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The President General’s Message

That Reminds Me

The calendar has moved around to November once again, and that month suggests the appropriateness of the spirit of Thanksgiving. And what a generous supply of good things have happened to us for which we should be thankful, if we but pause and think.

* * * * * * * * *

There is the message from Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Past Registrar General, from Honolulu in the Island of Hawaii which tells us of the recent shipment of ten splendid boxes of clothes, and two $50.00 scholarships to the Approved Schools. What cheering news this is, and when chapters so distantly located feel the urge to contribute such substantial support to movements such as this, what does this mean to the many chapters more advantageously situated? Our deepest thanks go forth to loyal Hawaii for the substance of the gift, and better still for the example.

* * * * * * * * *

Early in September our Building Promotion Chairman announced the receipt of a gift of $30,000.00 from Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice President General, honoring the President General and earmarked to construct in its entirety the voting and registration room. The President General is overjoyed with this gift and particularly appreciates the thoughtfulness of its timeliness. Everyone who has attended any of our Congresses has long sensed the need for this room, and a personal thankfulness peculiarly deep and sincere is felt.

* * * * * * * * *

The Building Promotion Chairman further announces that several States have made tentative reservations for rooms, these too we are grateful for. Since it is a project of the entire National Society, no gift is too large and none too small to be needed to produce the whole, and deep appreciation is felt for each and every gift.

* * * * * * * * *

The inspirational spirit which characterizes the entire enterprise is well personified by the Benefit Card Party held by the entire personnel at National Headquarters October 20th. With patronesses, prizes, door awards, games, refreshments, advertising leaflets this party became a real social affair, with all proceeds devoted to the building fund. While all credit for the inception of the event belongs to the personnel, it could not have attained the success which it did without the generous support of the public, and to everyone in anywise connected with it, our sincere thanks are due and cheerfully given.

Estella A. O’Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Liberty Is Easier to Retain than to Regain

BY THE HONORABLE DANIEL A. REED
United States Representative from New York

FOR more than twenty-five years I have been fighting communism. Communists were conducting schools during the twenties. Children were then taught to march around the American flag and spit on it and repeat in unison, "I hate the American flag."

Year by the year the Communists have entrenched themselves in key positions of the United States Government. This subversive element is penetrating the clubs and organized groups, religious, civic, labor, and others wherever its poisonous influence can weaken the confidence of the American citizens in their own form of government. It is important that each sovereign citizen be on his guard lest he become the victim of communistic propaganda.

Facts About Communism

Today we are hearing a great deal about the activities of communism in America. So let us see exactly:

1. Who is a Communist?
2. What are his obligations and duties?
3. To whom is he responsible?
4. How do Communists treat minority groups?
5. Do Communists use force and violence to gain their ends?
6. What do Communists consider is their relationship to the United States?
7. Is war between Russia and the United States inevitable?

For our answers we will go to the official documents of the Communist Party. We will also listen to a few words by Joseph Stalin, the recognized head of the party. Then we will have a statement or two by Lenin, from whom Stalin inherited the leadership of the Communist movement. Lenin is considered practically a "god" by the Communists everywhere.

1. Who is a Communist?
Our answer is found in paragraph 3 of the Constitution and Rules of the Communist International. This reads:

"Membership of the Communist Party and the Communist International is open to all those who accept the program and rules of the given Communist Party and of the Communist International, who join one of the basic units of the party, actively work in it, abide by all the decisions of the party and of the Communist International; and regularly pay party dues."

2. What are his obligations and duties?
For the answer to that one, let us look at a few provisions of the 21 Conditions of the Second Congress of the Communist International. No. 4 of these reads: "Persistent and systematic propaganda and agitation must be carried on in the army, where Communist groups should be formed in every military organization. Wherever owing to repressive legislation agitation becomes impossible, it is necessary to carry on such agitation illegally. But refusal to carry on or participate in such work should be considered equal to treason to the revolutionary cause."

Here is another obligation and duty of Communists: It is condition No. 9 of the 21 conditions:

"Every party desirous of belonging to the Communist International should be bound to carry on systematic and persistent Communist work in the labor unions, cooperatives, and other organizations of working masses. It is necessary to form Communist nuclei within these organizations, which by persistent and lasting work should win over labor unions to communism."

3. To whom is he responsible?
Condition No. 14 says:
"The Communist Party should carry on a precise and definite propaganda to induce workers to refuse to transport any kind of military equipment intended for fighting against the Soviet Republics, and should
also by legal and illegal means carry on a program amongst the troops sent against the workers republics."

4. How do Communists treat minority groups?

We hear a great deal about the Communists being the friend of minority groups. They are constantly trying to stir up those who think they have a grievance. To find out how they treat minority groups, we shall listen to the words of Joseph Stalin. In this way no one can say that we are not getting the truth. On page 51 of his book, Problems of Leninism, Stalin says (speaking of a country that they want to take over): "Before entering upon decisive political action the party must, by means of prolonged revolutionary work, insure for itself the support of the majority of the working masses, or at least the benevolent neutrality of the majority of the class. * * * And what is to be done with the minority, if it does not wish, if it does not agree to submit voluntarily to the will of the majority? When the party enjoys the confidence of the majority, can it and should it force the minority to submit to the will of the majority? Yes; it can and it must."

5. Do Communists use force and violence to gain their ends?

On pages 39-40 of the same book, Mr. Stalin says: "The dictatorship of the proletariat must necessarily include the concept of violence. There is no dictatorship without violence if the dictatorship is to be understood in the strict sense of the word. Lenin defines the dictatorship of the proletariat as 'power based directly on violence.'" Stalin took that word of Lenin from Collected Works, page 315, Russian edition.

6. What do Communists consider is their relationship to the United States?

On January 2, 1946, Joseph Starobin, writing in the Communist Daily Worker (the official mouthpiece of the Communist Party in America), called the United States the enemy.

7. Is war between Russia and the United States inevitable?

On page 19 of his book, Problems of Leninism, Joseph Stalin gives us our answer to this question as he quotes from the works of Lenin. Collected Works, volume XXII, pages 315-317, Russian edition. This is Lenin's statement with which Stalin agrees: "International imperialism (remember, they call us an international imperialist) with all the might of its capital and its highly organized military technique, which represents a real fortress of international capital, could under no circumstances, under no possible conditions, live side by side with the Soviet Republics. * * * A conflict is inevitable."

I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are the personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country, and in the midst of great transactions which concern that country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in the defense of the liberties and constitution of his country.

—Daniel Webster.
IF YOU start from the old Colonial Capitol of Virginia in historic Williamsburg and stroll out Duke of Gloucester Street past the quaint houses and charming gardens, you will, at the distance of seven-eighths of a mile, come upon a fork in the road. The fork to the right leads to Richmond, some 40 miles away. The left fork bears off toward Jamestown, six miles distant. In the triangle formed by these two roads lies the beautiful Yard of the College of William and Mary, and immediately in front of you, as you stand at that fork, is the lovely old Sir Christopher Wren Building, designed by that great English architect and "adapted to the nature of the Country by the Gentlemen there."

Three times burned, three times re-built, it is today the oldest academic building in America, and within its hallowed walls George Washington in 1749 received his Surveyor's Commission, Benjamin Franklin in 1756 the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, and Thomas Jefferson in 1782 the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. During the Revolutionary War the building was used in turn by English, American and French troops, in the War of 1812 it served as barracks for the Virginia Militia, and in the War Between the States it was occupied alternately by Confederate and Union forces. Its Great Hall, once the Refectory, was used for a time by the Virginia Assembly and also served as a meeting place for the early Convocations of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Beneath the floor of its Chapel, reminiscent of the chapel designed by Sir Christopher Wren for Pembroke College in Cambridge University, rest the remains of many distinguished sons. The fortunes of a great nation have ebbed and flowed around its foundations.

On the left of the Yard stands the Brafferton, erected in 1723, now a faculty club but originally used as an Indian School and named after a Yorkshire manor. On the right is the president's house, built in 1732 and occupied for a time in 1781 as the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis. These three noble shrines appear today much as they did back in colonial days, having been reconstructed and refurbished through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as part of the magnificent Williamsburg restoration project.

Beyond the College Yard lies the College Green, where Colonel Patrick Henry drilled his regiment of Virginia riflemen on whose shirts were emblazoned their commander's immortal words, "Liberty or Death," and where later Washington reviewed his army before the siege of Yorktown, just 13 miles away.

From these ancient halls of learning were graduated the first president and 15 members of the Continental Congress, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, three Presidents of the United States, one Chief Justice and three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, 13 Cabinet members, 29 Senators, three Speakers and 55 members of the House of Representatives, 21 Governors of Virginia, 15 Governors of other states, countless army and navy officers, diplomats, clergymen, educators, men of letters, judges and leaders in all walks of life. The Roll of Fame is long—Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Tyler, Peyton Randolph, John Marshall, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Carter Braxton, Dabney Carr, Richard Bland, Spencer Roane, General Winfield Scott, James Branch Cabell, William T. Barry, General William B. Taliaferro, John Randolph, John J. Crittenden, author of the Crittenden Compromise; Edmund Ruffin, said to have fired the first shot at Fort Sumter; James M. Mason, of ‘Mason and Slidell’ renown; William Barton Rogers, founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Calling the roll of the sons of William and Mary is like calling the roll of the nation.

Standing there at that fork in the road and gazing out over that ground hallowed by the feet of patriots long dead, this writer feels very humble as he contemplates the task of compressing into these few pages a story that, were full justice to be done it,
would require several volumes. So much must be left out; so many words must remain unwritten. What follows can at best be only a brief and most inadequate sketch of an institution whose history is inseparably bound up with that of our nation.

The story begins only a few years after the founding of Jamestown and even before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. For it was in the year 1617 that King James I authorized the clergy of England to make collections "for the erecting of some churches and schools for the education of the children of those barbarians in Virginia." And the construction of such an institution was actually begun at a settlement known as Henrico, near the present Richmond. But on March 22, 1622, an Indian massacre wiped out the village, and plans for the college were abandoned for the time being.

But the idea persisted, and in 1661 the Grand Assembly of Virginia provided for the establishment of a "Colledge." There the matter rested for 30 years until 1691 when Dr. James Blair, who was to become the institution's first president, was sent to London. Finally on February 8, 1693, the College of William and Mary was granted a royal charter by the joint sovereigns whose names it bears—"to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a Seminary of Ministers of the Gospel, and that the Youth may be piously educated in good Letters and Manners, and that the Christian Faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians, to the Glory of Almighty God." While in its antecedents it is America's oldest institution of higher learning, due to the delays incident to its establishment William and Mary in actual operation became second to Harvard College in Massachusetts.

The Middle Plantation, so called because of its location between the James and York Rivers, was chosen as the site, and on August 8, 1695, the foundations of what is now known as the Wren Building, originally referred to merely as the College, were laid. In 1699 the name of the Middle Plantation was changed to Williamsburg, and the capital of Virginia was transferred there following the destruction by fire of its building in Jamestown.

The royal charter provided for a president and six masters or professors, the plan of organization being taken directly from the accepted practice in the English universities, known as the "Oxford Curriculum." There were to be three schools: the Grammar School, which carried a student through the higher classics and which opened its doors in 1697; the Philosophical School, which was not fully established until 1712; and the Divinity School, which was post-graduate. In addition, there was the Indian School, endowed by Robert Boyle, the great English physicist and discoverer of "Boyle's Law," which was discontinued when the Revolution cut off the income. Concerning the organization a glance at one of the articles in the statutes as codified in 1736 will give us a general idea:

"In the Philosophy School we appoint Two Masters or Professors, who for their Yearly Salary shall each of them receive Eighty Pounds Sterling, and Twenty Shillings Sterling a Year from each Scholar, except such poor Ones as are entertained at the College Charge, upon the Foundation; for they are to be taught Gratis. One of these Masters shall teach Rhetoric, Logick and Ethics. The other Physicks, Metaphysics, and Mathematicks. For these Studies we allow Two Years before they attain to the Degree of Batchelor; and Four before they attain the Degree of Master of Arts."

In 1705 the Wren Building, which had been used as the headquarters of the colonial government since 1700 pending the completion of the new capitol building in Williamsburg, was accidentally burned, and it was not until 1716 that it was fully restored by Governor Spotswood. Burned again in 1859 it was immediately rebuilt only to fall a victim to flames a third time when in 1862 it was fired by Federal soldiers acting without the authorization of the Federal commander. It was finally restored to the Spotswood design in 1931 under the Rockefeller project.

No true chronicle of the College of William and Mary can fail to mention the many noteworthy pioneering tasks undertaken by this Virginia institution in the field of education. Some of these will be noted later, but attention should be called here to one of the foremost of these—the modern lecture system, said to have been inaugurated by Dr. William Small, who served as professor of natural philosophy and mathematics from 1758 to 1764. Ac-
According to Galen W. Ewing in his "Journal of Chemical Education":

"Dr. Small's most lasting contribution was the innovation of the modern lecture system in William and Mary, and, it is believed, in all America as well. This was a great departure from the system previously universally practiced, of pure memory lessons and recitations by questions and answers, which were either printed in textbooks or dictated by the professors. It is interesting to note that the introduction of the lecture and demonstration method into the chemistry course at Harvard did not occur until the year 1851, some ninety years after its introduction at William and Mary."

Another red-letter date in the history of this college, as well as of American education, was December 5, 1776. On that day fifty students of William and Mary held a meeting—thought to have been in the Apollo Room of the historic Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg—at which was founded the first Greek letter fraternity in America and the first college honor society—Phi Beta Kappa. For more than a century all the facts and the complete roster of the original members were unknown, due partly to the fact that it was a secret society, partly to the war and the imminence of invasion of Virginia by the British, which prompted the members to disband the society, seal and hide its records. These were apparently lost in the confusion following the war, but fortunately one of the members had kept minutes of the meetings, and these were uncovered in 1848. Finally the complete records were found, together with the charter, and these were first published in 1896, revealing that a youth by the name of John Heath had been the founder.

This original group also issued charters for branches at Harvard and Yale, and thus the society spread until today there are chapters in every accredited college in the country and the Phi Beta Kappa key is honored and prized throughout the world. On December 5, 1926, the 150th anniversary of the society, the imposing Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall was formally dedicated on the William and Mary campus—gift of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

The revolt of the colonies against the mother country was a momentous event in the annals of "Their Majesties' College." As the first American college to receive its charter from the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council (1693) and as the only American college to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds (1694), William and Mary was perhaps the wealthiest institution in the colonies up to the outbreak of the Revolution. But the college board "chose to risk the loss of material substance for principle." The Rev. John Camm, president at the time of the opening of hostilities, being unwilling to recognize the authority of the new government—he had led the clergy in the "parsons' causes" against the people and Patrick Henry—he was removed by the board of visitors in 1777, and was replaced by the Rt. Rev.—later Bishop—James Madison, a cousin of the fourth President of the United States.

