters—each should be a suggestive solution—results will be the rewards.

Chairmen of large committees, which cover a wide area, should endeavor to make every member glad to receive a letter. And likewise, a committee member may write so that the chairman will be inspired in her leadership. A committee letter requires accuracy as to subject matter, no deviation from the main point, brevity, and essential facts only. Endeavor to convey the same thought you would in a personal interview.

Never is a strong word; yet well to use as one of caution. Never mail a letter you would not care to receive!—nor file one you would not wish read! The Golden Rule is pertinent to letter writing as in other of life’s activities.

Create situations where personal handwriting or letterheads will be welcome, and anticipated—avoid the opposite.

The art of answering is an art indeed, for by replies will judgments be passed.

Always place yourself in the position of the recipient, and after a letter is written, read it over and judge if you would be pleased to receive it yourself.

Avoid writing hastily in answer to a critical letter or one you do not like. The author has perhaps written while experiencing some emotion other than normal. Serious consequences may result unless restraint is used. Wait—not too long—but long enough to weigh the subject matter and choice of words. Necessity may demand constructive criticism; but offer it kindly. Do not employ words that hurt; they cannot be erased or recalled, and seldom explained.

A fine letter has personality and character. And every letter is an opportunity for friendship.

This power was well appreciated by the legislatures of the New England Colonies, which in May and June, 1773, appointed committees for correspondence in their several bodies. This Committee of Correspondence became a vital factor in the development of the security and safety of the Colonies.

Words are a power for good constructive work, for friendly feeling, and the safety of the Society.

Edith Scott Magna,
President General.
The dedication of Fort Necessity, located on the Old National Highway, 10 miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 3d and 4th, 1932, marked one of the outstanding events of the Washington Bicentennial year. This site, familiar to students of early Colonial history as the Great Meadows, where George Washington, at the age of 22, fought his first battle, July 3, 1754, and which he bought fifteen years later and held until the time of his death, is destined to become one of the best-known shrines in America. During the six weeks preceding the dedication it was visited by more than 60,000, coming from 43 States and 14 foreign countries.

The State of Pennsylvania had purchased the battle site and the central two acres where the fort stands have been deeded to the War Department. The fort has been reconstructed through the gifts of patriotic organizations and citizens. Fortunately, this work was done on the exact lines of the original, made possible by finding portions of the original stockade put in by Washington and his men 178 years ago and preserved by the marshy condition of the soil. In addition, an old Mansion House, built in 1816, has been reconstructed to serve as a museum and contains a most interesting collection of relics of the early Colonial period. Besides the fort and museum, nine bronze tablets, two stone-arch bridges and two flagpoles were dedicated on the anniversary of the battle. The flagpoles, one to carry the British flag and the other the flag of France, mark the location where the Braddock Road crossed the Great Meadows.

Noted speakers took part in the dedicatory exercises. Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, historian of the Bicentennial Commission, made the historical address. Major General Paul B. Malone, Brigadier General Edward Martin and Adjutant General D. J. Davis of Pennsylvania represented the
Army. One of the distinctive features of the program was the presentation of the Purple Heart Medal—originated by George Washington and revived this year by the War Department—by General Malone to 21 veterans who were wounded or received special citations in the World War. Past National Commander Edward E. Spafford, of the American Legion, gave a stirring address on "The Young Colonel from Virginia." Great Britain, under whose flag George Washington fought his first battle, was represented on July 4th by Colonel Fitzmaurice Day, Military Attaché of the British Embassy. According to Colonel Day it was the first time that a regular British Army Officer in uniform had officially represented his nation on an Independence Day program. France, against whose troops and their Indian allies Washington fought this first real battle of the French and Indian War, which brought on the Seven Years War in Europe, was most happily represented by Major Emanuel E. Lombard, Military Attaché of the French Embassy. Virginia and South Carolina, whose troops fought with Washington, were officially represented by the Hon. H. M. Smith, of Richmond, and Dr. Charles B. Foelsch, of Charleston. Former Governor John S. Fisher spoke for the State of Pennsylvania, while Secretary General Frank B. Steele represented the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard most ably spoke in behalf of the Daughters of 1812 in presenting a stone-arch bridge as the gift of the Pennsylvania
Society. However, no patriotic society had such an important part in the program as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Probably the outstanding address was made when Mrs. Russell William Magna, the President General, dedicated the bronze tablet placed in the stockade of the fort by the National Society. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, in her usual gracious manner gave the closing address of the dedicatory exercises. Mrs. J. M. Caley, Vice-President General, dedicated the bridge, the gift of the Pennsylvania Society to the Fort Necessity project.

Three other bronze tablets were presented by the Great Meadows Chapter, the Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter and the Philip Freeman Chapter. These were represented by Mrs. W. E. Crow, Past Regent; Mrs. A. M. Duff, Regent, and Mrs. Timothy Horner, Regent.

In addition to the program the Great Meadows Chapter held a tea for visiting members at the home of Mrs. D. W. Henderson, Saturday afternoon, while the Colonel Andrew Lynn and Great Meadows Chapters served a most delightful breakfast at the Summit Hotel on the morning of July 4th, following which two bedrooms in the museum, furnished in Colonial furniture, were presented to the Fort Necessity Association in honor of Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard.

Mrs. Magna's address, so timely and so fitting for the occasion, has been so frequently requested that I have asked her to allow me to use it in this article in order that a large number may have the privilege of enjoying her remarks. She has most kindly consented. In dedicating the N. S., D. A. R., tablet she said:

"We stand at revered attention today where a boy made history—made it through vision, daring and determination. It is said it was at Fort Necessity that Washington first began to write his name on the pages of history. It surely is the place where he demonstrated his ability, and passed on the torch of example to the American patriotic youth of today.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution are proud to have a part in the dedication of Fort Necessity, and congratulate the Fort Necessity Memorial Association and the Bicentennial Commission on its vision, and each and all who have made possible this accomplishment."

"The objects of our Society make it eminently fitting that we place a tablet here. A bronze tablet perpetuates the event, but as a written record let us note the dramatic statements in the inscription:

'Tablet of National Society, D. A. R., Dedicated at Fort Necessity, July 3, 1932.'

Here, July 3d, 1754, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, a youth of 22 years, commanding some four hundred Virginia and South Carolina provincial troops, fought for nine hours in a driving rainstorm against M. Coulon de Villiers, commanding sixteen hundred French regulars, French Canadian militia and Indians. So resolute was Washington's defense that on the night of July 3d the French commander thrice sought a parley. George Washington reported to Governor Dinwiddie that 'about midnight we agreed that each side should retire without molestation, they back to their fort at Monongahela, and we to Willis Creek.' On the morning of July 4th Washington and his men marched out with the honors of war, drums beating and flags flying, not knowing that he had struck the first blow in a conquest which would win the Western Territory from the French and finally lead to the American war for independence. This tablet dedicated July 3d, 1932, the Bicentennial year of the birth of George Washington by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Here is the story, briefly related, affectionately preserved.

"Well-informed historians will depict the scenes for you. Real orators will be your narrators. But there are two facts recorded pertinent to the present day: 'A youth of 22' and 'so resolute was his defense.'

"The strength of youth! The vision and
character of the boy. Tenacity of purpose. These, with a faith in himself, carried him to a height which in his natural modesty he did not dream. It was his belief in the right which prevailed at 22, as it did all through his life.

"In Fort Necessity there lies a challenge which that immortal youth throws to us. "Will you take it up? Are you ready? Are you prepared, with proper knowledge of government, of legislation, of the use of your citizenship for the protective requisites for this—your country?"

"The story tells of his obedience to duty in the face of danger—of his sagacity—of his determination to carry on against adverse conditions. He wrote to his governor, "I doubt not if you hear I am beaten, but you will at the same time hear that we have done our duty in fighting as long as there was a possibility of hope.""

"For this we dedicate a monument. "The Great Meadows were destined to become the United States.

"The events leading up to and including the victory of Fort Necessity we commemorate today. Washington's enemies were to become his strong allies in achieving the independence of our country, a generation later. Destiny decreed that the French should provide a hard school of experience for the Father of our Country, and then assure his success against the strongest country in the world, by their cooperation.

"Apart from the historical significance of these early events in Washington's public and military life, his personal character stands out in bold relief against the intervening years, as a challenge and inspiration for today. The charm and appeal of the social world, is in the diversity of character; personality is distinct in every individual. Another Washington can never live, but truth, virtue and fidelity to ideals which are the outstanding characteristics of his life, can be duplicated by the youth of our land in any place or circumstances.

"His devotion to duty, his sacrifice of private life for the benefit of his country, and his unwavering resolution to persevere when confronted with the most difficult obstacles and discouraging opposition, placed him in an immortal position.

"One quality in particular he possessed in a superlative degree, and that was his unselfishness. That, with devotion to God and man, are the qualities which endure.

"During 1932 the shadow of Washington in its memorial effulgence has spread over this country and beyond. He stands not only as an example, but as a teacher. His admonition for the diffusion of knowledge meant the education of the young people of this country in the fundamental principles of politics and good government.

"What a boy of 22 could accomplish in the face of great odds—his quiet acceptance of responsibilities—left to his own resources as to his course of action—points a lesson to every one of us. We can only meet the adversities of these times with the resolute determination to progress—there is no defeat in a stout spirit—education of the mind and heart, and soul, comes through the teacher. Experience. The boy at Fort Necessity became the man at Valley Forge.

"We are being tried by the adversity of the moment. But a nation that can produce a Washington will carry on. The country today is our Great Meadows and necessity demands sane thinking, sane action and good judgment. The pendulum of activities has been swinging to superlatives. The sooner the trend of the times settles into equilibrium, the better.

"With a return to sanity must come the determination to inform ourselves. We are shocked and terrified at crime conditions. But what do we do about them? If we are to be constructive, patriotic citizens, the time has come for thoughtful action on the part of everyone. We must learn to care what happens to the country. If lawlessness prevails it is our duty to stop it. Sane thinking must supplant complacent ignorance. There is a tremendous need for affirmative thinking and action.

"'So resolute was his defense' that the result was victory. After today's ceremonies—what then? This dedication will not be in vain if we are willing to learn something from it, and not relegate it to just another experience. Patriotism today demands that its definition of love of country be put into practical demonstration.
"There is no depression in the eternal verities. There is no depression in nature—the country is as wonderful as ever. It is the responsibility of the people to keep it so. Our country is a mecca for the world. What shall we do with our priceless heritage? Insure it by an enlightened public opinion, protect it by American citizenry from any force and violent threat to make it other than it is.

"A healthy mind produces healthy thoughts. A healthy government means a healthy nation. Healthy laws prevent unhealthy habits. The defence of the country depends unequivocally on a patriotic education, from the kindergarten to the graduate.

"There must be no let-down in our educational standards; to curtail education is poor economy, and weakens the nation. Enlightened public opinion, constitutes the front line of common defense, and public safety!

"This fort is rightly named Necessity. A boy of 22 chose the name. He made history then. We preserve it now. If the necessity of the hour demands action, then act.

"Let us be awake and aware of all forces which would destroy religious teachings, disrupt our homes, and tear down the patriotic principles of America.

"Our Fort Necessity is the national progress and stability; and they can only be maintained and retained by an educated citizenry who are alive to their responsibilities.

"A recent crime awakened us to necessity laws.

"A boy of 22—George Washington by name—gave us Fort Necessity as a shrine. And every citizen of this country today, with his hand at salute to the colors, and his heart in the right place, should let it beat in this hour of necessity, 100 per cent American.

"It is time to stop and think in deadly earnest, to consider the problems of the day, to launch a campaign to the finish against crime, to pass laws safeguarding the country against those who would destroy it, and make even the mention of such ideas subject to punishment. Washington gave us America to have and to hold. We do not dare place it in jeopardy.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution are privileged to dedicate a tablet here today. We are proud as women to help perpetuate all that this occasion stands for—proud through service to see to it, that the glory of our history is never dimmed.

"All women are mothers at heart, and in this hour, Mary, the Mother of Washington, must not be forgotten! Hers must have been a tremendous sacrifice. Hers a mother's pride. But always he carried her blessing, in spite of her anxieties. The spiritual tablet we place to Washington's mother—is posterity's just tribute to her son.

"Washington is often spoken of as first in the hearts of his countrymen. Let us keep America first in the hearts of Americans.

"We dedicate a tablet to a boy hero—a man patriot. So resolute was his defense!

"This Bicentennial period has come most opportunely. It has directed our thoughts to respect for history and those who made it.

"The country needs the spirit of Washington today, because it was sane, healthy, constructive and patriotic.

"Many are standing today in the Great Meadows where the rivers of doubt and adversity meet. Here then let us raise our Fort Necessity toward a victorious future, in the spirit of a boy of 22, to the memory of Washington."

This fall the landscaping plans at Fort Necessity will be carried out, many chapters having indicated their desire to do their Bicentennial planting on this land once the property of George Washington.

July 3d next year the National Government's monument authorized by Congress will be dedicated.

Fort Necessity, so accessible to those traveling east or west, is visited every day by members of the D. A. R.
Mrs. William Cumming Story

NINTH PRESIDENT GENERAL

HE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost through death a distinguished member—Mrs. Daisy Allen Story, Honorary President General.

Mrs. Story, wife of William Cumming Story of New York, died at their home in New Rochelle on the morning of July 15, 1932. The funeral services were held on the 17th at 2 P.M. in Christ Church, Pelham Manor, and interment was at Ferncliff Mausoleum, Hastings, N. Y. A flag that had been presented to Mrs. Story by the late President Theodore Roosevelt when she was President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution was draped on one end of the coffin.

Among those attending the service at Christ Church were Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General; Mrs. William Pouch, Vice-President General; Mrs. Frank Parcells of Brooklyn, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian of New York, president of the Congress of States' Societies.

During her administration (1913-1917) as President General many important events transpired. On April 21, 1917, the final contribution to the debt on Memorial Continental Hall was made by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy. By this payment, $185,000 of the debt on the hall was paid by the National Society one year before it was due. Three years previously, on May 23, Mrs. Story took an option on the 13,258 feet of land adjoining Memorial Continental Hall. It is on this land thus secured that Constitution Hall and the administration building now stand.

It was in this same year, 1914, that Mrs. Story, in a personal interview with the President of the United States, offered the services of the National Society for relief work in the European war. The D. A. R. Flag Day (April 19, 1916) receipts for Belgian Relief alone totaled $106,238.97. On October 11, 1915, also during Mrs. Story's administration, the National Society celebrated its "Silver Jubilee"—25 years of growth and notable achievement.

Mrs. Story was a descendant of many families famous in Colonial days, such as Henry Townsend, Richard Clapp, Vermilyes, Gerrett Van Wagener, Domine Gideon Schaats, the Porters and the Van Vredenburgs. William J. Van Vredenburg, her great-grandfather on her maternal side, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was a government surveyor and later became a colonel in the patriot army. She was the only daughter of Frances Lupton Porter and Dr. James Hart Allen, son of Stephen Allen, Mayor of New York City.

Through her mother she was descended from Robert Porter of Effington and Sir Robert Porter. Enos T. Throop, her great uncle, was Governor of New York.

During her long public career Mrs. Story held many offices, among them: State Regent of New York, State Treasurer, first New York State Director of the C. A. R., President of the New York City Federation of Women's Club, Honorary President of the New York City Federation of Women's Club, first Vice-President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Vice-President of the Washington Headquarters Association, Honorary State Regent of New York, Vice-President of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, Historian of the Washington Headquarters Association, D. A. R.; Regent of Manhattan Chapter, and a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York.
The American Indian and Present-Day Education

BACONE COLLEGE, in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the only college for Indians in America, is answering the challenge as is no other Indian school. It is training for Christian character and leadership; its curriculum embraces grades from the kindergarten through junior college. It was founded as a mission school more than half a century ago, and is maintained through a very small endowment, some tuition gifts from friends. The college has courses covering scientific farming, poultry raising, and domestic science; tribal arts, songs, and legends are being preserved, also. Granted a five years' certificate by the State Board of Education when they have completed the teacher's course at Bacone, students are fitted to go into Government or other schools to teach. Supplying native leadership is the greatest contribution that any school can make to the Indian. In its earlier years, Bacone College was open to students other than Indians. It was during this period that our Secretary of War, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, was graduated from Bacone College.

Indians are not all alike in spite of what most people believe. Thinking he had discovered India or the East Indies, Columbus called the natives "Indians" when he first saw them. Historians did not correct him, and so his name has stayed with the natives of America. As a matter of fact, there were more than three hundred nations or tribes when Columbus came. Today, there are more than two hundred little nations and remnants of nations in America. These speak many languages and hundreds of dialects.

