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THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE BIRTH OF THE NATION
George Washington, when a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses during the Stamp Act excitement, purchased Smollett's "History of England" (in 11 volumes) that he might read and better understand how the British Government had developed; and so, perchance, be able to see how and why that government was acting as it was towards the American Colonies.

This certainly is not a bad example for the American citizen of today to follow, for an examination of the foundation and development of our Government should help us to clearer thinking about the difficulties which now confront us. Even though we do not find by this means a full explanation of the present domestic situation, we can not but be the better off for an understanding of the way in which our forefathers worked themselves free from a difficult political and economic condition, which seemed to them, at the time, almost unsolvable.

The first Constitution of the United States was created in the Continental Congress, by the delegates of the States there represented, after the Declaration of Independence. It was titled: "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the Thirteen United States of America." Completed in form in 1778, three years after the outbreak of hostilities, they were ratified three years later, 1781. The Revolutionary War, consequently, was fought through to a finish (for Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown before the last necessary State ratified the Articles) under no warrant of law, but purely under a gentleman's agreement to abide by a constitution not then effective.

While the British armed forces were in the States, the need of armed resistance to those forces gave life to the
gentleman’s agreement as a workable scheme under the driving necessity of self preservation; but when the enemy withdrew from America there was no existent substitute sufficiently strong to hold together the divergent interests of sections and individuals. An appeal to the Articles was useless, for the provisions thereof seldom touched the many difficulties with which the American people were then confronted. The inherent weakness of the Articles lay in the absence of power in Congress to enforce its decrees and its inability to tax.

Under the stress of British tyranny the Colonies had broken away from the Empire and their allegiance to the King. Each Colony drew up a constitution for itself, and armed resistance to Britain’s might furnished a central purpose which served as a substitute for the forsworn allegiance. Independence won, this substitute dissolved in the victory; and the Colonies, then States, found themselves by their own act bereft of a centralized purpose for political union and minus an accustomed allegiance to a central governmental authority. The Articles of Confederation did not create such an authority, and the resulting lack of a central responsibility was taken advantage of by many unscrupulous men. Local jealousies were intensified, and there was even less patriotism discernible than had been evident during the discouraging periods of the war.

The difficulties were different in different States, but selfish greed and denial of justice were more or less common to all sections. All difficulties were intensified in interstate relations, and an almost complete absence of the spirit of cooperation and compromise increased the feelings of distrust and antagonism. The debts created by the war, the lack of a stable currency (every state had its own monetary system and “hard money,” or coin, was scarce), the almost worthless Continental paper currency which had been issued by the Continental Congress, the lack of an export trade and absence of business confidence — all brought about an economic stagnation, with its resultant train of evils.

The worst situation developed in Massachusetts, where Capt. Daniel Shays gathered the malcontents into some sort of an organization which forcibly resisted the power of the State for months before they were scattered and the movement suppressed. In the Chesapeake Bay region matters took a different trend. The difficulties were largely those of water-borne commerce, and commissioners from the States of Maryland and Virginia met in Annapolis to agree upon a workable scheme for the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay trade. George Washington was one of these commissioners, but he withdrew before the conferences were concluded. The commissioners adjourned to Alexandria, and Washington invited them to Mount Vernon, where the discussion was finished in a decision to call a convention of all the States to meet at Annapolis to settle the questions which had arisen in this commerce conference. It had become plain that Maryland and Virginia could not agree upon a set of regulations for themselves without consulting the practices of Pennsylvania and Delaware, on the north of Maryland, and North Carolina, on the south of Virginia. These
States, in turn, would need to consult their neighbors.

All of the States did not send delegates to the Annapolis meeting, and that convention issued a call for another to meet in Philadelphia the next year, 1787. This Constitutional Convention met in May; and by the middle of September had formulated a plan of government which was, as Washington stated, though perhaps not the best, yet it was the best that could be obtained. Of the political and economic jealousies which fought for victory in that Convention we have a fairly complete picture in the notes of debates kept by James Madison, of Virginia. The struggle was bitter and some of the delegates withdrew before the work was concluded and some refused to sign the final plan. Greed and suspicion were as rife in that Convention as ever they are today, after nearly a century and a half of government under the Convention's plan; but the important democratic element of cooperative compromise was present in sufficient strength in that Convention to make possible an agreement upon a plan of government.

When the Constitution was submitted to the people for ratification the struggle on the floor of the Convention had then to be fought all over again among thousands of individuals as it had been among dozens in the Convention itself. In this struggle the first ten amendments became the compromise of ratification; and it was with the understanding that these amendments, which were in the nature of a bill of rights, would be speedily adopted that the Constitution was finally ratified by the requisite number of States.

George Washington, the general who had won political independence for the people and the citizen who had presided over the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, was the unanimous choice of the nation for its first President under the new plan. Such small protests as existed against his selection could not make themselves heard in the universal acclaim.

During the two successive administrations of Washington, the nation was guided by him through many difficulties, and many precedents of important governmental principles were more or less clearly outlined. The credit of the nation was established upon a firm basis, and one of the principal purposes of the Constitution, that of insuring domestic tranquility, was measurably fulfilled. It was not, however, until John Marshall became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court that the work of the Court began to have important bearing upon the character of the constitutional government of the nation. The legal meaning of various sections of the Constitution was called into question and most of the decisions of the Court in these early cases were the opinions of Marshall. The trend of all of them was toward a centralization of the power of the Federal Government and emphasizing the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. This theory of constitutional interpretation in a nation which expanded as rapidly as did the United States in territory, population and wealth, brought with it a progressive economic development of corporate rights and power, in which can be traced the growth of the conditions which confront the United States today.
SEPTEMBER brings new life—new hope—new ambitions; the cool, crisp air invigorates thought.

After relaxed days it is time to think clearly; contemplation breeds new viewpoints.

September stimulates determination to climb out of ruts and face facts. It is the rustling month of new endeavors; it propels organization activities; it challenges work; it anticipates accomplishments.

Each anniversary of an historical event suggests programs.

Constitution Day suggests the squaring of one's shoulders to keep it inviolate—to keep the faith with the founders—strengthen American institutions by teaching them to the citizens of today and interpreting them to the citizens of tomorrow.

The home is the center of American life—the keynote speech of every American mother—the preservation of the home is the stability of the nation.

This economic crisis has done much to balance minds as well as budgets—to swing nationally into an equilibrium of thought and life—to reject superlatives and to welcome with pleasing surprise old-time phrases and homely virtues. There is time to read—to be neighborly—to be at home—to think and to pray.

Opening schools should mean boys and girls trained in citizenship and practical government, equipped properly to vote advisedly, thoughtfully and in the best interests of their own government.

A trained citizenry means an inspired patriotic people.

Reject a world inflated with false doctrines. We need a world of stability and purpose.

Be interested enough in your country to fulfill the duties of a citizen. If you do not know, it is not too late for this type of national preparedness.

America is the first love of Americans.

Help to keep faith with the ideals of her founders in town, county, city and national elections. Learn to care and use discretion in the selection of school boards.

Put only men in office who will legislate against crime and anarchy. Yours is the individual responsibility to make it a criminal offense to advocate the overthrow of your constitutional Government.

The safety of the American home and the protection of the American child demands your intelligent vote.

The soul of America is the spirit of the Constitution. Government is the voice of the people.

Prepare in September to do your duty in November!

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.
The First Dutch Diplomat to America

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

"Governed by the same ardent love of freedom, and the same maxims of policy; cemented by a liberal system of commerce, and earnestly disposed to advance our mutual prosperity, by a reciprocity of good offices; we persuade ourselves that the most friendly and beneficial connexion between the two republics, will be preserved inviolate to the latest ages."—From the address of welcome by Boudinot, President of Congress, to Van Berckel, the Netherlands Minister, October 31, 1783.

"M. VAN BERCKEL, Burgomaster of Rotterdam," writes Dumas, American correspondent at The Hague, to Robert Livingston on March 4, 1783, "has been nominated by the Province of Holland, and accepted by their high mightinesses, for minister plenipotentiary near the United States."

So was announced the coming of the first Dutch minister to America—the first foreign envoy sent to this country after the Revolution¹ and the establishment of the new Republic.

The following day our correspondent, rejoiced at the appointment of his friend, writes that Van Berckel was to sail for Philadelphia within three months, "to reside permanently during the rest of his life near the Congress, who will find him as amiable as he is estimable."

That all may be ready on his arrival, Livingston is requested to rent a house, have a coach made, and the horses ready for use. A postscript adds that "M. Van Berckel speaks English very well. If this circumstance is fortunate for him, it will be no less so for those with whom he is to be connected in America."

Curiously enough, the previous

¹ Anne César, Chevalier de la Luzerne, was Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the United States during most of the Revolution.
spring, when Adams, our Minister at The Hague, asked if they did not intend to send us an ambassador, a high Dutch official replied that, while it would be very proper, they had some difficulty in finding a man who was suitable and at the same time willing to undertake so long a voyage! Adams then asked if it might not be convenient to send a frigate to America carrying ambassador, two consuls and a treaty all together. It was doubted whether a frigate could be spared.

However, on January 31, 1783, Pieter Johan van Berckel was appointed by the States-General first Netherlands Minister to the United States. He was to have 20,000 florins per annum and 10,000 for his outfit. He was born in Amsterdam in 1725, son of Engelbert van Berckel, Burghmaster and regimental officer of Amsterdam and director of the East India Company there, and Theodora Petronella van Hogendorp. In 1761 he became a member of the town council, and in 1781 Burgomaster of Rotterdam.

His farewell speech met with great approval from the States-General and he sailed for America on the man-of-war Overysel, accompanied by three other warships, June 23, 1783. This was an auspicious date, being the same day that ratifications were exchanged at The Hague of the treaty of commerce and amity (signed October 8, 1782) between his country and ours.

Van Berckel reached Philadelphia early in October after a rough and tedious passage, and on October 25th Elias Boudinot, President of Congress—then temporarily in session at Princeton—announced the new envoy’s safe arrival. Congress immediately provided for his comfort and pleasure in the way of “suitable apartments” during his stay in Princeton and “an entertainment to be given at the public expense.” Most cordial letters passed between Van Berckel and the President of Congress, who was greatly mortified that the deficiencies of “a small country village” prevented a more elaborate reception.

On Friday, October 31, 1783, Congress received Van Berckel in public audience as Minister Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands, with all the pomp and ceremonial due this important event. Upon being introduced Van Berckel addressed Congress in French, stressing his friendly mission and his hope to gain our approbation. He then delivered his letter of credence from the States-General, dated May 27, 1783, couched in most gracious terms to “Our Friends and Allies.”

Thereupon the President of Congress replied in a welcoming speech, referring to the proofs of friendship already shown by Van Berckel’s illustrious family. The Minister’s brother, Engelbert François van Berckel (1726-
celebrated pensionary of Amsterdam, was instrumental in arranging for a loan of 5,000,000 guilders. Thus, while one brother was on this side of the Atlantic fostering diplomatic relations, the other was in Holland aiding us financially.

The excellent impression made by the new Minister is shown in Boudinot's letter to Adams, written the next day: "We are much pleased with this gentleman, and, as far as I can judge from present appearances, I may venture to predict that he will cement the union of the two republics." This prophecy was happily fulfilled and he continued to represent his country here until 1788, when political difficulties at home forced his retirement, and he was replaced by his own son, Pieter Franco van Berckel, as Minister Resident.

There are several interesting references in Washington's diary: Nov. 23, 1789, he "called upon Mr. Vanberckel and Mrs. Adams"; Dec. 16, 1789, he dined at Governor Clinton's with "old Mr. Van Berkel and his daughter"; and the entry for June 29, 1790, describes a consultation with the Secretary of State regarding a medal for Van Berckel that was to cost about 30 guineas and the chain about 100. This medal had already been voted by Congress at the close of his public service. It is certain the first Netherlands Minister found life in this country agreeable, for, even though his wife remained abroad, he stayed here the rest of his life. Moving from Philadelphia, he lived in New York from about 1790 until 1795. In a house on Wall Street, corner of William, he entertained lavishly, his daughter presiding over his household. His son Frank, one of the swells of the town, was a conspicuous sight driving around in a high phaeton. His last years were spent in Newark, N. J., where he died December 27, 1800, and was buried in the First Church Cemetery. His will, leaving his estate to his wife, Margaretha du Bois, was probated in Princeton, January 2, 1801.

Recently the Government at The Hague, to show their interest in the Washington Bicentennial and to commemorate Dutch sympathy for the American cause during the Revolution, decided to send our Government a portrait of Van Berckel. This painting, copied by the artist Rees from an engraving in an old Dutch history, was received by President Hoover from the Netherlands Minister, Mr. J. H. van Royen, on July 7, the ceremony taking place at the White House. In the Department of State now hangs this portrait of Holland's first representative to America, who, 149 years ago, expressed the belief "that an intercourse of commerce and mutual good will, are the surest means of binding closer the sacred bonds of friendship."

The Van Berckel mansion in Newark was on South Broad Street, between the present Chestnut and Kinney Streets.

On Nov. 16, 1776, De Graaf, Dutch Governor of St. Eustatius, D. W. I., caused the island's fortress to answer the salute of an American armed vessel, the Andrew Doria, carrying the rebel flag—the first time American colors were saluted abroad!
Lafayette at Christiana, Delaware

EDWARD W. COOCH
Member, Historic Markers Commission of Delaware

The recently announced intention of Historic Markers Commission of Delaware to erect a marker at Christiana, or Christine, in that State, to commemorate the landing there of 1,500 troops under command of the Marquis de Lafayette has revived interest in this important but almost forgotten event.

This ancient, inland town, which for more than two centuries has had the unique distinction of having two well-established names, is located at Christiana bridge, at the head of tidewater of the Christiana River. Before the coming of the railroads it was one of the most important commercial ports in the entire State, but for many years only the smallest boats have been able to navigate it that far.

As one crosses the historic bridge on the southerly edge of the town, and looks into the slowly moving waters of the narrow and winding little river, it is hard to realize that here, during the closing year of the Revolution, was enacted a scene of martial activity. Yet here it was that Lafayette, that great French friend of America, landed 1,500 soldiers, baggage, ammunition, cannon and equipment of war.

Our knowledge of the part Delaware played in that campaign was meager and fragmentary until the recent publication of the “Archives of Maryland,” by the Maryland Historical Society, and “Lafayette in Harford County,” by J. Alexis Shriver, of Bel Air, Md. These books are so full of illuminating documentary evidence that it is now possible to form a vivid picture of what took place on March 2 and 3, 1781.

In the winter of that year Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was in the lower Chesapeake Bay. The British had made him a brigadier general as a reward for his treachery. For several years Virginia had not been the scene of serious military operations, but was much exhausted by the struggle. To this weakened and defenseless State, Arnold came, and began a campaign of devastation and plunder.

Washington was encamped near New York. He placed a detachment of 1,200 New England and New York troops under Lafayette, with instructions to hurry to Virginia and take charge of the campaign against Arnold. By the time Lafayette reached Philadelphia the detachment had increased to fifteen hundred.

In “Memoirs of Lafayette,” the statement is made that in January, 1781, Lafayette was ordered to march against Arnold with a division consisting of 1,200 regular troops.

final instructions to Lafayette on the 20th. From Trenton the water route by the Delaware to Christiana bridge. Marcus Hook or Chester was recommended if the river (Christiana) was not open." Had the river been frozen this story could not have been written.

Protests were made to Washington over the selection of Lafayette for this important expedition. He replied to Hon. Joseph Jones, a delegate from Virginia, as follows: "It is my opinion that the command of the troops in that State can not be in better hands than the Marquis's. He possesses uncommon military talents; is of a quick and sound judgment; persevering and enterprising, without rashness; and besides these, he is of a very conciliatory temper and perfectly sober, which are qualities that rarely combine in the same person."

Washington, however, was fully aware of the difficulties which Lafayette would encounter, as appears from a letter he wrote to Colonel Laurens, informing him of the orders he had issued to Lafayette, adding, "But how he can march without money or credit is more than I can tell."

Lafayette's forced march was one of the most notable of the war. At every stopping point from Trenton to Head of Elk (now the town of Elkton, Md.), he was ahead of schedule, and had he not been detained at the latter place by the delay in procuring vessels would no doubt have reached Vir-
ginia in time to capture Arnold. This was a bitter disappointment. He was compensated, however, by being able a few months later to aid in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Histories usually have full accounts of Lafayette's harassing delay at Head of Elk, but are strangely silent as to how he reached there from Philadelphia.