Under the able administration of this patriot, William and Mary furnished many great leaders for the American cause, leaders on the field of battle and leaders in the halls of Congress, some of whom we have already noted. Williamsburg, of course, experienced the war at close range. During the Yorktown campaign the Wren Building was used as a hospital for the American and French forces, and following the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, French officers occupied the president's house. Through their carelessness the house was seriously damaged by fire, the French government under Louis XVI later reimbursing the college for the loss.

The close of the Revolutionary War found the college impoverished as a result of the cancellation of royal grants and patronage. Under the protective wing of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, however, the institution made a rapid recovery, and President Madison during this period was responsible for many notable additions to the college's long list of "firsts"—aided immeasurably by Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia as well as a member of the board of visitors of the college. In 1779 William and Mary became the first college to have the elective system of study. Again quoting Galen W. Ewing:

"The policy of allowing students to elect their studies was here introduced for the first time, long before it was adopted by any other American college. President Madison wrote in a letter to President Stiles of Yale College, dated August 27, 1780,
...The Doors of ye University are open to all, nor is even a knowledge in ye ant. Languages a previous Requisite for Entrance. The Students have ye Liberty of attending whom they please, and in what order they please, or all ye differ. Lectures in a term if they think proper. The time of taking Degrees was formerly ye same as in Cambridge, but now depends upon ye candidate. He has a certain course pointed out for his, first Degree, and also for ye rest. When Master of Either, ye Degree is conferred.

In this same year, 1779, William and Mary became the first college to adopt the Honor System, the first college to establish a chair of modern languages, the first to have a school of law, and the first college to assume the status of a university in the new nation. Previous to this, William and Mary had been the first college to have a full faculty (1729), and the first to confer medallic prizes (in 1771 when gold medals had been donated by Lord Botetourt, popular royal Governor of the colony whose statue stands today in College Yard in front of the Wren Building). Still later William and Mary was to become the first college to teach political economy (1784), and the first to install a school of modern history (1803).

In 1788 George Washington, who back in 1749, as we have already mentioned, had received his Surveyor's Commission and had been appointed surveyor of Culpeper County by the faculty of the college, was named to the post of chancellor of William and Mary, serving until his death in 1799. Previous to the war the chancellor had been a kind of liaison man between the college and the Crown, and the position had always been filled by Englishmen, starting with the Bishop of London in 1693 and the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1700.

Benjamin Stoddert Ewell, who became president of the college in 1855, was strenuously opposed to secession, considering it unnecessary and unconstitutional, and resisted the measure until war actually broke out. He then joined the Confederate Army as a colonel—he was a graduate of West Point—and later became adjutant general to General Joseph E. Johnston when the latter commanded the department of Tennessee and Mississippi. Most of the faculty and student body also entered the Confederate service, and the college was closed.

With the return of peace after Appomattox in 1865, President Ewell reopened the college, but these were difficult times. With the Wren Building once again in ruins, the library burned, the faculty scattered, the resources used up, this great institution was a monument to the desolation that war had brought to the South. Ewell fought hard, but in 1880 a lack of revenue forced William and Mary to suspend for a second time. The president, however, was not easily discouraged. This man, who had urged the election of General Grant to the Presidency because of his moderation and magnanimity at the close of the Civil War, and had exerted himself to foster harmony between the North and the South and loyalty to the national government, now put all his energies into trying to save the institution he loved.

Each year for the next eight years, when the time for the opening of the session arrived, Ewell rang the college bell, keeping the charter alive and giving notice to the world that William and Mary was still there. Twice he appeared before Congress to plead for funds to reimburse the college for war damage to its property. And the famous "bell ringer's" fight was not in vain, as the imposing memorial gates at the north entrance to the college testify.

For in 1888 financial aid from Virginia enabled the college to reopen, with Lyon G. Tyler, son of the tenth President of the United States, as its head and Ewell as president-emeritus. And in 1893 Congress finally passed a bill indemnifying William and Mary partially for its losses in the war.

In 1906 the college became a state institution, and in 1918 it was made co-educational. The following year Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler succeeded to the presidency, and during the next 15 years under his able administration, William and Mary reached a new peak of service in the field of education.

Today the college, now in its 255th year, ranks high scholastically among America's institutions of higher learning. Worthy of particular mention are the Department of Education, the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship, and the Department of Jurisprudence. The college has also entered into a cooperative arrange-
ment with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whereby in a combined five-year program (three years at William and Mary, two years at M. I. T.) a student may receive the degree of Bachelor of Science both from William and Mary and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Physically the college plant has expanded greatly in recent years. Today each side of the College Green is lined with academic buildings, which, while comparatively new, harmonize completely with the Georgian character of the older structures in College Yard. And on the outer edge of the triangle, along the Richmond and Jamestown roads, are located the dormitories, four for the men, three for women students. Beyond the Green the campus extends into a natural wooded area, the feature of which is Lake Matoaka, named for an Indian princess more familiarly known to us as Pocahontas.

Socially the campus is a community that is self-sufficient. There is, of course, the usual program of college activities—athletic events, concerts, debates, lectures, dramatics. Each Saturday night during the year there are informal dances, sponsored by one or more of the 11 fraternities and nine sororities. But there are two events that highlight the social calendar. One is the President's Christmas Party held in December just prior to the start of the holiday vacation period. On this occasion the auditorium is transformed into an 18th century manor hall, and everyone wears 18th century costumes. Dancing and pageantry make it a most colorful affair.

The other is the June Ball, held outdoors on the College Green. The memory of this dance under a full June moon is something that no William and Mary graduate ever forgets.

This ancient institution, located on the old Middle Plantation, is unaffected, friendly, democratic, truly southern in atmosphere. Its rich history, its unique position among American educational institutions, its rare beauty, its enthralling charm, its imperishable spirit that has enabled it to survive war and fire and every economic catastrophe—these are things that can't be put on paper. Yes, William and Mary is a community of brick and stone, of lecture halls and laboratories, of faculty and students—but most of all it's an intangible spirit that defies description, that must be felt. It is this spirit which has taken possession of its graduates through the years. It is this spirit which challenges the students of today. It is this spirit which prompts us to retrace our steps along Duke of Gloucester Street and to stand once again at that fork in the road, the right fork leading to Richmond, the left fork to Jamestown, and immediately in front of us the charming old College Yard, where the past meets the present to march together toward the future—"A link among the days to knit the generations each with each."

NOTE: So many have written in asking about Mr. Herbert G. Moore, author of our "Colonial Schools" series and of two other articles which have appeared in the Magazine during the past year, that we are pleased to here present a few facts.

Mr. Moore was originally a Main-Liner Philadelphian but is now living in New Jersey. He was graduated from William Penn Charter School, then Lawrenceville and later from Princeton, so from experience he has a natural interest in the history of colonial schools.

He served in both World Wars. After being discharged from the army (World War II) he did not return to his former business life in Philadelphia. It was then that he took up writing as rather of a pastime and finding himself successful, has been at it ever since.

He has written for the Saturday Evening Post, Liberty Magazine and other magazines of various types. For quite some time he has been practically a regular contributor to the National Republic, his articles dealing with communism and subversive matters in general, and on those subjects he is doing an excellent job.

Mr. Moore is unmarried and on the youngish side.
Selling America Down the River

BY GRACE L. H. BROUSSEAU

THE idea of World Government, as such, is not particularly new. Rather, it is an old formula which has been dragged out of the closet and given the new look by its more recent exponents who have developed as many theories about it as the famous American brand of pickles.

Turn back the pages of history to 1755-1794 and there you will find that one Anarcharsis Cloots, a Prussian, who frankly boasted that he was an enemy of Jesus Christ, stated that “all the discord of the times arose from the separate existence of nations.”

Anatole France (Jacques Anatole Thibault) also an atheist, joined hands with his socialistic brethren and prophesied that “separate nations will be replaced by the Republic of the World.”

Immanuel Kant, (1724-1804) on whose philosophy Prussian militarism of the 19th century and most of the totalitarian systems were founded, also was a world-government advocate. In his “Eternal Peace and Other Essays” he wrote: “The history of the human race, viewed as a whole, may be regarded as the realization of a hidden plan of nature to bring about a political constitution, internally and externally perfect, as the only state in which all the capacities implanted in her by mankind can be fully developed.”

At that time America was a struggling nation and it is very doubtful if the Founding Fathers, beset though they were with the serious problems of establishing a free new world, would even have considered joining a Republic of the World. It is safe to assume that those doughty pioneers, having won their liberties at such a tremendous cost, would again have gone forth to battle for their preservation, just as they did in the War of 1812.

The march of time made a brief pause a number of years ago in England, when the late Sir Cecil Rhodes begat a dream of the union of Britain and the British Dominions and the United States under a federal constitution, with a parliament meeting alternately at London and Washington.

While still in the realm of dreams, Sir Cecil departed this life, but his mantle fell upon the shoulders of two of his pupils, who, aided by some of their fellow Oxonians, have ever since been busily engaged in formulating grandiose schemes for world federation in one form or another.

The first to move in upon the American scene in the very early forties was one Clarence Streit, a Rhodes scholar hailing from Montana, who labeled his plan UNION NOW. Under the title of “Union Now With Britain,” he wrote a book which was rather widely circulated but was a bit misleading for his initial concept was that about fifteen democracies who had what he called “compelling ties” should unite in the common purpose of establishing a federated union.

He specifically designated Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the State of Eire, Ireland, England, the United Kingdom of Scotland, the Union of South Africa, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland. In the list he includes the United States, of course, which is by way of being a Republic and not a democracy, as it is so often mislabeled.

Mr. Streit is now editor of a monthly magazine, FREEDOM AND UNION, with a sub-title “Journal of the World Republic.”

Following close upon his heels, came Robert Lee Humber, a North Carolinian and also a Rhodes scholar, with practically the same ideas which he embodied under the bolder and more far reaching title of FEDERATION OF THE WORLD.

In one of his brochures Mr. Humber states: “Sovereignty is an ideological concept without geographical barriers.” . . . “Man is a citizen of several communities—the city, the state, the nation and the world. To each of these communities he owes inalienable obligations.”

One readily grants that the citizen is under deep obligations to his city, his state and his country and if he fulfills them to the utmost, could it not be argued, that inferentially the world in general becomes a beneficiary?
The plan followed by both of these proponents was to get each State Legislature to adopt a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to take steps to bring about a world federation. This could not be accomplished, of course, until thirty-six states had ratified. The latest report of the clan of one-worlders is that fifteen have adopted the resolution.

Ely Culbertson, the bridge expert, formed another organization, which he first called THE WORLD FEDERATION PLAN; then after two or three changes he seems to have boiled it down to the QUOTA FORCE PLAN.

His scheme is so elaborate in detail that one critic describes it thusly: "A system of international government as neat and complex as a spider web. It includes solutions for each of the world's ills—the problem of Indian independence, of Chinese economy, of African raw materials. Each solution fits neatly and surely into the overall world government pattern."

Certainly it is that Mr. Culbertson feels he has all the answers to all the questions. He would have the nations of the world grouped into eleven regional federations. The central World Federation Government is to be selected on a representative basis by the regional federations and it is to have three branches—executive, legislative and judicial. The head executive will be a World President, elected every seven years from a different regional federation. The legislative will consist of two bodies—one of eleven called World Trustees and thirty-six Vocational Senators.

These are just a few of the recommendations embodied in the blue print which Mr. Culbertson has so meticulously drawn. Being a bridge teacher, he is an adept at conjuring up nifty titles, but he makes no suggestions as to how many nations of many minds and many tongues could coordinate their forces, reconcile their differences—economically, politically and spiritually—and produce a lasting structure.

Very recently Mr. Culbertson has brought out THE A B C PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE, which suggests immediate revisions in the United Nations Charter, "with Russia if possible, without Russia if need be—but not necessarily against Russia," as he expresses it. The inference here is obvious. That accomplished, then one more short step and we are, whether we like it or not, plunged into federal world government.

During the latter part of 1947, an Englishman, Henry C. Usborne, member of Parliament, came to the United States and lent his voice to the Utopian clamor, launching a nationwide speaking tour at a luncheon meeting of the American Public Relations Association in Washington, D. C.

In his appeal he called for a peoples' constitution convention in Geneva in 1950 to draft a constitution for a world federal government and proposed an election of representatives to the constituent assembly in the ratio of one to every million people in the population.

He admitted that such an election would cost Britain one million pounds, quite a staggering figure, especially when one considers that the national income has twice been supplemented by American dollars and that the long suffering British people are still living on pitiful rations.

Mr. Usborne stated that essential to the power of any world government were: "A central monopoly over armed forces, which means total disarmament down to the internal level; a world atomic development authority; a world bank with linked currency; and a world food board." Those would seem to encompass, would they not, most of the essentials of life?

He did add, according to the record, that suspicion and tension are so great at present that no statesman can propose a plan for world government which would not be regarded as a step in power politics. Mr. Usborne should be assured that a number of wise Americans have also had that thought in mind.

There is no disposition to question the sincerity of some of the one-world builders. Rather one might assume that in odd moments they have indulged in day dreams—as did Sir Cecil—dreams which envisage an ideal world of unity and brotherly love. They probably reason that if within an aeon or two such a state of perfection is reached, they can, from their heights, at least claim the credit of having started something.

If one is a good American one must view with far less charity, however, the latest and most daring scheme which a year or
so ago was launched by a “Committee to Frame a World Constitution.” This is headed by Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, with ten sponsoring college professors whom he appointed.

A draft of that plan has been made public and certainly this Committee intends to go the whole way, leaving nothing to the imagination or to the American people. In fact, the preamble of the draft constitution states that “nations must surrender their sovereignty to the world government because the age of nations must end.”

Here are a few of the powers and rights the new super-state government would have:

- Lay and collect taxes all over the world.
- Regulate and operate worldwide transportation and communications.
- Regulate commerce of federal world interest.
- Limit and control weapons and military forces of all nations.
- Organize and direct the use of the world army, which would supplant all national armies.
- Decide national boundaries and form new nations.
- Expropriate public and private property whenever and wherever necessary.
- Coin money, control credit and administer a world bank.
- Judge and settle all conflicts between nations.
- Control and administer its own constitution and government and grant rights to individuals as it sees fit.

The natural inference is that in addition to confiscation of material goods, we shall be deprived of all powers of judgment and of action—two real assets of Americans, both individually and collectively.