I can think of no finer way to write a memorial than annual scholarship gifts to Indians who find themselves at the doors of Bacone College with no funds to enter. If you could see their bright, eager faces as I see them you would not wonder that I dare suggest to you—not as a plea for charity, because the Indian does not want to be pitied nor patronized, but as a plea for restoration to the proud heritage that has always been the Indian's.

Will you not help us to save the strength and vitality of our old moral codes; the mysticism and beauty of our old religion; the simplicity and naturalness of our old life; the symbolism and uniqueness of our arts and crafts; our music and fine old traditions? But—teach the Indian to think for himself.

Since we are building a new nation out of the old from many nations, should we not say that what each brings is the heritage of the other? It is thus that the Indian's heritage is America's. The First American has shared a country with you and his moral and material traditions. If later Americans share in turn, the race will not be a vanishing one.
ABOUT 2,000 years ago, August was merely a numbered month in the Roman calendar. Recalling it as the month of his greatest good fortune, Augustus Caesar had it rechristened in honor of himself. George Washington was neither preoccupied with his personal glory, nor with the months of his life when fortune particularly favored him. Nevertheless, a large majority of the August events, throughout his life, were definitely favorable in their trend, or were distinct honors.

On August 14, 1755, Washington was appointed colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces to protect the frontier, the appointment being made by Governor Dinwiddie out of respect for popular sentiment, even though in his personal inclination he decidedly preferred another officer. But Washington’s fellow citizens knew that he was the logical choice. His poise and courage in battle had been celebrated throughout the Colonies, and his appointment was Virginia’s answer to the accusations of the enemy and the criticism and ridicule of the English. Thus was Washington vindicated in his conduct during the first campaigns of the French and Indian Wars and absolved of blame for the disastrous defeats.

August yielded no further events for nearly two decades. Then, during the first six days of the month, in 1774, occurred another of the series of incidents which had been precipitated by the Boston Port Bill, Parliament’s revenge for the Boston Tea Party. At the first Virginia Provincial Convention at Williamsburg, Washington presented the Fairfax Resolves; and, according to John Adams’ diary, is said to have spoken eloquently in support of them, and to have declared, “I will raise 1,000 men, subsist them at my own expense and march at their head to the relief of Boston.” Similar resolutions to those of Fairfax County were adopted by the Convention; and Washington and six others were elected delegates to represent Virginia at the First Continental Congress, to be held in Philadelphia. Washington’s diary for August 30 and 31, 1774, records that Edmund Pendleton and Patrick Henry dined and spent the night at Mount Vernon, and set out with him for Philadelphia.

The spring and summer of 1776 were equally eventful. Having driven the British from Boston in March, and hastened to New York to await them in April (where they finally arrived the end of June) Washington fought the anxiously anticipated battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776. The Americans had been at a marked disadvantage from the beginning in every respect. On August 22 the British began their campaign to get possession of New York harbor, subsequently the middle Atlantic States, and so to cut
off Massachusetts from Virginia, as these two Colonies were the active leaders in the Revolution. Lord and Admiral Howe had combined forces of between thirty and forty thousand men, while Washington had about half the number by count, and considerably less than half when measured in discipline, equipment and experience, not to mention the many strategic points at which the Americans had to be scattered. The British began landing men on Long Island on August 22; Washington also sent over reinforcements, including his choicest troops. On the evening of the 26th the British, having completed a well-considered plan of attack, began a silent march to a pass through the Bedford Hills, which they were amazed to find unguarded, an oversight which is considered to have contributed largely to the Americans’ defeat.

When Washington was convinced that New York City was not to be simultaneously attacked, he hastened to the fortifications on Brooklyn Heights to observe the situation. The British were rapidly consolidating their easily won conquest of the Americans’ left flank, although the latter fought with the courage of desperation. General Sullivan (in command on account of the illness of General Greene) was unable to effect so much as a successful retreat. Unable to prevent the catastrophe in Bedford Pass, Washington turned his attention to the right flank and found the choice troops from Delaware and Maryland being hemmed in by the British, both front and rear. Total American losses were said to have been about two-fifths of all troops engaged. The British then concentrated their forces near the fortifica-
tions of Brooklyn Heights, which Washington prepared to defend.

After a night in which the Americans, many of them ill or wounded, were without shelter, and the enemy encamped only a mile away, morning broke with a torrential rain which delayed the British intrenching themselves in their strong position and prevented the expected attack, although there were skirmishes all day. A dense fog over Long Island on August 29 further prolonged delay. General Mifflin and two other officers rode to the neighborhood of Red Hook, and in a brief lift of the fog, saw unmistakable activity of the British fleet to reinforce the British Army by encircling Long Island, which would completely trap the Americans, whose situation appeared utterly hopeless. Washington now considered the appalling problem of getting his 9,000 men and all their equipment away from the enemy, who were so close that their intrenchment activities could be heard. Washington ordered the quartermaster general to impress all boats from Spuyten Duyvil to Hell Gate. Within eight hours all the craft were ready at Brooklyn. Washington placed this impromptu fleet in charge of a regiment from Massachusetts, composed largely of Marblehead fishermen and sailors, which had been among the reinforcements brought over by General Mifflin on August 28. The army, purposely kept in ignorance of Washington’s plan, was ordered to prepare for a night attack on the enemy. One regiment after another moved off in good order while Washington personally superintended the embarkation. All this time the fog remained over Long Island, protecting the American retreat, but simultaneously cleared up in
New York City, where most of the troops were safely landed by daybreak. Washington himself crossed with the last boatload. This incredible achievement certainly would have justified him in looking upon August of that year as yielding some measure of good fortune, since he could not reasonably have expected to beat the enemy in a pitched battle.

During the year which followed, Washington supposed that when Howe left New York he would logically endeavor to effect joint action with Burgoyne in Canada. But when Washington received news that the British fleet had been seen in Chesapeake Bay, he realized that Philadelphia was Howe's objective, and accordingly moved the American Army to within a few miles of it, to ascertain where the British would land. At this time occurred Washington's first meeting with Lafayette. The young French nobleman with a number of companions had come over on the Victoire to offer his services to the American cause. On July 31, 1777, Lafayette had received from Congress a resolution giving him the rank and commission of a major general. On August 1 he was invited to a dinner in Philadelphia in honor of Washington; he recognized the American commander at sight, straightway approached him and was presented; and there grew up a friendship between them which lasted throughout Washington's life. On August 2 Washington conducted "the French boy" (not yet 20) on a review of the American Army, which, in its ragged and unkempt condition, seems to have been something of a shock to the smart young marquis. On August 20, after nearly three weeks of a very vague status, Lafayette joined the army as a member of Washington's staff, and the following day participated in his first council of war, in which the destination of Howe's fleet was discussed. A few days later news was received that the British had landed 18,000 men at the head of the Elk in Maryland and were marching on Philadelphia.

The favorable fortune of August was working for Washington strongly in 1781. We saw in "May Events" of the conference between Rochambeau and Washington at Weathersfield, Connecticut, in which an attack on New York City was planned. In July the French Army arrived and joined the Americans, and a few skirmishes took place; but when Sir Henry Clinton's troops in New York were reinforced by 3,000 Hessians, Count de Grasse, admiral of the French fleet, counted upon to take a leading rôle in the hoped-for victory, refused to participate in so hazardous an attack, and Washington had to abandon it.

Meanwhile, Lord Cornwallis, who had been engaged in a campaign with Lafayette and Steuben in Virginia since the preceding March, retreated to Yorktown on orders from Clinton, and there fortified himself to await the British Navy. Virginia, after the ravages of half a year or so, requested aid; and Count de Grasse, cruising in the vicinity of the West Indies, found a favorable wind and decided to take the fleet to the Chesapeake. Washington learned of his intention on August 14 and quickly decided to take his forces and all the French Army to Virginia to join him, for Rochambeau had also long desired a campaign in the south. Washington, too, on account of the mortifying tardiness with which his requests for troops were complied,
had begun to think seriously about a southern campaign two weeks earlier, as revealed in his diary for August 1, 1781. All of this period is fully written. Almost simultaneously with the news from de Grasse, Washington had letters from Lafayette telling of the departure of a large part of Cornwallis’ troops. Washington and Rochambeau very skilfully concealed the change of plans from their own armies as well as the British until they were well on the way. By the 26th of August they had gotten their joint forces over the Hudson, and on August 31 were in Philadelphia. The preceding day de Grasse sailed the French fleet into the Chesapeake.

Slowly the net was drawing around the unsuspecting British forces at Yorktown. By the following August, Washington had time to give some of his attention to peaceful pursuits. The College at Chestertown, Maryland, was named for him, an honor which he accepted August 18, 1782.

Peace negotiations dragged on so slowly that Washington was still in camp in August, 1783, having returned to Newburgh, N. Y., on the fifth of the month with Governor Clinton from his tour of the future Erie Canal route. On the 25th of August, Washington transferred his headquarters to the vicinity of Princeton, in order to be able to personally confer with Congress on “arrangements for peace and public concerns.”

August, 1789, brought a sorrow to Washington, the death of his mother at her home in Fredericksburg, which she had foreseen would be early when Washington bade her farewell the preceding April on his way to New York to be inaugurated. At the time of her death he was recovering from a severe attack of anthrax; but his devotion to her was profound, and news of her death was none the less grievous to him for its being expected.

The following August, President Washington and Secretary of State Jefferson visited Rhode Island, this visit being official recognition of the State’s entry into the Union, so to speak, for this State and North Carolina were the last to ratify the Constitution after it had gone into effect. During the month beginning October 15, 1789, during a recess of Congress, Washington had toured the New England States, but had omitted Rhode Island. So the special visit of August, 1790, was somewhat in the nature of a reward.

Five days later Washington left New York City for Philadelphia, where the new temporary capital had been established for a period of ten years, as part of the agreement between the northern and southern members of Congress about Hamilton’s debt-funding bill. In Philadelphia Washington rented a house owned by Robert Morris, which had been enlarged and improved in accordance with Washington’s instructions, “in a plain and neat, and not by any means in an extravagant style.”

We saw in “April Events” Washington’s issuance of the proclamation of neutrality in the new war between France and England. Shortly before its issuance the French Republic had sent Edmond Charles Genet as minister to the United States. Sure of popular support, he did not first present his credentials to the American Government, but landed at Charleston, South Carolina, where he began to equip vessels to interfere with British trading
ships to the West Indies. This activity quickly called forth a protest to the United States from the British minister. Nevertheless, Genet, flushed with the popular triumph of his progress to Philadelphia, was graciously received by Washington when he presented his credentials on May 18. But as the weeks passed Genet's activities increasingly threatened our maintenance of neutrality. The privateers outfitted by his commission captured British vessels and brought them to American ports, for which the British minister demanded restitution. When reprimanded by the American Government, Genet threatened to appeal to the populace, which was strongly pro-French. He also sponsored the formation of "Democratic Societies."

Washington finally called a meeting of his cabinet, August 1, 1793, at which the entire case of Citizen Genet was reviewed and a request for his recall agreed upon.

The Democratic Societies bore disturbing fruit in Washington's opinion in 1794, when the "western insurgents" (then farmers of western Pennsylvania) rebelled against the excise law, which provided for a tax on distilled liquors. These farmers found it cheaper to convert their grain into whisky than to laboriously carry it over the mountains to markets in the East, but were enraged over having to pay taxes on their own distillations. After maltreatment of the collectors, 2,000 of the insurgents armed and gathered on the scene of Braddock's defeat nearly forty years earlier. Washington realized that this was an acid test of the strength of the Government, for he was obliged to call upon the citizens of the United States (August 7, 1794) to take up arms against their fellow
citizens. But the response was immediate and gratifying—more than 12,000 men obeyed. General Lee, Major General Morgan and Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis, in the Virginia militia, were among those who responded. At news of this formidable force approaching Pittsburgh, the insurgents of the Whisky Rebellion dispersed. A few of the leaders were captured; but since Washington had gained his point, demonstrated both to his own satisfaction and to the country that the Government was in a position to enforce its laws, he could afford to be generous. The following July 10 he issued a proclamation of amnesty for the insurgents.

The final August event is likewise a triumph for Washington. We have already reviewed the events concerning the Jay Treaty which Washington presented to the Senate on June 8, 1795. After more than two months' violent controversy, the treaty was finally ratified and signed by Washington on August 18, 1795, with a reservation against a single provision.
National Defense
Embodying Patriotic Education

THE policy of promoting and furthering national defense should embrace the support of those purposes for which our Government was established, as defined in the preamble to the Constitution, to wit:

1. "Form a more perfect union."
2. "Establish justice."
3. "Insure domestic tranquillity."
4. "Provide for the common defense."
5. "Promote the general welfare."
6. "Secure the blessings of liberty."

Since all of these primary purposes of our Government rest ultimately upon national defense for their stability and development, it is essential that the Army and Navy, together with their Air Forces and Marine Corps, which form a part of them, should be maintained in a state of efficiency.

The internal aspects of national defense, such as those connected with a "perfect union," the establishment of "justice," the insurance of "domestic tranquillity" and the security of "liberty" bear a closer relation to the Army than to the Navy.

The external aspects of national defense, implied mainly in the provision to "promote the general welfare," include the support of our foreign policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the open door policy, security of the Panama Canal, safety of overseas possessions, and protection of ocean-going commerce, are more nearly related to the Navy than to the Army. While the international political phases of these policies are apparent, their major influence upon our economic life must be recognized.

The Army and Navy both are manifestly involved in the provision "for the common defense" of the nation's rights, interests and security against foreign aggression. Such objects cannot be long maintained with peace unless supported by the influence of adequate armed forces. This is the unquestionable conclusion to be drawn from our own history, since, without exception, the wars into which we have been drawn by foreign aggression have originated when our preparedness was relatively weak.

The peaceful preservation of our country, its general interests, institutions and ideals, requires, first of all, military and naval preparedness adequate against both external and internal foes.

This first principle may be helpfully supplemented by international agreements respecting the equitable limitation of armaments and the renunciation of hostile intent. But it is dangerous to assume that such agreements can be relied upon as a substitute for armament below the levels prescribed by treaties, or (for the Army) below the provisions of the National Defense Act.

It is to these principles that the D. A. R. has always subscribed. It is within the power of every member of our organization to educate public opinion along these lines, and exert a healthy influence for the welfare of our country.

Florence Hague Becker,
National Chairman.
The Hunting Days of Our First President

R. C. V. MILLIKEN

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington has awakened a widespread interest in Washingtoniana, not only in the United States but in England and France as well. Sulgrave Manor in England and Washington shrines throughout the United States are being visited by larger numbers of tourists than in many years past.

The countryside where Washington hunted and rode to the hounds is now a favorite rendezvous for sportsmen, and frequently only the bright-hued hunting coats and brilliant liveries of the servants are lacking to complete the picture of a hunt in the 18th century.

One could not imagine a more lifelike picture of the first President than when dressed in his drab riding suit and scarlet waistcoat, mounted on his beloved hunter, Blueskin, he rode to hounds over the beautiful country which surrounds Mount Vernon. The ladies of his family and guests sometimes followed the hunt, some in crimson riding habits, keeping to the roads, and Mrs. Washington in chariot and four, the coachman and black posilion, astride a forward horse, dressed in the Washington livery of scarlet, white and gold, making a gay background to the picture as they rolled along between the hedgerows and low stone fences on a gray hunting day in midwinter.

Billy, the negro huntsman, riding Chinkling, was always gayly dressed in his hunting suit and his black velvet cap, ordered from London by his master. Chinkling was built low and sturdy like his rider, and was a wonderful jumper. When Billy would wind his French horn and then with a cry of “Come, Music! Come, Sweetlips! Ho, Truelove!” the hounds in full cry would race ahead, and it was sometimes a draw whether Colonel Washington or Billy was in first at the death. It seems they never failed to bring Reynard to cover, except on one occasion when they had chased an old black fox until all were at fever heat and desperate about the chance but fast losing patience. “Old Blackie went a ten or twenty miles on end,” only to return at nigh to the starting point fresh as the morning and ready for another chase. They never killed him, and Billy was of the firm belief he was possessed of the devil and that some supernatural power saved him.

The stables at Mount Vernon were as noted as the kennels, the blooded horses having a reputation throughout the Colonies. In 1760 George Washington imported, at his own expense, a pure-blooded Arabian horse, which he named Magnolia, and which later on played an important part in our great Revolution.

The records show that in 1777 the blood of the Virginia horse was further enriched through copious infusions of additional Arabian blood through Linday’s Arabian. A horseman some years
ago, in writing of this famous stock, attributes, in a measure, to foxhunting, the success which the Continental Army gained through its unrivaled cavalry horses and accomplished horsemen.

At the Battle of Princeton, when Washington saw a British regiment give ground, the men flying pell-mell over the field, he remarked, with some show of feeling, “An old-fashioned Virginia foxhunt, gentlemen.”