Charlemagne Tower, in his "Lafayette in the Revolution," states: "Lafayette wrote a letter to Baron Steuben in Virginia: 'The troops are marching through rain and bad roads, but with such expedition as will accelerate our junction sooner than I expected. The detachment will be at Trenton on the 28th (February 28, 1781), there to embark and go by water the greater part of the way to the Head of Elk.'" Tower states also: "The 26th of February (1781) Lafayette was in Philadelphia. On March 3 he had arrived with his detachment at the Head of Elk, three days earlier than Washington had expected. Lafayette had personally superintended the shipment from Philadelphia of the munitions and supplies."

Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General, was in readiness at Philadelphia to aid Lafayette in every way. At 1 o'clock in the morning of March 26, he wrote a letter to Donaldson Yeates, Deputy Quartermaster General at Head of Elk, informing him of the expedition for the capture of Arnold in which he stated: "A detachment of American troops, amounting to 1,500 men, are now on their march from the main army; and a letter from the Marquis de Lafayette, who commands them, received this moment, informs me that this detachment of troops will be at the Head of Elk by the third or fourth of March at farthest. The detachment will take from this city 6 field pieces and howitzers, about 14 pieces of cannon, 18 and 24-pounders, with their shot shells, powder and implements. What quantity of shipping will be requisite for the artillery I can not determine immediately. Let me entreat you to give it your whole attention, and not rest till every necessary provision is made. In addition to the above it will be necessary for you to provide teams and have them at Christiana bridge by the 2d of March; 12 four-horse teams will, I judge, be sufficient to take the tents and baggage of the troops from thence to the Head of Elk. Besides these large number of teams will be required to transport shot shells, powder and implements before mentioned. These articles, I expect, will be sent from hence to Christiana bridge in the course of three or four days. A few cords of wood should be provided at Christiana bridge for such of the officers and troops as may take quarters in the houses there."

On February 28 the Council of Maryland wrote to Yeates, informing him that warrants had been issued to impress immediately all vessels at Baltimore town and Annapolis and have them sent to Head of Elk. Some of them would have 600 barrels of bread and what salt provisions could be procured. They enclosed a warrant to impress what carriages, teams and drivers may be necessary for removing the cannon, stores and baggage belonging to the detachment.
under Lafayette across from “Christi-
een.”

On the same day the Council re-
qusted Col. Henry Hollingsworth, at
Head of Elk, to procure and furnish
fresh and salt meats, bread and provi-
sions, and engage to pay hard money
for them.

After leaving Philadelphia, the fleet
sailed down the Delaware by an “ex-
tremely favorable” wind, thence up
the Christiana, past Wilmington and
Newport to Christine. Lafayette did
not go with the fleet. He remained in
Philadelphia long enough to transact
some business with the War and Navy
Boards and write a seven-page letter
to Washington. This letter is a valued
possession of the Library of Congress.
These matters being attended to, he
left at once for Christiana, where he
rejoined his troops and marched with
them to Head of Elk.

Colonel Hollingsworth, on March 3,
wrote an urgent letter to the Governor
and Council for vessels and supplies.
It was a very human letter in which
he stated that, after riding nearly two
days, he had been able to purchase
very little; that the people would not
sell one pound without cash being paid
them on delivery. He stated that if
hard money could be sent, there would
be no difficulty in procuring meat. “I
am so unhappy I know not what way to
express it. The troops will be in in an
hour and no meat for them.” He con-
tributed largely of his own supplies,
and some of his neighbors followed
the example. At the conclusion of his
letter, he stated: “Pray excuse this
scrawl, as I am interrupted fifty times
while I am writing and obliged to
speak to three or four people at once.
P. S.: 3 o’clock p. m. The Marquis
and troops just arrived.”
Marine Officers of the American Revolution

MAJOR EDWIN N. MCCLELLAN
U. S. Marine Corps

The following information is additional to that published in the June, 1921, January, 1922, and July, 1923, numbers of this magazine.


Captain Edmund (Edward or Edmond) Arrowsmith: Served as member of court-martial that sentenced, aboard Alfred on October 23, 1776, Gunner James Bryant of the brigantine Hamden to be cashiered. (Hopkins Papers,* Navy Archives, pp. 205, 206.)

Lieutenant Gurdon Bill: Advertisement, dated January 5, 1779, denying that officers of the Confederacy were dissatisfied with Seth Harding (commanding officer) and signed "By Order of Officers, G. Bill, Lt. M.," appeared in the New London Gazette. (Howard's "Seth Harding, Mariner," 70-71.) His name appears on an account and roll of the Confederacy as lieutenant of Marines, September 27, 1780, to February 25, 1781. (Navy Archives.)

Captain Blake: Commanded Marines (detachment of 1st South Carolina Infantry serving as Marines) of General Moultrie on March 7, 1778, when the Randolph was blown up (Wilson: "American Mil. and Nav. Heroes," I, 79-80; Rogers: "New Amer. Biog. Dict.," 60; "Autobiography of Charles Biddle," 393-395, in which he sets forth a letter of Blake to Thomas Hall dated October 7, 1804, describing the engagement.)


Lieutenant James Carpenter: Served on the South Carolina frigate South Carolina. (Middlebrook: "Frigate South Carolina," 24.)


Captain Isaac Craig: "Born near Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, in 1741, and after having completed his apprenticeship to the trade of a house carpenter came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, in the latter part of 1765, following the occupation of a master builder until the breaking out of the War for Independence. In November, 1775, he was appointed as ranking lieutenant of Marines in the infant American Navy, and served for ten months on the Andrew Doria. . . ."

"Soon after his return from that expedition, he was promoted to a captaincy in the Marines, October 22, 1776, and with the Marines performed several months' duty as infantry, being present at the crossing of the Delaware December 25, 1776, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. . . . In February, 1785, Craig married Amelia Neville, the only daughter of John Neville, a native of Virginia." Died on May 14, 1826. Buried in the First Presbyterian graveyard, Pittsburgh. His remains were removed to Allegheny Cemetery on October 23, 1902. ("Hist. of Lodge No. 45, F. and A. M.," 93-94, 462.) See also "History of Montgomery Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M.," by Alexander H. Morgan, pp. 138-139, for a

* Photostat copies made from originals in archives of Rhode Island Historical Society.
biography. “Brother Craig was appointed a captain of Artillery in the regiment then formed under the command of Brother Proctor.”

For full biographical sketch of his career, Masonic, military and civil, vide “History of Lodge No. 45,” pp. 92 et seq., and “Life and Services of Major Isaac Craig,” by Neville B. Craig, Pittsburgh, 1854. (Sachse: “Old Masonic Lodges of Pa.,” II, 31.) “Brother Isaac Craig” was a member of the Military Lodge of No. 19, A. Y. M. (Sachse: “Old Masonic Lodges of Pa.,” II, 34, and his name is mentioned, id., pp. 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, his signature appearing on p. 32.) “When Colonel Proctor resigned from the Army he was succeeded in the Oriental chair of Military Lodge No. 19 by General Hand. In 1782, Captain Isaac Craig . . . became the W. M., and the Lodge was removed to Pittsburgh.” (“History of Montgomery Lodge No. 19,” by Morgan, 26-27.) The “Isaac Craig Camp (Pittsburgh)” of the “Heroes of ’76,” Sojourners, is named in honor of Isaac Craig, a Marine officer and later an officer of the Army. (“The Sojourner.”) “Neville B. Craig was born on March 29, 1787, in the Redoubt (the famous blockhouse) built by Col. Bouquet in 1764 near the Point. He was a son of Major Isaac Craig (a charter member of Lodge No. 45), who had married the only sister of Pressley Neville.” (“Hist. of Montgomery Lodge No. 45 F. and A. M., 77.”) On Andrea Doria when she sailed in February, 1776, for the Bahamas. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.)

Lieutenant Robert Cumming: On Columbus when she sailed in February, 1776, for the Bahama Islands. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.) On January 7, 1777, Commodore Hopkins ordered payment of 30 pounds and 13 shillings to Dayton as prize money. (Id., 212.)

Lieutenant David Deming: Served on the Connecticut privateer General Greene in 1782. (Middlebrook: “Mar. Conn.,” II, 96.) The General Greene was captured by the Virginia and taken into York on May 7, 1782, and Lieutenant David Deming made a prisoner. (Id., 94-96.)


ticut Protector as early as October, 1779, and when the Admiral Duff was captured in June, 1780. (Army and Navy Register, June 16, 1883, 13-14.)


Second Lieutenant Bela Elderkin: Aboard the Oliver Cromwell on April 11, 1777. (Middlebrook: “Mar. Conn.,” I, 82.)

Captain John Elliott: As a lieutenant served as the first junior officer of the Reprisal under Captain Miles Pennington. (Clark: “Lambert Wickes,” 14.) Wounded on board the Reprisal in action with the packet Swallow in February, 1777, receiving “a musket ball in the wrist.” (Wickes to Commissioners, 14 February 1777, quoted by Clark in “Lambert Wickes,” 129.) Was junior Marine officer to Captain Miles Pennington aboard the Reprisal in September, 1778, when that vessel was about to sail for home. Lambert Wickes and Samuel Nicholson as well as Pennington had recommended Elliott for promotion to captain of Marines aboard the Deane. The promotion was made and thus Elliott saved from a watery grave as the Reprisal sailed and was never heard of. (Clark: “Lambert Wickes,” 344-347, quoting Elliott to read, 24 November 1778, J. P. Jones Mss., L. of C.)

Lieutenant John Fitzpatrick: On the Alfred when she sailed for Bahamas in February, 1776. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.)

Captain Thomas Forrest: A Pennsylvania State Marine officer before he was commissioned a captain in the Pennsylvania Artillery in 1776. Was a member of Military Lodge No. 19, A. Y. M. Died in Germantown on March 20, 1825, aged 83 years. (Sachse: “Old Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania,” II, 13, 34.)


Marine Officer William Goldsmith: Marine officer of the Connecticut schooner Spy in October, 1776. (Middlebrook: “Mar. Conn.,” I, 36, but on p. 37 Goldsmith is listed as “Sargeant Marines.”)

Captain John Grannis: John Grannis lived at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts Bay. He was captain of Marines from June 14, 1776; “was sometime recruiting, and have been on board her (Warren) from time to time upwards of three months,” from February, 1777. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.) Served on board the Warren for at least five months ending with the middle of March, 1777. (Esek Hopkins to John Hancock, 18 March 1777, “Hopkins Letter Book,” 73-75.) Certain officers of the Warren signed a petition, dated February 19, 1777, to the Marine Committee against Esek Hopkins, a P. S. to it reading: “Captain Grannis, the bearer of this will be able to give all the information desired.” Captain Grannis and nine other officers, including two other Marine officers, signed the petition. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.)


Captain Joseph Hardy: Was a midshipman on the Providence before he became a Marine officer. (Hopkins Papers, 25, Navy Archives.) On October 11, 1776, Joseph Hardy was clerk of the Columbus. (Hopkins Papers, 203-204, Navy Archives.) He was a prisoner of war at New York in October, 1776, and” on October 27, 1778, the Marine Committee directed Navy Board of Eastern Department to order him to the ship Confederacy. (“Outletters, Marine Committee,” II, 22; letter Capt. J. H. Platt to J. C. Fitzpatrick, L. of C., 26 December 1929, M. C. Archives.) “Of the quota of Revolutionary Marines.” (Lieutenant J. L. C. Hardy, son of Captain Joseph Hardy, to Secretary of the Navy, J. Y. Mason, 13 February 1845, “Marine Corps Letters,” No. 110, Navy Archives.) Captain Hardy was a member of a court-martial sitting aboard the Providence on April 3, 1777, convened to inquire into the conduct of Third Lieutenant Richard Marvin of the Warren. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.) On October 27, 1778, he was ordered to the Confederacy. (“Outletters, Marine Committee,” II, 22.) The Confederacy sailed from U. S. in October, 1779, carrying John Jay and French Minister Gerard bound for Europe. She was dismasted, split rudder and arrived at Martinique in December. The passengers proceeded in other transportation. Confederacy later went to Cape François, Haiti, and in June, 1781, was captured. (“New London Co. Hist. Rec.,” Pt. IV, I, 48, 60-62; Wharton: “Dip. Corr.,” III, 436, 437, 446, 470.) He was serving aboard the Confederacy in December, 1779. (Journal of Captain Hardy quoted in Howard’s “Seth Harding, Mariner,” 121.) On May 23, 1780, signed a return of arms of the Confederacy, which included 87 French muskets, 12 English muskets, 58 pistols, four blunderbusses, and two wallpieces and a list of arms unfit for use. (Navy Archives, Class 3, Area 7.) On August 19, 1782, Captain Hardy, in prison in England, wrote Benjamin Franklin stating that he had been on board the Confederacy when that vessel was captured, and asked to be exchanged. (“Franklin Papers,” Pa. Hist. Soc., Phila., III, 37, 38.) “He was on the 25th of June, 1776, appointed captain of a company in the Marine Corps of the U. S. Navy, with which he served until honorably discharged the service at the end of the war.” In “1790 he made an application to the New York State Society (Cincinnati) to be admitted to mem-
bership, and on the Fourth of July of that year he was so elected. He served from 1805 until 1810 as Secretary. His name appears on the Half-Payroll as captain of New York.” “Joseph L. C. Hardy, his son, was in 1820 admitted to the succession, and died in November, 1853.” (“Institution of the Society the Cincinnati,” 228-229.)

Lieutenant John Henderson: Served on the South Carolina frigate South Carolina. (“The Frigate South Carolina,” by Middlebrook, 20.)


Lieutenant John Kerr: Served on Cabot. (Hopkins Papers, 25, Navy Archives.)

Captain Dennis Leary: Was a midshipman on the Andrew Doria before he became a Marine officer. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.)

Second Lieutenant Barnabas Lothrop: Of Barnstable County, Mass., was serving on Warren in February, 1777. Signed a petition dated February 19, 1777, on board Warren against Esek Hopkins. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.)

Lieutenant Miller: On Columbus when she sailed for Bahamas in February, 1776. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.)

Captain Robert Mullan (Mullen): Member of Lodge No. 2, “Moderns,” March 29, 1762. (Sachse: “Old Masonic Lodges of Pa.,” I, 75.) On November 25, 1778, Robert Mullan proposed for membership in Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M. Balloted for and approved on December 8, 1778. “Robert Mullen received first step in Masonry,” Received second step on February 17, 1779. (Barratt and Sachse: “Freemasonry in Pennsylvania,” I, 315, 320, 321, 332, 441.) Robert Mullan was present at meeting of Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M., on December 14, 1778. “Bro. Capt. Mullan” was present at a meeting of Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M., on January 30, 1779 (p. 327); present on March 13, 1779. “Robert Mullen” paid his initiation fee on July 13, 1779. Present on
Upon Captain Shoemaker leaving the Navy, Commodore Hopkins placed him on board the Columbus as captain of Marines, he being the "oldest lieutenant." The Marine Committee having appointed Joseph Hardy as captain of Marines on the Columbus the commodore sent Captain Parke to the Committee at Philadelphia with despatches in February, 1777, and hoped that the Committee "would employ him to his satisfaction." ("Esek Hopkins Letter Book," 64.) Member of a court-martial of which John Paul Jones was president that on board the Alfred on October 23, 1776, sentenced Gunner James Bryant to be cashiered for mutiny aboard the brigantine Hamden. (Hopkins Papers, 205, 206, Navy Archives.) His name is crossed off from a list of the Columbus officers in Hopkins Papers, I, 25, Navy Archives. Serving on board the Columbus on October 14, 1776. (Hopkins Papers, 203-204, Navy Archives.)

Captain Miles Pennington: The first Marine officer of the Reprisal. (Clark: "Lambert Wickes," 14.) He and his Reprisal Marines participated in the operations on the pilot boats in the Delaware in May of 1776. (Id., 22-35.) His will, witnessed by Lieutenant John Elliott, in favor of wife, Catharine Pennington, is dated April 30, 1776. (Id., 16.) Sailed on board the Reprisal from St. Malo, France, September 14, 1777, and was never heard of again. (Id., 346-347.) His will was filed for probate at Philadelphia on August 25, 1778. (Id., 363.) Catharine Pennington, relict of Captain Pennington, in 1784 applied to Robert Morris, agent of Marines for relief. Appealed to Continental Congress and to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Finally to Benjamin Franklin on December 15, 1785. (Id., 368-369.)

Captain Jabez Perkins: Aboard the Connecticut Oliver Cromwell from September, 1778, to August, 1779. (Middlebrook: "Mar. Conn.," I, 121.)

Captain Andrew Porter: Joined Montgomery Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., September 15, 1796. ("History of Montgomery Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M.," Morgan, 188. See also Sachse: "Old Masonic Lodges of Pa.," II, 35.) Andrew Porter transferred from Marines to Army in 1777. Major General Porter, Surveyor
IN CONGRESS.

WE, repose especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of Marines in the Navy of the United States of North-America, fitted out for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain of Marines by doing and performing all manner of Things thereto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as Captain of Marines. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United States, or any other your superior Offices, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress. Dated at Philadelphia July 2nd, 1779.