Further alarming amplifications are to be found in COMMON CAUSE, INC., a monthly magazine issued by the Committee. In the March 1948 number the statement is made that:

“...The four elements of life—earth, water, air, energy—are the common property of the human race. The management and use of such portions thereof as are vested in or assigned to particular ownership, private or corporate, or national or regional, of definite or indefinite tenure, of individualist or collectivist economy, shall be subordinated in each and all cases to the interest of the common good.”

Professor Giuseppe Borgese, humanities professor, (a naturalized American citizen of ten years’ standing) and secretary of the Hutchins’ organization, is author of most of the redolent phrases in the draft constitution. A few of the other associates are:

- Mortimer J. Adler, philosophy of law professor, Chicago.
- Stringfellow Barr, president St. John’s College.
- Harold A. Innes, head of the department of political economy, University of Toronto, Canada.
- Charles McIlwain, government professor, Harvard University.
- Rexford Guy Tugwell, former New Deal brain truster and now political science professor, University of Chicago.

A very important question arises in connection with this proposition of world government. Would Russia join or permit her satellite nations to do so? A careful scrutiny of her past performances, and more recently in the United Nations, leads to the belief that she would not, unless by some hocus pocus she could obtain the balance of power.

If she and her dominated countries refused, what then? There would be two powerful conflicting groups, each struggling for supremacy, ending in mass political throat-cutting with defunct nations scattered all over the globe. They would have no powers of resistance and if they could get as far as resting on their elbows, they would be doing well. The foot of tyranny would become tightly wedged in the door of human hope.

And now a glance at the down-to-earth side of the situation.—Were governments federalized that would have to be done, parliamentarily speaking, on the basis of proportional representation. There are approximately two and one quarter billion inhabitants of the globe, of whom not over a fourth, at the outside are white. If a federalized world government were set up, civilization would be definitely dominated
by statutory enactment pursuant to such
a setup and engineered by other than white
representatives, who would, in such a case
be in a woeful minority.

Do we Americans want to surrender,
through federalization, to a new kind of
life, ordained by the habits, customs, mode
of living, thinking and worshipping of a
majority group in control which is not
white? It would seem as though these
vital points should be given the most
thoughtful consideration.

Another serious question—and the one
in which we as a nation are perhaps most
vitally interested—is, how can this gigantic
proposition be financed and who will do
the financing? The United States is pour-
ing billions of dollars across the waters for
mere relief and rehabilitation and some
wise prophets opine that after the present
apportionment is exhausted we shall con-
tinue to do so for some time to come.

Where then will the further billions and
billions be found which will be needed to
organize and maintain a world federation?
Mr. Hutchins’ group says, almost jocosely,
that it proposes to levy and collect taxes all
over the world. One wonders just what
spots on the globe it has picked for the
extraction of money, outside of this coun-
try, of course.

No one has a pencil long enough and
sharp enough to figure out how the United
States could stand the strain without finding
itself in a state of total bankruptcy.

A farmer visiting his son’s college was
one day watching the students in a chem-
istry class. He was informed that they
were looking for a universal solvent.
“What’s that?” asked the farmer.
“A liquid that will dissolve anything.”
“That’s a great idea,” he agreed, “but
when you find it what are you going to
keep it in?”

That shrewd question may well be asked
in regard to the massing of humanity under
one huge governmental roof. When you
get it there, what are you going to do with
it? Just as there was no answer to the
farmer’s question, so there is none to this.

The bait that allures in all of these
theories set forth by the various one-world-
ing organizations—of which there are esti-
mated to be forty or more, some of them
being school and college student bodies—
is the promise of peace, the ardent desire
for which lies deep in the heart of human-
kind. That peace throughout the ages has
never been found or maintained, except
sporadically, is a point that the proponents
seem to utterly ignore.

The assumption that within a short span
of time human nature can be revamped
and embodied in a complete new pattern, is
equally fallacious. Therefore, no over-all
workable system could ever be established
without strife, bitterness, jealousies and en-
suing hatreds, so how could peace possibly
emerge from the maelstrom?

Some of the protagonists temper their
arguments with the assurance that were this
country to align itself with other nations
in a world government, it would not be
obliged to relinquish its own sovereignty
but would merely become a party to inter-
national control.

They explain that means maintaining
a great coordinated police force, a uni-
versal Constitution and Bill of Rights and a
supreme court of justice, before which dis-
putes among nations would be brought for
settlement.

That sounds promising, but it wouldn’t
work for ultimately we would find our-
selves the victims of that slow poison which
a wise Frenchman once termed, “the in-
evitability of gradualness.” That and the
arrogance of power have sucked in many
a well established nation and we could not
expect to fare any better.

In the advancement of the super-state
propositions, some misrepresentations—in-
advertently, perhaps—have been made.
One organization issued a rather elaborate
brochure and by way of emphasis and
argument included a number of quota-
tions from statements made by interna-
tionally known men and women, sup-
pposedly sympathetic.

Included among them was one by Mr.
Herbert Hoover, which, separated from the
context, might be variously interpreted. It
will be remembered that a few years ago
Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hugh Gibson collabo-
rated in the writing of a very profound
book entitled “The Problems of Lasting
Peace.” The following quotations will
definitely establish their united viewpoint
on the subject of world federalization:

“Next to religious faith, the deepest of
spiritual emotions are love of country and
patriotism. These emotions are imbedded
in struggles and sacrifices to maintain independence; they embrace constructive ideals, unity of purpose and symbols, all of which would be greatly injured or reduced in vitality by being melted into a foreign alloy. Their submergence in a new formation cannot be taken lightly. . . .

"Being a minority in a supergovernment, the political, economic and special control of our country would ultimately pass from our own hands, and all the assurances of our fundamental institutions would be lost."

Sad to relate, however, there are many brilliant men and women in this country who claim—and no doubt believe—that because of a broader outlook upon life, they are able to envisage a perfect world government which would solve the problems of peace and all the vagaries of human nature as well.

If these wishful thinkers could be coordinated into one great driving force which would concentrate upon the post-war and other problems of this country, how quickly many of the difficulties could be ironed out! The contentious and irrational groups would ultimately find themselves in a hopeless minority and many of the present day abuses would, in the course of time, die a natural death.

During the oil rush of a few years ago, many a householder discovered a gusher in his own yard and it is a matter of common knowledge that not a few became actually wealthy as a result.

Right here in these United States of America lie great wells of richness whose supply is inexhaustible. Over three hundred years ago a small but courageous band of men and women came to a wilderness with the firm intention of establishing a new way of life, the keystone of which would be freedom.

They bought no return tickets but stayed right here on the spot and worked and fought until they had accomplished their purpose. Far, far into the future they looked and even before the Revolutionary War they built churches, schools and colleges.

As the generations came along they were taught to uphold and to carry on a well planned government, a government which guaranteed freedom, justice and opportunity for all of its people.

It was not the descendants of the Founding Fathers alone who made this country great. Families from other lands came here and lent their richness of mind and strength of body to its progress and prosperity.

If in recent years some migrants have attempted to use it as a proving ground for false doctrines and ideologies, that is the fault of the real inheritors of this land who have either lost sight of true American concepts or have allowed themselves to be betrayed by false prophets.

Many of these outlanders have been noted as lending approval to the varied plans for federal world control, for to them the breaking down of the American system, by fair means or foul, is a consummation greatly to be desired. They do not seem to be far sighted enough to realize that if the new structure were to topple over, they would be the first to find themselves at the bottom among the ruins.

No one is foolish enough to aver that the American system is absolutely perfect, for it would take more than three hundred years to evolve one which could not be improved upon, but it is the best and strongest upon earth today. It has stood the test of time and has proved that in periods of storm and stress for other nations of the world, it was an unbreakable wall of resistance.

Again and again have the resources of this country been tapped, for never has the helping hand been withheld. Never has the cry of the needy from the uttermost parts of the earth gone unheeded. Were America to become engulfed in the backwash of civilization, posterity would fail to reap the rewards of the great service rendered humankind by the generations of yesterday and of today.

Yes, in this land of ours there is bountiful richness, spiritually and materially, which may be drawn upon by the poorest comer with no interest, except loyalty, asked in return. Each generation in the past has had its chance and each one will in the future, providing it holds fast to the old fundamentals, upon which—reason as one will—there is no new slant.

But to no one is given the right to squander that which was earned by others and in this era of confusion, conflict and human suffering the crime of the ages, for which there could be no atonement, would
Thanksgiving

Listen, ye sons of the bold Pilgrim Fathers:
Harken, ye daughters of Puritan Blood.
This is the day their thankfulness hallowed,
A day set apart to give thanks unto God.

Ye who have come o’er the wide trackless ocean
From far away lands and the isles of the sea;
Mingling your blood and your hopes and ambitions
With those of the brave and the hardy and free.

Upraise your voices and join in the chorus.
Let the great anthems ascend to the sky.
Thanks be to God for the mercies He shows us.
Thanks be to Him the one Father on high!

Here where the Melting Pot fuses the nations;
Mingling their blood into one glorious strain,
Americans all, from highest to lowest,
Sing the glad chorus again and again.

—JEANETTE NORLAND.
Who Are You . . . To Prattle About Freedom

BY JOHN W. ANDERSON

YOU were born American . . . you say? So what of that! By no choice of your own you were born free. By no act of your own have you kept free.

Since the day of your birth you have known only free men—men free to work with you—men free to think with you—men free to grieve with you—men free to sing your songs—men free to love the things you love! Not once have you or yours felt an oppressor's curse, so who are you to prattle about liberty? How dare you try to tell your children what it means? You've known no thing with which to contrast liberty and you've known no thing by which to measure freedom's distance from the depths of tyranny.

No booted brute has ever crashed your door at night to drag you from your family to a firing squad. No hateful neighbor by false witness ever sent you to the tortures of a concentration camp and no grudging food control has once denied your own those crusts they needed to retain their strength. No bayonet has ever driven you, half starved, to sweat long hours at hateful work beyond your power to endure. In other countries crafty leaders told all men—not long ago—it couldn't happen there.

You've had your troubles—some perhaps quite hard to bear. So have we all. But all around you there have always been men free to lend you strength to carry on—free men to help you to the hope of better days. And better days have come for you, as they can surely come where men are free.

When famine threatens war-cursed nations do they turn to despots for relief? Or do they turn to your kind land where generous men are free to give and never fail mankind in need? Think you that your America with her great heart—save under whips of tyrants born to rape and kill—would once permit her worthy own to starve?

Beware the leader who too loudly claims that he alone would keep faith with humanity. All tyrants in the making have claimed that. Some neighbors you have loved; some men you have not trusted—dared not trust. But none could crush you; none could hold you when you chose to move. Yes, you have been free. For that you take no credit, please. For that please now thank God and those brave souls who fled from foreign tyrannies and built for you a land of law to help you guard your liberty against the treachery of ever-lustful men; against the blunderings of honest men and fools.

Are you gone soft in your enjoyment of the fruits of liberty—by far the richest ever known to man? Those who invent for you, those who produce for you, grow heart-sick at what seems to them your blind indifference. Depressed, they lose their will to serve your Nation's destiny, as their rewards for sacrificial labor disappear through legal stratagems devised by leaders who in turn are followers of aliens sworn to weaken and destroy your industries and all your Nation's power.

Men forfeit leisures, plan new gardens, only when assured they may possess the yield, assured it will not go by force to wasteful purposes of men who neither plant nor sow.

The dust of honored graves stirs restlessly these fateful hours as troubled spirits rise to warn that there is time but none to spare. So dedicate today your every strength, responsive to each neighbor's call for help, against the creeping curse of Communistic larcenists. And, as you gird, give thanks again in soberness and prayer that others—gone before you fortified your freedom with traditions strong to help you guard your liberty—if you but follow their clear light.

Would you be likewise thanked by grateful children who some day must shoulder all your burdens and plod on? Then make you doubly sure that you turn back at once those lustful men who would persuade you now again to close your eyes while they by cunning rob you of the things for which
your fathers fought that you might have your chance to keep your children free.

Why learn from alien tyranny too late what your departed freedom meant to you? Why feel some early day the lasting scorn of children now your friends? Would you have children know you missed your chance to pass along to them that freedom your more thoughtful fathers did not fail to pass to you?

Take one long deep look into a youngster's eager eyes before you seal his fate. Then pledge to him your faith—your high resolve—to live and to act American!

**NOTE:** Mr. Anderson is an industrialist and President of his own corporation in Gary, Indiana. Yet in his busy life he takes time to ponder upon the problems that beset his country and to ask of you and of himself these pertinent questions. During this month of Thanksgiving, it is well to recall our blessings of heritage and of security.

To the extent that one may speak of a guarantee in human affairs, I take it that the American character is permanently conditioned to freedom. It will fluctuate, no doubt, under pressure of circumstances. It will waver in its loyalties and start off after strange experiments, but it will always come back to its basic loyalty, which is freedom.

—SIMEON STRUNSKY.

Men who plant civilization in the wilderness, who organize backwoodsmen into communities, and throw around them the protection of the law should not be forgotten. They render mankind a priceless service, and those who come after them and enjoy the fruits of their labor and their sacrifices should never tire in honoring their memory.

—WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN.
Lucretia’s Silver Comes Home

BY JOSEPHINE CRAVEN HORNER

D. A. R. State Chairman Illinois Museum Committee

WHEN Esther Forbes’ “Paul Revere and the World He Lived In” made its appearance a few years ago, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts heightened interest by arranging an exhibition of the many examples of Paul Revere silver and other items, in its possession. As the Museum has the largest collection of this sort in existence, out-distancing considerably, such collections as those owned by the Metropolitan in New York, the Worcester Art Museum and those held by Yale and the Cleveland Museum, this was significant and added considerably to the interest in the subject, particularly in Boston where a proprietary feeling for the artist and a basic culture in things of beauty combined to create both interest and appreciation.

In the exhibit were four family portraits, one of which is reproduced here, and another of interest from the period standpoint because its subject was one of those for whom Revere did some of his best pieces—Lucretia Murray, the daughter of Judge John Chandler of Worcester. Both of these portraits are by John Singleton Copley and their reproduction here brings into pleasant juxtaposition three outstanding personalities of that day, the beautiful Lucretia, always addressed, because of her dignity of family and pride of bearing, as Lady Murray; Paul Revere who made her wedding silver; and Copley, just then at the beginning of his fame. No more than three years separated them in point of age but a wide divergence in patriotic viewpoints was soon to set them far apart.

Revere was painted in 1765, three years after he made Lucretia’s tea set, and nine years before the painter set out from his native land to spend his remaining years in exile.