Among the horses in the stables at Mount Vernon were Magnolia, Arab, Ajax, Chinkling, Blueskin, Valiant, the noted warhorse Nelson, and Lexington, perhaps the best known of the first President’s stable because of the picture painted by Trumbull, of General Washington mounted on this horse. Of all these there is only a record of two of them having been used in the war of the Revolution—Blueskin and Nelson—both of whom were sired by the Arabian Magnolia. Of these two Washington is said to have preferred Nelson for cavalry on account of his “excellent manners” and Blueskin for general use—particularly on a long march.

Like a true sportsman, Washington liked well-made and comfortably fitting riding clothes, and the latest and best in the equipment of his stables. Washington’s love for fox hunting was doubtless due to his intimate association with Lord Fairfax, who came to Virginia in 1747, when Washington was a lad in his teens. Fairfax settled in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, and it was then that the friendship began which lasted during the life of the old nobleman, and was of infinite benefit to the young American. Washington acquired much of his knowledge of the world and books from this Eng-
lishman, who was said to have left his native country owing to the unhappy termination of a romance with a reigning beauty at the Court of St. James.

In his diary Washington notes: “Catched fox with bob’d tail and cut ears after seven hours chase, in which most of the dogs were worsted.” Only one who loves the chase can appreciate with what pride in his pack Washington must have made this entry, “The fox was catched in a few minutes.”

He notes on: “On November 25, Mr. Bryan Fairfax, Mr. Croson and Phil Alexander came here by sunrise. Hunted and catched a fox with these—Lord Fairfax, his brother and Col. Fairfax, all of whom, with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wilson of England, dined here.”

His kennel was so famous that an authority, in speaking of his foxhounds, said: “If speed, accuracy, stamina, courage and music is the standard by which foxhounds are judged, then we must believe that the Washington pack were the equal if not the superior of any hounds today, whether compared with the aristocratically bred and carefully pedigreed packs of England, or with what incompetent alleged historians are pleased to term ‘American mongrels’ of today.”

It is pretty generally accepted among modern historians that General Lafayette sent a pack of French hounds to Mount Vernon, but no mention of them is made by members of the family in writing of the kennels. In Washington’s time the kennels were about 100 yards from the old family burying vault.
Captain William Hallock,
Continental Navy

DAVID H. HALLOCK, A. M., M. D.

Here recently appeared an article (5) by William Bell Clark on the * "Log of the Wasp," confirming Capt. William Hallock, of Baltimore, as the first commander of this ship during the Revolution. This article was occasioned by the recent discovery in the Admiralty files in London, England, of an original log and muster roll of the eight-gun schooner Wasp, seized among the papers of the armed brigantine Lexington, Capt. Henry Johnson, commander, captured by the British cutter Alert, in the English Channel, September 19, 1777, and carried thence to London.

This important find gave us new knowledge of this period, as it was formerly unknown that Capt. William Hallock was the first commander of the Wasp, and not Capt. Charles Alexander; but it tells us nothing as to the identity of Capt. William Hallock. It furnishes the first complete muster roll of any armed ship which fought in the Revolutionary War.

William Hallock was born in Dorchester County, Maryland (1), the son of John and Hallock, of that county, and grandson of Richard Hallock of Southold, L. I., N. Y., being the fifth generation from Peter Hallock or Holyoak, original settler of Southold in 1640 from New England. The will of John Hallock, drawn January 8, 1737, probated May 27, 1738, is recorded in Annapolis, Maryland (21). It mentions sons William and Jonathan, daughter Dorothy and wife .

On January 28, 1760, William Hallock, of Baltimore, married Elizabeth Dodge in the Second Baptist Church (2, 3, 4), of New York City, the church of which her father, Jeremiah Dodge, and her mother, Margaret (Vanderbilt) Dodge, were original founders. Elizabeth was the seventh and last child. She and her husband settled in Baltimore.

The first mention (5) we find of Capt. William Hallock as a member of the Continental Navy is as commander of the eight-gun schooner Wasp of Admiral Essek Hopkins' Continental fleet. He held this command from January 18, 1776, to April 18 of the same year. In this capacity his activities are well covered by Mr. Clark.

The schooner Wasp and the sloop Hornet were originally converted into war vessels and outfitted by Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, at the port of Baltimore, under instructions from Continental Congress, December 5, 1775. The first date in the Wasp's log is January 18, 1776, which may be the date of first commission, and the date of assumption of command by Captain Hallock. On their first cruise the two
vessels sailed down the Chesapeake March 9, and, eluding the British blockade, joined the Continental fleet in Delaware Bay. The fleet sailed February 17 on the expedition against New Providence, and on the 19th ran into a gale. On reaching New Providence, the Wasp, with Captain Hallock in command, was constantly active, covering landing parties and investigating strange vessels. On March 24, returning from New Providence, a gale arose. The Wasp was separated from the fleet, sprung a leak and was unable to rendezvous at Block Island as directed. Many on board being sick with fever, the schooner was headed for Delaware Bay and landed at Chester, Delaware, April 3, 1776, bringing the first news from the fleet since its sailing in February.

The Wasp was then refitted by Joshua Humphrey in three days, as it was needed to start Silas Deane on his mission to the French Court for assistance. On April 10 the Wasp left Chester, met the Betsey, carrying Deane at Port Penn on April 12, and sailed the same day from Port Penn. The Wasp then convoyed the Betsey and three New England schooners safely out to sea, in the process being unsuccessfully chased by the British ship Roebuck. Turning back, Captain Hallock convoyed a chance schooner back to the Delaware, where they arrived April 15, and reached Philadelphia on the following day. The last entry in the log of the Wasp is dated April 18, 1776, when Captain Hallock relinquished command.

On April 18, 1776, upon recommendation of the Marine Committee, Capt. William Hallock was elected by the Continental Congress as captain of the ten-gun sloop Hornet. On May 10 Captain Hallock wrote from Delaware Bay that he had only 25 officers and men on board and that they had left town too hurriedly to take their clothes or bedding on board, and that his powder was in very bad condition, and asked whether he should come up part way to get the things so badly needed. In reply to his request he was ordered up the same day to be properly fitted out.

On June 8, 1776, Captain Hallock wrote (6) the Marine Committee that he had just received orders for a cruise, but did not think it safe to go as the Hornet was leaking badly and her stern was in a shattered condition. In July-August a description of the flag of the French sloop Queen of Hungary was transmitted to the Marine Committee and by it sent to Captains John Paul Jones and William Hallock (14). On August 16, while still in command of the Hornet (7), orders were sent to Captains Hallock and John Paul Jones, the latter commanding the Providence, to send pilot boats to cruise about the Delaware Capes to aid the French sloop Queen of Hungary, daily expected from Martinique with arms and ammunition.

On October 10, 1776, on recommendation of the Marine Committee, Congress passed a resolution determining the rank of captains in the Continental Navy. William Hallock, then commanding the armed brig Lexington of sixteen guns, was given rank as No. 15. On October 18 he was ordered (8) to the West Indies in the service of the Secret Committee of Congress. On October 23, a letter (10) from Robert Morris, of the Secret Committee, to Silas Deane, and a second one on the following day to the same, mention
the armed brigantine Lexington, William Hallock, commander, carrying dispatches to Cape Francois to be forwarded to France.

On the way back from the West Indies in December, the Lexington, with Captain Hallock in command, with powder and military stores, was captured by the British 32-gun frigate Pearl (9, 11). As there was a high sea running, only the American officers were transferred to the Pearl. Later they were put ashore and reached Philadelphia safely. The crew of the Lexington, numbering between 70 and 75, were placed in charge of a British acting lieutenant and a few sailors. While the prize officer was below, the prisoners rose, overcame their guards, took the prize crew prisoners, and brought the recaptured Lexington safely into Baltimore. For this debacle the British prize officer was dismissed from the Royal Navy.

Captain Hallock resumed command of the Lexington, for we find this reference in the archives of the Navy Department at Washington: A copy of a notice of January 21, 1777, published in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of Saturday, January 25, 1777, relative to the libeling of the
brigantine Mary Ann, stating that on Monday, February 10, a court of admiralty would be held to try the truth of facts alleged in the bill of William Hallock, Esq., commander of the Continental ship of war, Lexington, in behalf of himself and the officers and others belonging to the ship.

Soon after this Captain Hallock seems to have severed his connection with the Continental Navy, as his name does not appear as commander of any other ship and Capt. Henry Johnson succeeded to the command of the Lexington, and held it until the ship was captured in the English Channel as noted above.

Early in February, 1777, the Whig Club, a Revolutionary Society, composed, so far as we understand, of the more radical members of the old committees, was formed in the town of Baltimore. On February 25 of the same year the Maryland Journal published an article signed by “Tom Tell-truth,” which offended the Whig Club. On March 3 the club met and requested the presence of the editor, Mr. Goddard. Mr. Goddard refused to attend and on the next day was ordered to leave town, which order he disregarded. Shortly he was attended by a group of members of the Whig Club, who mishandled him severely. Among the Whigs was Capt. William Hallock. The editor then appealed to the Governor of Maryland, who thereupon, on April 17, issued a proclamation ordering such societies to disperse (17).

The final note in the Navy Department records is the listing of the name of William Hallock, of Baltimore, as one of the bonders of the Maryland privateer schooner Eagle of eight guns, James Kennere, master, granted a letter of marque August 24, 1780 (12).

On June 26, 1784, we find in the records (18) a deed for lot 212 on Granby Street, Baltimore, from Bryan Philpot to Elizabeth Hallock, widow of William Hallock deceased, and from this entry we judge that Capt. William Hallock died between this date and August 24, 1780.

In the census of 1790, town and county of Baltimore, Maryland, we find the following: “Heads of Families: Hallock, Elizabeth. Males over 16—none; under 16—one; females—four. The schedules of the census of 1776 for Baltimore have not been preserved.

Elizabeth Hallock, born about 1740 in New York City, died January 1, 1803, and was buried in the old Baptist Burial Ground, Baltimore (19), which cemetery was broken up many years ago and built over. We find her name in the Baltimore City Directory of 1800-1801, living on Granby Street. Her will, drawn December 11, 1802, and probated January 15, 1803, is on file (20), and mentions daughters Anna Welch, wife of John; Margaret Davis, wife of Josias, and grandson William Davis, and Elizabeth Deluce, wife of Francis, and granddaughter Elizabeth Hallock Deluce. The one son of the family, James Hallock, settled in Dorchester County, Maryland. No descendants of this branch of the family bearing the Hallock name are known to exist at the present time.

Thus has been collected all that is at present known concerning an early American patriot and his family. Capt. William Hallock followed the sea at a dangerous time in our history, when England controlled the American coast almost completely. It took a hardy man to command a ship and carry on under almost insuperable difficulties.
South Carolina Daughters Unveil Cowpens Monument

On June 14, 1932, there was unveiled and dedicated by the South Carolina D. A. R. the handsome $13,000 monument erected by the Federal Government commemorating the battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781. The exercises were presided over by the Governor of South Carolina, Hon. Ibra C. Blackwood.

Mrs. Herbert Fay Gaffney, of Georgia, represented the President General and brought greetings from the National Society. Mrs. John Carroll Coulter, State Regent of South Carolina, extended greetings and paid the tribute to General Daniel Morgan, the hero of this battle. General Manus Closkey represented the United States Government and spoke convincingly on "National Defense." Dr. Henry Snyder, President of Wofford College, gave an inspiring address.

The Washington Light Infantry, the proud custodians of the "Eutaw Flag," carried by Colonel William Washington's command at the battle of Cowpens, were among the distinguished guests.

The "Eutaw Flag" and General Morgan's sword added interest to the occasion.

The Daniel Morgan Chapter of Gaffney, S. C., Mrs. J. Vernon Phillips, Regent, custodian of the monument, which stands on the plot of ground purchased by it at a cost of a thousand dollars.

This celebration of Flag Day of 1932 was truly a memorable event in the annals of South Carolina.