ATTEST. Elisha Thomson Jr.

President.

THE "UNSIGNED" COMMISSION OF ABRAHAM VANDYKE AS CAPTAIN OF MARINES

General of Pennsylvania, died "at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 16th November, 1813, in the seventy-first year of his age." (National Intelligencer, 23 November, 1813.)


Lieutenant William Ratford: Served aboard the Hornet of Maryland, and was in Forton Prison some time between 1777 and 1779. ("New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.," XXXIII, 39.)


Captain Eliphalet Roberts: First appointed by Governor Trumbull on July 31, 1776, as captain of Marines for the Oliver Cromwell. He resigned about June 5, 1777, and took command of the privateer Polly. (Middlebrook: "Mar. Conn.," I, 81, 82, II, 172-173; see also "Rec. and Pap., New London County Hist. Soc.," Pt. IV, I, 40.)


Captain William Scott: "Captain William
Scott, who acted as a volunteer in the command of the Marines on board the schooner Defense," of South Carolina Navy in November, 1775. (Force: "Amer. Arch.," IV, 49.)

Captain Scull: Served on Pennsylvania ship Hyder Ally (Joshua Barney) in April, 1782, during action with General Monk. Captain Barney "called to Mr. Scull, his Marine officer (whose men were all Buck's County riflemen, who had never before been on board a ship)," etc. (Mary Barney's "Memoirs of Commodore Barney," 116. See also Paine: "Joshua Barney," 191.)

Captain Joseph Shoemaker: Commanded Marines of Columbus during a period prior to February, 1777. ("Hopkins Letter Book," 64.) He was on Columbus when it sailed for Bahamas in February, 1776. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.)


First Lieutenant George Stillman: From Barnstable County, Mass., served on Warren in February, 1777. Signed a petition dated February 19, 1777, on board the Warren against Esek Hopkins. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.)


Lieutenant William Thompson: Served on the South Carolina frigate South Carolina. (Middlebrook: "The Frigate South Carolina." 21.)

Captain Sewell Tuck: Of the Montgomery, taken by the frigate Laveant, March 8, 1777, and committed to Forton Prison. ("New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.," XXXIII, year 1879, 36-41.)

Lieutenant Abraham Van Dyke: On May 29, 1780, George Washington wrote the Board of Admiralty that "Captain Van Dyck, formerly of New York," had been made a prisoner during the evacuation of New York in 1776, and did "recommend him to a captaincy" in the Marines "from a conviction that no man, considering his abilities, has made greater sacrifices for the cause or is more deserving of public notice." (Library of Congress, C. C., 37, 423; Allen: "Naval Hist. of the Amer. Rev., 1775-1788," 145.) The Board of Admiralty wrote Washington on July 11, 1780, that Captain Van Dyck had been appointed to command the Marines on board the Continental armed ship Saratoga. ("Marine Committee Letter Book," 305.) On July 15, 1780, the Board of Admiralty recommended to Congress that, in view of General Washington's strong recommendation, "that a commission of captain of Marines in the Navy of the United States may be granted to Abraham Van Dyck, Esq." (Library of Congress, C. C., 37, 415.) A commission as captain was filled out by the Board of Admiralty and attested by Charles Thomson. It was dated at Philadelphia July 8, 1780, but was never signed and can be seen in the Library of Congress, C. C., 37, 427. Van Dyck was given a lieutenancy.

Lieutenant Samuel Wales: Served on board the Connecticut Protector from October, 1779, and was on board when the Admiral Duff was captured in June, 1780. (Army and Navy Register, June 16, 1883, 13-14.)

Lieutenant Samuel Wallingford: On the occasion of the raid on Whitehaven, England, in 1778, "Lieutenant Wallingford thought it wrong to destroy the private property of the poor people." (Harpers, XI, 152.) "Nothing could be got by burning poor folk's property." (McClellan: "Hist., U. S. M. C.," VI, 41.) Killed on board the Ranger in action with the Drake on April 25, 1778, the Ranger's log reading: "With the loss of our lieutenant of
Mareins, Samuel Wallingford,” the name being interlined. (Navy Archives.)

Lieutenant John Walters: Served on the South Carolina frigate South Carolina. (Middlebrook: “The Frigate South Carolina,” 24.)

Captain Ward: Served on board the Cordelia, commanded by Captain Charles Biddle, in September, 1778. “The Marines were commanded by Captain Ward, who had most of them been before in an independent company belonging to the State of North Carolina. Having served the time for which they enlisted they entered with him on board the ship. With fifteen of these men Captain Ward boarded and took a privateer of eight guns and fifty men. It was in the night when she was lying at Cape Lookout. The commander of her, when at Beaufort, said if he had not been surprised in the night, a hundred of them would not have taken her; and that he should be glad to meet Ward when they were on an equal footing. Ward took no notice of this at the time, but the fellow remaining in the country, and getting naturalized, Ward sent him a challenge, and as he had not courage to meet him, he chastized him very severely with a whip, which he bore with Christian patience.” (“Autobiography of Charles Biddle,” 105-113.) In 1778, when an engagement seemed imminent, Captain Biddle had “all the Marines lying on quarter deck with a bullet and two buckshot in their muskets.” (Id., 115.)

Captain John Welch: On Cabot when she sailed for Bahamas in February, 1776. (Hopkins Papers, 186, Navy Archives.) Member of a court-martial that tried Captain Abraham Whipple of the Columbus and Captain John Hazard of the Providence. (Hopkins Papers, Navy Archives.) While serving on the Alfred captured and committed to Forton Prison on June 18, 1778, but escaped. (Middlebrook: “Mar. Conn.,” II, 260; “New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.,” XXXIII, year 1879, 3641, gives date as July 18, 1778.) On July 26, 1779, Paul Revere attended a “council of war on board the Warren; it was agreed that a detachment of Marines under Captain Welch should attack Bank’s Island.” (Revere’s diary in Goss: “Life of Colonel Paul Revere,” 363-376.) This is probably the “Walsh” in the list in D. A. R. Magazine, January, 1922, page 27.

Lieutenant Thomas White: Of Salem, Massachusetts, served on the South Carolina frigate South Carolina. (Middlebrook: “The Frigate South Carolina,” 28-29.) He was paroled after being made a prisoner. (Id., 17.)

Captain Whitehead: Served on board the Friendship, commanded by Captain Charles Biddle, on a cruise from Baltimore to Cape Francois (Haiti), Mediterranean, etc., in 1782. “Captain Charles Craig, brother to Col. Craig, was to come down and go with me as captain of Marines. As he did not arrive at the time appointed, I gave the command of them to Captain Whitehead, who had been a lieutenant and adjutant to one of our regiments.” (“Auto. Charles Biddle,” 168-178.) Served on board the St. Patrick, commanded by Captain Charles Biddle in 1782. “Whitehead, who came out as captain of Marines, with me in the Friendship, and left her in order to continue with me,” etc. (Id., 179-181.)

Lieutenant James Hoard Wilson: Killed in April, 1776, aboard the Cabot in action with the Glasgow. (Hopkins Papers, 186, 189, Navy Archives; Middlebrook: “Mar. Conn.,” II, 152.)

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September 5th—Labor Day.
6th—Lafayette's birthday.
14th—118th anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
17th—Constitution adopted, 1787.
Outlines for Historical Work

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE

Historian General

"IT SEEMS to me little short of a miracle that the delegates from so many States (which States you know are also different from each other), in their manners, circumstances and prejudices, should unite in forming a system of national government so little liable to well-founded objections," wrote George Washington when the representatives of these States had concluded their labors and given the world the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, it is very meet and right that during this period of stress which has tried the souls of men that the patriotic American citizen should take stock of his Government and of his relation to it. To that end there should be a serious review of that critical period immediately following the Revolution, during which our nation was really born, for it is here that we shall learn not only of the ideals and principles upon which our Government was founded, but also of the conflict of ideas and interests from which evolved a workable system of government. While serious consideration should be given to the conditions existing at that time, most of all should there be at this time a study of the character of the men who laid the keel and launched our Ship of State, when it appears to many that we have drifted from our destined course. To this end, as Historian General, I present the accompanying outline for your consideration during the coming year:

   1. Critical period following the close of the American Revolution.
      b. Failure of the Confederation—bankruptcy and mutiny.
   3. Framing of the Constitution.
   5. The establishment of the United States Government under the Constitution.
      a. Washington—the President.
      b. Interpretation of the Constitution.
   6. Historical instruction in schools.
      a. Stressing the principles and vital forces underlying our history.
      b. Study biography of the men who have left impress on our history, stressing character.

II. Histories of States.
   1. Colonial and territorial.

III. Historical research—source material.
   1. Collection and preservation of records.
   2. Dissemination of information relative to records—publication of material, pamphlets and post cards.
   3. Amount expended in historical research to be reported by State Historians for the Historian General's Report.

IV. Observation of special days, with appropriate programs: February 22, April 19, June 14, July 4, September 17, October 19.

V. State histories of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution: 26 States have completed this work; other States should endeavor to complete the program.

VI. Work on the Lineage Books will go forward as rapidly as possible. The purchase of these books by all chapters should be encouraged.
The George Washington Calendar

September Events

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

SEPTEMBER shares with December the distinction of being the most eventful month in the life of George Washington. Each yielded about eighteen "events," although a definite number cannot be given, as one historian's inclusions naturally differ from those of another as to importance.

The first September event may have seemed to Washington the greatest of his life up to that time, his embarkation with his brother, Lawrence, on September 28, 1751, in a vessel on the Potomac River, for a voyage to Barbados, where they landed on November 3. Ten years earlier, Lawrence had participated as second commanding officer of the Virginia troops in the British expeditionary forces which attacked Cartagena. In this disastrous campaign, he contracted pulmonary consumption. His health was so poor in 1751, that the beneficent climate of Barbados was recommended. The five weeks' stormy voyage must have been extremely uncomfortable; but George Washington's diary is devoted exclusively to brief accounts of the weather, fish caught and similar incidents. Of the seven weeks George remained in Barbados, he was so unfortunate as to spend nearly four ill with an attack of smallpox. We have already seen, in March and July events, the unhappy outcome of this trip for Lawrence.

Seventeen Septembers passed before another event: Washington's re-election as burgess for Fairfax County, September 14, 1769. However, this had happened often enough to have become quite a commonplace. The entry in Washington's diary for this date merely says, "14. Finishd Sowing C'n Gd. Wheat in the Neck."

In August events, 1774, we left Washington, Henry and Pendleton journeying on horseback to Philadelphia, where they were to attend the First Continental Congress as delegates from Virginia. Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall on the 5th of September; it was composed of 51 delegates, with every Colony represented save Georgia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was elected president. There is abundant evidence that many of those present, John Adams, for instance, were fully conscious of the extraordinary caliber of this assembly, which brought together the most eminent men from every section of the country to deliberate on events which were to reverberate throughout the world. As these deliberations were behind closed doors, there is no report of them, nor do we know the nature of Washington's participation, during the 51 days the Congress was in session, although he was enthusiastically declared by Patrick Henry to be "for solid information and sound judgment, unquestionably the greatest man on that floor." We do know, from the
papers drawn up and from Washington's correspondence, that independence was not thought of at this time. A "Declaration of Colonial Rights" was adopted, with peaceful measures of nonimportation, nonconsumption and nonexportation agreed upon, to be observed throughout the Colonies. The papers issued aroused admiration everywhere, occasioning Chatham's famous speech in the House of Lords, in which he said, "When you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you can not but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own."

In less than two years independence was declared; but prospects for its realization were dark, as we saw in the Americans' defeat in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, and their retreat to New York City the end of the month. Within a day or two the British gave indications of following up the advantage gained. Early in September several British ships appeared in upper Long Island Sound. But before attacking, Lord Howe proposed and held a conference (September 11) with several influential members of Congress (John Adams, Edward Rutledge and Benjamin Franklin), at which he invited the Colonies to return to their former status, which invitation was refused. Meanwhile, the British were occupied with what Washington surmised was a plan to surround him on Manhattan Island. After a council of war, a decision was reached on September 11 to evacuate New York City. Some troops remained in and near it, and Washington established his headquarters at Harlem Heights. On the 13th several British ships sailed up the East River, firing continuously; and the next evening they were followed by six more ships. Almost immediately word was received that several thousand of the enemy were crossing to the islands at the mouth of the Harlem River. Washington hastened thither. The next morning the British
began to attack; ships in the Hudson and East rivers and cannon on Governor’s Island began firing; other ships above the city cut off the removal of stores to Dobbs Ferry.

When British divisions landed in two places, the American militia stationed there broke into a disorderly retreat. Washington gave way to an outburst of frenzy, exclaiming, “Are these the men with whom I am to defend America!” His disregard for his own safety made it necessary for an aide to seize the bridle of his horse and draw him away. The British, however, failed to consolidate their advantage, and not only Washington’s forces, but also Putnam’s were able to reach Harlem Heights with but small loss. It was at this time that he first met Alexander Hamilton, then a young captain of artillery. On September 16 there was a skirmish with the enemy by Connecticut troops under Lieutenant Colonel Knowlton and Virginians under Major Leich, which was generally accounted successful in its effects upon the American forces, although both young officers died of wounds.

Shortly after September 20, the British began gathering their forces and equipment for a major attack by land and water upon the American camp. Washington simultaneously faced a general dissolution of his army; and on September 24 wrote a letter to the President of the Congress, laying the situation before him in all its harassing details, as well as indicating reforms. This letter had the effect of bringing about a sorely needed reorganization of the military system.

Still another September event followed in logical sequence on that of the
preceding month. In August, 1777, we saw where Howe landed his troops at the head of the Elk in Maryland and began a march toward Philadelphia. Washington immediately ordered divisions from several points to check and harass their advance, having determined to risk a battle, as Philadelphia, the capital of the States, was too important to relinquish without a struggle. The main American forces were encamped on the road from Elkton to Philadelphia, where Washington awaited the impending attack, and made a strong appeal to his men for their utmost exertion. His available force was not more than 11,000 men; the British had between 15,000 and 18,000. Movements of the enemy on September 8 determined Washington to move to the Brandywine Creek. Early in the morning of September 11, British troops were observed advancing towards Chadds Ford, on the direct route to Philadelphia. There were many skirmishes as they attempted to cross, but no heavy fighting during the morning, for the good reason that only a small division had kept the Americans busy at the ford, while the main body under Cornwallis made a 17-mile circuit, a masterful maneuver, and arrived at a position in opposition to the Americans' right wing under Sullivan, whom Washington ordered to attack. Cornwallis had the advantage and
broke the Americans’ ranks; they rallied and redoubled their resistance, but were again forced to retreat. General Greene hastened his troops to Sullivan’s support, successfully covering this retreat with the aid of a second brigade under Weedon. These two managed to draw off the entire division and also proved a great protection to Wayne and the troops at Chadds Ford on the Brandywine, where the British endeavored to cross in earnest.

Howe neglected to follow up his advantage, and Washington got the troops to Germantown and later to Warwick. He still had hopes of possibly preventing the enemy from entering Philadelphia. Wayne with his division was sent to keep watch over the British movements, but an error on the part of Colonel Hampton, second in command, resulted in a near-massacre. Sir William Howe then effected a brilliant maneuver; he drew Washington and his troops to a distance of about 30 miles from Philadelphia; then he countermarched during the night of September 22, got his troops across the Schuylkill and advanced on Philadelphia. On the 26th, Cornwallis marched a large force of British and Hessian troops into the capital city, while Howe and the main army remained in Germantown. Thus ended another period of the War.

Three years later, the Americans’ outlook had brightened considerably with the arrival of a French fleet and army under Rochambeau at Newport, R. I., in 1780, as we saw in “July Events.” On September 21 Washington had his first interview with Rochambeau in Hartford, Conn., to make arrangements for the future campaign. These were disrupted, however, by news that the Count de Guichen had sailed for Europe with his squadron, upon which Washington and the French army were relying for naval superiority. On his way back to headquarters, September 25, Washington received the distressing news of the treachery of Benedict Arnold.

The plans of campaign of Washington and Rochambeau were perfected by the following summer, and in September, 1781, they were marching to Virginia. On the 5th, when the former was a few miles south of Chester, Pa., he received news of the French admiral’s arrival with 28 ships and 6 frigates, and 3,000 troops to be landed at Jamestown to form a junction with Lafayette’s American forces. Washington was so exultant that he returned to Chester to meet Rochambeau, and they celebrated the news by dining together. De Grasse’s arrival prevented the British fleet under Admiral Graves from aiding Cornwallis. For five days the two fleets bombarded each other, the French fleet being superior to the British, which on September 10 returned to New York for repairs, leaving Cornwallis in his fatal predicament.