Lucretia, the fifth daughter of the aforementioned Judge John Chandler was one of those who, says the legend, because of their wit and beauty were styled “the Seven Stars.” Of these, Lucretia was perhaps the handsomest. Her marriage to Col. Murray was regarded as a particularly brilliant one for he was a man of great influence and considerable fortune. Though he hailed from Ireland, his claim to the aristocracy as the youngest son of the Duke of Athol of Scotland is borne out by certain family papers and by his having in his possession family plate bearing the Duke’s coat of arms.

The portrait of Lucretia through the courtesy of one of her descendants, Mr. H. DeLand Chandler of Boston, is one of three done of her by the artist. One, we are told, was burned in the great Boston fire of 1870, one disappeared, and one remains, showing her, “gorgeously arrayed, boned and stayed,” in her most “prideful” aspect. Though the Revere records show her tea set to have been made in 1762, her marriage took place on September 1, of the previous year so undoubtedly it was not finished in time for display at the time of that brilliant social event.
This date brings into line some of Revere's best work—the period known as rococo which in its English expression connotes a regrettable exuberance of decorative detail. Its use under Revere, however, though adapting the same general use of line and motif, is more restrained, and shows him at his best. It is interesting, too, to note from his records that most of his patronage at this time came from that very strata of American life which later was to be damned as "Tory." Indeed the Chandlers for whom he made several sets were among the most rabid loyalists.

The Christian Examiner, under date of July 1, 1845, said: "The three leading loyalist families of Worcester, the Chandlers, Putnam and Paines, were all joined by a common link, and that link (marriage) united Col. Murray to the first of these."

Though his family was to suffer the onus of its convictions, the good Judge John had already passed on, "lull of years and honors" and possessing a very large fortune when the hydra of independence lifted its head.

He might well have found comfort in his grave, escaping thereby the misfortunes and indignities that were to come to his family, for of the hundred thousand families, forced into exile through the exigencies of war, six were named from Worcester and of these, included in the Act of Banishment were one of his sons, two sons-in-law, (husbands of two of the "Stars"), and three grandsons. This Act, resulting in broken homes, ruined fortunes, confiscation of estates and long residences abroad or in Canada, forbade the return of the former citizens of state who had joined the enemy, requiring them "if they once revisited their country forthwith to depart."

A second visit carried the death penalty. Persecution of loyalists began somewhat earlier, of course, than the actual Declaration. It was in 1774 that Timothy Paine, husband of Sarah, third of the Seven, when appointed Mandamus Councilor to the Royal Governor, was honored by having three thousand of his fellow citizens call upon him en mass, requiring him to resign. No less than five hundred of these journeyed to Rutland, on hearing that Col. Murray was tendered the same office, obviating, thereby, the necessity of that same stipulation since he was not allowed even the satisfaction of acceptance.

Persecution of this gentleman was persistent and varied in expression. One attempt was made to smoke him out by closing his chimneys. A certain Israel Williams was with him at the time and a humorous song was made and sung in ribaldry.

Have you made Murray look less big, Or smoked old Williams to a Whig?

Once a marauding party, finding him gone from home, did vicarious injury to his person by piercing his portrait through the wig with a bayonet. This portrait, showing the sitting figure to the knees, was, like Lucretia's, a Copley. It was afterwards carried to St. John's, New Brunswick, when its owner went into exile and is believed still to be there.

The same indignity was visited upon the portrait of Timothy Paine when, the patriot army being quartered in his sumptuous home in Worcester, called "The Oaks," some soldier cut the portrait across the throat. This house was the home of Sarah, the valiant, who when the soldiers arrived to take possession of their appointed headquarters, planted her stout little figure in the driveway and dared them to enter with such a show of courage that, abashed for the moment, at the spirit of this high-born lady, their officer ordered a return to their old quarters.

Sarah, the short and blond, was the wit among the "Stars," famous for her horsemanship as well as her keen rejoinders. She was always addressed as Madam Paine. One famous sally, often repeated in the memoirs of the period and reduced to type, now hanging, framed in the very dining-room where it was made, tells how, at a dinner in the early days of unrest, when a feast was in progress and its guests, of varying political views, assembled around the Duncan Phyfe table (still standing in that room) a peace-threatening episode occurred.

The wine, served with the meat, had gone round and the host, Mr. Paine had proposed a toast to "The King." This was usual, of course, at an earlier period, but just now offered a possible affront to the men in whose thoughts, at very moment, the Revolution was brewing. A murmur
of resentment was heard among the reactionaries but John Adams, their leader, long a friend of the Paines and Chandlers, silenced them with a whispered word. “Peace, we shall have our revenge,” and quiet was restored. Then Adams proposed a toast, “To the Devil.”

Judge Paine, at the effrontery of the younger man, felt a rush of anger but Sarah whispered in a clear soto voce, “My dear, since the gentlemen have drunk to our king let us now drink to theirs.” The laugh that followed reestablished the good humor and the feast progressed happily.

Adams, somewhere, speaks of the friendship he had for the Chandlers, Paines and Putnams, who, he says, “always treated me kindly.” He must have had good proof of this for he studied law in the office of James Putnam (the husband of Elizabeth, the sixth “Star”), living with the family at the time and tutoring the children of the latter two families. It is a droll bit of ironic destiny that The Oaks, the home of “Tory Paine” is now the headquarters of the Timothy Biglow Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Perhaps the most tragic figure of the Worcester exodus was that of Judge Chandler’s son, John, known to history as “the Honest Refugee.” The father of sixteen children and possessed of an ample fortune, the Act of Banishment reduced him to penury. During the months he spent in Boston between the reading of the Act and the shot at Lexington, it is reported that he lived upon the proceeds from the sale of his silver. One wonders if this, too, was made by the craftsman whose work so glorified the tables of Lucretia and Sarah. Gardiner Chandler, his brother, whose fine house—described by Timothy Dwight in his “Travels” as one of the finest he had seen in the interior—faced Worcester’s public square, seems to have escaped the ban though it was in the long ell of that house that the Tory meetings were secretly held.

John, the “Honest” was to live in England the rest of his life, twenty-four years, though he made one visit to Nova Scotia to see his family where three of his children took up residence. A letter written by his daughter Lucretia, related the sad decline of the Chandler fortunes. This Lucretia, the niece and namesake of the afore-mentioned “star” married the Rev. Aaron Bancroft and became the mother of George Bancroft, the historian. We learn from this letter, and also several written by John himself, how weary were those years away from home.

But he was not without compensation for Andrew McFarland Davis, in his “Confiscation of John Chandler’s Estate” gives us the origin of the flattering cognomen. It appears that in making an estimate of his estate, lost through his allegiance to his king and mother country, his figure was so low as to be absurdly disproportionate, a modesty so surprising, considering the claims of most of his exiled countrymen, that the name “Honest Refugee” was given him in affectionate recognition. His portrait hangs in the Worcester Historical Society Rooms.

The wedding silver that found its way into the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, says Esther Forbes, “represents Paul Revere’s work at its highest artistry.” These Chandler pieces have drifted in over a period of seventy-five years. The fair Lucretia was dead by the time the Revolution got under way but her husband, Col. Murray, and her fourteen year old daughter (the third Lucretia) carried much of the wedding set, perhaps all of it, into exile. On the hazardous journey to Nova Scotia, the ves-
sel in which they sailed, was waylaid by privateersmen, lying in wait, it is said, for Howe's fleet and part of the pieces were taken. Those overlooked were carried to the new home.

Among the stolen pieces was the sugar bowl. The cream pot escaped that fate as did possibly the tray, beautifully bordered with flutes and shells, in the manner of that day, and carrying in its center in beautiful relief against a plain ground, the family coat of arms. The sugar bowl and cream pot, so strangely reunited after the century and a half of separation, are more ornately etched over with flowers, scrolls and leaves but the escutcheon is not less prominently displayed. The crest, borne on the closed helmet, proudly bears the pelican, wound- ing its breast to feed its young, while the heraldic legend, "He beareth checkie argent and azure on a bend of the first, Sa., three lyons passant, Gules, by the name of Chandler" is implicit in the coat of arms so delicately engraved. "Ad Mortem Fidelis" reads its motto, and Lucretia's silver remains to tell the tale of that fidelity.

The American Red Cross

FROM Mrs. Susan Tate King, publicity representative for Safety Services, as well as volunteer work, for the American Red Cross, comes the following timely appeal:

"Since the war Red Cross chapter programs have been expanded to include assistance to civilian institutions, organizations and agencies working for the general welfare of the community. To be explicit, this means that volunteers in Red Cross chapters now make supplemental articles such as children's gowns, surgical masks, and operating room linens for local public hospitals and institutions; that they drive crippled children and adults to and from public clinics for treatment; that Red Cross-trained volunteers are assigned to hospitals, agencies, and institutions to man information desks, act as hostesses and assist the staff with clerical duties. It means Red Cross volunteers help in tuberculosis X-ray, cancer detection, sight-saving and similar campaigns of other organizations. The community service program means Red Cross volunteer parties for residents of the old folks' home; handcraft and recreation programs for shut-ins; nurse's aides to assist in school examinations.

"This program is, of course, in addition to long-established volunteer assistance in Red Cross charter obligations of service to the armed forces, to veterans and their dependents and to victims in time of disaster.

"The new community service program has, naturally, brought on many additional requests for the services of Red Cross volunteers. More volunteers are needed at this particular time, too, because of the increase in the size of the armed forces; the expansion of Veterans Administration hospitals; and because of the Red Cross National Blood Program."

In planning your winter activities, both as a D. A. R. Chapter and as individuals, we hope you will include Red Cross Volunteer Services.

The Red Cross is, and will continue to be, only as strong as we individual citizens choose to make it. It is truly a "people's partnership" — for the common good. Won't you give a little more of yourselves —your time, your talents—toward that end —this year?

MRS. THOMAS L. BALLARD,
Special Vice Chairman,
American Red Cross.
ONE DAY last spring thirty-two members of Beacon Fire Chapter made a pilgrimage to two of New Jersey's most historic towns, Freehold and Shrewsbury, both in Monmouth County. I had been invited to join the group and as a result I spent a most pleasurable and profitable day.

The Old Tennent Church, overlooking the wide sweep of the Monmouth Battlefield, was the first objective. Words cannot express the quaintness of both exterior and interior. Here the pews were built and owned by those who occupied them. The pew of the Craig family has been occupied by the descendants of the original owners all down the years.

One looks up to the galleries on either side, and is told that slaves sat on the right, and the Indian converts of David Brainerd, famous missionary to the Indians, sat on the left. At the right of the beautifully paneled pulpit is a large tablet to the memory of the Reverend William Tennent, founder of the "Log College" and pastor of this church during the Revolution. Dying from natural causes while the war was in progress, he was buried secretly under the floor of the church.

It is impossible to describe the utter quiet and peacefulness of the cemetery and the surrounding countryside, little changed since June 28, 1778, when General Washington, during the day-long struggle of the armies in terrific heat, was able to rally his men and bring victory for our troops.

This is the battle where Mary Hays won the name of Molly Pitcher because she bravely carried jugs of water to the soldiers under fire. A large painting of General Washington commending Molly for her heroism can be seen in the Museum of the Monmouth County Historical Association in Freehold. This was the next objective of the Pilgrimage.

Situated opposite Monument Park, where the fine shaft of the Monmouth Battle Monument depicts scenes of the battle in bas relief, the Museum is a perfect setting for the treasures it contains.

A seat of culture and refinement from earliest times, Monmouth County is splendidly represented by paintings, fine furniture and silverware, made by county cabinet makers and silversmiths, some of whom were among the foremost of colonial times. The original Monmouth Patent, issued in 1665 and signed by the twelve Patentees, brought a thrill to their descendants in the party.

The next objective was historic Shrewsbury. Dating from 1662, this village is distinguished by three colonial churches. Several ancient Indian Trails converged at Shrewsbury. One from Burlington on the Delaware crossed Monmouth County, passing through Shrewsbury on its way to the coast. This trail became the King's Highway in 1685, and is now known as Sycamore Avenue because a row of thirteen sycamore trees was planted in honor of the thirteen original colonies. But it is the colonial churches that have made Shrewsbury a shrine.

A gracious member of Shrewsbury Towne Chapter was in each church to welcome the Pilgrimage, and to give the church history. The Friends' Meeting House is a large, austere building, the third meeting house erected since the first was built of logs in 1672. The present edifice is remarkable for its wooden partition set in grooves and operated with ropes, so that it may be raised or lowered to divide the room in two sections. Originally the men sat on one side and the women on the other, according to an old custom no longer observed. Pews and benches are of plain lumber with no finish, but worn satin smooth by long and patient usage. Here one recalls Whittier, our Quaker poet, and can understand the thoughts expressed in his beautiful poem, "The Meeting," which Mrs. Garrison, Regent, read in closing her history.

Adjourning to the nearby Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Reckless, who read the church history, said that there were Presbyterians in Shrewsbury prior to 1672, and a preach-
er, John Boyd, was licensed to visit them in 1705, but no church established until 1727. "This church has had a long history of useful activity," said Mrs. Reckless, pointing out that this congregation has lived through all the major wars of our country. One of the pastors, Rev. Elihu Spencer, was a chaplain in the French and Indian War. The church was active during the period of the Revolution when loyalty to the new-born nation was treason to the King.

Near the two churches already described is Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, founded in 1702. The original charter was given by King George II in 1738, and the present building dates from 1769. There is an iron replica of the English Crown on this church spire, believed to be the only one so located in the United States. During the Revolution this crown was a constant irritation to the Patriots about, and countless efforts were made to shoot it down, but without success.

The interior of this church is very stately and beautiful, and is made unusual by two carved canopies supported by fluted pillars, under which were the pews of Lewis Morris, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and the Rector.

One of the treasures is a Communion Service presented by Queen Anne in 1708, which has been in continuous use since. Another is a "Vinegar Bible" printed in 1716-1717, of which only seven are known to be in existence. It is so called because "Parable of the Vinegar" is printed at the head of one of the pages, instead of "Parable of the Vineyard." The church also owns one of Queen Elizabeth's prayer books printed in 1662, and the original Indian Deed of 1684, with the marks of the Indian Chiefs. A splendid history of this church was read by Mrs. Van Vliet, who said in closing, "Legend and history shroud the age-old village of Shrewsbury. They envelope its ancient churches and graveyards where the pioneers have been sleeping these many years. They encompass its weather worn homes where the first settlers fought their grim struggle for existence. Shrewsbury is a town of ancient memories."

Coming from these memories into the brilliant sunshine of an April day, we pilgrims found a warm welcome and a bright hearth fire burning at the home of Mrs. Charles Bordon, an ex-regent of Shrewsbury Towne Chapter. All the comforts of the twentieth century were at hand and there we rested and chatted and with the serving of a refreshing cup of tea, came the end of a perfect day.