Della Richards Coulter,
State Regent.
Abney, Dennitt & — — — — —; sr Thos Burton.
Adams, Armistead W & Mary A. Steger; Dec 21, 1830; R. P. Maxey.
Adams, Dancey & Dolcey Clay; Dec 12, 1785; sr John Clay.
Adams, Dancey & Nancy Farley; Apr 24, 1788; sr Matthew Farley.
Adams, Dancey & Patsy Cardwell, dau Richd C; Dec 13, 1802; sr Jos Cook.
Adams, David & Rachel Coleman; Apr 1, 1782; sr Burrell Coleman.
Adams, David & Dolly Tanner; Aug 10 (16?), 1790; sr Robt Tanner.
Adams, David & Jury Ragland; Apr 18, 1795.
Adams (see Ambler), Edward & Sarah Taylor Holcombe; May —, 1807.
Adams, John & Elizth R. Clay, dau Chas C; Dec 25, 1809; sr Wm C Avery.
Adams, Philip & Martha Matilda Foster; Dec 9, 1816; sr Booker Foster.
Adams, Wm & Jency Ragland; Apr 13, 1795; sr Jer Tanner.
Adams, Wm & Jency Ragland; Apr 13, 1795; sr Jer Tanner.
Adson, Chas & Fanny Riddle; Nov 28, 1787; sr Samuel Bentley.
Adson, Chas & Fanny Riddle; Nov 28, 1787; sr Samuel Bentley.
Allen, Alexander Jr, & Martha Allen; Sept 28, 1814; sr Armstead Coleman.
Allen, Benj, Jr, & Jane Jeter, dau Rodophil J; Dec 4, 1809; sr Jas Gills.
Allen, Daniel & Frances Neal, widow; Sept 4, 1758; sr Jno Haskinson.
Allen, Daniel & Tabitha Coleman, dau Jesse & Sara C; Apr 10, 1790; sr A Crowder.
Allen, Daniel & Sarah Clay; Dec 25, 1806; sr Jno Allen.
Allen, Edwd H & Mary J Alfriend; Dec 20, 1830; sr Wm Sherer.
Allen, James & Elizth Jeter, dau Rodophil J; Mch 17, 1806; sr Jas Gills.
Allen, James & Davis Pollard (?), dau Rodophil Jeter; Aug 15, 1807; sr Jos Pollard.
Allen, Jas (Joe?) & Mary A F Bevill; Dec 16, 1826; sr J H Southall.
Allen, John & Martha Jane Farley; Feb 23, 1832; sr Wm Cooper.
Allen, John & Nancy Hill Bevill; Aug 27, 1802; sr Jas Allen.
Allen, Jno R & Elizth Mason; May 14, 1841; sr W Satchfield.
Allen, Joseph & Sarah Bevill, Sept. —, 1801.
Allen, Matthew & Elizth Cary Mann; Oct 23, 1821; sr Geo F Mann.
Allen, Richd (of Dinwiddie Co) & Winefred Vaughan; July 30, 1779; sr Wm Allen.
Allen, Richd & Elizth T Phillips; Jan 26, 1792; sr Barney Phillips.
Allen, John & Elizth Southall; Jan 21, 1812; sr Barnett Southall.
Allen, Richd & Tabitha Coleman; Feb 26, 1812.
Allen, Richd & Martha L Rodgers; June 30, 1822 (19?); sr Wm W Meriwether.
Allen, Wm & Betsy Johnson; Mch 16, 1784; sr Archer Johnson.
Allen, Wm & Polly W Deaton; Oct 4, 1804; sr Jno Deaton.
Allen, Wm & Elizth Carpenter; Mch 24, 1824; sr Richard Noble.
Allen, Wm P (son of Richd A) & Adeline Avery; Nov 30, 1818; sr Richard Allen.
Ambler (see Adams), Edwd & Sarah Taylor Holcombe (Philemon Holcombe, gdn); May 15, 1809 (?); sr Barret Burton.
Anderson, Chamberlayne & Eliza Holland; Oct 28, 1847; sr Wm Bragg.
Anderson, Chas & Fanny Ponton; Dec 20, 1805; sr Thos M Cobb.
Anderson, Churchill & Polly Goode (Parham Booker, gdn); Mch 27, 1800; sr Waller Ford.
Anderson, Claiborne & Polly Branch Jones; July 13, 1801; sr Daniel Willson.
Anderson, Claiborne & Mary Broadway; Sept 10, 1831; sr Anderson Tucker.
Anderson, Francis & Edith Weldon; July 9, 1742; sr Jas Scott.
Anderson, Francis & Frances Anderson Blackburn; May 1, 1790; sr Harry Gaines.
Anderson, Gustavus & Pamela Hill; Feb 27, 1834; sr John Floyd.
Anderson, Henry & Martha Cocke (Henry Anderson, gdn); July 24, 1760; sr Benj Ward.
Anderson, James & Sally Bagley, dau Geo B; Sept 26, 1783; sr Peter Randolph.
Anderson, James P & Martha Hutcherson; Nov 30, 1812; sr Wm Hutcherson.
Anderson, Jos B & Sarah Scott Meriwether; July 14, 1619; sr Richd Booker.
Anderson, Matthew & Martha Disen (Dicen?) May 17, 1787; sr Jno Walton.
Anderson, Matthew & Polly Bagley, dau Geo B; Apr 9, 1785; sr Jas Bagley.
Anderson, Matthew & Elizth Mary B Johnson; Nov 11.1816
Anderson, Reinard & Mary Ford; Dec 15, 1784; sr Edwd H Toms.
Anderson, Richd & Jane Foster; Mch 4, 1761; sr Thos Foster.
Anderson, Thomas & Martha Anne Henderson; June 9, 1830; sr R Webster.
Anderson, Worsham & Misannah Knight, dau of Chas K; Nov 17, 1784; sr John Tabb.
Andrews, Bolling B (E?) & Rebecca Brewer, Oct 8, 1816; sr Thos H Johnson.
Andrews, Ballard & Donesia Roach; Dec 3, 1821; sr John Waters.
Andrews, Knacy & Lucy Green, dau of Lucy G; Apr 21, 1783; sr Jno & Geo Green.
Angel, Andrew & Mary A Brown; Dec 4, 1843; sr N G Mann.
Angel, John & Elizth Hundley; Feb 26, 1784; sr John Hundley.
Angel, John D & Polly T Roberts, dau Jacob R; Oct 20, 1808; sr Jacob Roberts.
Angel, Robt J & Judith Roberts, dau Jacob R; Dec 25, 1812; sr Wm W Osborne.
Apperson, John C & Martha M St Clair; Dec 10, 1844; sr John F St Clair.
Archambault, Mary Robertson; June 10, 1833; sr Jno H Steger.
Archer, D Edgar & Martha Susan Archer; Apr 12, 1850; sr W C Archer.
Archer, Field & Frances Tanner, dau Branch T; Oct 22, 1782; sr Ludwell Brackett.
Archer, Henry & Mary Randolph; Feb 22, 1776; sr Samuel Sherwin.
Archer, Hezekiah G & Amelia Ann Archer; Apr 22, 1847; sr W C Archer.
Archer, John & Ann Hall; Dec 7, 1768; sr Thos Hall.
Archer, John & Ann Bott; Dec 4, 1794; sr Joel Bott.
Archer, John & Elizabeth Eggleson; Apr 23, 1788; sr C Holmes.
Archer, John & Elizabeth Townes; Feb 8, 1760.
Archer, Dr John R & Frances C Tabb, dau of Frances T; Feb 17, 1801; sr Bathurst Randolph.
Archer, Miles & Nancy W Archer, dau of Wm A; Oct 10, 1810; sr Instance Hall.
Archer, Peter F & Judith E Cocke; Jan 22, 1799; sr John Booker, Jr.
Archer, Peterfield & Ann Jones; Sept 8, 1812; sr Peter Jones.
Archer, Richd & Mary Chastain Cocke; June 14, 1794; sr Stephen Cocke.
Archer, William & Frances Callicott, dau of Jas Q; Mch 3, 1791; sr Jno S Cooper.
Ashbrook, Bowling & Susan Newby; Oct 23, 1834; sr Henry A Clark.
Ashbrook, Peter & Elizth O Roberts; Nov 29, 1824; sr Robt Morgan.
Asselin (Austin?), Francis & Edith Cobbs; June 24, 1791; sr Thos Morris.
Atkins, Daniel E & Mary (Nancy?) Walthall; Mch 9, 1829; sr Richard H Morris.
Atkinson, Jerry & BETSEY MEADOWS; Dec 23, 1800; sr Thos Meadow.
Atwood, James & Mary Turner, widow; Dec 6, 1759; sr Henry Ward.
Austin (Asselin?), Francis & Edith Cobbs; June 24, 1791; sr Thos Morris.
Avery, Wm C & Dolly Clay, dau of James C; Mch 25, 1801; sr Sally (? Avery.
Baines, Francis & Edith Cobbs; June 24, 1791; sr Thos Morris.
Avery, Joel & Sally Ellenton; Feb 19, 1801; sr John Maderia.
Avery, Nathan & Elizabeth Williams, dau of Philip W; Oct 24, 1795; sr Jas Atkinson.
Bailey, Richd T & Mary E Robertson; Sept 14, 1841; sr Berry W Bailey.
Baldwin, Geo W & Elizth Vaughan, dau of Nicholas V; Oct 30, 1800; sr Willis Vaughan.
Baldwin, John, Jr, & Mary Angell; Aug 13, 1778; sr James Cocke.
Baldwin, Samuel & Mary Griffin; Aug 24, 1786.
Baldwin, St Clair & Sarah Maria Piller; May 23, 1826; sr Wm C Piller.
Ball, Isham & Jane Morris; July 14, 1811; sr Jos Hobson.
Banister, John & Elizth Munford; Feb 4, 1755; sr Edwd Jones.
Banister, Theodoric B & Seigniora Tabb, dau of Jno & Frances T; Dec 21, 1807; sr John R Archer.
Bannister, Tinsley & Millie Sholar; Dec __, 1801.
Bard (Beard?), Wm A & Arenella (?) Stringer; Aug 18, 1821; sr Wm Cooper.
Barden, Jas E & Mary Jane Bardin; Oct 24, 1842.
Bardin, John A & Martha Orange; Jan 20, 1851; sr Jno A Burton.
Barding, Davis & Rachel Barding; Feb 11, 1814; sr Will Barding.
Barding, John & Kate Sadler; Mch 28, 1815; sr Mordecai Perrin.
Barding, Nicholas & Martha Dennis; Sept 22, 1788.
Barding, Thomas & Mary H Morris; Apr 3, 1820; sr Richd H Morris.
Barding, Wm & Oney Wingo; Aug 23, 1787; sr Gideon Seay.
Barker, John C & Sarah P Roberts; Dec 1, 1849; sr Jos C Scott.
Barker, Roht T & Martha Ann Walthall; Nov —, 1803.
Bart, Wm, W. J & Marianna E Tabb; May 31, 1815; sr T B Banister.
Barley, Jordan & Frances A Clyborne, ward of Richd Booker; Feb 11, 1830.
Barnes, Francis & Elizih Mayes; July 10, 1787; sr Jesse Woodward.
Barnes, James & Molly Knight; Jan 28, 1788; sr Mathew Anderson.
Barnes, Wm & Mary Vaden; Apr 1, 1812; sr James Chappell.
Barton—see Burton.
Baskerville, Samuel & Statira Booker; Oct 27, 1792; sr Edward Booker.
Bass, Edward & Mary Jones; Aug 25, 1791; sr William Gills.
Bass, Peter & Elizih Mary Ann Jones; Nov 7, 1796; sr Edwd Wilkinson.
Bass, William & Mary Hudson; May 26, 1791; sr Wm C Hudson.
Bass, Wm C & Judith C Hudson; May 10, 1815; sr Wm P Payne.
Bates, Abner & Susan Drinkwater; Dec 14, 1786; sr Jas Williams.
Batte, Richd & Mary Wills, dau Lawrence W; May 1, 1776.
Baugh, Bartlett & Elizih Dyer; Aug 24, 1815; sr Thos Purdie.
Baugh, Jno (Jos?) & Mary Candle; Mch 28, 1824; sr Jas Coleman.
Baughan, Wm & Susan Ennis; Dec 19, 1822; sr F D Booker.
Bauman—see Bowman.
Bayley (Bagley?), L & Rosa Crenshaw; Apr 9, 1789; sr Mathew Anderson.
Bayn, John S & Julia E Jones; Dec 9, 1844; sr Jiovitt A Jeter.
Beard (Bard?), Wm A & Arenella Stringer; Aug 18, 1821; sr Wm Cooper.
Beasley, Robt & Ann Winfree; Nov 24, 1781; sr Robt Winfree.
Beasley, Stephen & Rebecca Jones (sister of Daniel J); Dec 11, 1782; sr Peter Beasley.
Belcher, William & Patsy McCann; Nov 15, 1806; sr Robt Ward.
Beck, Albert & Elizih Webster; Sep 2, 1844; sr Jno W Dennis.
Bedel, John & Rhoda Morris, dau Moses & Mary M; Jan 19, 1762; sr Abr’hm Bedel.
Belcher, Bins and Sarah Webster; Feb —, 1795
Belcher, George & Sally Powell, dau Geo P; Aug 14, 1782; sr Daniel Crawley.
Belcher, Isaac & Tabitha Webster; May 23, 1805; sr Richd Belcher.
Belcher, Isaac B & Lucy Chandler; May 24, 1810; sr Richd Belcher.
Belcher, Jacob & Martha Mann; July 5, 1779; sr Fredk Reames.
Belcher, Joel & Jenny Carpenter; Mch 29, 1804; sr Jos Waldrop.
Belcher, John & Sally Worsham; Sept 2, 1800; sr Thos Belcher.
Belcher, Littleberry & Kate Roach; Jan 3, 1805; sr John Belcher.
Belcher, Richd & Ursley Martin (Hastins?); Jan 3, 1787; sr Sutton Hastin.
Belcher, Robert & Mary Cole; Dec 1, 1810; sr Wm Stone.
Belcher, Thos & Joanna Berry; Apr 25, 1793; sr Wm Archer.
Belcher, William & Elizih Diar (?); Dec 22, 1785; sr Thos Branch Willson.
Bell, George & Martha A Henley; May 27, 1827; sr John Hinds.
Belcher, Wm B & Susan C Newby; Apr 23, 1846; sr Renard M Clarke.
Bell, Abner B & Emaline A Orange; Dec 6, 1842; sr Wm T Orange.
Bell, Boyle & Elizih Morris; Oct 5, 1826; sr James Bell.
Bell, Claiborne & Sally Hutcherson, dau Chas H; May 27, 1790; sr Paulin Anderson.
Bell, David & Elizih Foster; Oct 20, 1808; sr Claiborne Bell.
Bell, David & Mary J. Wingo; Mch 28, 1840.
Bell, James & Nancy Barding; Mch 15, 1813; sr Wm Barding.
Bell, James & Mason Wingo; Dec 28, 1818; sr Richd Morris.
Bell, Joel & Fanny Worsham; Jan 7, 1817; sr Jas Worsham.
Bell, Joel & Assenath Morris; Apr 10, 1826; sr Edwd C Morris.
Bell, John & Drusilla Hill; Apr 10, 1769 (96?); sr Wm Ford.
Bell, John & Christiana Roberts; Apr 13, 1802; sr Wiley Roberts.
Bell, Luke & Mary Tow (?); Jan —, 1817.
Bell, Nathan & Susan Walthall; July 3, 1824; sr Wm C Avery.
Bell, Thomas & Sally Robertson, dau Jas R; Nov 25, 1799; sr Francis E Hudson.
Bell, William & Elizih R Burke; Aug 13, 1842; sr Edwd Eckles.
Bell, Woodson & Mary Worsham; May 9, 1826; sr Edmond C Morris.
Benford (Binford, Burford?) Thos & Mary E Cousins; Apr —, 1806.
Bennett, James & Rebecca Harper, dau Wm H; Nov 27, 1784.
Bennett, Milner & Ann Hester Walton; Dec 17, 1784; sr Simeon Walton.
Bennett, Milner & Mary Bass, dau Jno B; May 30, 1786; sr Wm Keeling.
Bennett, Thos & Frances Johnson; Aug 19, 1802; sr Thos Johnson.
Bentley, John & Judith Cobbs, Dec 11, 1760; sr Thos Lowry.
Bentley, William & Judith Archer; May 14, 1782; sr John Royall, Jr.
Benton, Abraham & Providence Webster; Mch 28, 1793; sr Dennis Minge.
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Father Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Berry, Edward &amp; Elizth C Jackson</td>
<td>Feb 17, 1821</td>
<td>John A &amp; Katherine M Walthall</td>
<td>sr Henry Craddock</td>
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<td>Aug 1801</td>
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<td>Betts, Spencer &amp; Nancy Fowlkes</td>
<td>Nov 23, 1780</td>
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<td>sr Jennings Fowlkes</td>
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<td>Bevel (Bevill?)</td>
<td>John A &amp; Katherine M Walthall</td>
<td>Sep 24, 1840</td>
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<td>Bevill, Archer &amp; Polly C Webster</td>
<td>Aug 13, 1803</td>
<td>John S. Foster</td>
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<td>June 16, 1797</td>
<td>Maston Chandler</td>
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<td>Bevill, James (Samuel?) &amp; Elizth Inge</td>
<td>Mch 12, 1785</td>
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<td>sr Millington Roach</td>
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<td>Nov 14, 1806</td>
<td>Robert Clay</td>
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<td>Sep 28, 1797</td>
<td>Jas Coleman</td>
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<td>May 12, 1786</td>
<td>Robt Hood</td>
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<td>May 24, 1819</td>
<td>Thos W Eckles</td>
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<td>Bevill, Joseph &amp; Louisa Jackson</td>
<td>July 22, 1819</td>
<td>Moses Mitchell</td>
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<td>Oct 19, 1803</td>
<td>Jacob Waddell</td>
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<td>Bevill, Samuel (James?) &amp; Elizth Inge</td>
<td>Mch 15, 1785</td>
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<td>sr Milton Roach</td>
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<td>Dec 20, 1808</td>
<td>Thos Worsham</td>
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<td>Bevill, William &amp; Mary Vaden</td>
<td>Apr 1812</td>
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<td>Bevill, Woodley &amp; Judith W Brackett</td>
<td>Nov 5, 1804</td>
<td>Thos B Meade</td>
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<td>Bibb, William &amp; Hannah Booker</td>
<td>May 12, 1762</td>
<td>James Clarke</td>
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<td>Bigger, John Jr (son of Jno B) &amp; Martha Booker</td>
<td>May 4, 1769 (2?)</td>
<td>&amp; Leonard H Cheatham</td>
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<td>Bigger, Joseph &amp; Elizth Macon</td>
<td>Jan 10, 1767</td>
<td>Jno Towner, Jr.</td>
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<td>Binford, Jno W &amp; Martha W Farley</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1842</td>
<td>Crallie Farley</td>
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<td>Binford (Benford?)</td>
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<td>Bins, Edward &amp; Elizth A Bailey</td>
<td>Dec 18, 1833</td>
<td>Jno E Leath</td>
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<td>Binns, Welcher &amp; Sarah Webster</td>
<td>Feb 19, 1795</td>
<td>Wm Harrison</td>
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<td>Blackman, Moseley &amp; Judith Barton</td>
<td>Jan 1809</td>
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<td>Blakeley, Wm Jr &amp; Nancy Zachary</td>
<td>July 30, 1788</td>
<td>Wm Blakley</td>
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<td>Bland, Edward &amp; Lettice Jones</td>
<td>Mch 7, 1786</td>
<td>Richd Bland</td>
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<td>Bland, John &amp; Mary B Perkinson</td>
<td>Sept 15, 1814</td>
<td>Z G Leigh</td>
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<td>Bland, Peter &amp; Judith Booker</td>
<td>Nov 26, 1761</td>
<td>Samuel Tarry</td>
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<td>Blankenship (Blankingship), Edwin C &amp; Susan B Hillsman</td>
<td>Nov 3, 1828</td>
<td>Jno A Hillman</td>
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<td>Blankenship, G W &amp; Mary C Burton</td>
<td>Nov 28, 1846</td>
<td>Jordan Meador</td>
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<td>Blankenship, James &amp; Mary Robertson</td>
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<td>Hezekiah Bowles</td>
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<td>G W Blankenship</td>
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<td>May 29, 1799</td>
<td>Micajah Madra</td>
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<td>Oct 8, 1841</td>
<td>Thos O Blankenship</td>
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<td>Blankenship, Robert &amp; Caroline Pinkinton</td>
<td>July 14, 1825</td>
<td>Robt Morgan</td>
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<td>Blankenship, Wm E &amp; Elizth P Watkins</td>
<td>May 3, 1845</td>
<td>James B Hamlin</td>
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<td>Blanton, Reuben &amp; Ann Jane Elizth Ligon</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1827</td>
<td>W B B Walker</td>
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<td>Wm W Ligon</td>
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<td>Peter Powell</td>
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<td>Boatwright, Alex T &amp; Lucy Ann Ennis</td>
<td>July 9, 1827</td>
<td>Jno T Jeter</td>
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<td>Bolling, Alex &amp; Mary Pryor, dau John P.</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1782</td>
<td>Bolling Hall</td>
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<td>Bolling, Barnett &amp; Jane Williams</td>
<td>Aug 16, 1807</td>
<td>John Sadler</td>
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<td>Bolling, Robt (of Dinwiddie Co) &amp; Mary Marshall Tabb</td>
<td>Apr 8, 1758</td>
<td>John Hall</td>
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<td>Bolling, Robt &amp; Clara Bland</td>
<td>Dec 16, 1770</td>
<td>John F Peachy</td>
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<td>Bolling, Thos Tabb &amp; Seigniora Peyton, dau J P</td>
<td>Feb 16, 1786</td>
<td>J Holmes</td>
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<td>Bonton—see Bonton</td>
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<td>Booker, Daniel &amp; Mary Winston</td>
<td>Jan 23, 1799</td>
<td>James Henderson</td>
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<td>Booker, Davis &amp; Sarah Booker</td>
<td>Sept 1, 1800</td>
<td>John C Cobb</td>
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<td>Booker, Edmund Jr &amp; Edith Marot Cobbs</td>
<td>May 17, 1746</td>
<td>John Nash</td>
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<td>Booker, Edmond &amp; Mary Pride</td>
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<td>Feb 21, 1739</td>
<td>Samuel Tarry</td>
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<td>Sept 30, 1761</td>
<td>Samuel Bentley</td>
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<td>Booker, Edward Jr &amp; Mary Harwood Clement, dau Isam C</td>
<td>Aug 18, 1783</td>
<td>Thos Whitworth</td>
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<td>Booker, Edmond &amp; Edith Cobbs Anderson</td>
<td>Oct 27, 1733</td>
<td>Edward Walker</td>
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<td>Booker, Efford &amp; Mary Hudson</td>
<td>Feb 25, 1783</td>
<td>R Booker</td>
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<td>Booker, George &amp; Sarah Cobbs</td>
<td>Oct 12, 1745 (9?)</td>
<td>Richard Booker</td>
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<td>Booker, Isham C &amp; Elizth E Jeter</td>
<td>Sept 28, 1826</td>
<td>Jas M Jeter</td>
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<td>Booker, John &amp; Phebe Worsham</td>
<td>June 24, 1746</td>
<td>Consent of Governor Wm Gooch</td>
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<td>Booker, John &amp; Susan Pride, dau Jno P</td>
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<td>Frank Anderson</td>
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<td>Booker, J T &amp; Lucy Wingo</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1816</td>
<td>John Booker</td>
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<td>Booker, Parham &amp; Elizth L Overton</td>
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<td>Waller Ford</td>
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<td>Booker, Pinkethman Davis &amp; Martha B Pride</td>
<td>Feb 22, 1787</td>
<td>Davis &amp; Geo Booker</td>
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<td>Booker, Richd &amp; Martha Robertson</td>
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<td>Booker, Richd &amp; Jane Hudson</td>
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<td>Davis Booker</td>
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Booker, Richd & Rachel Jones; Dec 27, 1784; sr J E Booker.
Booker, Richd & Sarah Cobb; Sept 16, 1795; sr Thos Turpin.
Booker, Richd & Ruth B Scott; Mch 18, 1833; sr Stephen D Harper.
Booker, Richd D & Mary Jane Ford; Dec 15, 1823; sr P D Booker.
Booker, R D & Martha Ann Brazeal; Feb 7, 1831; sr Richd H Brazeal.
Booker, Robt G & Martha Ann Walthall; Nov 28, 1830; sr John Williams.
Booker, Richardson & Ann Booker; Dec 14, 1815; sr P L Townes.
Booker, Saml & Martha Munford; Dec 1, 1784; sr Jas Townes, Jr.
Booker, Samuel & Rachel Jones; Feb 4, 1785; sr John Booker.
Booker, William & Mary Flourney; Apr 1, 1755; sr Edmund Booker, Jr.
Booker, Wm (son of Wm) & Edith Booker (dau Geo); May 1, 1768; con Thos Tabb; sr Sam'l Cobb.
Booker, Wm M & Sally G Blankenship; Dec 17, 1812; sr J F Jackson.
Booker, Wm M & Carrie Patin Hutcherson; Dec —, 1821.
Booker, Wm M & Mary Crittenden, Mch 23, 1826; sr Jno Crittenden.
Booko, Chas & Ann Strachan (Straton?); Feb 25, 1784; sr Chas Old.
Booth, John & Ann Ford; Oct 9, 1795; sr John Chappell.
Booth, William & Elizth Johns; Jan 18, 1768; sr Jno Howison.
Booth, Wm H & Lucy T Bott; May 12, 1817; sr Thos Bott.
Booth, William & Elizth A A Cocke; Dec 12, 1817; sr Armistead A Green.
Borum, Archibald & Mary Daniel; Apr 16, 1816; sr Jno T Hann (?).
Boroum, Benj & Sally Thompson; Sept 25, 1788; sr Jesse Green.
Boroum, Edmond & Edith Seavy, dau Jacob S; Oct 17, 1765; sr John Booker.
Boroum, James & Elizth Harper; Dec 12, 1808; sr James Harper.
Boswell, Joseph & Elizth Elliott; Jan 17, 1753; sr Geo Elliott.
Bott, Luke & Mary P Ford; Aug 20, 1817; sr Wm H Mann.
Bottom, Miles (son of Thos) & Clary Callicote, dau Jas Clary; Oct 24, 1780; sr Jno Bottom.
Bottom, Jno T & Amelia R A Townes, dau A T T; May 31, 1824; sr Jas Booker.
Bottom, Theo J & Lucy H Worsham; Sept 16, 1832; sr Thos J Ford.
Botts, Miles & Sarah Neal; Nov 24, 1757; sr Jeremiah Kean.
Botts, Richard & Mary Wills; May 1, 1776; sr Lawrence Wills.
Bourdon, Nicholas & Martha Dennis; Sept 29, 1788; sr Jno Royall.
Bour (Bowry?), Wm & Elizth Drake; Feb —, 1796.
Bouton (Bonton?), Wm & Nancy Meader; July 20, 1807; sr Abraham Meader.
Bowles, David & Louise Jackson; —— 24, 1819; sr Moses Mitchell.
Bowles, Hezekiah & Betsey Robertson; Aug 24, 1809; sr Jas Henderson.
Rowman, Henry & Polly Seavy; Feb 22, 1816; sr John Rudd.
Bowman, William & Betsy Jolley; Jan 3, 1791.
Bowman, Wm H & Martha Maria Pollard; May 23, 1850; sr Wm R Carter.
Bowry (Boury?), Wm & Elizth Drake; Feb —, 1796.
Boyd, Francis & Ann Worsham; Dec 25, 1792; sr Rachel Worsham.
Brackett, I udwell & Ann Cox; June 17, 1783; sr Henry Cox.
Bradbury, William & Susie Webster; Dec 4, 1781; sr Simon Morgan.
Bradley, Geo M & Sarah Walden; Nov 9, 1805; William Walden.
Bradley, Jesse P & Elizth F Clay; July 1, 1848; sr C B Westmoreland.
Bradley, Joseph & Rebecca Booth; Aug 7, 1811; sr Jesse Southall.
Bradshaw, Jeremihh & Dicew Jeter; Dec 7, 1784; sr William Jones.
Bradshaw, John & Winnie Brooks; Oct 11, 1787; sr John Holt.
Bradshaw, John & Ann Hendrick; Dec 27, 1825; sr Bernard Hendrick.
Bradshaw, Thos & Polly Borum; Oct 23, 1798; sr Beni Borum.
Bradshaw, William & Mary Kirkland; Dec 26, 1783; sr James Stott.
Bradshaw, William & Tempey Foster; June 23, 1801; sr James Stott.
Brazz, Joseph & Ann Willson; Apr 6, 1808; sr Daniel Willson.
Brazz, Thos N & Elizth Murray; Dec 11, 1807; sr John Rogers.
Brane, John & Frances Coleman; Feb 9, 1793; sr Daniel Coleman.
Branch, Benj & Sarah Botts; Jan 15, 1803; sr William Botts.
Branch, Edward & Lucy Finney; July 6, 1764; sr Branch Turner.
Branch, Edward & Martha Botts, dau Miles B; Nov 5, 1787; sr John Archer.
Branch, Edward & Caroline M Jones; Jan 25, 1821; sr John Townes.
Branch, Mathew & Ridley Jones (?); Feb —, 1749; sr Peter Jones.
Branch, Peter & Judith Jones, dau John J; Mch 24, 1875; sr Thos Miller.
Branch, Robt H & Martha P Alfriend; Nov 28, 1835.
Branch, Thomas & Nancy Clement, dau Isam C; Dec 26, 1789; sr Wm Clements.
Branch, Thomas & Mary Walker; Dec 19, 1792; sr Sam'l Flourney.
Branch, Thos Jr & Sarah P Read; Oct 9, 1825; sr O P Hare.
Branch, William & Judith Scott; Sept 20, 1764; sr John Scott.
Branch (Bray?), William & Sally Hensley; Dec 24, 1785.
Branch, William & Diccy Callicott, dau Jas & Diccy C; Oct 28, 1791.
Branch, William Jr & Jane Davis Booker; Apr 16, 1794; sr Geo Ussly Kidd.
Branch, William & Dicey Callicott, dau Jas & Dicey C; Oct 28, 1791.
Brazeal, Edward M & Lydia A Simmons; Jan 19, 1837; sr Jas S Simmons.
Brewer, John & Wiley Kidd; Apr 16, 1794; sr Geo Ussly Kidd.
Bridgewater, Jonathan & Mary W Puryear; Nov 3, 1831; sr Jos E Puryear.
Britton, Wm & Mary F Webster; Sept 15, 1834; sr Jno P Webster.
Britzentine, Joshua Brittain & Elizth Farris; Mch 30, 1809; sr Wm Williamson Hall.
Broadus, Richd & Minnie (Maria?) Jeter; Aug 1, 1795; sr Wm Broadus.
Broadfoot, Chas & Purify B Willson; Aug 25, 1796; sr John Finney.
Broadnax, Edwd B & Frances Brooking; Dec 11, 1801; sr Francis Brooking.
Broadnax, William & Anne Brooking; Jan 22, 1793; sr Henry T Brooking.
Broady, John & Sarah Pollard; June 28, 1787; sr Peter Clark.
Broady, Thomas & Maria Bowles; June 6, 1817; sr Cabell Bowles.
Brook, John & Sarah Neal; Mch 24, 1785; sr Abraham Hatchett.
Brooks, Moses & Elizth Ferguson; Oct 25, 1787; sr Susanna Ferguson.
Broughton, John & Elizth Tucker; Sept 15, 1807; sr Daniel Orrill.
Browder, David & Mary Coleman; Jan 2, 1813; sr Jesse Coleman.
Browder, George & Martha Hawks; July 7, 1813; sr David Mann.
Brown, Bennett & Mary C Royall; June 17, 1799; sr Parham Booker.
Brown, Joseph & Sally Robertson; July 28, 1798; sr Pleasant Bevill.
Brown, Joseph & Ann Worsham; Nov 27, 1795; sr Francis Goocch.
Brown, Joseph & Sally Robertson; Feb 5, 1799; sr John Robertson.
Brown, Osborn & Nancy Goodwin; Jan 20, 1824; sr Josiah Ward.
Bruce, Alexr & Martha Johns (Jones?); Apr 24, 1783; sr John Howison.
Bruce, Armistead & Elizth Bass, dau Jno B; Dec 11, 1788.
Bruce, Samuel & Agnes Bass; Oct 26, 1786; sr John Bass.
Brunskill, David & Frances Harum (?); Aug 26, 1831; sr Miles Webster.
Brunskill, Henry & Paulina Hill; Oct 7, 1841; sr John Frost.
Brunskill, Peter & Eliza Hill; Apr 8, 1846; sr George Hill.
Bryan, Bannister & Judith Clement; Jan 28, 1792; sr Wm Clements.
Bryan, William & Anne Hendley; Aug 25, 1785; sr William Hendley.
Burford, Evan J & E P Dennis; Dec 17, 1847; sr W W Mooring.
Burford (Burton?), Henry & Mrs F Mainyard; May 22, 1777; sr Thos G Peachly, Jr.
Burford, Thos & Mary E Cousins; Feb 7, 1806; sr Robt Cousins.
Burfoot, Thos & Rebecca Mann; Apr 29, 1811; sr W B Leig.
Burge, William & Martha Williamson, dau Lewelling W; Nov 28, 1784.
Burke, Philemon & Edith Jackson; Dec 27, 1787; sr Arthur Jackson.
Burke, Richd & Milliner Hawkins; Jan 26, 1749; sr Benj Hawkins.
Burks, Chas & Rebecca Baldwin; Sept 4, 1778; sr John Baldwin.
Burks, Samuel & Elizth G Leigh; Dec 19, 1822; sr Geo W Perkinsin.
Burt (Bush?), Robt & Ritta Anderson; Sept 9, 1792; sr Jno Anderson.
Burton, Allen & Sally Goodwin; July 23, 1795; sr James Craddock.
Burton, John & Martha Cocke Farley; Dec 3, 1781; sr William Craddock.
Burton, Peter & Elizth L Newman; May 28, 1816; sr William Leigh.
Burton, Samuel & Susan Morris; Dec 22, 1800; sr Jas Ellis.
Burton (Butler?), Samuel & Elizth C Wingo; May 22, 1817; sr Wm Vaughan.
Burton, Thomas & Martha Seay; May 14, 1782; sr Samuel Burton.
Burton, William & Mary Ann Ellis; Apr 9, 1782; sr Samuel Burton.
Burton, William & Lucy Hazlegrove; July 23, 1787; sr Archer Coleman.
Burton, William & Onye Morris, dau Moses M; Nov 16, 1788; sr Walter Morris.
Burton, William & Branch Morris; --- ---, 1789.
Burton, William & Nancy Meador; July ---, 1807.
Burwell, Lewis & Sally E Green; Oct 10, 1803 (13?); sr John Townes.
Busby, Robt & Nancy Foster; Oct 12, 1797; sr Geo Baldwin.
Bush (Burt?), Robt & Ritta Anderson; Sept 9, 1782; sr John Anderson.
Butler (Burton?), Robt & Millie Clardy, dau Beni C; Jan 13, 1789; sr Jos M Morris.
Butler, Creed & Parthena Thern; Sept 23, 1830; sr Alfred Wood.
Butler, Isaac & Rebeca Noble, dau Jos N; Oct 12, 1791; sr Isaac Noble.
Butler, John & Sarah Clardy; Sept 25, 1788; sr John Crawley.
Butler, John S & Kate F Coleman; Oct 22, 1830; sr William Gregory.
Butler (Burton?), Samuel & Elizth C Wingo; May 22, 1817; sr Wm Vaughan.
Bienville Chapter (Anniston, Ala.) unveiled a small bronze tablet on the grave of Mrs. Walter Robinson, who died in New York City in December. Rev. Charles Freeland, rector of Mrs. Robinson's Anniston church, assisted with the simple program of presentation by the Regent, Miss Alice Pettus, and acceptance for the family was by Mrs. Robinson's brother, Gen. Robert Noble. Mr. Robinson was unavoidably absent. Miss Heloise Green, of New York, Mrs. Robinson's lovely granddaughter, unveiled the tablet.