Meanwhile, Washington had arrived at Mount Vernon (September 9, 1781) for the first time since May 4, 1775, and on the following day, the Count de Rochambeau and General Chastellux joined him for two days’ rest and an inspection of the estate. On the 15th they reached Williamsburg, and two days later, they boarded Count de Grasse’s flagship, La Ville de Paris and Washington obtained a promise of complete cooperation from the French admiral up to November 1, when he would take the fleet away.
This necessity for haste remained in Washington's mind until the successful outcome of the siege of Yorktown, which was begun on September 28, 1781. Washington tells about it in his diary: "28th. Having debarked all the Troops and their Baggage, Marched and Encamped them in Front of the City [of Williamsburg] and having with some difficulty obtained horses and Waggons sufficient to move our field artillery, Intrenching Tools and such other articles as were indispensably necessary, we recommenced our March for the Investiture of the Enemy at York."

His diary gives a much fuller account of the next September event, the whole of the month in 1784, and the first four days of October, which were occupied with a tour of his lands west of the Alleghenies. They comprised the bounty lands granted to Washington by Virginia for his services in the French and Indian War, and also lands purchased from fellow officers and soldiers who preferred cash. He was accompanied by Dr. James Craik, William Craik and Bushrod Washington.

This happy private life did not last long, however. Washington was soon drawn again into public affairs and made President of the Federal Convention which opened in Philadelphia in May, 1787. It continued throughout the summer, engaged in the tremendous work of drawing up the new Constitution. According to Washington's diary, business was concluded on Saturday, September 15, 1787, except for "signing the proceedings," to be left for the following Monday in order that they might be engrossed and printed copies made.

On September 17 the diary says: "Met in Convention, when the Constitution received the unanimous assent..."
of 11 States and Colo. Hamilton’s from New York. . . . The busi-
ness being thus closed, the Members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined
together and took a cordial leave of each other; after which I returned to
my lodgings, did some business with, and received the papers from the Sec-
retary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous w[or]k
which had been executed,” etc.

The new Constitution had gone into
effect by the next September; and in
September, 1789, Washington, as
President, made appointments to his newly created Cabinet. For the first
government had remained in the hands of those who were already in charge; but on
September 10, 1789, laws were passed creating a department of Foreign Af-
fairs (State Department), Treasury, Judicial and War Departments. The
next day, Washington named General Knox as Secretary of War, in which
capacity he was already serving. Alexander Hamilton’s nomination as Secretary of the Treasury was con-
firmed the day it was made. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, was appointed Attorney General. Thomas Jefferson,
then Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles, was invited to be Secretary of State. He accepted, but
did not assume office until the next spring, as he was busy putting his private affairs in order. There was also a Postmaster General, who was not at that time considered a member of the Cabinet.

The following September (1790) President Washington received an honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown College.

Three years later there occurred an event of a civic nature, which was a joyous occasion, and must have been an oasis of relaxation in that troublesome first year of Washington’s second term of office. On September 18, in the new “Federal City” on the Potomac, he laid the corner stone of the United States Capitol building with Masonic ceremonies.

Two events of September, 1794, are links in a series constituting the “Whisky Rebellion,” a brief outline of which has already been given in “August Events.” September 2, 1794, was the date upon which President Washington issued his call for the militia of several States to restore order in western Pennsylvania. On September 30 he started on a journey through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, while the militia were gathering. He joined the march to the rendezvous at Bedford, Pa., and ordered the advance over the mountains to begin on October 23.

The bitter political struggles of the years of his second term as President make it thoroughly comprehensible why Washington absolutely refused to consider a third term. As the time for new elections approached, he thought it wise to make a formal announcement of his intention to retire into private life, and issued his Farewell Address, which was published in the Daily Ad-
vertiser, a Philadelphia paper, on Sep-
tember 19, 1796. This address was the joint work of Washington, Madison and Hamilton, the two latter merely having, at different periods, revised and elaborated Washington’s original notes. But he supervised the whole, and when issued to the press, it was in his handwriting.
Constitution Day, September 17th, is the 145th anniversary of that immortal document. It is worthy of observance especially this Bi-Centennial year emphasizing in particular “Washington and His Relation to the Constitution of the United States.”

The responsibility devolves upon us to stimulate the citizenry of the country to its bounden obligation regarding the fundamentals of our great government. **The Constitution is our first and last line of Defense!**

—FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER, National Chairman.

**George Washington and the Constitution**

CLIFFORD B. STEARNS

On each of these ambiguities Washington had a definite opinion in 1787, as shown by his career and as reflected in his writings.

Down the perspective of his life stands out one recurring problem—the management of men and the harmonizing of their needs with the deficiencies of government. In solving this problem he became convinced that men must be driven not coaxed, and that a strong government must be established to insure a continuous flow of supplies and to suppress lawlessness. Along with these thoughts came a belief in the communion of the several States and a realization that their true political happiness could only be obtained through union, inseparable and complete.

The Revolution awakened Washington to the need of a centralized government and to the realization that such a union could not be enduring without a strong centralized government removed from the direct influence of the people. In 1778 he expresses his views of democracy clearly in a letter to Congress. “Motives of public virtue,” he wrote, “may for a time, or in particular instances actuate men to the observance of a conduct purely disinterested; but they are not of themselves sufficient to produce a persevering conformity to the refined dictates and obligations of social duty. Few men are capable of making a
continual sacrifice of all views of private interest, or advantage, to the common good.² ³

The inability of Congress to feed, clothe and pay the troops is a truism known by every American and is apparent in almost every letter written by Washington during the Revolution. He constantly reiterated the woeful lack of equipment, the importunities of the soldiers for back pay, the lack of cooperation of the States and of the merchants. Yet, at the same time he suppressed any attempt at violence against civil authority, particularly in his dignified conduct at Newburgh, when the officers of the army wished to usurp the powers of government, for he always favored a government by law not by force. This is substantiated by his reply in 1786 to Henry Lee, who suggested that Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts might be appealed by influence, presumably of George Washington. He answers, "Influence is no government. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once."⁴

Thus, at 50 years of age, he emerged from the Revolution with three strong convictions—that the people were not to be trusted in a thorough democratic government; that true political happiness was only to be found in union, and that the government as organized had power ridiculously inadequate to the "exigencies of the Union."

The time between 1783 and 1787, called by Fiske the "Critical Period," was, in the evolution of George Washington's political ideas, a period when his thoughts became more specific and detailed. It was during this time that the influence of John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison led his thoughts towards a more philosophical speculation into the theories of government and the "rights of man." However, if Washington ever acquired a thorough political philosophy, he has left few traces of it for posterity. The probability is that he never fully acquired a clear scheme of government such as Madison or Adams possessed. He was a man of action—his life was spent on the move—he had little time for book studies or philosophical speculation until he was over 50 years of age. It is unlikely that he then was able to evolve any entire scheme. But he did have certain convictions and these convictions concurred with those of James Madison. This agreement is shown by their vote in the Federal Convention. Here Washington supported Madison for, as Max Farrand has reasoned logically, of the six recorded votes of the former, five times he voted with Madison, although their vote was in the minority of their delegation and the State of Virginia sided with the opposition. In the single exception when Washington did not vote with him, Madison takes pains to note in his Journal that "he [Washington] disapproved and till now voted agst., the exclusive privilege (of the House of Representatives to originate money bills), he gave up his judgment, he said, because it was not of any material weight with him and was made an essential point with others, who if disappointed, might be less cordial in other points of real weight."⁵

In the diffusion and delineation of his ideas in this period, we can glean some details from the numerous letters which he wrote, many of which discussed political topics.

First, he had already in 1780 declared for a strong executive having "plenipotentiary" powers,⁶ and later in the same year reaffirmed the need for a more responsible and permanent executive body.⁷

Secondly, in the same year he urged that the States be content with a full and well-chosen representation in Congress and not endeavor to legislate over their heads or to reject the laws of Congress, otherwise "we are attempting an impossibility, and very soon shall become (if it is not already the case) a many-headed monster—a heterogeneous mass—that never will or can steer to the same point."⁸

Thirdly, in 1783 he advocated a Federal Government, one in which the central authority would have adequate powers "to the great ends of government, and to all the general purposes of the Confederation. (I

³ Ibid., vol. 11, p. 77.
⁴ Ibid., vol. 11, p. 77.
⁶ Ford, vol. 8, p. 299.
⁷ Ibid., vol. 9, p. 75.
⁸ Ford, vol. 8, p. 335, also vol. 9, p. 75.
repeat the word 'general,' because I am no advocate for their having to do with the particular policy of any State, further than it concerns the Union at large.)" 9 There is the position of Washington on the ambiguity of the States, although he himself never realized his words contained anything except simple conciseness. He believed that State and national governments would exist side by side, peacefully and harmoniously.

Fourthly, in 1785 he affirms that "the people must feel before they will see." 10 That is, people must feel the weight of an evil before they will comprehend and appreciate the corrective. This view supports his previous conviction that the people are not intelligently alert enough to vote on political problems, and that therefore their influence should be indirect, so that they will not unconsciously endanger their own happiness.

Fifthly, in an informal letter written in 1786 in answer to one by his step-son for advice concerning the establishment of a political society, Washington declares that delegates should not be bound by their constituents for "it appears much wiser and more politic to choose able and honest representatives, and leave to them, in all national questions, to determine from the evidence of reason, and the facts which shall be adduced, when internal and external information is given to them in a collective state." 11 In this letter he asserts that political parties are as much an evil as a good and are liable to be directed by a few sagacious and designing members towards selfish purposes.

Sixthly, in 1783, while discussing the impost tax bill which had been passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification but was never approved, 12 he writes, "I know of no tax more convenient, none so agreeable, as that which every man may pay, or let it alone, as his convenience, abilities, or inclinations shall prompt. I am therefore a warm friend of the impost." 13 An impost tax as used here is a levy by the general government on goods coming into the country. Washington's implication is that this tax would be added to the price of the goods imported and the inhabitants of America could buy those particular articles or leave them alone, whichever they desired. But he had not thought the problem through, and could not see the rise of home industries under this protecting effect of the tax; nor did he realize that this tax would be dispersed by higher wages and higher general prices, which these protected industries could afford to pay, through the entire people. Yet, even if he had known the ultimate effect I believe he would have still favored this tax, for he saw in it a method of strengthening the union and establishing a regular income for the central government; therefore he approved and supported it.

Thus, by the opening of the Federal Convention in Philadelphia, Washington had expressed himself in favor of a centralized but Federal Government composed of a responsible and permanent executive, and of a Congress which would have general powers over the welfare of the Union, including the levy of an impost tax. This government should be removed from the direct influence of the people because of the evils of political parties and because the people were not to be trusted to know their own welfare on political problems.

The actual facts known of his share in the Convention are few. We know that he was unanimously elected President and presided at the meetings, except when the Convention was resolved into a committee of the whole. Madison, I repeat, records six times that he voted, five of which votes are on the side of Madison and are opposed to the majority of the delegates of Virginia. Washington spoke during the sessions only once; toward the end of the Convention when the major plan of the Constitution had been formed, he favored the apportionment of Representatives in the House as 1 to 30,000 instead of 1 to 40,000, because he believed that otherwise the House would be thought too small. The suggestion was unanimously accepted.

In an eulogy after Washington's death, Gouverneur Morris declared that in Philadelphia, previous to the organization of

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9 Ibid., vol. 10, pp. 276-8.
10 Ibid., vol. 10, p. 467.
11 Ibid., vol. 11, p. 69.
12 Twelve States agreed to this impost tax, but New York refused because she feared the great weight of tax would fall upon herself because of her enormous import trade.
13 Ibid., vol. 10, p. 279 (in same letter as note 9).
the Convention, when some delegates suggested that the Articles of Confederation should only be amended, Washington said, “It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God.” ¹⁴ This probably does truly voice his sentiments and as such has been justly stressed in constitutional history.

In spite of their meagerness, these facts fall into line so perfectly with the related facts previously discussed, and with those which are known concerning his views on ratification, that they are sufficient to form a very real estimate of Washington in the Convention.

In the first place, all six recorded votes bear out the above delineation of his political ideas. He voted for a single Executive—a single executive means more concentrated power than a divided one. He voted against election of the Executive by the State legislatures—he believed that this method was better than election by the people, but it would leave too much power in the States and would work against a centralized government. He voted against originating money bills in the House of Representatives but later supported it, because, as he said, it was of little matter to him and if defeated might cause disappointment and opposition to the Constitution by others. He voted for permitting an export tax provided the bill was agreed to by a two-thirds vote. Here he supports Madison but, in view of the tobacco exports from Virginia, was probably contented to see the bill defeated. He voted that the Constitution should go into effect when seven States ratified it, but the Convention finally agreed on nine States. Washington was eager to get the Constitution in operation and felt that if seven States ratified the other four would soon join. And lastly, he voted that a three-fourths vote be required to override the presidential veto instead of the two-thirds agreed upon, which larger proportion would have made the veto also absolute and would have greatly strengthened the power of the Executive.

But aside from actual facts, we would not need to suggest anything incredible or even very debatable to reason that George Washington’s influence in the Convention was real and powerful.¹⁵ He was a man of great dignity and reserve, the most influential man in the country at that time, a personage universally respected and admired. If he had desired to give suggestions or to influence the delegates, his opinions would have carried weight. We know what he advocated and how close the Constitution came to entirely confirming his desires. We know that in the evenings, when the Convention was not in session, he paid visits to and received visits from members of the Convention and that he attended many social functions where he probably met them.¹⁶ We would not need to be highly imaginative to presume that at these gatherings they discussed the progress of the meetings and the merits of the subjects discussed there. Washington did not feel that such discussions were unsuited to him, his letters previous to the Convention again and again show that he was endeavoring to persuade others to his views. May we not suppose that he guarded but convincingly brought out his thoughts?

Whatever his influence in the Convention may have been, we can assert authoritatively that he approved the Constitution in its entirety. In 1788, in a letter to Edmund Randolph, he wrote, “There are some things in the new form, I will readily acknowledge, which never did, and I am persuaded, never will obtain my cordial approbation; but I then did conceive, and now do most firmly believe, that in the aggregate, it is the best Constitution that can be obtained at this Epocha.” ¹⁷

¹⁴ Farrand: “Records,” vol. 3, p. 382. ¹⁵ Pierce Butler wrote to Weedon Butler, May 5, 1788: “Yet after all, my dear sir, I am free to acknowledge that his powers (the Executive’s) are full great, and greater than I was disposed to make them. Nor, entre nous, do I believe they would have been so great had not many of the members cast their eyes towards General Washington as President and shaped their ideas of the powers to be given to a President by their opinion of his virtues.” “Records,” vol. 3, p. 302. Also, “Records,” vol. 3, p. 471, letter William Steele to Jonathan D. Steele, September, 1825, recites effect of Dr. Franklin’s speech on George Washington as though the approval and hopeful demeanor of Washington was of great significance.

¹⁶ Fitzpatrick: “Diaries,” vol. 3.

The Constitution was ratified, and Washington, as first President, was able to superintend the inauguration of the Government and the conclusion of its first most critical problems. He may not have been satisfied with the Government in detail; but generally its power and structure entirely conduced to his desires—strongly centralized, withdrawn from the people’s direct influence, and united. Not yet had those ominous ambiguities—the position of the States and the position of the people—come to the fore. Washington in 1787 had felt no indefiniteness. He believed the States and the Federal Government would be adjuncts to each other, permanently, neither encroaching on the other; and the people would be well governed under a republican system, and would be contented with their indirect control.

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Continued from August Magazine


Candle—see Caudle.


Caudle (Candle?); Benj & Susan A Coleman; Dec 17, 1827; sr George Kidd. Caudle (Candle?); Richd & Elizth Locke; Mch 10, 1785.


Chandler, Claiborne & Elizth Dobson; Dec 10, 1783. Chandler, Spencer & Keziah Belcher; Aug 13, 1812; sr Newby Belcher. Chandler, William & Judith Belcher; Nov 12, 1807; sr Parham Reas (?).

Chapman, John & Amye Seay; Jan 27, 1791; sr Wm Pollard. Chapman, John & Oney League; Dec 18, 1799; sr Christopher Hubbard. Chapman, John J & Eliza Jones; Aug 4, 1825; sr Richd Ligon Jr.


Chappell, Abner & Susanna Moore, ward of Jno Tucker; Sept 4, 1786; sr Jno Tucker. Chappell, James & Phebe Archard; Aug 17, 1767; sr John Archer.

Chappell, James & Nancy F Vaden, dau Henry V; Feb 12, 1806; sr David Mann. Chappell, James & Louisa Marshall Seay; May 25, 1825; sr J M Jeter.