**KEEP OUR COUNTRY FREE**

America, America, your sons and daughters stand
For security of freedom for all in this glorious land!
We pledge our allegiance, our love and loyalty
And we pray for God's guidance to keep our country free!

America, you've always welcomed men from ev'ry where,
Given ev'ry one a fair chance to work and win his share;
Though some would re-mold you with pattern from over sea,
It's a privilege and honor to keep our country free!

America, America, our duty now is clear:
Our fathers fought for freedom, for our heritage so dear;
Their blood spilled to gain it, now valiant we must be,
Our duty is sacred to keep our country free,
Our Watchword eternal to "keep our country free!"

The words and music of the above Florida D.A.R. prize song was composed by Miss Vora Maud Smith, writer and musician and regent of Princess Hirrhigua Chapter of St. Petersburg, Florida. Permission was given the Florida Daughters to reprint the song published by M. Baron, New York City.
Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us

Mrs. Eugene Henely

Iowa State Regent

It has occurred to me that the Daughters who read our Magazine may be interested in some contacts one of their State Regents has had with women of other countries. In attendance during August at an International Conference of women from seventeen countries, the theme of this Soroptomist Convention was “Working for the World We Want” and brought to mind very vividly how much alike women are today in their thinking.

As I have ever been a keen exponent of national defense it pleased me greatly to find how in accord we all were in the belief that such is our fundamental need.

We seem to have learned, through experience that has been so costly in lives, happiness and security, the paramount requirements of a proper defense program. Working toward such ends many speakers and much discussion in panel groups took up the various phases of endeavor.

Several outstanding persons addressing the session were Britain’s first woman Cabinet Minister, Miss Margaret Bondfield; Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Mrs. M. F. Adams, an outstanding educator, and Mrs. E. W. Bartrop, Labor Advisor to the Colonial Office.

In all discussion groups it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that everyone saw the need of proper and immediate national defense measures. These seemed as vital and as mandatory as police protection and locking of doors.

Points were made as to how to attain our ends of building a proper world along various lines of cooperation and endeavor. These can be forwarded through education; through service to the community; through cooperation in industry and by proper spiritual values. This latter was Mrs. Fisher’s theme.

As one of the discussants in the two panels—Mrs. Fisher’s subject and the one on education, it was highly instructive to hear the views given by women from the various countries we represented.

While our week-long conference was in progress we were much interested in a newspaper statement relative to the views of Field Marshall Montgomery on defense. He gave warning that “the next war could come at the drop of a hat. No time to organize, no time to prepare; an airborne invasion, showers of explosives directed from hundreds of miles away. What is the way to face this frightful prospect and to prevent its coming to pass? It lies in steadfast and determined support of a policy told in three words: ‘Arms; Conscription; Peace.’

“The best hope is to be armed, prepared and resolute. In this way Britain can exert powerful influence among the nations. If such a policy had been followed in the 1930’s the last war could have been averted. That policy was advocated then, as now, and in its application lies the surest hope of peace today.”

We who believe so strongly in national defense know how true this is.

In London we saw youths busy drilling; we saw the same in France. In Paris a young sailor from our own United States talked with me and told of his recent induction into service. An English woman stopping in my hotel in Switzerland stated that their labor groups had been against preparedness before—unwilling to allocate money for proper programs of defense but were now seeing the light apparently.

Our own programs at home on proper defense measures are certainly moving along proper lines. We realize only too well that a country that is known to be properly defended is one that will successfully guard its peace. While we seem to have learned the hard way—surely we have learned!
Committees

Americanism Committee

THE coming Presidential election in the United States is a subject of the greatest interest and importance to the whole world. Seldom have the policies and administration of one nation had so direct and vital an impact on the fortunes and survival of other nations. Consequently there is great interest in what the decision of the majority of the American voters will be, and the outcome may well depend upon the women voters.

Women constitute an absolute majority of the voters. Authoritative figures prove that women outnumber men in voting numbers at this time. If women would exercise the privilege and obligation of voting they could control every election in the land. Women hold title to most of the land in the United States. The major holdings are listed in the names of women. And now the majority power of the vote lies with “the weaker sex.”

Since political equality was granted to women in 1920, when the 19th amendment to the Constitution was passed, many reforms have been accomplished—some good, some bad. Many feel that a mistake was made at that time in not granting to women full equality with men—economic as well as political and social. However voting is exercised by far more men than women. This is a sad admission, in view of the fact that we fought so hard to obtain the ballot.

Are we women going to permit our democratic form of government to go by default because of our indifference or apathy, or are we going to defend it as responsible citizens? Active personal participation in the affairs of our community, our state and our nation is our response to this challenge. Our sins of omission sometimes have a more devastating and far reaching weight and influence than our sins of commission, and we are all familiar with the tragedy of seeing the election of bad officials by good citizens who did not vote.

As good citizens, we must not only know our senators and representatives personally, but we must know their records and their stand on all issues, so that we may cast our vote intelligently for what we consider the best interests of our country. Candidates who take any part in debasing Americanism will not receive our support. One cannot escape political issues and controversy, except by isolating oneself from life. As good citizens, we women will not only VOTE, we will VOTE INTELLIGENTLY.

MRS. CHARLES R. CURTIS,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership Committee

CHAPTERS in all states are now seeing the results of their summer planning. Many junior committees have written of their plans for the year, and their programs, too, will be both informative and enjoyable. They are building a better informed membership for our society.

Again I want to call the attention of all chapter regents to the importance of having a Chairman of Junior Membership in every chapter. To assure the continued success of our society, it is essential that every chapter gain some new members of junior age each year so there will be future leaders for our Society’s work. The chapter chairman of Junior Membership should be responsible for interesting eligible young women in becoming members. All members between 18 and 35 are considered junior members—even though their chapter may be small so the committee does not need to hold separate meetings. The Junior Membership Chairman should be a member of this group.

Junior members move from one town to another as they accept new positions or as their husbands do so. Many of these young women have been active members at home, and we do not want them to lose interest in our Society. I should like to ask the Junior Membership Chairman or chapter regent to send the address of any junior
who has moved away from their city to the State Chairman of Junior Membership, where the member can now attend. The State Chairman will then forward the address to a chapter in that city. This small courtesy will help many of our younger members and will increase the number of active members in our society.

I want to urge all juniors—as good chapter members—to make their pledges to our Building Fund. Those who have paged in Washington will realize how urgently this extra space is needed.

Our own Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund is continuing its growth. With the increased cost of living, our scholarships are needed more than ever before, so let's do everything we can to make this the best year yet for this fund. I appreciate the splendid work junior members are doing and feel confident that this will be an outstanding year for the committee.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
National Chairman.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS PRAYER

Our Father, we thank Thee that America is our Country. We thank Thee that we live under the Stars and Stripes. Help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens. Amen.

The Citizenship Club, Grade 5A,
Frank Johnston School
San Antonio, Texas.


IT IS with pleasure that the National Chairman, Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, announces that the Manual in the Chinese language is ready for distribution. Orders for the Manual should be sent by the Chapter Chairmen to the State Chairmen.  

BARBARA W. HEYWOOD,
(Mrs. Roy E.),
National Chairman.


The death on July 23, 1948, of Jennie Stuart Wilson Alexander (Mrs. William Herron Alexander) is announced with deep sorrow. Mrs. Alexander served the state of Pennsylvania as State Vice Regent 1929-1932 and as State Regent 1932-1935. She served the National Society as Vice President General 1935-1938. She was a member of Hirrihigua Chapter of Florida.
LOVE OF OUR LAND PICTURED IN GLASS, by Bessie M. Lindsey.

The Magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution is always very happy and proud when one of the members of the organization publishes a book along the lines of endeavor which the Society constantly strives to attain. The honor this time belongs to Mrs. Lucien N. Lindsey for her unusual production Love of Our Land Pictured in Glass.

The author is at the present time serving as regent of the Stephen Decatur Chapter of Decatur, Ill. Her book came off the press July 4th, a date selected by her because it shows just how historic events in the life of the country were recorded by patriotic glass makers.

The book is divided into different eras. The Period of Discovery and Colonization describes the glassware made in honor of Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespuccius, the Pilgrims and Puritans, the Quakers and early pioneers and Tecumseh, the good Indian.

Next comes the Revolutionary period with glass depicting George Washington, Carpenter’s Hall, Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Signers of the Constitution and a score of other persons and places.

The Period of Organization brings forth the American Flag, the United States Seal and the Eagle and the Shield. In this section is also included coin glass—reproductions by glass makers of various coins of 1892 in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the mint. The government objected to these and ordered all of the models destroyed. However, a few pieces still in existence have been located and are considered great collectors’ items.

So the book continues with the achievements of this vast country told in glass, with added human interest stories, which, according to the critics, makes it the only one of its kind ever published.

Under the heading of “Something Beyond,” Mrs. Lindsey deals entirely with the influence of religion, the Bible, angels and even the devil. The Birth of Christ and the Creation are all portrayed as well as the Last Supper. Our editor, Mrs. Brosseau, owns one of these and knows of two others in the possession of friends.

Love of Our Land Pictured in Glass is not just a book for collectors but is an addition to any library or home where worthwhile books have a place and as a gift book would bring joy to the recipient.

Published privately by Mrs. Lucien N. Lindsey.

SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS, by Gilbert Harry Doane.

Even though genealogy possesses for you all the mysteries of the Far East and you know you have neither the patience nor the intelligence to master the intricacies of the craft, you will thoroughly enjoy reading Mr. Doane’s delightful and interesting book.

He frankly states that once one becomes inoculated with the genealogical bug—as he himself did, quite by chance many years ago—there is no turning back and that even though the work is difficult and often unrewarding at first, one is impelled to go on and on until the objective is reached.

Mr. Doane says: “Digging for lost ancestors is far more than simply collecting the names of your ascendants. It sometimes takes you into strange places, and in the course of your excavations a considerable amount of history, geography, psychology and law very likely will be added to your store of knowledge.”

The first part of the book is devoted to explicit instructions to the uninitiated as to how to proceed with genealogical research. The author makes it all very clear and one who is sincerely interested can easily follow through. At the same time, he pays high tribute to the fine professional genealogists and recommends their employment if local conditions or other handicaps make it too difficult for the searcher to obtain all of the necessary data.

The number of sources from which information may be obtained, however, is legion. Mr. Doane does not stop with the
well known media but as a side issue mentions even old quilts, samplers and silver as possible means of information.

One chapter is titled "How to Be a D.A.R." and therein he shows no slight knowledge of the workings of the Registrar General’s office. Particularly does he commend the strict scrutiny which is given the application papers of prospective members and warns that even in the best of family records, there may be found pitfalls of discrepancies. He specifically mentions articles and information which have appeared in the D.A.R. Magazine; also the Lineage Books published by the National Society.

The author gives credit to Mrs. Lou R. Spencer, former Registrar General and expert genealogist, for data furnished him over a period of many years of friendship.

"Searching for Your Ancestors" is not confined to dry-as-dust facts for Mr. Doane interjects many amusing anecdotes and wise observations that make for pleasant and profitable reading even though one's lines have long since been established and there is no further research in the offing.

Gilbert Harry Doane is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and Director of the General Library, University of Wisconsin.

Published by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMAN WITH A SWORD, by Hollister Noble.

Strange as it may seem, in all the books published or stories written about our brave heroic women, very little space has ever been devoted to Anna Ella Carroll and the outstanding piece of work she did during the administration of President Lincoln. Edward Stanton, once Secretary of War stated: "Hers was the greatest course in the war. She found herself, got no pay and did the great work that made others famous."

It was while reading Carl Sandburg's work on Lincoln that Hollister Noble became intrigued with the references to Anna Carroll and the part she played in the war. He started a search for more data and finally ran across a small volume entitled "A Military Genius: The Life of Anna Carroll of Maryland" by Sarah Ellen Blackwell, published in 1891 under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

This book brought to light certain very obscure phases of the war and also vital military information hitherto little known. Mr. Noble's interest increased and he determined to find out more about the brave woman from the Eastern Shore who became one of the greatest figures in the history of this country. The author, assisted by his wife, spent months in careful research. They checked and rechecked all the data and then Hollister Noble wrote "The Woman with a Sword," which is a biographical novel based upon the life of Anna Carroll. It is his first novel but it has already made the "best seller" list. All of the characters really existed and played important roles, with the exception of Harry Heyward, a dashing young southerner introduced for sentimental and even tragic reasons. All of the major and political events took place in the order given.

The story opens with Washington city tense as the supporters of the Union waited anxiously to learn if Maryland would remain in. At this time Anna Carroll, sure of her influence over Governor Hicks, an old friend, promised Mr. Lincoln that the state would not secede. She belonged to the famous old southern family and was "kin" to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. By making such a move and thus showing her sympathy for the Union, she cut herself off from some branches of the family and sacrificed her engagement to Harry Heyward.

From this point on, the book is filled with dramatic situations as Anna Carroll is used more and more by a discouraged administration. The war moved along slowly as everyone waited for Fremont to perfect his plans to conquer the Mississippi with gunboats. It was during these days that Tom Scott, young Assistant to the Secretary of War, prevailed upon President Lincoln to send Anna Carroll to St. Louis, partly to write some much needed legal opinions but chiefly to investigate the Mississippi Plans with Judge Evans.

The trip was made with stops at camps and interviews were held with service men. To the mind of Anna, the plans were not workable and after long consultations with old time river men, she developed the Tennessee River Plan which would cut the south in two. Hurrying back to Washing-
ton, she presented her report and it was accepted but Anna Carroll never received the credit or the acclaim. Read the book and learn the reason.

Hollister Noble, the author, was born in Auburn, N. Y. where his family was associated with the Sowards, the descendants of the Secretary of State under Lincoln. He was educated at the United States Naval Academy and Columbia School of Journalism. Mr. Noble held positions on the New York Times and the Herald Tribune; served with the Marine Corps and was feature writer and editor of Overseas Bureau of O.W.I. He now lives in California.

Published by Doubleday & Co., New York.

Valley Forge!

As we stand amid the beauties of Valley Forge today, it is hard for us to realize the picture of these surroundings which we see with our mind's eyes. That scene is of rows and rows of tiny, dark, cramped huts, with snow and wind howling about them—chilling and numbing those suffering men whom we now honor and bless.

We are humbly thankful for their steadfast faith in their conviction that America could be the land of the free and the home of the brave for which they were fighting and dying.

Truly, there is a Destiny which shapes our end, no matter how we may struggle to change existing circumstances to suit our fancies.

Let us therefore keep steady under disappointments and carry on, remembering that when world conditions have seemed the darkest, the sun has always shone and, please God, it always will shine to guide us along the tortuous road to the goal we have prayed to reach.

Let our motto and watchword be always—work and pray.