Other relatives present, besides General and Mrs. Noble and Miss Green, were Mrs. Robinson's sister and brother, Mrs. William Parker and Mr. Fred Noble with his wife and son Spencer, from Cedartown, Ga.; Mrs. James Keith, New York; Mrs. William Mabry, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Susan McCilliam, Mrs. Kate Quintard Roberts, John Daves Roberts, Mrs. Downes McCaa, Mrs. T. L. Robinson, Mrs. Walter Wade Robinson, Mrs. William Riley Owen, Mrs. John B. Lagarde.

Mrs. James Kirk Perrow, State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots, with Mr. Perrow and her committee, Mrs. James Sproull, Mrs. James McIntyre, were present, with Mrs. George Goodrich, Honorary Life Regent, Mrs. Robert Dean, Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kilby and Mrs. Harry Shepherd.

The legend of Mrs. Robinson's service to the Society reads:


Following this dedication the chapter met with the Oxford Fort Strother Chapter as honor guests to hear the report of the State Conference and the reading of the first chapter of "the history of Anniston..."
and Calhoun Counties,” which Bienville Chapter is assembling. A scholarly paper was read by Mrs. Eugene Turner, Jr., on “The Traces of the Indian in Calhoun County.”

ALICE PETTUS, Regent,
LOUISE LATHAM LEYDEN, Editor.

Hawkinsville Chapter (Hawkinsville, Ga.) unveiled a boulder February 12, 1931, marking Blackshear Trail, now a prominent street of Hawkinsville. The bronze tablet bears this inscription: “This boulder marks the trail of Gen. David Blackshear, the first white man’s trail through this section 1814. Erected by the Hawkinsville Chapter and Georgia Society of D. A. R., 1930.”