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Chappel, Miles & Sarah Mann; Apr 24, 1783; sr Cain Mann.
Chappel, Robt (of Dinwiddie Co) & Agnes Cross; Nov 21, 1759; sr Daniel Jones.
Chappel, Samuel & Martha Parkinson; May 25, 1786; sr Rice Newman.
Cheatham, Benj & Grace Williams; Nov 17, 1747; sr Thos Brooks.
Cheatham, Joel & Rhoda League; Nov 14, 1785; sr William Barding.
Cheatham, Joel & Elizth Hendley, dau Ann H; Mch 4, 1786; sr Joshua Hendley.
Cheatham, Leonard & Mary Booker; Apr 17, 1769; sr William Booker.
Cheatham, Richd D & Mary E Woodward; Jan 15, 1850; sr J Robertson.
Chieves, John & Nancy Jones; Nov 11, 1809; sr Jesse Leake.
Chieves, John & Mary C Morgan; Dec 16, 1816; sr William Morgan.
Chieves, Peter L & Polly Marshall; Oct 31, 1810; sr John Chieves.
Childress, John & Sarah Booker; Dec 30, 1780; sr Millington Roach.
Childress, Reps J & Frances W Neathery ( ? ); Dec 15, 1851.
Childress, William & Keturah Hawkins; Dec 20, 1745; sr Benj Hawkins.
Cheatham, Benj & Mary E Woodward; Jan 15, 1850; sr Thos Brooks.
Clardy, Archer & Martha Nunnally; Sept 1, 1802; sr Joel Harris.
Clarke, John & Sarah Browden; Mch 22, 1832; sr W W Jones.
Claybrooke, Samuel & Thomas Barden; Apr 18, 1803; sr William Barden.
Claybrook, Samuel & Nancy Barden; Apr 18, 1803; sr William Barden.
Clayton, Bales & Sarah G Andrews; Dec 7, 1819; sr Wm H Rogers.
Clement, Edward & Eliza Harris; Dec 27, 1781.
Clement, Isham & Sarah Scott; Nov 27, 1760; sr Alex Walker.
Clement, John & Frances Booker; Dec 2, 1745; sr Edward Booker Jr.
Clements, John & Nancy Wallath, dau Wm W; Sept 7, 1789; sr John Clay.
Clements, John & Martha Webster; Dec 24, 1818; sr John T Leigh.
Clements, Joseph & Susan A. Woodson; Dec 19, 1796; sr John Chaffin.
Clement, William & Ann Clay, dau John C; Dec 17, 1764; sr Wm Puryear.
Clement, William & Polly Clarke Craddock, dau Chas C; Dec 25, 1799; sr Geo Owen.
Cobbs, John Caitlin & Rachel Smith; Apr 14, 1767; sr Richd Booker.
Cobbs, Samuel & Elizib Munford; Dec 8, 1768; sr John C. Cobbs.
Cobbs, Thos M & Nancy I Hurt; Jan 16, 1812; sr Anson Hurt.
Cocke, Chastain & Martha Field Archer; Apr 11, 1769; sr Peter Farrar Archer.
Cocke, Chastain & Sarah Meade Eggleston, dau Everard E; Jan 31, 1825; sr Wm W Weisegar.
Cocke, James & Mary Lewis, dau Eliza L; June 4, 1794; sr John Royall.
Cocke, Jas Powell & Elizib Archer; Nov 24, 1767; sr Henry Anderson.
Cocke, Stephen & Amey Jones, dau Richd J; Dec 4, 1764; sr Lewellin Jones.
Cocke, Thomas & Margaret Jones; Feb 23, 1779; sr Stith Hardaway.
Cockran, Patrick H & Mary J Meaux; Sept 16, 1844; sr Thos B Meaux.
Coffee, Thomas & Mary Knight, dau Chas K; July 18, 1787; sr Coleman Knight.
Cogbill, Chas & Frances Bottom; Sept 28, 1769; sr Thos Bottom.
Cole, John H & Harriet H Hudson; June 15, 1824; sr V Markham.
Cole, Peter & Lucy A Coleman; Dec 8, 1848; sr W T Delaney.
Coleman, Alfred G A & Rebecca W Worsham; Mch 1, 1845; sr S P Mann.
Coleman, Archer & Elizib Bevill; Dec 29, 1787; sr John Southall.
Coleman, Burrel & Lucy Bevill, dau Jas B; July 22, 1822; sr Jas Clarday.
Coleman, Cain & Mary Wilson; Mch 13, 1822; sr John Willson.
Coleman, Chamberlayne & Catherine Jane Mann; Jan 16, 1841; sr Thos W Rowlett.
Coleman, Green & Elizib Duncan; Sept 23, 1822; sr Wm Coleman.
Coleman, James & Rebecca Crowder; Dec 5, 1818; sr Wm Coleman.
Coleman, Jesse & Frances Southall, dau John S; Dec 30, 1805; sr B Southall.
Coleman, Jesse & Elizib Neal; June 26, 1817; sr Jas Coleman.
Coleman, John & Mary Talley; Mch 25, 1807; sr Wm H Cabell.
Coleman, John A & Mary Turner; May 25, 1842; sr W A Mann.
Coleman, John G & Mary G Clay; Mch 14, 1818; sr Anderson Clay.
Coleman, Mathew W & Julia R Southall, dau Henry H S; Oct 23, 1823; sr Field T Southall.
Coleman, Oscar S & Cornelia Ann Talley; May 13, 1834; sr Grief Talley.
Coleman, Richd A & Julia R Coleman; Apr 22, 1831; sr Thos E Bottom.
Coleman, Robt & Elizib Perkins; May 4, 1799; sr Joel Perkins.
Coleman, Robt & Nancy S Bevill; Dec 21, 1825; sr Wm A Coleman.
Coleman, Robt S & Sally Dunnavant, dau Abner D; Sept 16, 1818; sr Abner Dunnavant.
Coleman, Solomon & Mildred Perkins; Feb 24, 1787; sr Isaac Coleman.
Coleman, William & Nancy Clay; Oct 1, 1796; sr Henry N Southall.
Coleman, William, Dolly F Adams; Aug 13, 1817; sr Jesse Coleman.
Coleman, William & Nancy Pollard; Dec 18, 1820; sr James Pollard.
Coleman, William & Susan Neal; Sept 23, 1824; sr Jesse Coleman.
Coleman, W A & Sarah S Coleman; Feb 25, 1841; sr Cham—Coleman.
Coleman, Wm B & Harriet Allen; Jan 20, 1844; sr Richd E Clay.
Colley, Matthew & Anne Rison; Mch 9, 1807; sr Ellery Rison.
Combs, John & Frances Elam; Sept 11, 1750; sr John Booker.
Compton, Archibald & Sally Cavendar, dau Hugh C; Dec 18, 1784; sr Jeremiah Compton.
Compton, Jeremiah & Betsy Cavendar; Oct 25, 1784; sr Joseph Cavendar.
Compton, Joel & Nancy Chapman; Dec 14, 1786; sr Benj Chapman.
Compton, Vincent & Frances Williams; Dec 23, 1783; sr Thomas Self.
Connelly, John Wm & Peggy Sallard, dau Chas S; Mch 10, 1785; sr W P Jackson.
Conway, Archer & Polly French; July 14, 1796; sr Robt Deckey.
Conway, James H & Ann Augusta Giles; Oct 5, 1816; sr Thos H Brackett.
Cooke, James & Ann Ford; Sept 27, 1764; sr John Mo—.
Cooke, Rainis & Elizib Williamson; Nov 20, 1784; sr William Burge.
Cooke, Thomas & Martha Vaughan; dau Robt V; Dec 24, 1784.
Cooker, James & Jane Haskins; Aug 7, 1810; sr Robt Pollard.
Cooker, John & Mary Elizib Royal; Dec 11, 1786; sr John Townes.
Cooker, William & Nancy Holt; Dec 22, 1815; sr Joel Morris.
Cordele, Richd & Elizib Locke; Mch 10, 1785; sr Abner Bates.
Corner, Thomas & Elizib Robertson; July 4, 1782; sr Peter Lamkin.
Cosby, Addison A & Eliza Jane Sadler; May 26, 1831; sr Alex T Boatwright.
Cosby, Henry & Betsy Seay; Dec 23, 1816; sr Wm Seay.
Cosby, Jeremiah & Betsy Ennis; Aug 29, 1808; sr David Johnson.
Cosby, John D & May S Bellamy; May 4, 1844; sr John M Vaughan.
Costick, Joseph E & Lucy R Clarke; Jan 27, 1847; sr Joseph Clarke.
Cousin, Chas A & ———; Aug —, 1823.
Cousins, John C & Elizth Allen; June 12, 1809; sr Thomas Woodard.
Cousins, Robt & Sally Allen; Mch 17, 1811; sr Alex Allen.
Cousins, William & Emily Augusta Cousins; Feb 13, 1834; sr Samuel W Cousins.
Covington, Richld H & Mary A Farley; July 4, 1832; sr W C Farley.
Cox, Henry & Elizth Chappell; July 29, 1775; sr James Chappell.
Cox, Henry & Lucy Wilson; Nov 17, 1829; sr William Gregory.
Cox, James H & Martha R Law; Aug 15, 1832; sr Robt E Watkins.
Cox, Matthew & Mary Bagley, dau Geo B; Nov 21, 1764; sr James Bagley.
Cox, Milner & Martha Saylor; May 22, 1824; sr A M Golden.
Cox, Swepson Z & Jaqueline M Puryear; Jan 25, 1850; sr Robt W Gill.
Craddock, Charles & Rebecca Clough; Apr 27, 1775; sr Thomas Jones.
Craddock, Claiborne & Mary Robertson; Feb 12, 1799; sr Nathan Robertson.
Craddock, David & Elizth Bagley; Feb 4, 1780; sr Anderson Bagley.
Craddock, G H & Maria I Jones; Apr 9, 1846; sr W C Jones.
Craddock, Elisha R & Ann Eliza Morris; Nov 16, 1846; sr P H Holt.
Craddock, James & Judith Robertson; Oct 2, 1806; sr Claiborne Craddock.
Craddock, James A (H?) & Elizth Noble; Nov 21, 1829; sr J C Foster.
Craddock, James Jr & Milley H Goodwin; Nov 17, 1823; sr Lewis Goodwin.
Craddock, Richld & Elizth Hill; July 28, 1763; sr James Hill.
Craddock, William & Elizth Scott; May 20, 1780; sr Daniel Jones.
Craddock, William & Sarah Truly; Dec 15, 1791; sr John Townes Jr.
Craghead, George & Petronella Lamkin, dau Peter L; Sept 15, 1786; sr Sharpe Lamkin.
Crenshaw, Anthony & Mason Jeter; Jan 3, 1786; sr David Crenshaw.
Crenshaw, Daniel & Elizth Smith; Jan 28, 1780; sr Burrell Smith.
Crenshaw, Thos A & Ann S. Jeter; Sept 9, 1847; sr R A Christian.
Critcher, Thomas & Jean Jinkins, dau Jas J; Apr 25, 1785; sr Davis Booker.
Crittenton, Wm H & Nancy H Booker, dau John T B; Dec 11, 1822; sr William Booker.
Cross, John & Elizth Cocke; Sept 26, 1765; sr Stephen Cocke.
Crowder, Abram & Mary Worsham, ward of Burril Coleman; Aug 22, 1789; sr Abraham Burton.
Crowder, Anthony W & Martha A Dalby; Nov 5, 1825; sr J M Crowder.
Crowder, Drury & Susan Young; Nov 6, 1815; sr Robt Powell.
Crowder, Herbert & Molly Watson, dau Jesse W; Dec 12, 1875; sr Robt Winfree.
Crowder, Herrod Tucker & Frances Burton; May 25, 1795; sr John Southall.
Crowder, Herrod T & Eliza Smith; Sept 1, 1810; sr Thos Neal.
Crowder, John & Ann Crowder, dau Wm C; July 11, 1815; sr Ambrose Jeter.
Crowder, John M & Elizth Webster; Nov 5, 1794; sr Thos Webster.
Crowder, Joseph & Elizth Chandler; May 11, 1816; sr Alex Allen.
Crowder, Levi B & Nancy D Davis; Nov 15, 1825; sr R C Pollard.
Crowder, Meredith & Martha Ann Justice; June 3, 1822; sr Dabney Wingo.
Crowder, Thomas W & Harriet Jeter; Dec 5, 1820; sr Thos W Webster.
Crowder, Westley & Mary Crowder; Nov —, 1817.
Crowder, William B & Eliza W Jeter; Sept 30, 1822; sr Thos W Crowder.
Croxton, Thomas & Parthey B Smithey; Jan 1, 1821; sr T J Parkinson.
Crute, Clemens & Sally Miller; Oct 21, 1810; sr George C. Moore.
Crute, John Lumpkin & Rebecca Smith, dau Sam I S; Oct 27, 1785; sr Wm Smith.
Crute, Robt & Susan Lamkin; Nov 15, 1779; sr Stith Hardaway.

Dabbs, James & Amanda M Powell, Mch 1, 1821; sr P D Booker.
Dabbs, William & Polly Foster, Feb 11, 1800 (1810?); sr John Foster.
Dandy, Richld & Martha Fowler, July —, 1786.
Daniel, Stephens & Mary Willis, Sept 27, 1809; sr Anthony Smith.
Daniel, William & Agnes Markham, May 15, 1751; sr Francis McCraw.
Daniel, William P & Fanny B Hill, Nov 15, 1842; sr Wm L Booker.
Darwin, Nicholas & Elizth Jones, July 16, 1739; sr John Jones.
Davenport, William & Mary Nunnally, Jan 2, 1783; sr George Grizzle.
Davidson, George (Prince Edward Co) & B Atkins, dau Brazilian A; Sept 11, 1769; sr Jno F. Smith.
Davis, Asa & Frances Lipscomb, dau Uriah L; Sept 24, 1784; sr Gosset Davis.
Davis, Hezekiah & Jansey Phillips, Feb 22, 1781; sr Medcalf Thompson.
Davis, Jonathan H & Mrs Sarah Ann E Harris, May 19, 1849; sr I W Jeter.
Davis, John & Hannah Clough, Feb 21, 1783; sr Chas Craddock.

(To be continued.)
The Washington Daughters of the American Revolution met for the 32d Annual Conference March 29, 30 and 31, 1932, at Vancouver, with the Fort Vancouver Chapter as hostess. Vancouver was a most fitting site for our meeting, as it is one of the most historical spots in our State of Washington.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Frank Leslie Cooper, presided most graciously throughout the three-day session, with 9 State officers present, and 30 chapters represented by 94 enthusiastic delegates. There were several distinguished guests present during the session, and three of our past State Regents, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Bowden and Mrs. Goble. Since our meeting was so near the Oregon State line we were most happy to have guests from the Portland, Oregon, chapters, as well as their retiring State Regent, Mrs. McCredie, and the State Regent-elect, Mrs. Richardson. A guest of much interest to us in the West, where we have few if any real granddaughters, was a real granddaughter, Mrs. Jeanette Walls Johnstone, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who brought greetings from her chapter to our State Conference. Her grandfather was a drummer boy in Washington’s army.

Our conference was opened promptly at 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 29, by Bugler Templet of the 7th Infantry, U.S. Army. After the bugle call, the State officers, past State Regents and distinguished guests marched to their places on the platform accompanied by the music of the 7th Infantry Band, playing the processional. The 7th Infantry is stationed at the barracks of old Fort Vancouver, and most ably assisted in our entertainment. The 7th Infantry is stationed at the barracks of old Fort Vancouver, and most ably assisted in our entertainment. After the opening, the State officers, past State Regents and honored guests were introduced to the assembly by our State Regent, Mrs. Cooper. Greetings, addresses and announcements followed. The memorial service late in the afternoon was beautiful.

On Wednesday the reports of the State officers and committee chairmen were ably given, showing the varied and enthusiastic manner in which the work of our Society is being carried on in our State.

Esther Short Park, located in the center of the city of Vancouver, with its beautiful old trees, provided a most fitting setting for the flowering tree which was planted and dedicated to our President General, Mrs. Hobart. The day was beautiful, and the ceremonies presided over by Mrs. Pelton, Regent of Fort Vancouver Chapter. Mrs. Cooper, our State Regent, in her charming manner, paid a worthy tribute to our President General, Mrs. Hobart. The dedication ceremony was preceded by a luncheon at the Evergreen Hotel. A talk, “Historical Vancouver,” given by Mrs. E. W. Ryan, was indeed most interesting, and at this time two flags were displayed. One had been made in 1825, and was worn and torn, and bore a motto and the pictures of fur-bearing animals. This talk and the flags were indeed a fitting background for the drive following the dedication ceremonies. This took us through the city to the barracks, and to the numerous historical markers found everywhere. During the drive we were taken to an old log house, one of the first homes built near Vancouver, and here the club women of the city served tea.

Wednesday evening we were entertained at the Knights of Pythias Home, where the high-school history class of Longview, Washington, presented a play, “Constitution Hall.”