HELENA R. POUCH
(Mrs. W. H. Pouch),
Honorary President-General,
N. S. D. A. R., 1941-44.

Valley Forge—a name that stirs the emotions of every patriotic man and woman in our country, who knows the story of courage, sacrifice, suffering and heroism that made Valley Forge the greatest of our Revolutionary shrines.

Valley Forge is where the great Memorial Bell Tower is being built, by Daughters of the American Revolution, to perpetuate, through centuries to come, the memory of those who fought to secure the "Blessings of Liberty" for themselves and for their posterity, and also to perpetuate the memory of those, who later fought, in World War I and II, to preserve those priceless blessings.

ELIZABETH M. SILVERSTEEN
(Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silversteen),
Past Vice President General,
Honorary State Regent of North Carolina.

I do not feel that I am exaggerating when I say, if every citizen of this land could make the journey to Valley Forge, there to honor America's first American, he would become a more devoted citizen with a keener desire for service to our country. Valley Forge is not only a patriotic shrine, but a spiritual one as well.

If every Daughter of the American Revolution could make the trip to Valley Forge, she would be proud of our Memorial National Carillon of 49 bells and wish to see them properly housed. Let everyone do her share.

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER
(Mrs. LaFayette L.).
So many interesting questions have been sent to me during the past month that I scarcely know which to bring to your attention but I believe the following will be of general interest. Quite a few have written about the standing rules that their organizations have adopted so probably we might discuss these first as standing rules are very necessary to any organization.

Question. Should the standing rules be placed in the by-laws? Answer. No, because standing rules are those rules we may adopt without previous notice by a majority vote at any regular meeting, and if placed in the by-laws they would be subject to the article on amending. This in itself defeats the purpose of standing rules, for as an organization grows it will find need for rules to assist it in its work, hence the privilege of creating new rules without notice. No standing rule, though, may be adopted that conflicts with the by-laws of the organization. I regard standing rules as one of the important things to be used in the conduct of meetings that do not have any place in the by-laws yet are very necessary in helping to make the work run smoothly.

As an example I am quoting Robert's Rules of Order, page 269, which states the time for meetings of an organization as a standing rule; and while the time of meetings is something every member should know and abide by it has no place in the by-laws.

Many groups are disturbed about when the minutes of the annual meeting of a chapter should be read. Now this could be taken care of by a standing rule. "The minutes of the annual meeting shall be read at the next regular meeting of the chapter." This is a much better time than putting off the reading until next year's annual meeting. In all probability there will be more members in attendance who were at that meeting than there might be a year hence, so the minutes stand a better chance of being correctly approved while the proceedings are still fresh in their minds.

One state organization I noted included in its standing rules something I think should be in their by-laws, namely: "That the State Recording Secretary shall, with the cooperation of the State Regent, edit and publish the Year Book within six months after the State Conference." Now this is something that should be in the by-laws in the article, "Duties of Officers."

Just here may I call to your attention that as the last session of most State Conferences is often quite full of unfinished business and other matters that have been pushed aside during earlier sessions, it is almost impossible for the Recording Secretary to get her minutes into shape so they may be read before the adjournment of the Conference. Therefore, I feel States might carry this in their standing rules: "That the Executive Committee shall read and approve the minutes of the last session." Or, if your officers are widely scattered, perhaps this might be a better rule: "The State Regent shall appoint a committee of three to assist the Recording Secretary in reading and approving the minutes of the last session of the Conference."

Now who should have the power to create the standing rules? Answer. I think the Board of Management should do it, unless the chapter is very small; then the chapter may do it. In a State it should be the State Board of Management.

I have been asked to define the difference between an act that is unethical and one that is illegal. Unethical conduct is a breach of good manners and while the member indulging in unethical procedure may not break any law of the organization, that person does set aside, according to the definition of ethics (as given in Webster's Dictionary) "The science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty."

But doing something illegal is a very different matter and again Webster: "Illegal is not according to law; unlawful." Therefore, any member breaking any of the laws contained in the Constitution and By-Laws...
of the National Society, the By-Laws of her State Organization, or of her chapter, has committed an illegal act. While the National Society has always had the power to discipline, the adoption of certain amendments to our By-Laws at the last Continental Congress has given it power to discipline members on certain matters that it did not have before. So your parliamentarian now hopes that in the future all of our members will think twice before committing an illegal act affecting the conduct of the affairs of chapters, states and the National Society.

Here is a warning to chapters who may carry a rule in their by-laws such as this one that was included in a set of chapter by-laws submitted for correction. I am taking the liberty of saying it is a very strange procedure and one that should never be used. Namely: "That when the term of office of the chapter regent ends she immediately becomes the vice regent." I was quite amazed to find this rule in any of our chapters, so in case some others include such a clause in their by-laws, I beg of you to amend them and strike it out. Such procedure is very unfair to the members of a chapter as it restricts, to a great extent, the number of members who have an opportunity to come out for vice regent. Should this chapter always elect as its vice regent the outgoing regent, there would be only two members who stood any chance of the regency.

Now the following is something that gives your parliamentarian quite a bit of worry, as many States carry the clause in their by-laws that candidates for the office of State Regent shall be restricted to members who have been chapter regents. While I grant you that this rule has some good points in it, I do feel in the long run a state should not carry such a law. There are many women who may be elected chapter regents who could not possibly hold down the job of State Regent satisfactorily.

Some other states have a law that nobody may be a candidate for the office of State Regent if she has not served in some other state office. Again I say this too has its good points, yet I feel we should not restrict our candidates too much. Leave the field open, for often there might be a splendid and capable woman who had never held any State office who would make a wonderful State Regent; also a splendid woman who had never been a chapter regent who could do a fine job as State Regent, so please don’t “hold your good leadership down.”

"We believe that the people of this country should return to the practice of calling what we have got here—a Republic. In the years past it has been variously known as a Democracy or a Republic. But the word democracy has fallen in with bad company in recent years. It no longer means what it used to mean."

Editorial from the Montana Standard of Butte, Mont.

Democracy: A government in which direct action on all public questions is the right of all the people. In other words, mob rule.

Republic: Direct action on all public questions is delegated to a small number of citizens who are elected by all of the voters.

The United States of America is a Republic.
THIS Conference was unique. It was held in Monte Vista, a progressive town in southern Colorado, on March 10, 11, 12. That town in historical San Luis Valley, enjoys entertaining conventions. Flags and bunting in the streets, large placards in store windows and hotel lobbies, proclaimed welcome from the city management and chamber of commerce. Local florists sent corsages and flowers for decoration, to all the meetings. On the evening of the ninth, the Rotary Club entertained the D.A.R. Officers Club at a dinner at the El Monte Hotel; the mayor gave the welcoming speech.

The hostess chapters have interesting names: Mount Massive, Shavano, General Marion, Sarah Platt Decker, Rio del Norte, and Monte Vista, all typical of scenic Colorado and its history. Committees from these chapters functioned efficiently under the direction of the General Chairman, Mrs. D. E. Newcomb.

Mrs. Charles T. Crockett, Colorado State Regent, assisted by Mrs. Leigh B. Putnam, Vice Regent, presided at the sessions which were held in the Methodist Church and the smooth discharge of the business and responsibilities of the Conference were on schedule. The policies of the National Society were all supported and constructive resolutions were adopted, to be carried out in the coming year's work.

Features of the Conference were unusual. Mrs. Crockett introduced Mrs. George R. Elder of Leadville, National Charter member, holding 622 National number. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, formerly of Leadville, expressed appreciation of Mrs. Elder's influence in that community. During the programs, pioneers and residents gave short sketches on historical subjects. In front of El Monte Hotel the old Mudalinger Stage Coach was displayed. Historical miniatures of early Colorado, made by Mrs. J. E. Lawson, Shavano Chapter, and an historical stage coach exhibit of a Trinidad hold-up, made to scale in fine workmanship, prepared by the Colorado State Historical Society were displayed in the hotel mezzanine. Mrs. Edwin D. Burkhard, Honorary State Regent, gave a reception in her home the evening before the Conference. Mrs. Latting and Mrs. Crockett installed a new Junior American Citizens Club of thirty Monte Vista boys and girls in a fourth grade, sponsored by their teacher, Mrs. Lowell Huston. This was probably the most far-reaching influence of the Conference.

Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, State Chairman, presided over a patriotic National Defense luncheon. Mrs. Roy K. Young, assisted by Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Newcomb, presented an elaborate Genealogical luncheon. Colonial costumes, favors and decorations of family-tree motifs, appropriate music, a menu of 1776, and a display of antique silver recalled the period of the Revolution. Enjoyable roundtable breakfasts were held. The Workshop Historical breakfast discussed plans for collecting data about finding gold in Colorado, the Pony Express, the coming of the mail to Colorado, and emphasized collecting pamphlets and old pioneer letters, to be placed in the Colorado Library of the State Historical Society, available for research. The Regents' Dinner was a success. The Banquet program was “Historical Evening.”

D.A.R. members from Durango arrived after an exciting drive over Wolf Creek Pass in deep snow. They wore authentic, colorful Navajo costumes and handsome jewelry of heavy silver and turquoise. They gave a program of Navajo songs and dances, with drum-beat accompaniment, as adapted by Father Hiebler, of the Episcopal Mission at Bluff, Utah. Mr. Edgar G. Mechelen of Denver, executive director of the Colorado Historical Society, and curator of the State Museum, spoke on the early Indian tribes of this section. One of the current projects is development of a highly specialized Ute Indian Museum on the site of Chief Ouray's farm near Montrose.

The final session found all business dispatched, and resolutions adopted which expressed the policies of this organization, and included our appreciation to Monte Vistians, and to the hostess chapters.

- DOROTHY BUREN, Historian.
Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill (Manassas, Va.). Out in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter celebrated its 3rd birthday on May 6, 1948.

First, our chapter members visited Osbourn High School and presented to the outstanding—and very appreciative—student the Good Citizenship pin and certificate. Following this pleasant feature of the day's program, we drove along historical highways to the very picturesque home of Mrs. Charles Craig Lynn. Here a most delicious luncheon was served, climaxed with cutting the beautiful birthday cake.

Mrs. Lynn, our gracious hostess, was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Arnold Service and Miss Mary Bonham Lynn. The house was decorated with delightful arrangements of colorful spring flowers. The view from the spacious windows across the green farm lands rolling away from the mountains was truly inspiring and made this patriotic group really feel the full meaning of "This is mine own, my native land."

The luncheon was followed by piano selections by Mrs. J. Dennis Baker, also, a group of Stephen Foster songs by Mrs. James Emmett Rice with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Baker.

The business meeting was presided over by the organizing regent, Mrs. Robert LeRoy Byrd. Mrs. Arnold Service, who served from this chapter as flower page at the 57th Continental Congress, D. A. R., gave an inspiring report of her activities and presented the chapter with a gavel made at Tamassee School. The chapter surprised and delighted Mrs. Byrd with a D. A. R. pin in appreciation of her service as regent for three years. Recollections of this happy birthday will ever linger.

This chapter began with 15 organizing members. The present membership is 37. It has contributed generously toward various state and national objectives. This is an earnest group looking ahead to greater accomplishments.

Margaret M. H. Finch, Historian.

Monmouth Court House (Freehold, N. J.) observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization on Saturday, June 26, with a luncheon in the First Baptist Church, Freehold.

The organization meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Howard Sutphen on the 145th anniversary of the famous Battle of Monmouth, fought in and about Freehold, then known as Monmouth Court House, that hot June 28, 1778, when Washington, meeting the troops in retreat under General Charles Lee, turned them back to victory. There were twenty-eight charter members and today the membership is sixty.

The celebration was in charge of Mrs. Staats C. Stillwell and Mrs. Frank C. Gordon, both ex-regents.

The tables were decorated with white candles in crystal holders, small American Flags, bouquets of red, white and blue flowers, red, white and blue paper frills and a beautiful birthday cake. Place cards, made by Mrs. Gordon, were pen and ink sketches of the old Monmouth Court House, erected in 1730. Old-fashioned nosegays of roses were at the places of the guests of honor.

Seventy-four members and guests were present, including five charter members and seven ex-regents.

Mrs. Mary D. Lambertson, chapter regent, presided, and after graciously greeting members and friends, introduced the guests of honor. The guest speaker was Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent.

Group singing was enjoyed between courses of the luncheon and a very interesting history of the chapter, telling of both the work and pleasure enjoyed through the years, was given by Miss Emma Florence Beach, charter member and ex-regent.

Mrs. Stillwell introduced Miss Jean Shaw, xylophonist, who, accompanied by Mrs. Reese, gave two groups of selections which were enthusiastically received. The celebration closed with group singing of the Recessional.

Myrtie Quackenbush Gordon, Recording Secretary.

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Thomas Carter (Mt. Cross, Va.). On August 14th the Thomas Carter Chapter entertained at a beautifully appointed tea Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. K. Perron, Sr. of Hurt, honoring some of the State Officers and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. George Stone of Danville presented the guests to the receiving line composed of Mrs. J. W. Fitzgerald, Regent, Mrs. Everett Repass, State Regent of Salem, Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, State Chaplain of Lynchburg, Mrs. McLain Choate, State Historian of Danville, Mrs. George Myers, Regent of Dorothea Henry Chapter of Danville, and Mrs. Paul Kent, Regent of the Alta Vista Chapter.

Assisting in the parlor were Mrs. S. S. Gregory of Java, Mrs. C. A. Easley, Sr. of Blairs, and Mrs. Ben Dodson of Bachelors Hall.

In the dining room the tea table was overlaid with an imported linen cloth and centered with a beautiful arrangement of flowers in blue and white carrying out the colors of the Society. The corsages for the honor guests and the flowers throughout the house reflected these colors. Presiding at the punch bowl was Mrs. Virginia McCormick of Chatham, who was assisted in serving by Mrs. Roy Payne of Chatham and the Misses Patsy Payne of Chatham, Leta Cummings of Tampa, Florida, and Sarah Easley of Danville.

About fifty guests called during the afternoon.

MRS. R. R. PAYNE,
Press Chairman.

Governor Isaac Stevens (Anacortes, Wash.). A plaque honoring Lieutenant Henry M. Robert was dedicated by Governor Isaac Stevens Chapter of Anacortes, Washington, on July 20, 1947. The plaque is on a large boulder at the American Camp on San Juan Island where the famous “Pig War” of early western history took place, in 1858. This was a boundary dispute which threatened war between the United States and Great Britain.

Lt. Robert later became Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army. He is best known, however, as the author of Robert’s “Rules of Parliamentary Law”, the first comprehensive compilation of rules of order for conducting public meetings. He was born May 2, 1837 at Robertville, South Carolina, and was graduated from West Point in 1857. He died May 11, 1923 at Hornell, New York.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Past President General of our National Society, is a daughter-in-law of Lt. Robert.