Mrs. Bun Wylie, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles Rice, Vice-President National U. S. D. 1812 were honor guests. The Rev. J. Lytle Jones, who verified the trail for the chapter, was the principal speaker.

A spectacular feature of the program was the arrival of a covered wagon, transporting a company of pioneer soldiers and two pioneer women, all under 9 years of age. The boys were dressed in pioneer costumes, with muskets and powderhorns, the captain wore a coonskin cap. After alighting, the captain called his company to order, marched them to the boulder, and there stood guard, awaiting the two little women who came and stood on either side of the boulder. The chapter Regent introduced each boy by the name of some soldier who had served under General Blackshear. One little boy represented his great-great-grandfather.

The pioneer women, Fannie Brown Harris and Lucy Callaway Jordan, represented their Revolutionary grandmothers, Mrs. Edna Flemister and Mrs. Winifred Jordan, who came to Georgia in 1800.

Then at the sound of an old cowhorn the little women drew aside the colors veiling the boulder, the captain mustered his men, and the women drove away in the covered wagon. Leslie Baggott, Bobbie Scar- borough, Lee Jordan, Jerry Harvard, Charlton Adams, Warren Goode, Bobbie DeLamar, Arthur Duggan, and George Walker Jordan, sons of chapter members, formed the company of soldiers.

MRS. G. WALKER JORDAN, Regent.

Boonesborough Chapter (Richmond, Ky.), Miss Jennie W. Parkes, Regent, on October 3, 1931, unveiled a bronze tablet at Boonesborough, where Boone, the pioneer, and his comrades established the first capital of civilization west of the Alleghenies. Several hundred patriotic citizens of Kentucky gathered for this service
and the processional march was led by the Boy Scouts, carrying the national and State flags.

Appearing on the program, arranged by Mrs. James W. Caperton, were three distinguished citizens of Kentucky. The Hon. Ben Johnson, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, addressed the Assembly on "Highways and Bridges." Kentucky's eminent historian, Judge Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington, discussed "Boonesborough in Its National Aspect." In closing the program, President William J. Hutchins, of Berea College, spoke briefly.

"America, the Beautiful" and "The Trumpeter" were contributed by Mr. Waller E. Becht. The tablet was unveiled by little Miss Louise McCown and Master Anthony Rollins Burnam III, dressed in Colonial costumes.

At the top of the tablet there is a replica of Fort Boonesborough, 1775. Beneath, is an inscription giving a brief history of the part played by Fort Boonesborough in the early history of Kentucky and of the nation. A striking sentence of the inscription states that "Fort Boonesborough became the gateway which saved for the United States its empire of the West." This tablet, on a pillar of Kentucky River granite, will soon be mounted near Fort Boonesborough Memorial Bridge, by the Highway Commission, Hon. Ben Johnson, chairman.

To this beautiful and splendid arch, which spans the Kentucky River, the bronze marker brings outstanding historical significance.

This accomplishment forms a fitting termination for the regency of Miss Jennie W. Parkes, under whose able and constructive administration the chapter has enjoyed three successful and progressive years.

SARA EVANS ARBUCKLE, Recording-Secretary.

William Thomas Chapter (St. Marys County, Md.). A beautiful memorial service was held in Trinity Churchyard.
St. Marys City, Md., June 13, 1932. The feature of the occasion was the unveiling of a bronze marker on a granite shaft to John Llewellyn, the first register of the Colonial Land Office and member of the Colonial Assembly in 1682.

John Llewellyn served in many capacities in early Colonial Maryland, including that of chief clerk to the Colonial Secretary. He was also an active advocate of the retention of the State Capitol at St. Marys and vigorously opposed its removal to Annapolis. His home was among the first erected at the old city.

The memorial tablet was presented by Mrs. Lola Carpenter Young, a descendant, and unveiled by Alvira Young impersonating her grandmother, Audrey Llewellyn, of that period. The dedicatory exercises opened with an invocation by the Rev. E. Nelson Maconomy; Mrs. Maria Briscoe Crocker presided and introduced the speaker, Mr. Samuel Davis Young, of Grand Rapids, who gave an interesting address. Mrs. Crocker
presented the gift through the chapter to the State organization of the D. A. R. Acceptance by the State and presentation to the rector and vestry of the parish was conducted by Mrs. Zollers.

Following the memorial services to John Llewellyn two English box bushes given by Miss Delia Harris Maddox, through the Major William Thomas Chapter, planted in memory of Nicholas Young and Thomas Harris, were unveiled. These bushes are planted on either side of the entrance to the outlined ground where Maryland’s first State House stood.

Nicholas Young was elected November 30, 1665, to the House of Burgesses of St. Marys County. Bronze markers will later be placed beside these bushes by Mrs. Ann Delia Yellman, of Rock Island, Illinois. Mr. Bruce Matthews, member of the House of Delegates, from La Plata, Md., made the address in connection with this service.

ELIZABETH C. EWING, Historian.

Kill Van Kull Chapter (Bayonne, N. J.). The Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington was observed February 17, 1932, at a Colonial tea given by our chapter, of which Miss Estelle Brooke is Regent.

The party was held in the auditorium of the Bayonne Y. W. C. A. and was attended by National and State officers, State chairmen and chapter Regents, out-of-town guests and local friends.

The Regent welcomed the guests and presented National and State officers, who, in turn, led by Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Honorary Vice-President General, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, State Regent, brought greetings.

The program included a Colonial dance by Miss Louise Brooke and Miss Kathleen Painter, with Miss Edith Kratz at the piano; violin solos by Harold Sonkin, accompanied by Karl Pollant, also vocal solos by Miss Louise Brooke, niece of the Regent, accompanied by Mrs. Caroline de Peyster Burger.

An inspiring address was made by the Rev. A. Boylan Fitz-Gerald, a member of the S. A. R. and pastor of the First Methodist Church. He spoke on “George Washington, the Surveyor, the Soldier and Statesman.”

Following the program, tea was served by the members of the chapter, who were dressed in Colonial costume, with Mrs. H. F. Ganong in charge.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray cut the large birthday cake, which was made in the form of a Colonial doll, and was presented by Mrs. Aries P. Brooke, mother of the Regent and Vice-Regent.

Miss Pearl L. Brooke and Mrs. Alpha C. Jarvis poured tea. The Honorary Vice-President General, the State Regent, State Vice-Regent, State chairman, chapter Regents also the artists received bouquets of red, white and blue flowers.

PEARL L. BROOKE, Vice-Regent.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter (Flemington, N. J.). Along the Old Kings Highway, 10 miles west of Flemington, is the Kingwood Presbyterian burying ground. It is of interest to Daughters and other patriots, for in it are the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and veterans of the Civil War.

On Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1931, Colonel Lowrey Chapter unveiled a bronze marker on the grave of Colonel Thomas Lowrey. He lies buried here by the side of his wife, Esther Fleming Lowrey, their children and grandchildren. The marker, presented to the chapter by Mrs. W. W. Hawke, Vice-Regent, bears this inscription:

COLONEL THOMAS LOWREY
A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
1775-1783
ERECTED BY COLONEL LOWREY CHAPTER
D. A. R.

In 1775 Thomas Lowrey was a member of the Provincial Congress, and in 1791-92, of the Legislative Assembly. He was appointed deputy commissary, and stored Army supplies in a warehouse which he owned. When the British occupied Trenton, they sent Cornet Geary, with a detachment of cavalry, to take Lowrey prisoner and capture the supplies. By a clever ruse, Lowrey appeared on Mullin Hill, as if in command of an army. The British hastily left. Captain John Schenk followed in
pursuit. "The Skirmish at Ringoes," in which Cornet Geary was killed, was the only Revolutionary battle fought within the present limits of Hunterdon County. June 18, 1776, Lowrey was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the State troops, and later colonel. He was the first United States Marshal of New Jersey, 1791-1803, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington.

Thomas Lowrey was born in Ireland, September 3, 1737, and died November 10, 1806, at Milford, N. J., formerly Lowreytown.

Honored guests were: Mrs. C. Edward Murray, New Jersey State Regent, and Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, a lineal descendant. An interesting program was arranged.

MAUD LITTLE WILSON, Historian.

Standing Stone Chapter (Huntington, Pa.). On April 15, 1932, our chapter planted an American elm in honor of George Washington on Juniata College campus. "America" was sung, and the chapter Chaplain, Miss Anna Fisher, offered prayer. The tree was presented by the Regent of Chapter, Mrs. A. B. Van Ormer, and accepted by Dr. C. C. Ellis, President of the College. After which, Dr. James N. Rule, Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Education, gave an address entitled "Major Events in the Life of Washington in Pennsylvania."

The exercises closed with a solo, "Washington," sung by Prof. Joseph Yoder. The words and music were his own composition.

CLAUDE R. FLORY, Director of Publicity.

Cowpens Chapter (Spartanburg, S.C.) on October 23, 1931, invited Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg, S. C., to assist them in dedicating a marker which had been placed by the Federal Government at the grave of John King in the family burial plot on the old plantation, "Rich Hill," near White Stone, S. C.

John King was a Revolutionary soldier and a member of General Washington's bodyguard. Few people know that one of Washington's famed bodyguard—and the only one from the South—lived and died within a few miles of Spartanburg. Born among the towering, rugged hills of Old Virginia, John King grew from hardy boy-
hood to stalwart manhood with sterling qualities that made him a favorite with all of his superior officers. He joined a Virginia regiment in January, 1777. When General Washington announced his intention of having a bodyguard, to whom would be entrusted his personal baggage, military papers, and other valuable matter, a rigid and inflexible rule was made for the selection of the 250 men who would form it—none should exceed in stature 5 feet 10 inches, and none should fall short of 5 feet 9 inches—all to be sober, young, active, and well made. I quote from Washington’s letter addressed to all the colonels of regiments composing the entire Army: “When I recommend care in your choice I should be understood to mean men of good character in the regiment and that possess the pride of appearing clean and soldier like.” John King filled all the requirements and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment in January, 1780.

The bodyguard was reduced by death and injury from 250 to 60 men after three years of privation and suffering. John King

fought valiantly in the battles of Brandywine, Delaware; Germantown, Pa., and Monmouth, N. J., and endured and suffered through the memorable winter at Valley Forge.

The exercises for the day were arranged by his descendants, one of whom, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, is a member of Cowpens Chapter. Miss Mary E. Anderson, Regent of Cowpens Chapter, was master of ceremonies. The Hon. Howard B. Carlisle made the dedicatory address. Members of Benjamin Roebuck Chapter, C. A. R., assisted with vocal numbers and a reading. The impressive ceremonies were concluded with the sounding of “Taps.”

EVA THURSTON CLARK JUSTICE,

Historian.
Lynchburg Chapter (Lynchburg, Va.) held memorial exercises on Flag Day, 1931, when they unveiled a tablet at “Point of Honor,” Lynchburg, the birthplace of Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, one of the eighteen organizers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Charles DeMott, Regent of the chapter, introduced Judge Don P. Halsey, who gave a sketch of the life of Mrs. Cabell. He emphasized the unique position she held in the Organization, having been an organizer, President—Presiding, also its First Vice-President and its Honorary President—Presiding for life.

The tablet was unveiled by her son, Maj. Charles Ellet Cabell. It was presented by the Regent to Mrs. Charles Keesee, Vice-Regent for the State of Virginia, who accepted it as an historic marker. Music and the presence of distinguished guests added to the interest of the occasion.

The movement to mark this birthplace had its inception in the regency of Mrs. R. C. Scott, and was the work of the two committees, Historic Spots and Patriotic Education. Mrs. Mosby Perrow, general chairman, was assisted by Mrs. DeMott at the unveiling. Those serving with Mrs. Perrow were: Mrs. W. M. Strother, founder of Lynchburg Chapter; Mrs. P. G. Cosby, Mrs. Robert Beasley, Mrs. James Reese, Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, Mrs. Emmett Atkinson, Mrs. Wm. Megginson.

Little Mary Frances Scott, granddaughter of Mrs. R. C. Scott, placed floral tributes of red, white and blue at the foot of the boulder. Those present of Mrs. Cabell’s family were her son, Maj. Charles Cabell, and Mrs. Cabell, Alexandria, and Mrs. William Moore, a daughter, and Mrs. Moore’s son, Charles Ellet Moore, of Berryville. Attending were State officers of the D. A. R., Mrs. Keesee, Vice-Regent, Martinsville; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Corresponding Secretary, Altavista; and Miss Claudine Hutter, Recording Secretary, Lynchburg, Va. Others present were several members of Martinsville, Va.
DISPLAY BY MERCHANTS OF SUNBURY, SPONSORED BY FORT AUGUSTA CHAPTER

CEDAR TREE FROM FERRY FARM—WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOME—PLANTED BY THE WASHINGTON-LEWIS CHAPTER OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., NEAR THE GRAVE OF MARY BALL WASHINGTON—HIS MOTHER
Lynchburg organizations represented included the Blue Ridge Chapter, Poplar Forest Chapter, James River Chapter, Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, American Legion, Kirkwood-Otey Chapter U. D. C., Old Dominion Chapter U. D. C., Garland-Rodes Camp, Confederate Veterans, and Sons of Confederate Veterans. Also Boy Scouts who opened the exercises with a bugle call.

KATE HATCHER DEMOTT, Regent.

Stuart Chapter (Wytheville, Va.). The outstanding work of Stuart Chapter for 1930, under the regency of Mrs. Stuart B. Campbell, was the restoration of the old shot tower at Jackson’s Ferry. This picturesque tower is one of the old landmarks in Wythe County and stands on a bluff overlooking New River. In 1756, Col. John Chiswell, of Hanover County, discovered lead in the hills on the south side of the river, a few miles above the ferry, at which time it is said mining operations were begun. After Colonel Chiswell’s death, 1776, the lead mines were operated until the beginning of the Revolutionary War for the benefit of his own estate. Bar lead, not bullets, was manufactured and distributed to the troops in all parts of the State and to the Continental Army.

The lead mines passed through many hands. In 1815 they came into the possession of Thomas Jackson and David Peirce. Jackson was a skilled mechanic, experienced miner and mine operator. There were no wars to claim part of his product, and, since the expense of marketing bar lead was great, he turned his attention to the erection of a tower for the manufacture of shot. The project required a certain elevation, by convenient water and roads.

The ideal location was found on his own place on the bluff by the river. There the tower was built between 1815 and 1820, where shot was manufactured until about 1830, when the Jacksons sold their interest in the lead mines and made no further use of the tower.

This tower stands as a monument to the industry and skill of Virginians of a day long past, proud that it played no part in human strife, but supplied the demands of hunters and sportsmen. It was built of gray limestone by good masons, has stood for more than a hundred years, and only the mortar in the crevices on the outside walls has worn away. The joists for the floor of the furnace room are still sound and strong.

To insure the preservation of this historic structure, Mr. M. H. Jackson, a great-nephew of the builder, deeded it to Stuart Chapter. The grantee gladly accepted the responsibility and forthwith repaired the tower.

ROBERTA ADAMS WALKER, Regent.
In 1857 Barton began to actually file vital statistics. All records of births and deaths now upon our files which occurred before that year were placed there through an attempt made by the State a few years ago to make these records as complete as possible through information gathered from headstones in old cemeteries, family Bibles, etc.

Barton Town Clerk’s Office,
October 31, A. D. 1928.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true record of all vital statistics which appear upon our files from the year of our Lord 1775 to 1860 inclusive.

Attest:

CORNELIUS BUCKLEY,
Town Clerk,

BY MARION G. REDFIELD,
Official Ass’t. Town Clerk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Father’s name</th>
<th>Mother’s name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbot, David, Jr.</td>
<td>Mar. 8, 1799</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
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<td>Parsonsfield District, Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbot, David S.</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1794</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbot, George</td>
<td>June 8, 1797</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbot, Hannah Parker</td>
<td>Mar. 19, 1803</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbot, Polly</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1797</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
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<td>Parsonsfield District, Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbot, Providence</td>
<td>June 10, 1791</td>
<td>David Abbot</td>
<td>Sally Parker</td>
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(To be continued)

### Important Notice for D. A. R. Members

The sale of the Washington (Wedgewood) Commemorative Plates, which have been sold by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will terminate on September 1, 1932, by action of the Executive Committee.

Those desiring these plates must place their orders before that date.

### Washington Elm Propagated

The George Washington Elm, under which General Washington first took command of the Continental Army, has been propagated by H. Roy Mosnat, Chicago, Illinois, elm-tree specialist. Twigs were taken from the old tree before it died several years ago.