On Thursday the remaining reports were heard, each report showing how much is being accomplished. Our Conference adjourned after accepting the invitation of the Marcus Whitman Chapter to hold the 1933 Conference in the city of Everett. The Conference has proven very much worth while, and the Fort Vancouver Chapter was unequalled in entertainment and hospitality.

MRS. R. C. JOHNSON,
Historian.
LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution met in Alexandria for the 24th Annual State Conference on March 7 and 8. The hostess chapter, Loyalty, through its Regent, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, and Conference chairman, Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, opened the Conference after a board meeting the night of the 7th, with delightful program in which the following addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Messrs. J. V. Lamkin, Col. A. J. Sichtermann, Dr. G. M. Y. Stafford, Sam Haas and Ben Rosenthal. The response was given by Mrs. Donald C. Dickson, of Shreveport. Closing this program music was given by Mrs. Zae Harazim, and a Colonial review by the Dramatic Club, Bolton High School.

Tuesday's Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. W. C. Outhwaite. Music followed by the Louisiana College girls' quartet.

Reports of State chairmen followed, and unusual interest was taken in the following:

"Genealogical Research." Mrs. J. H. Baughman gave a splendid report, donating one volume of records to Shreve Memorial Library in Shreveport, another to New Orleans Library, while the third volume has been sent to the National Chairman.

Mrs. John Potts, of Monroe, State chairman of National Old Trails, read her report, consisting of Old Trails of Louisiana.

Mrs. Dallas Jones, chairman of National Defense, being absent, her report was read by Mrs. J. K. Walker. Mrs. Walker read a very interesting report in which it was urged upon the Regents and members of the chapters that they request their congressmen to give earnest support to House Bill 8549 by Mr. Jeffers. A wire from the President General, Mrs. Hobart, urging support of this bill, was read. A letter was read from Mrs. Sherman Walker, National Chairman, suggesting that the chapters become subscribers for a weekly bulletin on national defense, "The American Vigilant Intelligence Federation."

Mrs. D. C. Dickson read a splendid report on publicity, and exhibited two books filled with newspaper clippings and other data showing the immense publicity given D. A. R. work during the past year.

The librarian, Mrs. Edward Harnett, of New Orleans, gave an interesting and detailed report of work accomplished.

Outstanding work by the 13 chapters in Louisiana showed marked progress made in the State. The State Regent then reported with great pride that she has succeeded in organizing one new chapter in Hammond, whose name will be Tangipahoa.

The following State officers were elected: Mrs. C. W. Outhwaite, State Regent; Mrs. J. H. Baughman, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. George E. Powell, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Camilla Barrow, Chaplain; Mrs. A. R. Lacey, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John M. Caffery, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. G. Treadwell, Treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Wooten, Registrar; Mrs. W. H. Hudson, Historian; Mrs. Edward Harnett, Librarian; Miss Mathilda Gray, Curator, and Miss Lucille Palmer and Mrs. J. N. Pharr, Counselors.

Mrs. J. K. Walker, chairman of the Louisiana Room in Memorial Continental Hall, reported a gratifying start in furnishing this room, and a harmonious agreement was reached, pending the approval of the National Chairman, as to the type of furniture to be used.

In the late afternoon an impressive feature of the Conference was the memorial service at St. James Episcopal Church, consisting of an organ prelude by Mrs. J. L. David; prayer by the Rev. W. S. Slack; singing by Mrs. O. E. Madden and Miss Emily Whittington. Mrs. W. S. Buchanan paid tribute to the departed members, while the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. J. K. Walker, paid an eulogy on the late Mrs. P. A. Mills, Honorary State Regent. Miss Lucille Palmer placed flowers during this tribute to Mrs. Mills.

Loyalty Chapter closed the Conference with an elaborate banquet in the Italian Hall of Hotel Bentley.

ADELAIDE JETER DICKSON,
State Publicity Chairman.
The display of antiques arranged in the hotel during the Conference and the visit to the Log Cabin Museum, a Sioux Lookout Chapter project, deserves much praise.

The Conference was formally opened Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., by Mrs. E. H. Westcott, State Regent. The meeting opened with the proces- sional of State officers and honored guests, led by "Martha" and "George," preceded by Colonial-clad pages and color bearers. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Frank Emery Pfoutz, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Alex Scott, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag.

A particular feature of the Conference was the planting and dedicating of two spruce trees in the Pioneer Park—one of these trees honoring our President General, Mrs. L. F. Hobart, the other honoring George Washington. Mrs. E. H. Westcott gave a pleasing address, and the response was given by Mrs. R. D. Rasmussen, Regent of North Platte Chapter.

Mrs. Adam McMullen was added to the list of Honorary State Regents.

The election of officers resulted in the naming of the following: Mrs. R. E. Knight, Alliance, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Clara L. Bennett, Broken Bow, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Rush Stanley, Aurora, Historian; Mrs. R. D. Rasmussen, North Platte Chapter.

The Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution met for the 30th Annual Conference at North Platte, Nebr., March 15, 16 and 17, 1932—the Sioux Lookout Chapter entertained. The program of the Conference was dedicated to the honored memory of George Washington. The sessions were held in the Yancy Hotel.
Platte, Librarian, and Mrs. J. E. Conklin, Hebron, Chaplain.

There were many delightful social functions to enliven the Conference. Among them was a pre-Conference dinner given for all the State officers in the main dining room of the Hotel Yancy. Tuesday noon Mrs. York A. Hinman and Mrs. R. D. Rasmussen were hostesses to a beautifully appointed luncheon, honoring the State officers. Pen-and-ink sketches of George Washington were favors. Tuesday afternoon the members of the Conference were taken in cars on a tour of North Platte, after which they were taken to the beautiful home of Mrs. W. J. Hendey for tea. Wednesday at a luncheon Mrs. York A. Hinman, Mrs. Wescott, called a meeting to organize the Past State Officers Club. It was voted that the outgoing State Regent become President of the Past State Officers Club for a succeeding biennium. Mrs. Adam McMullen as Junior Past State Regent becomes the President of the Past State Officers Club for 1932 and 1933. Mrs. R. E. Knight of Alliance was chosen as Secretary.

Tuesday morning Mrs. H. D. Marshall and Mrs. Frank Cline were hostesses at a breakfast given for the honor guests and State Officers.

The banquet Wednesday evening was a delightful affair. Each place was marked with a program, the cover of which was a natural-color print of Gilbert Stuart’s Washington.

“George” and “Martha” presided as host and hostess. Guests and members were dressed in Colonial costumes, making a colorful and attractive addition to both the opening session and the banquet. Mr. Harry W. Cramer, a North Platte business man who bears a striking resemblance to Stuart’s Washington, both in facial expression and physique, acted as “George Washington” on Tuesday evening and Wednesday evening at the banquet, and again in the playlet, “When Washington Comes Back.” Children of Sioux Lookout Chapter members, who are also C. A. R. members, were an attractive addition on several occasions, each time dressed in Colonial costumes.

A remembrance book was presented by Niobrara Chapter, of Hastings, in which is to be kept a complete record of all deceased members since the Nebraska State Chapter was organized. Niobrara Chapter honored Mrs. George E. Mizen, retiring State Chaplain, in their presentation.

An interesting gift, announced by Miss Agnes Thornton, chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, was a copy of the first newspaper printed in the United States, neatly framed.

Altogether the Conference at North Platte was most enjoyable and profitable. Sioux Lookout Chapter members deserve much praise for the arrangement of details. Hastings will entertain the 1933 Conference. The Daughters are looking forward with pleasure to that Conference.

Lucille Cline,
State Historian.

Wanted

Copies of January, 1927, and February, 1932, issues of the D. A. R. Magazine. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies of the above issues will return them to this office and the postage (4 cents) will be refunded. Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
OLD CEMETERY AT GREENWICH, N. Y., RESTORED BY THE WILLARD'S MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

BRONZE MARKER PLACED BY ENOCH CROSBY CHAPTER UPON HEADSTONE OF COLONEL HENRY LUDINGTON AT PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY, PATTERTSON, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., OCTOBER 12, 1931
Commodore Samuel Tucker Chapter (Marblehead, Mass.). In July, 1929, in connection with the Tercentenary of Marblehead, Mass., the Commodore Samuel Tucker Chapter, D. A. R., placed a tablet on the Old Burial Hill, not to an unknown Revolutionary soldier or sailor, but for the many unknown graves of those soldiers and sailors of Marblehead who were known wherever Washington's army was known, and wherever British ships offered a possible prize.

The exercises were in charge of the Regent, Mrs. William E. Bowden. It was a perfect summer day and a number of the Grand Army were able to be there, as well as members and friends from neighboring chapters.

The tablet is of bronze and is sunk in the face of the ledge near the top of Old Burial Hill. It is marked by the seal of the town of Marblehead and the insignia of the D. A. R., and reads as follows:

IN GRATUFL REMEMBRANCE
OF THE
MEN AND WOMEN OF MARBLEHEAD WHO
OFFERED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES
AND SUFFERED HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS
IN THE
WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE
COMMODORE SAMUEL TUCKER CHAPTER D. A. R.

The tablet was unveiled by the three grandchildren of the Vice-Regent, Marjorie Lyon, Natalie and Bobbie May, dressed in Colonial costumes. It was then presented to the town by the Regent in behalf of the chapter, and accepted by the chairman of the Board of Selectmen. The exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ELIZABETH G. LYON,
Regent.

Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.). A committee of members of the chapter, of which Mrs. A. R. Colcord is Regent, attended the unveiling of a marker, on June 22, 1930, where Lewis Flemister, a Revolutionary soldier who was a member of George Washington's life guard, is buried on his plantation at Tignall, near Washington, Wilkes County, Ga. This marker, furnished by the United States Government, was erected on April 5, 1930, by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Vance O. Rankin, of Atlanta.

Lewis Flemister was born in Essex County, Va., in 1746. He enlisted in February, 1775, at Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., and served for three years as a private in Capt. William Moseley's company, the 7th Virginia regiment. On May 6, 1777, he was transferred to Morristown, N. J., to Gen. George Washington's guard, commanded by Capt. Caleb Gibbs, and participated in the sanguinary conflicts at Brandywine, September 9 to 11, 1777; Germantown, Pa., October 4, 1778; Monmouth, N. J., June 7, 1780; Kings Bridge, N. Y., July 3, 1781.

He was made a sergeant June 4, 1783, and was furloughed at Newburgh, N. Y., until the ratification of the definite treaty of peace. He was discharged November 3, 1783. His discharge papers, signed by General Washington, are in the possession of his great-grandson, James Madison Flemister, now in government service in the Philippines.

Lewis Flemister married Ellender Chism in Halifax County, Va., February 27, 1790. That same year he moved to Wilkes County, Ga., and purchased a farm near Tignall. He died in 1807 (or 1808), and is buried on this farm.

The unveiling ceremonies, which had been arranged by Mrs. W. H. Turner, chairman of the committee on the marking of historical spots, were very impressive. Brief talks were given by Mrs. A. R. Colcord, ex-Senator Boyce Ficklen, Sr., Mayor W. L. Johnson, Mrs. John A. Perdue and Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Jr. A pretty feature of
the program was afforded by Master Graham Wooten Perdue, of Atlanta, 6-year-old great-great-great-grandson of Lewis Flemister, who, with cupped fists for a bugle, blew "taps."

Miss Susie May Rankin and Graham Wooten Perdue unveiled the marker, and beautiful wreaths were placed by Miss Veone Rankin, of Atlanta; Emily Wooten McKenzie, of Montezuma, and Blanton Winship Mills, of Dawson, representing the fifth generation of descendants of Lewis Flemister. In addition to the above named, the following descendants also attended: James K. Rankin, of Atlanta; Mrs. Edwin M. McKenzie and Edwin McKenzie, Jr., of Montezuma, and Mrs. Claire Wooten Mills, of Dawson.

After the placing of floral offerings, "taps" for this hero of the Revolutionary War were sounded by Bugler Bolton of the 22d Infantry, U. S. A.

The children of Lewis Flemister were: William Land, who married Micha Wilson; James, who married Ailsa Wilson; Lewis Fielding, who married Lucy Wilson (the three Wilson girls were sisters and were from Jasper County, Ga.); John, who married Hulda Woodruff, of Meriwether County, Ga.; Catherine, who married John Lindsey, and Eurania Elizabeth, who married Isaac Parker, both of Jasper County.

SALLIE BACON COLCORD, Ex-Regent.

Willard's Mountain Chapter (Greenwich, N. Y.). "This burying ground was given by John P. Becker in 1794 and for more than fifty years was used by the community. After many years of neglect, it was reclaimed in 1931 by Willard's Mountain Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., through the generous gift of Anna Clarke Giles of a fund for restoration and endowment as a memorial to her mother, Frances Corey Clarke, a descendant of Job Whipple."

The memorial tablet which bears the above inscription, composed by Miss Lena McMaster, was set in place October 24,
1931, in the center of the cemetery at the rear of the Bottskill Baptist Church, on Church Street, Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y.

Two Revolutionary soldiers are buried here, Bezaleel Grandy and Marmaduke Whipple; a half-brother of Job Whipple. The Whipples came from Cumberland Hill, R. I. Job Whipple was a Quaker and one of the early settlers in 1791 of the village known as Whipple City until 1809, when it was incorporated as Union Village, and in 1867 as the village of Greenwich.

In 1909 the Rev. John B. L'Hommedieu, pastor of the Bottskill Baptist Church, started a movement to restore the ground which had been neglected for nearly fifty years. About one half of the space was cleared and 105 stones were taken up and reset around the sides of the plot. Lack of funds stopped the work and after twenty more years, Mrs. Leonard H. Giles, a member of Philip Schuyler Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., of Troy, N. Y., an invalid, unable to leave her home but devoted to the memory of her mother and to the home of her ancestors, entrusted the work of reclamation of God's Acre to Willard's Mountain Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., of Greenwich.

A continuous committee of three, consisting of Mrs. F. L. Townsend, Mrs. L. R. Oatman and Miss Nellie Tefft, with Mrs. H. C. Hill and Miss L. M. McMaster as assistants, was appointed to act as agent. To the persistence and courage of the chairman, Mrs. Townsend, and the generosity of Mrs. Giles is due the success of this difficult task.

There was nearly an acre of land and about 330 stones, many broken and piled in a corner and a dense undergrowth of weeds and branches. Poison ivy covered one fourth of the ground. Two loads of hay and 133 cartloads of rubbish were removed. Two summers were devoted to preparing the sod. Twenty-three white pine and spruce trees were set around the sides and back of the plot; 325 gravestones—all that could be salvaged—were coped and laid flush with the sod, in double rows on either side of five paths. They are arranged alphabetically and according to families. The oldest stone bears the date 1791, and the last, 1864.

The line between the church lot and the burying ground is defined by eight marble posts, with a barberry hedge planted between them. Many markers have inscriptions of unusual interest.

LOUISE BOIES SHARPE, Historian.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.) and Frankfort Chapter (Frankfort, Ky). The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of which Mrs. James A. Landrigan is Regent, has erected the official marker for the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier at the grave of Elizabeth Field Oldham. She was the ancestress of Mrs. B. Webb Strain, Historian of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Elizabeth Field Oldham was the daughter of Capt. Reuben Field, of Virginia and Kentucky. Her father served seven years in the Revolution, was made a prisoner at Germantown, and was in the Yorktown campaign and present at the surrender of Cornwallis. For his services he was granted 4,000 acres of land in Kentucky and was entitled to half pay.

The Fields came down the Ohio River on a flatboat to Kentucky when Elizabeth was a child. "Pretty Betsy" Field, as she was called, spent her girlhood in the bluegrass. She married William Oldham, of Louisville, the son of Samuel Oldham, of Jefferson County, and was the mother of ten children, and lived to be 85 years old.

The grave of Elizabeth Field Oldham is in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky. On October 31, 1931, the marker was dedicated. The ceremony was conducted by the Frankfort Chapter, of Frankfort, Ky., the Regent, Mrs. Charles N. Hobson, a descendant of Mrs. Oldham, presiding. The program included Boy Scout buglers and flag bearers. The invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. Richard L. McCready, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral and Chaplain of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. William C. White, Regent of the John Marshall Chapter, led in the Pledge to the Flag. Two great-great-grandchildren of Mrs. Oldham—Miss Patricia Pope Nicholas and Charles Lee Hobson—unveiled the marker. The presentation was made by Mrs. Fred O. Cun-
Old Newbury Chapter (Newburyport, Mass.) celebrated its 35th birthday on November 19, 1931. The organizer and first Regent was Miss Edith R. Wills (now Mrs. Robert C. Kelton).

The frame of the charter is made of a bit of oak from the far-famed Constitution and the gavel from a tree on the estate of George Washington.