ALLIE C. BOCKMAN,
Historian.

Schuyler Colfax (South Bend, Ind.) and Mishawaka (Mishawaka, Ind.). According to the headlines appearing in the South Bend Tribune the tolling of the Liberty Bell float scored a hit in the Veterans’ Day Parade held in South Bend, Indiana, as a part of the program of the “Rededication to Freedom Week.” The parade marched through the business section of the city on the afternoon of August 7th and was participated in by nearly a score of
veteran and patriotic organizations. It was one of the main events in a chain of celebrations which preceded the arrival of the Freedom Train on August 12th. The parade terminated its march in front of the courthouse where a special memorial service was held in honor of the great war dead who gave their lives that democracy might endure.

The Liberty Bell float was financed and constructed by members of the Schuyler Colfax and Mishawaka Chapters, D.A.R., the South Bend Chapter of the S.A.R., and the Pierre Navarre Society, C.A.R. Red, white and blue were the colors used on the bell and signs. Even the rug which covered the floor of the trailer was a warm royal blue. The bell proper was six feet in diameter and stood eight feet tall. A double row of blue crepe paper flowers bordered the bottom of the bell, then a band of white and a ring of red flowers. The cap of the bell was a mass of blue flowers edged with a row of red flowers. The enormous iron bell, which rang out in the name of freedom, was installed within the flowered bell and was tolled by a rope pulled from the cab of the truck. The truck and driver were donated through the courtesy of the Studebaker Corporation. The simple furnishings and soldier accessories were loaned by the Northern Indiana Historical Museum.

The Colonial figures who represented the colonial family, and subsequently the Daughters, Sons and Children of the American Revolution, were posed by sons and daughters of D.A.R. members. The dame was Miss Nancy Carlson, Junior State Historian of the Indiana C.A.R. and Secretary of the Pierre Navarre Society. The soldier was modeled by her brother, Edward Carlson, who served in the Navy in World War II. The girl was Gwendolyn Garwood, whose mother, Mrs. Clarence Garwood, is the Senior President of the Pierre Navarre Society. Dan Pyle Millar, the boy, is the Flag Chairman of the Pierre Navarre Society. His mother, Mrs. Frank E. Millar, Jr., is the Regent of the Schuyler Colfax Chapter, D.A.R. and is the newly appointed Senior President of the Indiana State C.A.R.

The float was preceded by two American flags and followed by the State C.A.R. flag and the Schuyler Colfax Chapter flag. The banners were carried by Senior Boy Scouts in uniform.

The committee responsible for the making of the flowers met in the home of Mrs. O. B. Scandling. The meeting was similar to an old-fashioned "Husking Bee" and the following members gave of their time: Mrs. Frank Schmidt, Mrs. Edgar Cox, Jr., Mrs. Walter B. Stoner, Mrs. P. S. Nicholls, Mrs. Clarence Garwood, Mrs. Ed Mark, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. Frank E. Millar, Jr., and Mrs. Scandling, hostess.

As the float was slowly guided down the street it held a special significance to all of us, whether we had helped in the actual creating of it, or whether we were just proudly watching it from the curb, for we knew it was a completed mosaic of many ideas and compromises; the result of many minds and many hands. It was the symbol of a working democracy which our forefathers had founded and fought for. It therefore inspired us to pledge anew our allegiance to the doctrine of Christian living and freedom for all.

The "Re-dedication to Freedom Week" observances were officially opened with a Woman's Day Rally at the Palace Theatre on August 6th. The feature of the program was the reading of an original poem "A Housewife Looks at America" by Mrs. Frank E. Millar, Jr.

IRENE PYLE MILLAR, Regent, Schuyler Colfax Chapter.

General David Blackshear (Rochelle, Ga.), Mrs. M. E. Thompson of Atlanta and Valdosta, and Mrs. Henry Mashburn of Rochelle, were honored at a luncheon by
General David Blackshear Chapter, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. D. Fitzgerald, on August 31.

The First Lady of Georgia shared honors with the Chapter's organizing regent, who is leaving Rochelle to make her home in Monroe, Georgia, during the school term.

Mrs. Mashburn, affectionately known by the members of D.A.R. and Children of American Revolution as "Miss Nell", is now D.A.R. County Historian of Wilcox County, was formerly State Historian and State Librarian, and was Organizing Senior President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Interesting features of the program were the warm welcome extended to Mrs. Thomp-son by Mrs. Fitzgerald and the gracious response of the First Lady, the farewell to Mrs. Mashburn by the regent, and her moving response.

Miss Ruth Hill Reid gave a musical reading of the D.A.R. Collect as a blessing for the luncheon. Mrs. Ernest Braziel, Jr., C.A.R. Senior President, sang Wheatley's "Georgia" and Stephens's "Georgia Clay." Mrs. W. E. Brown, Chairman of American Music, played a piano solo, "The Singing Tower," by Munn and played the accompaniment for Miss Reid and Mrs. Braziel.

Mrs. W. T. Standard introduced the other guests, including: Mrs. A. Ray Adams, recent bride of the pastor of the Rochelle Methodist Church and Mrs. L. Cary Bittick of Forsyth, Georgia.

Mrs. W. T. Standard recognized out-of-town members including: Mrs. Fred R. Stokes of Forsyth, Mrs. W. E. Brown of Fitzgerald, Mrs. Herman Gordon of Savannah, and Mrs. J. T. Mann of Abbeville; also Mrs. Marvin Vinson, Jr., a former member of General David Blackshear but now a member in Valdosta.

The table was overlaid with a delicate lace cloth centered with a low silver bowl of silvery-white asters, blue chrysanthemums, and dainty fern. The white place cards were embossed with the blue and silver D.A.R. emblem and were tied with ribbons of the two colors.

The guest register, kept by Miss Patricia Fitzgerald, member of the C.A.R. and daughter of the Regent, was an artistic arrangement of blue and silver.

Mrs. Norman B. Doster, Editor.

Neenah (Neenah, Wis.). Wisconsin is celebrating the Centennial of her Statehood, and the Neenah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution wished to help with the celebration, so on July 22 and 23 it put on a "Centennial Tea" at the hundred year old Kimberly home which is occupied by Mrs. Helen Kimberly Stuart, Honorary State Regent. The weather was perfect, and five hundred attended during the two afternoons. Mrs. Stuart sent to Florida for the guest of honor, the great, great grandson of Governor Doty, the second Territorial Governor of Wisconsin. Mr. Doty is named for the Governor, James Duane Doty, II. Costumes that were worn were from a trousseau that came to this home from New York about eighty odd years ago. The three tiered birthday cake with its hundred candles made a most attractive centerpiece. The members of the chapter felt very well repaid for their efforts, and have a nice sum to start on their winter's program.

Helen Kimberly Stuart, Hon. State Regent.

Bland Ballard (Eminence, Ky.). Twenty-five chapter birthday parties at the same home have been interesting experiences for the members of Bland Ballard Chapter. Mrs. Thomas Middleton and her daughter, Mrs. William Simpson, have been the perennial hostesses, and the silver anniversary celebration of the founding of the chapter took place Friday, August twenty-seventh.
Mrs. Simpson was one of the twelve charter members, some of whom were descendants of Bland Ballard, a pioneer of Kentucky. It seemed fitting for the chapter to adopt the name of the Revolutionary soldier who was massacred by the Indians on Tick Creek.

Twenty-five years have been filled with various kinds of valuable service by the members of Bland Ballard Chapter. Three historic markers have been erected: one on Tick Creek where Ballard was killed, one in New Castle in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers of Henry County, and one near Pleasureville to commemorate the settlement of the Low Dutch Colony.

An impressive war record shows that the members participated in such services as knitting, sewing, making surgical dressings, purchasing War Bonds, and giving blood to the Red Cross. Support has been given to national projects of the D.A.R. as well as local participation in patriotic and historic enterprises.

Most of the events that have crowded the twenty-five years of Bland Ballard Chapter are recorded in the pages of a scrapbook which was presented at the recent meeting. Compiled by Mrs. Alec Robinson and a capable committee, the scrapbook is bound in silver paper, tied with blue and silver ribbon, and dedicated to Eddie Gaines Middleton (Mrs. Thomas Middleton).

Honor guests for the day included Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Kentucky State Regent, Lexington; Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Chaplain General, Versailles; Mrs. Frederick Wallis, Paris; and Mrs. Stephen Davis, Winchester.

HELEN FAIRLEIGH GILTNER,
Publicity Chairman.

Records of Service

MEMBERS of Zebulon Pike Chapter, the oldest chapter in the State of Colorado, are proud to have two women in the organization who joined the National Society fifty years ago. Mrs. Irene Barnes Seldomridge became a member in May 1896 and Mrs. Josephine Hoyer Orton, in April 1898.

Mrs. Orton is a direct descendant from the Hoyers who fought to make this nation. In 1748 Peter Hoyer settled in the wilderness in what later became Herkimer County in central New York. During the Revolution, Peter Hoyer and his son, George Frederick Hoyer took an active part, fearlessly defending Fort Herkimer and holding the great wilderness to the north and west. Mrs. Orton’s certificate of membership in the National Society is preserved by her. Her recollections of attending the ninth Continental Congress as a delegate from Buffalo Chapter in 1900 are among her happiest memories. She recalls that Congress was then held in the Grand Opera House in Washington, D. C. A gala reception was given by President McKinley at the White House for the Daughters and the McLean family gave a reception in honor of Admiral Dewey and his bride. This was only a part of the round of pleasure and serious business that the delegates from Buffalo attended. In Buffalo, Mrs. Orton served on the Advisory Board of her chapter for three years. Later, in Colorado Springs, she became regent of Zebulon Pike Chapter, thus attaining the highest honor that her chapter could confer upon her.

The mother of Irene Seldomridge having been a charter member of Zebulon Pike Chapter, it was not surprising that her two daughters soon joined the organization. The family descended from Stephen Pearce of Little Compton, R. I. who enlisted in 1776 and fought for the duration of the war. Mrs. William F. Slocum, organizing regent of Zebulon Pike Chapter, appointed Mrs. Seldomridge first state chairman of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Seldomridge takes an active and constructive part in the work of Zebulon Pike Chapter.

DOROTHY E. SMITH,
Regent, Zebulon Pike Chapter.
A CHOCOLATE POT is always delectable to contemplate; for one small girl it always meant a kind of liquid candy, never forbidden, and it was nourishing too! And for many of us it has meant the perfect completion of an evening with friends. We learn that these 12" or 12½" chinaware pots were used either for chocolate or coffee. This Staffordshire blue transfer pot was put out by Joseph Heath and Co. about 1836; complete dinner services also available in the same pattern. A piece of this design had added meaning for its possessors. It seems that friends of the eminent Quaker preacher, Richard Jordan, wished his memory to remain unfaded and foremost in their minds, so, after his passing, ordered their chinaware from far-off England to be stamped with the figure and home of their revered leader, the reproduction being done by the Philadelphia drawing teacher, W. Mason. The view is accurate, the pattern named and renowned, “The Residence of Richard Jordan.” We see a typical New Jersey home of a century ago, two stories, simple porch, surrounded by trees and flowers, built, we read, not far from the Meeting House. It is a peaceful scene, with Richard Jordan in his Quaker hat strolling in front of his home. The writer cannot help but think of those early days of America when people were true and simple and meaningful in their thoughts and cared that a fine individual’s memory be preserved; they made time for those things. Of course there were fewer people in those days, less cluttered lives, fewer false gods to worship.

Since most of the scenes, borders and artists characteristic of the Staffordshire ware devoted to American subjects are cataloged, even an “armchair” collector can derive much pleasure from recognizing a border or view in the book he is perusing, as that of one on a piece of Staffordshire transfer ware he may have recently seen at a museum or the home of a friend.

Joseph Heath and Co. of Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, employed the border of large flowers and scrolls for the Richard Jordan view in various colors, sometimes no border at all, but a heavy line at the rim. The style of the cover of this 12” pot, with its cover set down in a recess, antedates those in which the cover sets over the top.

Illustration Note: Blue and white Staffordshire chocolate pot, given by Mrs. Williard T. Block, Illinois.
MEMORIAL TO A COLONIAL WIFE AND MOTHER

Though you may have little interest in genealogy, and even less in Loudoun County, Virginia, we would ask that you spare a moment in which to read from among the following wills that of Evan Price—words that seem truly to constitute a memorial to one colonial wife and mother. If within our ranks of Daughters there is any who descends from this obviously worthy couple, she must surely feel a surge of gratitude in her heart at being remotely connected with Evan who felt impelled to leave this testament to the virtues of his helpmeet, and to Sarah who had so lived as to deserve such a tribute.—Ed.

WILL BOOK A LOUDOUN COUNTY VIRGINIA
(Continued from October Magazine)

SAMUEL BERKLEY
Appraisal of estate of Samuel Berkley, deceased. Order of Court 13th Nov. 1769. Returned Oct. 8th, 1770 by Jacob Remey, Senr., Nathaniel Grigsby, Sam' Love. 62: 10: 0: (p. 268)

THOMAS BEAVERS, SENIOR
Dated: 28 August 1770
Proved: 8 October 1770 by oaths of Spencer Clack, William Beaty and David Carlile
Wife: Martha—use of land to educate and support our children
Sons: Youngest son Samuel—“when he is of full age.” Son William—half dozen sheep; son Thomas—bay mare; son Robert—Gun; sons Joseph & James—150 acres.
Executors: William Beavers, Senior and David Carlile
Witnesses: Spencer Clack, William Beaty, Andrew Beaty
Securities: Anthony Russell and Abraham Warfurd. (p. 269)

JOSEPH REEDER
Dated: 17 August 1770
Proved: 8 October 1770 by oaths of Garret Snedeker, Samuel Poling and 8nus [sic] Johnson
Wife: Elizabeth—all that part of estate I had by her and all that is due to me for her weaving; she is at liberty to live in my house which I have normally lived in of late until her son Evan Thomas arrives at lawful age, provided she lives single and brings no family into the house and takes proper care of my children.

Children: Oldest son William Reeder—5 lbs.; Joseph, Daniel and David—to pay unto William 2 lbs. each as soon as they can and not to exceed two years. Joseph Reeder, Daniel Reeder and David Reeder—land. To convey to John Huff and Nathaniel Pigg all that land they bought of me. Elizabeth Lake, Mary and Eleanor Reeder and my three youngest sons Elijah Reeder, Jacob Reeder and Stephen Reeder—land in county of Frederick in Virginia.
Executors: Friend Anthony Russel; sons Joseph, Daniel and David Reeder.
Witnesses: Samuel Poling, Garrat Snedeker, Samuel Poling, Jr.
JOHN BEST, SENR.