The young trees are now about 8 to 10 feet tall and are being planted by Daughters of the American Revolution chapters, American Legion posts and other patriotic organizations and individuals. One of these elms was planted in Washington Park, Chicago; another in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Nation-wide increase of public interest in genealogy, no longer confined to the Eastern and Southern States, makes this publication an event of real importance. Here, indeed, we have a remarkable reference guide, showing the ways and means available for all phases of genealogical research. Most helpful suggestions for guiding the novice are in the section entitled, “First Steps in Genealogical Research.” It shows the most systematic and progressive way to get results, how and where to search for names and dates, addresses of kinsfolk, for church, cemetery and courthouse records, Revolutionary War records, etc. To aid and simplify correspondence, five specimen form letters and an individual questionnaire have been reproduced. Important reference sources are listed under “General Reference Sources,” giving both general and colony-scope); “New England Reference Sources and Colony Reference Sources” (organizations to be consulted and general books for New England and each original Colony); “Racial Reference Sources” (other than English, i.e., Dutch, German, Huguenot, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, Swiss, and Welsh groups), and “Revolutionary Reference Sources,” giving both general and colony-wide references.

The most practical genealogical aid is the section, “Genealogies in Course of Compilation,” listing 7,714 surnames in alphabetic order, on each of which one or more genealogists or family association, or both, are working. Hence duplication of research may now be avoided by comparison or exchange of material compiled to date. In this list the letters preceding the names of family associations designate whether they invite contribution of data, will aid in tracing lineages, whether a genealogy is being compiled, in manuscript, or printed, whether a periodical is published, or no report furnished. The letter-numbers following the family surnames refer to the records in the next section, “Who’s Who in Genealogy.”

This is a biographical-genealogical record of 1,681 of the leading professional, avocational and family genealogists here and abroad—strong proof that genealogy has become a real factor in America. The highly useful “Geographical Register” includes 3,475 recommended genealogists and record searchers, many of them D. A. Rs, in over 1,300 counties throughout the States. The “Foreign Register” lists available genealogists in sixteen countries: Austria, Barbados, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Scotland, Switzerland, and Wales.

There is also a “Register of Heraldic Artists,” 36 in number, located in this country and England. There is a brief history of Heraldry and right to bear arms, being excerpts from Sir Bernard Burke’s History of Heraldry, and verbatim reprints of “Glossary of Armory and Dictionary of Terms Used in Heraldry” from the same source. At the end is a list of American
Hereditary-Patriotic Societies, describing their objects and membership requirements.


Undoubtedly many women will now find themselves eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through the publication of this massive genealogy covering 300 years of time and 800 pages of text.

"John Hopkins and Some of his Descendants" is the excellent work of Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, who has compiled a comprehensive history of this family, whose definite record begins in Massachusetts in 1634 with the advent of their Puritan ancestor. That year John Hopkins of New Towne (Cambridge) received a number of grants of land, additional grants the following year, and was admitted freeman by the General Court held March 4, 1634-35. In 1636, he moved with the congregation of Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn., where he became an original proprietor, selectman in 1640, juror in 1643, and charter member of the First Church. It is likely he died shortly before his estate was inventoried April 14, 1654. A wife and two children survived him. His widow, Jane Hopkins, remarried twice, the son, Stephen, married Dorcas Bronson, the daughter, Bethiah, a bride at 11 and a mother at 13, marrying first Deacon Samuel Stocking, and second James Steele, both of Connecticut.

A section is devoted to these first and second generations of Hopkins genealogy, and nine other sections to each succeeding generation on through the eleventh. Some idea of the extensive scope of the book may be judged from the General Index of names, filling 129 pages. For convenient identification married women are entered both under their original surnames and under their husbands' surnames (in which case the maiden name then appears in parentheses). Another convenient guide is the Index containing lists (with references to page numbers) of ancestors who qualify descendants for admittance to such societies as Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames of America, Sons of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

That the family was well represented throughout the Revolution is evidenced by the many officers and men of the Hopkins name who served in the Continental Army. Among officers who rendered distinguished service were five sons of Stephen (1706-67), and Jemima Bronson Hopkins—Noah, Roswell, Weight, Benjamin, and Reuben. Their patriotic mother sold her dower, her only estate, putting the money into Connecticut's State Treasury. There were also Col. Mark Hopkins, Yale graduate and prominent member of the Committee of Safety, who died from exposure at White Plains, October 26, 1776; Maj. David Hopkins, hero of nine campaigns who received testimonials for merit from General Washington; Capt. Elisha B. Hopkins, an original member of the Connecticut Cincinnati Society, who commanded the light company of Colonel Hull's "Light Battalion," entering New York upon the British evacuation in November, 1783; and his brother, Capt. Frederick Hopkins, who enlisted as volunteer cadet in the 3d Connecticut Regiment.


Hopkins patriotism was displayed not only in the Revolution but in the French and Indian Wars, the War of 1812, the Mexican, Civil, and World Wars. Influential and public-spirited, they have been prominent from early days to the present.
time as lawyers, clergymen, educators, doctors, farmers, merchants. Great credit is due the author, both as writer and genealogist, in recording the annals of this representative American family, whose descendants have consistently proved themselves worthy of the ideals of their Puritan forebears.


The heroic part played by women in the next to the last battle of the Revolution forms one of the most dramatic episodes of the entire War. It was at sunrise on August 16, 1782, during the seige of Bryan Station, Ky., that the courageous little band of women and girls marched single file to the spring and, under the rifles of hundreds of ambushed British and Indians, carried the much-needed water back to the garrison, which thereby withstood the seige. Around the spring near the station a memorial wall has been erected to their memory, but Mrs. Peyton Howard, formerly Regent (1928-1930) of Bryan Station Chapter, D. A. R., of Lexington, has accorded them further honor by compiling the first complete history of the settlement.

In her “Bryan Station Heroes and Heroines” she tells the whole story of Bryan Station and the lives and achievements of the men and women connected with the strenuous life of that little fort in the wilderness. It is replete with historic facts, important references and definite genealogical data. It is published in a limited edition and dedicated to Bryan Station Chapter.

Kentucky was the largest of the western settlements and in 1779 from the valley of the Yadkin River in North Carolina came the four Bryan brothers, William, Morgan, James, Joseph, and their families to Fayette County. Aided by their brother-in-law, William Grant, and two land hunters from Virginia, Cave Johnson and William Tomlinson, they founded Bryan Station (Bryan, Bryant, Brian, Briant), five miles northeast of the present city of Lexington. During the next two years a vast tide of settlers streamed into Kentucky, many remaining at Bryan Station, among them the Herndons, Mitchells, Ficklins and Johnsons.

Graphically has Mrs. Howard pictured life at the station, its hardships and dangers that climaxned in the perilous seige of August 15 to 17, 1782, followed by the Battle of Blue Licks two days later. Came peace and in the spring of 1783, most of the families migrated to other sections of Fayette County, while the land on which Bryan Station was located passed through three generations of the Rogers family.

Among the biographical sketches of outstanding characters are those of William Bryan, leader of the party that founded Bryan Station, and his wife, Mary Boone Bryan, sister of Daniel Boone; Tolliver Craig and his wife, Mary (Polly) Hawkins Craig, their eldest son, Capt. John Craig, commander of the station during the seige, and other members of the numerous Craig family; Manoah Singleton, Col. Robert Johnson, and his heroic wife, Jemima Suggett Johnson, their son, Richard, who became Vice-President during Van Buren’s administration; Aaron Reynolds, Thomas Ficklin (his wife, Mary Herndon Ficklin, his sons, John, Joseph, and William Augustus, his daughters, Philadelphia and Margaret), Thomas Bradley, William Ellis, Jesse Yocum, and others; also accounts of the Herndon, Turner, and Tomlinson families.

Interesting for the light it throws on early Kentucky history, this book should prove doubly so to the widely scattered descendants of these pioneers, who may proudly claim a heritage of true greatness from their ancestors—the heroes and heroines of Bryan Station.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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

14067. ASHBY-JONES.—Wanted parentage of Alfred Lomax Ashby who was born 1811 in Stafford Co., Va., & died 1879 in Culpeper Co., Va. He mar Mary Eleanor, dau of John & Jane Pierce Jones who died 1834 & 1879 respectively. Wanted also parentage of Jane Pierce who was a cousin of Franklin Pierce.—M.


(a) BOONE.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of John Boone & of his bro Daniel. Any infor of this fam will be appreciated.—H. A. G.

14069. POWELL-TODD.—Wanted gen, Rev. rec, burial place of John Powell who mar Nancy Todd. Was Joseph Powell, 1760-1835, who mar Susan Edwards, their son?

(a) THOMSON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Thomson who was b 7 Feb. 1780 in Va. mar Sallie or Sarah Bibb in Ky. & removed to Mo. 1832 & died there 7 Feb 1841.

(b) BRIDGES.—Wanted parentage of Susanna or Eliz. Bridges who was b in Va. 1776 & d 1861 in Grainger Co., Tenn., & mar Thomas D. Mayes in Tenn.

(a) MAYES.—Wanted parentage of Sherrod or Sherwood Mayes b 1746 in Henry Co., Va., & d 1836 in Tenn. Mar Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Smith of Va.

14070. SMITH-LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Lewis Smith & his wife Catharine Miller who lived in Maiden Creek Twp., Berks Co., Pa. 1834/5 removed to Stark Co., O. Their chil were Elizabeth McElroy, Thomas, Lewis, Mary & Hannah Morris.

(a) NORMAN.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Isaac & Wm. Morris, bros Wm. mar Hannah Smith of Berks Co., Pa., & had eleven chil. Removed to Stark Co., O., 1834/5. Isaac Morris mar Sophia Amick & had nine chil. Was thought to have removed from York Co., Pa., to Columbian or Stark Co., O., & both died there at Paris. Wanted also parentage of Sophia Amick of York Co., Pa.

(b) VANDEGRIFT.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of George Vandegrift who mar Lydia Hawkins, dau of Richard, a Rev. sol. Wanted also parentage of Avarilla Durbin, wife of Richard Hawkins.

(c) HUSTON.—Wanted parentage of John Huston, a soldier of the War of 1812 & also of his wife Mary Hagerty. They were mar 3 June 1802 in Mifflin Co., Pa., & had chil. James, John, Eli, Robert, Jesse, William, Nancy Carlile, Mary Calhoon,
Isabel Adams, Rebecca McGhoghlin.—M. S. H.


(a) Owens.—Wanted parentage of Amm Owens b 1756 mar 1787 Robert Houston of Sussex Co., Del., & mar 2d Jesse Griffith.—I. M. S.

14072. Bailey.—Wanted military rec of Samuel Bailey of Albemarle Co., Va., with authority for same. He was b 1722 & d 1781 & was a commissioned officer of the French & Indian War. Was called General Bailey. Wanted also official record of Samuel Bailey who lived in Richmond Co., Va., 1700 & was one of the Gentlemen Justices.—S.

14073. Lincoln.—Would like to corres with anyone having Rev. data of Joshua Lincoln & his wife Elizabeth Sekins. Their chil were David b 9 Apr 1784 at Providence, R. l., & d 27 May 1848 in Bristol Co.: Job, William, Joshua, Sallie, Silas, Nathan, Eligah, Hannah & Danforth Lincoln.—B. C. D. K.


(a) Holland.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Thos. Holland of Fayette Co., O., 1800 who mar — Cahill.

(b) Wolfe.—Wanted names of dau of Michael Wolfe, who was a son of John Wendall Wolfe.—N. A. R.

14075. Grigsby.—Wanted parentage & names of chil of Taliafero Grigsby who served in Rev. from Fauquier Co., Va. William Alexander Grigsby b nr Culpeper Courthouse in 1810 was the son of Taliafero Grigsby & his wife Eliz. His gr.father was Samuel Grigsby & two uncles were Enoch & Aaron.—F. C.

14076. Meredith.—Wanted the given name of — Meredith who mar Jemima Bull in Chester Co., Pa., abt 1772. Their son David Meredith was b 1775 & mar Jane Black in Perry Co., Pa. Jemima Bull's bros Lt. Col. Thomas, Henry, Lt. John, & Richard Bull were all in the Rev. War. Wanted also parentage of David Meredith of Chester Co., Pa., who mar Sarah Rush, also names of his brothers.—J. E. W.

14077. Gunn.—Wanted ances, dates of b, mar & d & maiden name of wife of Nelson Gunn who mar Jane ——. They had dau Elizabeth b 22 Jan 1822.

(a) Jones.—Wanted parentage & Rev. ances of James M. Jones b 14 June 1802 who came from Jones Co., Ga., to Stewart Co., Ga., where he died 17 Jan 1860.

(b) Ross.—Wanted ances with all dates of b, mar & d of Elizabeth F. Ross who was b 17 Sept 1804 & of her sister Sarah A. Ross who was b in Jones Co., Ga., 1 July 1812.—I. J. L.

14078. Miller-Harrison. —Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Jane Miller b Beaver Co., Pa., 1806 & also of her husband John Harrison b 1802 in Fayette Co., Pa. They lived in Wayne Co., O., aft 1813. Their chil were James Miller, Archibald, Maria who mar Tom Brickell & had dau Nora Morrison.—C. L. Q.

14079. Craig.—Wanted all infor possible of the following family, dates, etc. Jane the dau of George Craig removed with him from Va. to Mo. when she was a child. George was the gr.son of John Craig who established the Presbyterian Church in Va. abt. 182/3 yrs ago. Wanted especially the names of the chil of this John & which one was the father of George.—J. M.

14080. Lee.—Wanted parentage, with their dates & places of birth, of Phebe Lee b 12 May 1782 & mar Simon Grant. Wanted also parentage, with their dates, of Simon Grant b 1 May 1779. Was there Rev. ances in either of these lines?

(a) Hawkins.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of John Rockwell Hawkins b 3 Nov 1819 at Ridgefield, Conn., mar 1842 Betsey Grant.—L. E. K.

14081. Rhoads.—Wanted parentage of Henry Rhoads b 30 Dec 1809, wanted also his place of birth. He mar 1st, the 3d of April 1828 Susan Titlow & had chil America b 2 Nov 1829; Savannah Virginia b 28 Jan 1831 & d 27 June 1868; Sarah Eleanor Marcelina b 24 Mch 1833; Charles Howard Melville, b Frederick, Md., 28 Jan 1836 & d 28 Sept 1879 mar 26 Nov 1857.
Cassadanna P. Hetzel in Dauphin, Pa., Paxtang Twp. Henry Rhoads mar 2d 12 Sept 1839 Ann S. Engles & be mar 3d 16 Nov 1841 Matilda E. Diffendorfer. Family tradition says Henry Rhoads was a Master Mason, contractor & bridge builder, building bridges in Pa. & Md., that he removed to St. Louis & died there but the probate office there says there is no rec of will or deeds. In the “History of Daughin Co., Pa.”, p 16, Graves of Hummelstown Cemetery (Lutheran) is found Henry Rhoads b 28 Dec 1777 d 28 Aug 1844. Susan, his wife b 5 April 1779 d 5 July 1855. Charles Rhoads b 5 April 1806 d 29 Jan 1877. The chil of Charles Howard Mellville Rhoads were Virginia & Anna Davis.—N. M. M.

14082. LEE.—Wanted parentage & all inf or possible of Alice, dau of Wm. (?) Lee & Sarah Hampton Morgan, both of Va. This Alice was b 14 Feb 1796. Her father came to Ky. from Va. marrying the widow Morgan in Ky. & later moved to Ohio, prob nr Marietta. He was a Rev. soldier. Alice is buried in Parry Co. Ind.—N. M. M.

14083. CHAPIN. — Wanted Rev. rec, names of wife chil of Gad Chapin. Did he have a dau Mary who mar Benj. Wright? (a) DEMING.—Wanted names of chil, with their dates & marriages, of John Deming. Also his Rev. rec. (b) POTTER.—Wanted Rev. rec & names of chil with their dates & marriages of Joshua Petter.—L. G. R.

14084. BINGHAM. — Wanted Rev. rec with official proof of same, of Daniel Bingham who mar 1774 Esther Willard. Wanted her parentage also, & Rev. rec in ances. Daniel Bingham owned a farm near Twin Lakes, nor Salisbury, Conn.—E. M. B.

14085. BRYSON. — Wanted parentage of John & Edward Bryson who settled on section 33 York Twp. Belmont Co., O., abt 1801. Wanted also maiden name of wife of John Bryson with her ances & Rev. rec of ances in each line.—G. A. S.