There have been eleven Regents, one of whom has given 16 years of service to this office.

Always pleasantly affiliated with the State and National Societies. Old Newbury Chapter has cooperated with them at all times in promoting their projects. It has sent representatives to state conventions and to the Continental Congress at Washington. It has contributed to the support of numerous schools, towards the erection of monuments of historic importance, and has sent aid to remote parts of the world.

During the War with Spain and the World War, it was untiring in its efforts, working hand in hand with the Red Cross and with the National Society; nor has it failed to send cheer to those veterans whose lives were wrecked in the great struggle.

It has placed in the Public Library a bronze tablet of fine workmanship in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War. It has erected bronze markers on the graves of many Revolutionary heroes, and has placed upon the graves of four of its members who were Real Daughters of the Revolution, markers of bronze, which will ever do them honor.

Old Newbury Chapter has awarded prizes to both boys and girls of the Newburyport High School for excellence in composition on historical subjects. It has willingly cooperated in civic affairs, and on two occasions has been awarded a prize for the most unique historic representation in a holiday parade. In the great floating pageant given in commemoration of the
Tercentenary Anniversary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it entered an historical float entitled, “Colonel Moses Little Goes to War”; and in observing the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington, planted an American elm in honor of the “Father of His Country.”

Old Newbury Chapter gives promise of growth, and through future generations will continue to defend, with all its power, the high principles for which it stands.

ELEANOR R. HOPKINSON, Historian.

Colonel Alexander McAllister Chapter (Snow Hill, N. C.). Greene County surpassed even its own proverbial reputation for hospitality June 3, 1930, when its citizens were hosts to several thousand visitors at exercises attendant upon the unveiling of tablet on a boulder marking the old Hull Road, cut by General Hull in the march of the British Army through eastern North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and the grave of Gen. Thomas Holliday, general in the War of 1812. The marker was unveiled and the program sponsored by the Colonel Alexander McAllister Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. W. B. Murphy is Regent.

Hon. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of Elizabeth City; Gen. L. R. Holbrook, commandant at Fort Bragg, and Judge L. V. Morrill, of Snow Hill, were the main speakers at exercises during the morning at the schoolhouse.

Mr. Ehringhaus spoke on North Carolina’s contribution to American history, telling comprehensively of the State’s settlement, progress and outstanding achievements, particularly along lines of government, religion and education.

The need and importance of citizens’ military training camps were emphasized by General Holbrook, who was introduced by Mrs. J. W. Parker. Judge Morrill traced the history of the Hull Road and the career of General Holliday.

Mrs. R. W. Isley presented the marker, which was unveiled by a group of lovely children. Mrs. T. C. Turnage, of Farmville, accepted it for the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. W. B. MURPHY, Regent.

William Henshaw Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.). In Hedgesville, overlooking our beloved Valley of Virginia, in the old Mount Zion Episcopal graveyard, is the grave of the first Organizing Regent of West Virginia, Mrs. V. V. Henshaw Berry,
and there on October 15, 1931, a marker was unveiled, with a simple but inspiring service. It was the final act of the 26th State Conference. Mrs. Wm. H. Vaught, Vice-President General and former State Regent, in her dedicatory address summed up the patriotic achievements on behalf of the D. A. R. of Mrs. Berry. In 1898, Miss Valley V. Henshaw (as she was then) became a Daughter at large and soon after was appointed Organizing Regent for her State. Almost immediately, she organized the William Henshaw Chapter, the first in West Virginia, named for her ancestor, who was first lieutenant in one of the first two companies from Virginia who made a beeline for Boston in 1775. Mrs. Berry, during her term of office as State Regent (1901-1903), organized four other chapters and several were in process of formation when her term expired. Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard lent the charm of her beautiful old age to the service. West Virginia Daughters claim her as their "Mother," and following Mrs. Vaught, she told with what pleasure she had suggested Miss Henshaw's name to the National Board as Organizing Regent and had assisted her in her work in those early days. A handmade Flag, the work of Daughters, veiled the stone and it was drawn aside by Master Robert Henshaw Gardner, great-nephew of Mrs. Berry. Rev. S. R. Diehl, of the Martinsburg Presbyterian Church, made an impressive prayer; a Boy Scout bugler sounded "Taps," and the little group left that old graveyard—it dates back to 1740—
with hearts stirred by the loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice of those who have gone before.

SUE STRIBLING SNOUGRASS,
Chapter Vice-Regent.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (Williamstown, Mass.). In the winter of 1744, before the French and Indian War was actually declared, the General Court of the province ordered the erection of a line of forts to the Dutch Settlements on the Hoosac. Fort Massachusetts, built at this time, was the most noted and important one in the province, except one or two on the seaboard.

Up to May 9, 1746, no outrages had been committed by the enemy in Berkshire; but on that day Sergt. John Hawkes and John Mihils were riding on one horse near the Fort and were fired on and both wounded.

In a few weeks the siege and capture of Fort Massachusetts followed—this event was the most notable in the war. An army of 500 French and 300 Indians, under the command of General de Vaudreuil, surrounded the stockade "firing incessantly."

On the next day, at noon, a surrender of the fort was demanded by General de Vaudreuil. There was no alternative and the Sergeant determined to surrender on the best terms which he could obtain. The general, and his staff, entered the fort at 3 o'clock and raised the French flag. The fort was burned as soon after the capitulation as it could be plundered.

In the winter of 1746-7 the General Court ordered the rebuilding of Fort Massachusetts. Afterwards Lieutenant Colonel Williams transferred the command of the fort to Maj. Ephraim Williams, since known to the world as the founder of Williams College.

In August, 1748, the French and Indians again attacked the fort. This was the last attack, as the treaty of peace between France and England was signed in October, 1748. The D. A. R. Fort Massachusetts Chapter has marked 30 Revolutionary soldiers' graves, one of which is that of Col. Benjamin Simonds, whose noble deeds have been recorded in history, and many others in North Adams and Williamstown.

An elm tree, placed in 1859 by Professor Arthur Latham Perry, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was all that marked the spot where Fort Massachusetts stood until the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, with the assistance of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, again rebuilt the fort in 1930. This fort is a museum, containing the relics, some of which have been found where the original fort stood. It was dedicated and opened to the public the summer of 1931.

The fort as it stands today is an exact reproduction of that of 1744—a monument to the memory of our forefathers.

LYDIA C. MCKOWN,
Chairman, Historic Spots.

Enoch Crosby Chapter (Lake Mahopac, N. Y.). The route of General Washington's army lay from the Quaker Meetinghouse (then a hospital for ill and
wounded soldiers) through the main street of Patterson, N. Y.

Col. Henry Ludington lived at Ludingtonville, near by; and as he was in command of the 7th regiment of Dutchess County, many of his neighbors and friends were soldiers in his company. General Washington was often entertained at his home, once in company with Count Rochambeau.

At the battle of White Plains, Colonel Ludington was detailed aid-de-camp by General Washington, who afterward complimented him on his active assistance.

Enoch Crosby, who accomplished many deeds of daring, found shelter at the home of Colonel Ludington, and the Continental soldiers were the wiser for instruction that Enoch carried to his chief.

October 12, 1931, the Enoch Crosby Chapter, D. A. R., commemorated the bravery of Col. Henry Ludington by unveiling as a tribute to his memory a bronze marker on his stone, in the Presbyterian Cemetery of this quiet valley. Two descendants of Col. Henry Ludington—Mrs. Abigail Kent Townsend and Mrs. Sarah Francis Kent Banks, members of Enoch Crosby Chapter—placed this lasting memorial in bronze. Also Miss Georgia Ludington, a direct descendant, and Irving Townsend, Gordon Townsend, with two sons—Kent and Raymond—descendants of Col. Henry Ludington, are to be seen as members of this family group.

Sybil Ludington, daughter of Col. Henry Ludington, whose ride at midnight over the mountain to arouse the sleeping inhabitants and inform them of the burning of Danbury and the advance of General Tryon's men toward Patterson, lies near by. She was the heroine of the family, a girl of 16, whose midnight ride was as thrilling as that of Paul Revere. A tribute to the memory of Sybil Ludington was read by our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Hughson.

EMMA REYNOLDS TRAVIS, Registrar.

MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD, of Hanover, Pa., is one of the representative D. A. R. of her State. As Pennsylvania State Registrar she gave three large volumes of family records to the D. A. R. Library in Washington. The compilation and publication of these volumes was at her expense.

Another generous act was the presentation to each chapter registrar of a large roster of Pennsylvania Daughters, on which was recorded each member's name and the ancestor through whom she joined the Society. Through her generosity, also, the long-standing balance due on the Valley Forge window was paid.

Her latest act of patriotic endeavor was the restoration of the museum at Fort Necessity in honor of Dr. Hindman.
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

14100. RHEA.—Wanted parentage, with their dates, of Hannah Rhea who mar Joseph Hawkinson. Wanted also their dates & place of mar.—J. H. S. R.


14102. MORELAND.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of ances of Moses Marsh Moreland b 14 Nov 1800 at Saratoga, N. Y. & mar 25 Feb 1830 Nancy Putnam.—M. M. H.

14103. CONWELL.—Wanted parentage of Winifred Harris King who mar James Conwell of Laurel, Sussex Co., Del.—W. C. M.

14104. WATKINS.—Chas, was the son of James Holliday & his wife Mary, dau of Charles McAllister of Carroll’s Tract in Pa. This Chas Holliday was b 23 Nov 1771 & mar 1st 2 May 1793, Sarah, dau of Beverly Watkins of N. C. They had ten chil. Wanted ances & all inf. possible of Beverly Watkins.—E. N. S.

14105. WOODS.—Wanted parentage of Mary Woods who was b in Botetourt Co., Va. April 1798. She mar Christian Paynter & removed to Mo. Would like to corre with desc.—C. M. H. McK.

14106. JACOBS.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Rebecca Jacobs, b 1771 in Mass. & mar 1793 Martin Miller of Dumferton, Vt.

(a) WILSON-STEWART.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Wm. & Sarah Wilson of Ky. whose dau Anna mar George Stewart at Madison, Ind. in 1825. Wanted also date & place of mar of Wm. Stewart & Sarah Reaburn, wid of —— McClain of Ky. or Va. & Sarah’s parentage.—N. S. S.

14107. JACKSON.—Wanted parentage of Mark Jackson who was b in Tenn. or Ark. Was educated at Nashville, Tenn. & mar bef the Civil War —— Swagerty.—E. C.

14108. McREE-MCComKINS.—Wanted parentage with ances of each, of Wm. McRee b 1768 in N. C. & d 1860 in La. & also of his bro James McRee. These emig 1813 from N. C. to Copiah Co., Miss. James came from Robeson Co., N. C. aft death of his 1st wife Mary FitzRandolph who is bur nr Lumberton, N. C. They had son Edward. Wm. McRee, 1768-1860, mar 1st in N. C. Mary McCorkins b 1770 in N. C. & d in Miss 1817. He mar 2d Mary Warnack in Miss. Chil of 1st wife James Samuel b 1803 in N. C. d 1872 in La. mar 1st Caroline Warnack, mar 2d Mary Ann Warren in 1829. She was b 1813 in N. C. & d 1866 in La.; Rebecca mar —— Hester of Ala.; Eliza mar Wm. Black of Miss.; John; Elizabeth; David b 1814 d 1894 in Miss. mar

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Epsy Maria Leach; Mary b 1816 d in Utah, mar 1st Geo Black & 2d Capt. James Brown. Wanted also rec of Rev ances in McRee & McCorkins lines.—R. V. R.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted ances of Stephen Smith, who served in Northumberland Co., Pa. militia & d 1802 in Centre Co., Pa. Wanted also maiden name of his wife Mary ——

(b) SHELT0N.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Shelton who mar James Wilson in 1802 at Frederick, Md.—H. W. L.

14110. MOORE-YEAMANS. — Wanted parentage of James Moore who mar the dau of Sir John Yeamans. Also the names of chil & grchil of their sons James, Maurice, Roger, Nathaniel & John Moore. Wanted also parentage of Robert Moore b 1759 d 1834, Rev. sol from Newberry, S. C. & parentage of his wife Hannah Thompson.—L. McG.

14111. HODGSON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Hodgson b 1760 d 1840 in Butler Co., Ohio, naming his wife Elizabeth & son Joseph. Appointed James Ratcliff, the husband of his dau Hanna, exec. Another dau Elizabeth b 1805 in Smyrna, Del. mar George Jandreth Merridith.—J. B.

14112. ADAMS.—Wanted ances with dates of b & mar of Deacon John Adams & of his wife Chloe. In the old cemetery of East Bloomfield, N. Y. is a monument inscribed: “In memory of John Adams who d Aug 30, 1793 in the 55th yr of his age. Also his consort Chloe Adams who d Oct 13, 1803 in the 65th yr of her age.” 1789 Lt. or Deacon John Adams led a large co. of settlers from Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass to East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y. John Adams was 2d Lieut. in Capt. Sylvanus Wilcox’ 13th Co., 1st Berkshire Co. Reg’t. He was commissioned 6 May 1775.—A. R. G.

14113. HUTCHINS.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Hutchins who was b 22 Jan 1753 in Augusta Co., Va. & when a young man removed to Wake Co., N. C. where he mar Sarah Proctor in May 1786. Served in Rev. & abt 1790 removed to Rutherford Co., N. C. where he died 7 Dec 1843. These statements are from his pension record.
(a) SUTTLE-SETTLE.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Suttle who d abt 1783 in Culpeper Co., Va. & also the maiden name of his wife Elizabeth.—C. G.

14114. WORLEY.—Wanted parentage, dates & specific places of birth & res of Silas Worley who d along the Va.-N. C. State line abt 1821/5. He belonged to the Rockingham Co., Va. branch of the family. Mar. Judy —— wanted her maiden name & their sons were Winston, Ladston, Lankston, Graham & Alson, all of whom removed to Cherokee Co., Ga. abt 1830. Wanted also Rev. ances in this line. Would be glad to corre with descendants. Lankston Worley b abt 1806 mar Eliz., dau of Adam Williamson at Canton, Ga. 1840, removed to Ark. 1846.—W. A. W.

14115. BLAIR.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Blair who mar George Steedman abt 1816 in Northumberland Co., Pa. Do not confuse with Sarah, dau of Samuel Blair of same co. who mar abt same date, William Reed.—E. S. M.

(a) PRYOR-PRIOR.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Polly Pryor, prob of Vt. who mar abt 1790 Ozias Hart & removed to Oneida Co., N. Y.

(b) AVERY.—Wanted parentage of — Avery who mar Orrin, son of Ozias Hart, abt 1819 in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Wanted also her given name.—M. B. S.

14116. SMITH.—Wanted par and all infor possible of Lewis Smith & his wife Catharine Miller who in 1834 were living in Maiden Creek Township, Berks Co., Pa.
(a) MORRIS-SIMPSON-AMICK.—Wanted par and all infor possible of Isaac & William Morris, bros. Also of Sophia Amick-Emic, wife of Isaac Morris. The mother of the Morris bros was —— Simpson. Wanted her maiden name and ances. These families settled in York Co., Pa. and later in Colorado Co., Ohio.

(b) HUSTON-HAGGARTY.—Wanted par of John Huston and also of his wife Mary
(c) **HAWKINS-DURBIN-VANDEGRIFT.**

—Wanted par and all infor possible of Richard Hawkins a Rev. sol and also of his wife Avarilla Durbin. Also of George Vandegrift who mar Lydia, dau of Richard & Avarilla Hawkins. Would be glad to corres with desc of any of the above mentioned.—M. S. H.