14086. CHANDLER.—George Chandler, ances of fam in America came from Greathodge, Wiltshire, Eng., in 1687 wife Jane & chil Jane, Geo. who mar Ruth Bezon; Swithin, 1674-1742 who mar Ann; Thomas, Wm., Charity & Ann. George d at sea, where did Jane & his chil locate? Wanted all inform possible of Swithin, 1674-1742 & also of his wife Ann. Wanted her maiden name. Their chil were Jacob 1705 mar Martha Graves; Charity b 1707 mar John Nichols Ann b 1709 mar Geo. Dixon; Jane b 1711 mar John Greave; Sarah b 1713 mar Jonathan Greave; Swithin b 1715 mar Ann Wilson; Thos. b 1718 mar 1st Eliz. Gibson & 2d Ann Hicklin; Margaret b 1721; Mary b 1723; Phebe b 1726; Betty b 1729; Hannah b 1732. Wanted also parentage of Ann Wilson who mar Swithin Chandler, b 1715 & his Rev. rec & Rev. rec of Swithin. Their chil were Esther b 1740; Phebe; Christopher; Jacob; David; Swithin, Enoch b 1755 mar Hannah Baldwin 1774 at Old Swedes Ch. Wilmington, Del., & d 1840 Columbian Co., O.; Sarah. Enoch & Hannah (mentioned above) had chil Rachel b 1775; Sarah b 1777; Margaret b 1778 mar Elijah Staats; Joshua b 1781; Ann b 1782; Phebe b 1784; Esther b 1786; Swithin b 1787; Hannah b 1790; Eli b 1792; Enoch b 1794; Mary & Martha, twins, b 1797. Wanted further records of the above chil & to corres with desc. (a) STAATS.—Jacob & Sarah Staats produced acct of admin of the estate of Jacob Staats, Sr. 18 Jan 1785 New Castle Co., Del. Wanted maiden name of Sarah with her parentage, also parentage & name of wife of Jacob Staats, Sr., also Rev. rec in either line. Wanted also names of chil with their mars of Jacob, Staats, Jr., & his wife Sarah. Their son Elijah b 1767 Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., & d 12 Jan 1845, Noble Co., Ohio. Was in Hampshire Co., Va., 1782 also lived in Washington Co., Pa., at Ten Mile Run. Mar 21 Apr 1799 in Luzerne Twp., Fayette Co., Pa., Margaret Chandler & she was dismissed from the Quaker Church for marrying out of meeting. They removed to Harrison Co., O., 1813 & to Nobel Co., O., 1838. Their chil were Sara who mar Robert Wait 1822 in Harrison Co.; Empson who mar 1829 Nancy Anderson in Belmont Co.; Margaret b 1806 mar 1832 Thos. Lakin, Jr., in Harrison Co.; Benoni mar 1st Ann ——, & 2d Rebecca Addis; Elijah, Jr., b 1809 mar 1st Ann Thornberry Hill Baker & 2d Mary Ann Adams; Rachel mar...
1832 Wm. Wine in Guernsey Co.; Ann mar — Pennald; Enoch mar Eliz. Mc-Williams. Would like to corres with desc.—A. M. W. H.

14087. REASONER.— Wanted name of wife & place of enlistment of Peter Reasoner Rev. sol who is buried in the cemetery at New Concord, O. His dau Mary mar Robert Marshall & lived at New Concord, O.—E. W. T.

14088. OGBORN.—Wanted parentage of Mary Ogborn who was b 1742 & d 1820. She mar Capt. Joseph Stillwell who was b 1739 & d 1805, in 1761 at Middleton, N. J. Wanted also parentage of Hannah Bennett who mar Joseph, son of Capt. Joseph Stillwell—E. S. C.

14089. MATHEWS-BRINKLEY.—Wanted parentage, places of b & res of James Mathews of Halifax Co., N. C., & also of his wife Sarah Brinkley, & all infor possible of these two families.—C. M. D.

14090. KINNEY-HEWITT.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Daniel Kinney & also his wife Lydia Hewitt who were living nr Preston, Conn., 1770. Wanted also Rev. rec in lines.

(a) MOORE.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of b & mar of John Moore whose son was b May 1771 & removed to Bradford, N. Y., abt 1800.—C. D.

14091. SHANER.—Wanted all infor possible of the fam of John Shaner of Mecklenburg Co., N. C. His younger son Jacob Blackwelder Shaner was b 1791 & mar Thurza Morse, gr. dau of — Morse who d 1777 at Valley Forge. Her mother was a Williams. Wanted Rev. rec in lines.

(b) BAIRD.—Wanted parentage & specific places of b & d of Robert Baird of Webster, S. C., who d 1894/5.—M. A. H.

14092. HAYS-RANKIN.—Wanted parentage of James Hayes b 1764 in Va. removed to Ky. where he thought to have mar nr Cynthia, Letitia Rankin, 1766-1852. They removed to Ohio abt 1803 with eleven chil & both d & are buried at Bloomingburg, O. He d 1841. Would like to corres with desc having information of either family.—D. H.

14093. CRENSHAW.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of father of Stephen Crenshaw b abt 1780 in Pendleton Co., Va., now W. Va. He removed to Ala. from Edgefield Dist., S. C., abt 1820 & married Susannah, dau of Freeman Hardy. Wanted also names of Stephen’s bros & sis.

(a) CAIN.—Wanted all infor possible of desc of John Cain who fought at the battle of Kettle Creek, Ga. Did he have dau Sarah who mar James A. Head?

(b) WILLIAMSON.—Wanted names of the eight sons & two daus with their marriages & all infor possible of Thos. Williamson who was commissioned a capt in Col. Powell’s reg’t 23 Jan 1776. One of his sons, Abraham, removed to Ala. in 1830.

(c) HAYNES.—Wanted parentage of the bros Wm Baxter, Thos. Edward & Pugh Haynew who removed to Ala. bef 1850 from Ga. They had another bro Eaton. Their aunt Susan D. Haynes mar a Tucker & she had son Hubert.—M. B. R.

14094. PORTER.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Moses Porter who moved from Md. to Galena, Ill., & d there. Also of his wife with her maiden name, Louisa & she d Fulton Co., Ill. Their chil were Isaac b 1813, Susan Porter Mason, Eliz Porter Mason; Harriett Porter Haache & Samuel.

(a) BARCUS.—Lovina Barcus b 1819 d 1890 mar Isaac Porter, 1813-1874. Both buried Fulton Co., Ill. Obed, Jefferson, Rachel & Margaret were her bros & sis & Darius, Wesley, John & Thomas Barcus were half-brothers. Wanted the county in Ohio from which Lovina came & all infor possible of her ances.—H. J. C.

14095. GREGG.—Wanted parentage, date & place of b, maiden name of wife of John Gregg who removed from Winchester, Va., abt 1770 going to Bedford Co., Pa. Dau Lydia b 1763 nr Winchester. Wanted all infor possible of this family.—H. B. J.

14096. MUNDELL.—Wanted parentage & name of wife of Joseph Mundell (Mundle) b abt 1756 New Castle Co., Del., & d in Washington Co., Pa., abt 1860. His chil were James, Joseph, Andrew, William, Catherine, Sarah, Margaret.

(a) DEMMON.—Wanted parentage of Benj. Demmon b 1786 near Lyme, Conn., & lived & mar in Vt. Mar Betsy Morse & their chil were Alma, Almira, Melissa, Caroline, Loretta & Julius. The family emig to Lake Co., Ind., in 1837.
(b) **WILSON.**—Wanted infor of Moses Wilson & his wife Mary who lived in Ohio & emig to Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1825. Their chil were Andrew, Joseph & Rhoda Stearns.

(c) **GLAZIER.**—Wanted parentage of Benj. Dacon Glazier b in Mass 1799, emig to Ohio. Mar Phebe Chapman b 1806 in N. Y. 1836 they removed to Lake Co., Ind. Their chil were Asa, Clark, Nabby, Amos, Melvin, Jael & Phebe.

(d) **HILTON.**—Wanted parentage of Wm. S. Hilton b in Del. 1787 mar Catherine Kaufman of Pa. & lived in Va. later removing to Jasper Co., Ind. Their chil were Jacob, Noah, Alfred, Sylvester, Nelson, Dennis, Robert, Vashti, Barbara, Betsy & Catherine—A. M. D.

14097. **COOKE.**—Wanted parentage of Jacob Cooke b 22 July 1780, res Shapleigh, Maine. He mar Keziah Hubbard & had chil Eliza, Martha, Hannah, John, Dolly & Aaron, twins, Livonia, Lewis, Lucy & Asa. —A. M. B.

14098. **MANLEY.**—Wanted ances with dates & authorities for same, of John Manley & his wife Mercy Smith of Easton, Mass. Their son Jesse was b 3 Sept 1755 & was a Rev. sol in Capt. Jonas Allen’s co of Minute Men, Col. Doolittle’s reg’t. He mar Eunice Holmes & set in Dummerston, Vt., where he became the ances of the Manley fams of Vt. & western N. Y.—E. M. C.

14099. **WELSHEIMER.**—Wanted date of death & place of burial of Philip Welsheimer, Sr., Rev. sol. Am working a history of the Welsheimer family beginning with Philip 1. There are four Philip Welsheimers in an unbroken line, besides many other Philips. The genealogist of York Co. searched court & church recs for data of the early Welsheimers & found no rec of the death of this Philip 1. He is listed on the tax lists of York Co., Pa., for the yrs 1779 & 1780 but no further ref to him is found.—E. L. W.

**Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., Marriages**

(Continued from July Magazine)

Harriet Berryman to Thomas Christian, Nov. 1, 1820, Bk. 1, p. 46.

Henrietta Berryman to James Scruggs, Mar. 28, 1819, Bk. 1, p. 39.

Jane Berryman to James Ellis, April 27, 1820, Bk. 1, p. 59.

Eliza Berryman to William C. Ellis, June 5, 1828, Bk. 1, p. 79.

Sally Ann Berryman to Jacob Hughes, — — —, 1829, Bk. 1, p. 82.

Juliet Berryman to John H. Ellis, Aug., 1832, Bk. 1, p. 97.

Eliza Berryman to Edgar M. Crutchfield, Sept. 19, 1831, Bk. 1, p. 89.

Mary R. Berryman to George Boswell, June 20, 1831, Bk. 1, p. 89.

Chas. H. Berryman to Nancy Hudson, Feb. 8, 1826, Bk. 1, p. 71.

Martha Berryman to Thomas Williams, Dec. 16, 1814, Bk. 1, p. 36.

Kentucky Marriages in an old M.SS. Book in Court House in Versailles, Woodford County, Ky.

Railey

Mary W. Railey, daughter of Thos. Railey, Philip Woodson, July 17, 1814.

Catherine S. Railey, John Steele, Jr., January 18, 1817.


Peter I. Railey, son of Thos., Judith W. Railey, August 21, 1817.

Charlotte Railey, David Thornton, June 3, 1822.

Mary B. C. Railey, Wm. S. Green, December 18, 1825.

Susan Railey, Wm. F. Markham, July 19, 1825.

Caroline W. Railey, Joseph Frazier, July, 1825.

Isham Railey, Sarah P. Webster, December 10, 1828.

Logan Railey, Harriet M. Rowland, July 18, 1836.

Randolph Railey, Jr., Mary S. Hunter, November 15, 1836.

Randolph Railey, Caroline Crittenden, Thursday, July 6, 1819.

**Dupuy Notes**

From old Bible in possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Charles T. Ames (Helen Dodge).

Copied by Mrs. C. K. Berryman, November 20, 1926.

Elizabeth Minter, his wife, b. Sept. 27, 1796; d. Jan. 3, 1858, in Shelbyville, Ky., age 81 yrs., 3 mos., 7 days.

Martha Dupuy, b. June 29, 1775.

John, b. Feb. 3, 1777; d. Dec. 25, 1807, of cold, on Mississippi River.


Elizabeth, b. Sept. 4, 1790; d. June 27, 1811 (married Rouzee).

Mary G. Fawcett, b. June 9, 1789; d. April 29, 1864, 74 yrs.

Married Oct. 10, 1809, in Shelby County, Ky.


Mary Eliza Dupuy, b. Oct. 27, 1794.

Lucy, b. Oct. 25, 1796.

Benj. F. Dupuy, b. April 15, 1787; d. June 12, 1852, 66 yrs.

Mary G. Fawcett, b. June 9, 1789; d. April 29, 1864, 74 yrs.

Married Oct. 10, 1809, in Shelby County, Ky.

Joseph Fawcett, married July 24, 1754, in Ireland; d. June 21, 1777, 66 yrs.; Margery Walsh, d. April 22, 1777, 64 yrs.

Thomas, b. in Ireland; d. 1735, 5 days old.

These three all born in Chester, Pa.

Alice, b. Aug. 24, 1736.

Lydia, b. Nov. 16, 1738.

John, b. Oct. 4, 1740.

The following born in Frederick County, Va.:

Mary, b. April 12, 1743.

Joseph, b. Sept. 20, 1745.


Anne, b. Feb. 1, 1750.

Eliz., b. 1750, lived 2 yrs.

Deborah, b. May 23, 1752.

Thomas, b. 1754, lived 2 years.

Joseph Fawcett, 2nd, married Nov. 3, 1782;

d. May 23, 1815, 70 yrs., 9 mos., 20 days;

Mary Greathouse, d. Dec. 20, 1827; married 2nd, Cardwell.

Elizabeth Fawcett, daughter of Jos. and Mary; b. Nov. 3, 1783.

Marianne, b. May 14, 1785.

Drusilla, b. Mar. 14, 1787.

Mary, b. June 9, 1791.


Berryman Marriages in Virginia

John Berryman, m. Miss Tucker before July 28, 1680; his son, Benj. Berryman, m. Elizabeth Newton, sons: James m. Sarah Dishman; William m. Rebecca Vowles, Sept. 10, 1743; Benjamin m. Sarah Bushrod; Maximillian m. Hannah ——; John m. Beheathland Gilson before 1723; Rose m. Col. Richard Taliaferro, June 10, 1726; Catherine m. —— Nowles; Frances m. George Foote, Dec. 3, 1731; Sarah m. Douglas.


William’s sons: Benjamin m. Sarah Newton; had: Willoughby N. m. Jane Presley, Spottsylvania; Rebecca V. m. William Drake; Gerrard m. Alice Quisenbury Robinson, Westmoreland Co.; Thomas N. m. Cecilia Weeks, Westmoreland Co.; Mrs. Frances Muse, Westmoreland Co.; Winifred m. John Monroe, Dec. 17, 1778; Frances m. Elizabeth Barr, Mar. 8, 1786, Fauquier Co.; Josias m. Nancy Smith, 1793, Kentucky; James
T. m. Theresa Willis, 1844, Kentucky; Sallie Church, Sept. 8, 1858, Ky.; John H. m. Jane Railey, Aug. 9, 1819, Kentucky; J. Streshley m. Martha Warring, Essex County; Ed. Upshur m. Margaret Maria Coster of New York; Katharine M. m. Lewis Colfax Jones of New York; Julia m. Ferdinand Schushardt of New York; Georgiana m. James Strong; Charles H. m. Harriet Whitney of New York; John C. m. Helen Cooper of Kentucky; Charles H. m. Edith Brounell, April 23, 1892; Brounell m. Evelyn Van Meter, Dec. 27, 1919; John W. m. Louise Price, June 5, 1867; Price m. Minnie Hemphill, Oct. 24, 1894; Streshley m. Virginia A. Walker, Dec., 1926; J. Streshley m. Madie B. Wright, Nov., 1871; Mary m. Henry Meade, 1896; Katie T. m. Saunders, 1897; Annie E. m. Horace Posey, 1883; Cary M. m. Emma Fortwood, 1887; Church m. Annie Lowrey, Sept., 1896; Claude S. m. Evangeline Seeds, 1904; Clifford K. m. Kate Geddes Durfee, July 5, 1893; James T. m. Louise M. Rhee, Oct. 23, 1926; Francis P. Be. m. Susan Hassinger, 1866; John H. m. Harris, 1897; Willie m. Rev. Alex Henry, 1890; Mattie W. m. Robt. H. Montgomery, 1866; Ed. Newton m. Sallie Willis, 1850; Willis m. Lizzie Scearce, 1888; Theresa m. Wm. S. Barbour, 1882; Robert E. m. Belle Portwood, 1892; Barbour m. Harry C. Duer, 1920; Julia T. m. Campbell, 1922; Lucretia m. Dr. Wm. I. Helm, 1831; Elizabeth m. Wm. S. Payne, Nov. 23, 1857; Wm. m. Sarah F. Berryman, (John R.); John Reynolds m. —; Wm. Bernard m. Eliza Lamb, February 22, 1832; Maria Newton m. John H. Coolidge, June 12, 1832; Eliza R. m. Albert Reynolds, May 29, 1823; LeRoy m. Mary Moore, September 15, 1842; Louise H. m. Richard Bernard, Feb. 26, 1828; Buckner; Ottoway H. m. Sarah F. Hipkins, July 10, 1836; Alice I. m. William J. Bromwell; Columbia N. m. Wm. S. Payne, November 23, 1857; Wm. Marsden m. Sara B. Hazellhurst, Jan. 16, 1879; Ottoway Cal-
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