### ANSWERS

14058. **SPENCE.**—David Spence, son of Thos & Sarah Harrison Spence of N. J. & Pa., was in the Rev., under Gen Green in the campaign in N. C. While retreating through Surry Co., N. C. the troops rested nr the Yadkin River near the home of the McElyea family. Mary McElyea & other girls were giving the soldiers water. When she gave a dipper full to David Spence he broke the dipper in half giving Mary half & keeping the other, saying when the war was over he would return to Surry Co. for her. This he did. Mary was the dau of Ludowick & Mary Powers McElyea of York Co., Pa. & Surry Co., N. C. Do not know the date of their mar but judge it was abt 1783. David died in Robertson Co., Tenn 1839. Mary was b abt 1763 & d 1867 in Hickman Co., Tenn. Their chil were Sarah who mar Geiger; Mary who mar — Powell; Thomas who mar Katherine, dau of Daniel & Ann Lemon Carter; Delilah who mar Benj. Elic Rawles; Joseph who mar — Wilson; James; Daniel who mar — Meredith & d in Ill.; Lydia who mar — Cannon & d in Ill.; John b 30 Aug 1810 in Robertson Co., Tenn d 5 Jan 1885 in Hickman Co., Tenn. mar 1st 1835 Sophia Davis, dau of Wm. Harrison Totty. John mar 2d Mrs. Rachel Tennessee Patterson, dau of Col Richard Boyd & wid of Mark R. Patterson of Nashville, Tenn. Thomas, son of David Spence was b in Surry Co., N. C. (cannot find date) & mar in Robertson Co., Tenn. Katherine, dau of Daniel & Ann Lemon Carter of Culppeer Co., Va. gr.dau of Robert & Winifred Lunsford Carter of Stafford Co., Va.; gr.gr.dau of Henry & Ann Harris Carter of Stafford Co., Va. & Henry was the son of Capt. Thomas Carter & Catherine Dale of “Barsford.” Lancaster Co., Va. The chil of Thomas Spence were David who d yg; Ann who mar — Spence; Isaac Carter who mar twice & d 1875 in Houston, Tex.; Wm., bachelor, who d in Beardsdtown, Ill.; Absalom, who d in Tex.; Mary Lemon who mar 1st — Cannon 2d — Richey & died in Tex.; Nancy Martin who mar 1st — Peterston, & 2d — Madden & died in Vienna, Ill.; Sarah Catherine who mar 1st Thos. Saunders & 2d Norman Parsons & died in Beardsdtown, Ill.; Siana B. who d yg; Lydia Parmelee who mar James McClure & died in Spokane, Wash.; Elva Jane who mar John McClure & died in Beardsdtown, Ill; Eliz. Peters b 16 Sept 1822 in Robertson Co., Tenn. mar 9 Jan 1839 in Beardsdtown, Ill. Charles Joseph Norbury & d 28 May 1903 in Beardsdtown, Ill. Katherine Carter Spence died 8 April 1833 & Thomas abt 1835 both are buried in the Spence Family Burying Ground near Anna, Ill.—E. S. Norbury, 613 Majestic B., Denver, Colo.

14002. If you will write to me I may be able to help you as I have made a special study of Onondaga families & have a large amount of data thereon.—Lester Card, 272 East Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

13500. **TRACY.**—“Douglas Register” listing wills, inventories etc of Goochland Co., Va. lists Prince Tracy 1812, book 21, pg 298. Prince Tracy is a New Eng name, John Tracy having mar Mary Prence, dau of Gov Thomas Prence. Prince was used frequently as a given name in the Tracy family. A Prince Tracy disappears from the N. Eng. family & is reported to have gone to Md. or Pa., it is prob. the one who died in Goochland Co., Va. If you find upon investigation that this Prince Tracy is your line will be glad to give further help.—M. E. Tracy, 555 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

14017. **ROOKER.**—Thomas M. Rooker mar 1850 Elizabeth, dau of Samuel & Eliz. Cox Saffell. They lived at Louisville, Blount Co., Tenn. 1850/4 or later. One Wm. Rooker in 1818 owned land at Louisville, on Lackey’s Creek & Holston River. Sold some to Samuel Saffell & some to Robert Gillespie. If you wish more infor. write me.—Will E. Parham, 218 Bryan St., Maryville, Tenn.

14038. **EASLEY.**—Daniel Easley who emancipated his slaves 23 Feb 1801 (Hali-
fax Co., Va. Deed Bk 18, p. 536) & removed to Ohio, was son of Daniel Easley (will provd 1786, Halifax Co., Bk 2 p 174) & his 2d wife Elizabeth Echols. Daniel Sr. was a Rev sol & a desc of Rob’t Easley whose will was provd 1711. Henrico Co., Va. Will Bk 9 p 624. For a sketch of Robert Easley see “The Huguenot” pub 1931 by the Huguenot Society, Founders of Manakin, Va. see also “History of Halifax Co., Va.” p 160, by Carrington. Elizabeth Echols was prob the dau of Wm. Echols. (Deed to Daniel Easley from Wm. Nichols, “For love & affection” 18 April 1765, Deed Bk. 5, p 309, Halifax Co., Va. Records.—Mrs. D. E. French, 2126 Reid Ave., Bluefield, W. Va. 14007. Cossart.—Jacques (Jacob) Cossart, a Frenchman left Leyden, Holland & came to New Amsterdam (N. Y.) in 1662. 1663 he rec’d a grant of land. 1666 he was collector of the monies promised for the support of the clergy & soldiers at a commission of 4 per cent. His wife Lydia Willems & 2 small chil came with him on the ship De Purmerlander Kerck, Capt. Benjamin Barentz in charge. Their chil were ch b 1657; ch b April 1661; Janette bapt 28 Nov 1665 mar 10 Jan 1688 Jacobus Goelet; Jacques Jr. born 11 Apr 1668 (chil used name Kershaw) David b 18 July 1671 d 1740 in Somerset Co., N. J. mar 11 Oct 1696 at Dutch Church, N. Y., Styntje Joris, dau of Joris Jensen & Maria Rutgers Van Hoorne of Flushing Long Island; Anthony (desc used the name Coart, Cozad & Cosat) The chil of Joris & Styntje Joris Van Hoorne Cossart were, Lea b 21 July 1697; Joris or George bapt 19 Aug 1699; David Jr. b 23 Sept 1704; Mary b 28 Jan 1707; Jacob b 28 Jan 1707; Susanah; Eleanor; Francis bapt 21 July 1777, lived at Millstone, N. J. moved to Conewago Valley, Pa. 1764 & d aft 1789. He mar 1759 Margaret, dau of Peter Van Nest; Aefje b 23 Sept 1719; Janette b 15 May 1720. The chil of Francis & Margaret Van Nest Cossart were: Madelina bapt Jan 1740/1; David Cassat b 11 Apr 1743; Peter b 30, Aug 1746, killed by Indians in Ky. 1780/3. Mar 1768 Mary Durie or Durye the dau of Johannes & Antje (Voorhee?) Durye; Jacob Cassat bapt 12 May 1751; Christiana bapt 7 Sept 1755; Elizabeth bapt 29 Aug 1758. The chil of Peter & Mary Duree Cossart were (1) Francis; (2) Albert (?) mar Magdalena Banta b 1 Oct 1785, dau of Peter Banta; (3) Samuel bapt 31 May 1772, Conewago, Pa.; (4) Jacob bapt 3 Oct 1773; (5) Peter Jr. bapt Conewago, 14 Jan 1776 of Warren Co., Ohio mar 6 June 1783 Mary, dau of Peter & Rachel Van Clef Banta, Had one ch Sarah who d 20 Jan 1857, mar Peter Voorhees Banta b 9 Sept 1814 Warren Co., Ohio & d 22 Jan 1839 at Castine, Ohio, the son of Albert & Mary Voorhees Banta. Their nine ch. were Martha Van Buren; Mary Jane; Albert C; Peter P.; Daniel J.; Lavina; Margaret; Arilda & James. (6) David born 25 Mch 1778 died 8 Oct 1854 at Wabash. Mar 10 Mch 1805 Polly Banta & had chil Anna, Eliz, Jacob David Cassatt b 9 Apr 1812 in Ky & died 25 Jan 1888 mar 7 Aug 1836 at Wheeling Louisa Jane Roberts & had Edward R b 14 1839 & Annie b 1842. Mar 2d 1 May 1849 Emma Jane Townsend; mar 3d 18 Apr 1853 Elizabeth Backer & had David Charles & Charles Ellsworth b 25 Mar 1857 who lived at Wabash; Mary Banta b 28 Dec 1818 who mar John Matlock. (7) Hendrick Cossart mar ? bapt 12 April 1778 at Conewago, Pa. had son Henry Cassat b 27 Dec 1813 who mar Jane Pullen & had the following chil: Joseph Cassat b 7 Sept 1836; Mary b 20 Mch 1838; Peter b 1 Aug 1839; James b 7 Sept 1842; Albert b 16 July 1845; Maria b 14 April 1847; Sarah b 27 Oct 1850; Henry b 30 Dec 1856. Peter Cassart (Cassatt or Cassat) who was killed in Ky. by the Indians had seven sons as shown above. Some of these sons were married & had families & removed to Warren & Darke Counties, Ohio. Further infor of these sons of Peter Cossart is requested. Records show that Peter obtained 600 acres of land in Ky. near Boonesborough.—Joseph A. Cossart, The Lexington, San Pedro, Calif. 14002. EGGLESTON.—Bagot Eggleston born in Eng died 1 Sept 1674 at Worcester, Mass. His son James b 1620 in Eng. died 1 Dec 1679 at Windsor, Conn. He mar Esther Williams b at Hartford, Conn. & died 10 July 1720 at Windsor. Their son Isaac Eggleston b 27 Feb 1669 d 27 Aug 1724 at Windsor, married Mary Stiles b 23 Sept 1669 at Windsor, Conn. Their dau Mary
Eggleston b 20 July 1697 at Windsor, died 22 March 1730 at Hartford, Conn. & married Thomas Shepard.—Mrs. Inez Shepard Pollock, 3125 Lookout Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

14004. BAKER.—I have ancestry & Rev. record of Seth Baker of Tolland, Conn. b. 1733 d 1816, mar 1762 Mercy Skinner. Their chil were Mary, Caroline, Dulla, Ezekiel, Phoebe, Joel & Russel. If Seth Baker b 1796 Schenectady Co., N. Y. is a desc of the above Seth of Tolland Conn will be glad to correspond.—H. M. Milam, 31 Third St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Berryman Marriages in Virginia

John Taylor, Elvira Berryman, daughter of Gerrard, July 4, 1833.
Rolly S. Chinn, Alcey Berryman, daughter of Gerrard, m. May 29, 1841.
John B. Culverson, Margaret A. E. Berryman, m. November 26, 1846.


Rebecca Berryman, dau. of John B. of Princeton, Sussex County, Va., Robt. Parnham, m. 1777. Son of Nathaniel Parnham and Celia Lee (widow) m. Oct. 9, 1758. Wm. & Mary Col. Quar. Vol. 12, p. 17.

Benj. Berryman of Fauquier Co., Anne Bryant, m. April 1, 1775.

Berryman, Smith, Elizabeth Martin, m. August 31, 1783—Fauquier.


Elizabeth Berryman, Fauquier Co., Batterly Bryant, May 20, 1777.


Rose Berryman of King George, Rich. Taliaferro of Essex, June 10, 1726.

Giles Berryman of King George—Will d. Dec. 26, 1775, m. Sarah Alexander (her 2nd to —— Dade—his 2nd to ———).


Mary Anne Berryman of Greenville Co., Va. (dau. of John B.), Wm. Batte Jr., m. May 5, 1785. (Balaam Berryman security.) Tyler’s Quarterly vol. 9, p. 250.

Jane Berryman of Northumberland Co., Va., John B. Steele, m. May 23, 1813.


Elizabeth Ann Berryman, John Harris, December 13, 1827, in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.


Juliet Berryman of Bourbon County, John H. Ellis, August 1832.
James R. Berryman of Fayette County, Mollie Ann Ellis, June 23, 1829.
Frances Berryman of Fayette County, James G. McKinney, January 8, 1822.
Thomas Berryman of Lincoln County, Ky., Nancy Emerson, 1794.

Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky
Jesse Berryman, Mildred Burks, January 21, 1827.
Allen Berryman, Berilla Duval, April 12, 1835.
Charles H. Berryman, Fayette County, Ky., Nancy Hudson, — 8, 1826.
Mary R. Berryman, Fayette County, Ky., George Boswell, June 30, 1830.
Henrietta Berryman, Fayette County, Ky., Thomas Christian, November 1, 1820.
Maria B. Berryman, Fayette County, Ky., William Thomas, December 16, 1814.

Kentucky Marriages 1800-1826 in National Genealogical Society Quarterly, September 1922-January 1924, continued from Volume 4, April 1915-January 1916. Kentucky was first part of Fincastle County, Va., later Kentucky territory into three counties:

Jefferson Nelson
Lincoln Oldham
Fayette

Berryman Marriages
Ohio County, Kentucky
Gerrard Berryman's children:
Nancy Berryman, September 30, 1823, James N. Moorman of Virginia, October 1, 1823.
Frances Berryman, Gatewood Wall, September, 1828.
Elvira Berryman (youngest daughter), John Taylor, July 1833.
Alcey Berryman, Rolly S. Chinn, his second wife, May 28, 1841.
J. Cousin Berryman, (1) Margaret Cressna, (2) — Freehart, (3) Mary Eller Dupuy.
James Berryman (eldest son of Gerrard),
G. Blackiston Berryman,
Thomas Newton Berryman,

Fauquier County, Virginia Bulletin, Warrenton, Notes, 1921-24
Francis Berryman, Elizabeth Barr, March 8, 1786.
Benjamin Berryman, Anne Bryant, April 1, 1775.
Elizabeth Berryman, Battley Bryan, May 20, 1777.

Copied from North West Fork Monthly Meeting of Record of Marriages and Removals, commencing 1832 (Preston, Maryland), then Snow Hill.

Arthur W. Levertown of Caroline County, Maryland, son of Jacob Levertown and Elizabeth, his wife, deceased, and Margaret Ann Turpin, daughter of Solomon Turpin, deceased, and Catherine, his wife, of Dorchester County, Maryland, 3rd mo., 21st 1832, married at their meeting house, at Marshy Creek, in Caroline County, Maryland. Signers of the marriage certificate (those who witnessed the marriage; also the contracting couple):


Copied from the scrap book of Love Ross Turpin, once an old Ledger that belonged to Henry Adams:

Deaths
Amelia Adams, wife of Henry Adams, departed this life January 27th.
Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Jacob Wilson, departed this life May 1st, 1838, aged 26 years and 1 day. 1839.
Lily Wilson, the wife of James Wilson, departed this life December 20, 1840.

Love Lankford, the wife of Joseph Lankford, departed this life June 17, 1841.
Charlotte Willis, wife of John Willis, departed this life September 28, 1842.

Jinnet Doura, the wife of William Deoura, departed this life May 12, 1841, aged 39 years.

Nancy Vickers, the wife of Nathan Vickers, departed this life October 20, 1840.

Samuel Davis, the son of Tilghman Davis, departed this life August 18, 1838, aged twenty years and ten days.

Algineon Wheatley departed this life October 6, 1861.

Aron Lewis departed this life September 22, 1843.

Algineon Wheatley departed this life October 6, 1843.

Jacob Wilson departed this life May 20, 1861.

Laura E. Hackett departed this life October 15, 1865.

Pattiace Miligan departed this life October 15, 1865.

Ezulda Wilson departed this life November 5, 1865.

**Records from Tilghman Hackett's Bible**

Dorchester County, Maryland

Fork District

Tilghman Hackett, born March 14, 1814, married, January 12, Caroline Adams, daughter of Minos and Margaret Adams, born February 23, 1824.

Lovey Ross, born February 1, 1844.

Charlotte Frances, born October 29, 1846.

Margaret Anne, born August 18, 1848.

Minos Henry, born June 7, 1851.

Mary E. Hackett, born December 9, 1852.

Celia Adams, born November 19, 1854.

Thomas James, born July 27, 1856.

Caroline Kemp, born July 17, 1858.

Charles Wright, born April 26, 1860.

Laura Emily, born January 6, 1862.

Tilghman Richard, born December 30, 1863.

Myra Alice, born April 8, 1866.

**Dates from Bible of Tilghman Hackett**

Tilghman Hackett and Caroline Hackett were married January 12, 1843.

Tilghman Hackett, son of Luke and Nancy, his wife, was born March 14, 1814.

Caroline Adams, daughter of Minos and Margaret Wilson Adams, his wife, was born February 23, 1824.

Lovey Hackett, daughter of Tilghman and Caroline Hackett, was born February 1, 1844.

Charlotte Frances Hackett, daughter of Tilghman and Caroline Hackett, was born October 29, 1846.

Margaret Ann, daughter of Tilghman and Caroline Hackett, born August 18, 1848.

Minos Henry Hackett, son of Tilghman and Caroline Hackett, born June 7, 1851.

**Dates from Bible of Luke Hackett of Fork District, Dorchester County, Maryland**

Luke Hackett, son of Thomas and Lovey Hackett, born February 14, 1785, married Nancy Darby, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Twiford Darby.

Polly Garrett Hackett, daughter of Luke and Nancy, his wife, born October 18, 1804.


Lovey Walter Hackett, born February 5, 1809.

Thomas Hackett, born August 21, 1810.

James Madison Hackett, born February 17, 1812.

Tilghman Hackett, born March 14, 1814.

Nancy Darby Hackett, born March 13, 1816.

Perry Greensberry Hackett, born March 3, 1818.

William Walter Hackett, born February 24, 1820.

John Turpin Hackett, born January 22, 1823.

Lovicia Ann Hackett, born April 12, 1825.

Benjamin Darby Hackett, born November 18, 1828.

Sallie Twiford Hackett, married Nathan Vickers.

**Children:**

John Landon Vickers, born October 20, 1827.

Lucke Vickers, born October 3, 1829.
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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