John Best, Senr. appraisement Ordered Oct. 5th 1770. Taken by John Cavins, Mahlon Janney and Owen Roberts. Returned Nov. 12th 1770. (p. 278)

JOSEPH REEDER

Inventory of Joseph Reeder taken by Robert Betey, Abraham Warford and John Hoff. Returned Nov. 13th 1770. (p. 278)

JOHN BEST, Parish of Cameron

Dated: 18 July 1769
Proved: 10 September 1770 by oaths of Benjamin Cameson and Owen Roberts

Sons: James Best—plantation whereon I now live, 172 a., etc.; James Best—plantation whereon he now lives, 100 a. which I bought from John Paterson. Thomas Best—50 lbs. Pennsylvania currency provided he comes personally and Demands same—if not demanded to his three eldest children viz—John Best, 20 lbs.; other two 10 lbs. each.

Daughters: Rachel Rattakon — 10 lbs. yearly—should she die, divided btwn her children.

Executors: Wife, Martha Best; son James Best.

Witnesses: James Cannaday, Benjamin Jameson, Owen Roberts.

(p. 264)

EDWARD CONNER


JOHN GOODIN


WILLIAM CARR LANE

Dated: 4 November 1770
Proved: 10 December 1770 by oaths of Thomas Cockereell, Joseph Brown and Charles Clark

(p. 267)
Wife: Anne — plantation whereon William Millan now lives with all land I purchased of John Newton except land I now live on and 100 a. joining it. Negroes — Nan, Cooley, Toby, Cato, Hannah & Dabor —

Sons: Presly Carr — land, slaves at decease of wife; land purchased of Robert Sanford; land I now live on and 100 a. joining. Negroes — Moll, Daniel, Caleb, Tom (Gordon) and Whitty. Son, Carr Wilson Lane — land purchased of John Lane and Katharine, his wife; double geared water Grist Mill; slaves — Sury, Sylvia, Jack, Phill and Tom

Daughter: Sally Lane — land on Bull Runn in Prince William county; negroes — Winny, Tom son of Moll, Rachael, General and Jenny dau. of Hannah

Executors: Brothers, James Lane and Joseph Lane, and friend Mr. Simon Triplett

Witnesses: Thomas Cockrell, Joseph Brown, Charles Clark.

Securities: Thomas Mason, Esq. and John Thornton, Gent. (p. 284)

MOSES RHODES


JOHN BAKER

Inventory of John Baker’s estate — 27: 2: 8: Dr. to John Baker. John Baker exhibited at Court Dec. 11th 1770 acct. of his administration of Estate of John Barker, dec’d. (p. 286)

THOMAS JOHN of Cameron Parish (Mal- 

tor)

Dated: 13 December 1770

Proved: 14 January 1771 by affirmation of George Gregg and oath of Abner Howell

Daughters: 3 daus. Rachel Reynolds and Jane Cox of Carolina, and Hannah Mathews of Maryland — in case either die her part to be divided among her children

Son-in-law: Samuel Harris — his heirs and assigns use of plantation whereon I now live — 150 a. ... No part to be sold during life of my dau. Mary Harris

Executors: Friend, William (illegible) and Richard Williams, both of same place.

Witnesses: George Gregg, Abner Howell, Owen Roberts

Securities: George Gregg and Samuel Harris for William Boyd (?) and Richard Williams (p. 289)

ELIJAH CHINN, Parish of Shelburne, Loudoun County

Dated: 22 January 1771

Proved: 11 March 1771 by oaths of Peyton Harrison and Burr Harrison

Children: Rawleigh Chinn — 400 a., incl. plantation whereon I now live; negroes Cuff, —, Noll, Milla, Adam, Nan, Obed, John Cuff & Tom; young horse and my silver watch — on failure of issue to his brother Christopher half the negroes — other half to my dau. Elizabeth. Son, Christopher — 350 a., incl. plantation whereon Samuel Smitherman now lives — negroes Ralph, Sam, Sarah, Bett, Marlborough, Dick, Daniel, Siby & James; young horse — should Christopher die — half of slaves to his bro. Rawleigh, half to my dau. Elizabeth Chinn. Dau. Elizabeth — negroes Grace, Stafford, Silla, George, Rachel, Harry, Judah, Charles & Doll; young mare named Bonnie with saddle & bridle.

Legatees: Rhoda Dent — bed & furniture, one Cow & Calf, my Black horse, pewter dish, ⅓ doz. pewter plates, two pewter basons, one Iron Pott and frying pann. To support of William Dent & Mary Dent, children of said Rhoda — ten bar-
rels of Indian Corn & 400 wt. of Pork yearly & every year for next seven yrs. to be paid out of my estate to sd. Rhoda, provided she applies for it and properly supports the children. William & Mary Dent to have 30 lbs. each when they arrive at full age. Exrs. to put them to school out of estate. Residue to be divided btwn sons Rawleigh and Christopher and dau. Elizabeth Chinn. Should they die without issue estate to be divided btwn William and Mary Dent.

Executors: Thomas Chinn, Leven Powell of Loudoun County
Witnesses: Peyton Harrison, Burr Harrison (p. 290)

NATHAN DAVIS
Inventory of Nathan Davis, dec'd. £81: 12: 0: Returned by James Coleman, Roger Wiginton, James Frier, April 8, 1771. (p. 292)

GRIFFITH MEYRICK, Planter
Dated: 4 February 1771
Proved: 8 April 1771 by oaths of Caleb Greenwood, William Smith, Elias Ellis

Wife: Hannah
Sons: James Meyrick—land. John Meyrick—5 lbs. to be paid by his bro. James when John comes of age
Daughter: Hannah Meyrick—5 lbs. paid by her bro. James Meyrick when she shall arrive at age of 18 yrs.

Executrix: Wife, Hannah Meyrick
Witnesses: Jacob Wells, Caleb Greenwood, William Smith, Elias Ellis
Securities: Joshua Jones and William Melton (p. 294)

EDWARD PORTER
Dated: 16 June 1770
Proved: 8 April 1771 by oaths of William Porter Carrell & francis Carrell

Wife: Mary Porter—old negroes—Hannah and James
Son: Edward Porter — old negro James at age of 21
Children: Hannah and her increase to be sold after wife's decease, divided btwn my other 4 children viz—Ann Murphy, Daniel, Elias and John Birkey, when John Birkey is 21 yrs. of age. Wife's name, daughters' names, and son Edward's to be put in lease for Lot of land I purchased of William Brown, belonging to Rev. James Scott. * * * Edward, Daniel, Elias and John Birkey should be bound to my bros. William Porter and Demsey Porter—Edward & Daniel to William—Elias & John Birkey to Demsey at age of 16. * * * Dau. Ann Murphy — negro Winny after Ellender Porter's decease.

Executors: Wife, Mary Porter, (illegible) Land, Sanford Carroll and my brother Demsey Porter
Witnesses: William Porter Carrell, Frances Carrell, Susanna Clark, Aaron Lane
Security: Daniel Howell (p. 295)

JOHN DAVIS
Inventory of John Davis, dec'd—23: 2: 0: Returned by William Stark, William Littleton and Francis Keen, April 8th 1771. (p. 296)

HUMPHREY THORN
Dated: 1 February 1777
Proved: 8 April 1771 by oath of William Russell
Cousins: Samuel Shreve ½ of wearing apparel; James Shreve other half. Massey Shreve residue of estate.

Executrix: Cousin, Massey Shreve and Israel Thompson
Witnesses: William Russell, Sam' Clandonin
Security: Recorded on motion of Massey Shreve with Caleb Shreve her security. (p 297)
ABRAHAM DEHAVEN
Dated: 13 September 1770
Proved: on oaths of George McKenney, Elias Ellis and William Dehaven
Wife: Robetta—my now house and 1 a. of land it stands on situated at the great road leading from Rolands ferry to Leesburg with 20 a. joining house on south side of Road during her life.
Sons: Jesse—20 a. at wife's decease; Jacob—residue of land on south side; Abraham and Isaac—land on north side of road
Daughters: Robetta and Sarah—each to have horse or Mare of 12 lbs. value, feather bed, 6 pewter plates, two dishes, bason, spinning wheel, saddle of $4:10: Pennsylvania currency value; sows, cow, etc. . . to be paid out of estate on north side of road by Abraham and Isaac. Robetta's to be paid within 2 yrs. The dau. to have maintenance with Abraham & Isaac until they marry or remove; to work for use of family as long as they remain with their Brothers. Elizabeth—horse, saddel of equal value with her sisters, pewter, etc. . . paid when she is 18 yrs. old, to be paid by Jacob. Jesse (son) and Elizabeth each get a yrs. schooling out of estate. Dau. Hannah—one shilling sterling, she being fully provided for. Dau. Ann—one shilling; she being already provided for.
Executors: Wife Robetta, sons Abraham and Isaac
Witnesses: George McKinney, Elias Ellis, William Dehaven
Securities: Isaac Dehaven, Henry Oxley, junr., Shadrack Samuels & Elias Ellis (p. 298)

JACOB EVERHARD
Dated: 3 November 1770
Proved: "A copy of the truest mean-of the Dutch original of Jacob Everhard's last will and Testament Translated this 7 Day of February 1771. Translated by Thomas Schley. Frederick county Maryland ss on the Eighth Day of February seventeen hundred and seventy one came Thomas Schley before me the Subscriber one of his Lordships Justices of the peace for and in said county and made oath that he to the best of his knowledge hath Translated the within Testament of writing from the original will of Jacob Everhard.
Son: Jacob
Daughter: Charlotta " . the third child—not yet born" over and above his portion 25 lbs.
Executors: Nicholas Ott and Adam Shober (Shaver)
Witnesses: Nicholas Phillips, Rudolph Crecelius, William Wihnen, George Haman, Adam forgh
Securities: George Shaver, Henry Toop and Thomas Stump.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA RECORDS
Contributed by Bess Sellers Johnson (Mrs. William R.), for Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, Indiana.

The two lists of names which follow are taken from photostats of original pages from Goochland County records. The first, consisting of patriots who signed the oath of allegiance, is copied verbatim. The second, which is merely a tax list, shows that persons whose names appear thereon paid a total tax in grain amounting to 1,479 bushels, 2 pecks of corn and 2,387 bushels, 3 pecks of oats. The amount of each individual contribution is eliminated on this list in order to save space.
MEMORANDUM OF THOSE THAT HAVE TAKEN THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE  
AUGUST 1777

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 John Evans</td>
<td></td>
<td>45 John Uteley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Jos'. Woodson</td>
<td></td>
<td>46 Jos'. Scay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Elliot Lacy</td>
<td></td>
<td>47 Robert Carter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gideon Hatcher</td>
<td></td>
<td>48 Josiah Uteley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tho'. More</td>
<td></td>
<td>49 John Cowegg</td>
<td>50 John Laprade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6 Tho'. Miller |                 | 51 John LaPrade | 50  
| 7 Hez'. Hendley |                | 52 John Johnson | 52  
| 8 John Guersant |               | 53 Edward Matthews |  
| 9 Edward Willis |               | 54 Charles Bates |  55 Bartho'. Turner |
| 10 Tho'. Railey |              | 56 John Watkins |  57 Rich'. D. Hines |
| 11 Arch'. Pleasant |          | 58 John Thurman | 58  
| 12 Josiah Woodson |            | 59 Tho'. Shoemaker |  
| 13 Isham Railey |           | 60 Sam'. Woodward |  
| 14 James Curd |                     | 61 John Gordon | 62  
| 15 John Hines |                     | 63 Charles Jordan |  
| 16 philip Chil'. |                | 64 Joshua Burner |  65 barnet Cammel |
| 17 Joseph Watkins |            | 66 Matt'. Vaughn | 67 Martin Smith |
| 18 John T. Woodson |           | 68 Ishaam Johnson | 68  
| 19 Isham Woodson |           | 69 David Johnson | 69  
| 20 Henry Gray |                     | 70 David Johnson | 70  
| 21 Tho'. Williams |            | 71 Jos'. Woodson | 71  
| 22 John Barker |                     | 72 Jos'. Woodson | 72  
| 23 John Bowles |                     | 73 John Chad | (blurred) |
| 24 John Johnson |                     | 74 James Clackson |  
| 25 John Martin |                     | 75 Robert Woodson | 76  
| 26 W'a Saunders |                    | 76 W'a Webber | 77  
| 27 Jn'. Holman |                     | 78 W'a Webber Jr. | 78  
| 28 Tho'. M. Randolph |         | 79 Tho'. Watkins | 79  
| 29 John Farrar |                     | 80 W'a Powel | 80  
| 30 W'a Farrer |                     | 81 W'a Barker | 81  
| 31 Sam'. Childers |           | 82 Jam'. Thompson | 82  
| 32 pleas'. C Attkins |       | 83 Sam'. Standen | 83  
| 33 Jarrett Jordan |            | 84 W'a Blunchall | 84  
| 34 Sam'. Jordan |                    | 85 Cha'. Johnson | 85  
| 35 Jesse Payne |                     | 86 Daniel Johnson | 86  
| 36 Powell Williams |           | 87 W'a Neaves | 87  
| 37 Tho'. Mayo |                     | 88 W'a Hogen | 88  
| 38 Tho'. Shoemaker |           |  
| 39 W'a Watkins |                     |  
| 40 John Lewis |                     |  
| 41 Isaiah alley |                    |  
| 42 Jos'. Farrar |                   |  
| 43 Joel Ragland |                  |  
| 44 W'a Watkins |                     |  

Peter F Jerrald Benj'. Watkins & John W Wade have Refused to take the said oath of allegiance. Certified under my hand and seal 9th Day of January 1778

Steph' Sampson (Seal)

RETURN OF GRAIN COLLECTED BY JOHN GUERRANT COMMISSIONER OF THE SPECIE TAX FOR THE COUNTY OF GOOCHLAND FROM MARCH 5TH TO THE 1ST AUG. 1781.

1781: March 5th

- Reubin Ford
- Ben Hughes
- John Farrar
- John Johnson
- William Nuckolds
- Benj'. Woodson
- Charles Nuckolds
- Dorotha Watkins
- Barth'. Turner
- Charles Grimes
- Robert Pleasants
- Susanah Crouble
- Turner Clarke Jr.
- David Johnson
- John Dowdy
- John Watkins
- John Bumfield
- Henry Gray

March 20th

- Nat. Webster
- Capt. Stockley
- Towles
- Joseph Mays
- Ann Coke (Surry)
- Allen Coke
- (Esq. Dec)
- James Bennett
- Rich'. Sampson
- Jeffry Clarke
- Gideon Hatcher
- Cap'
- Fra' Pledgs
- Edward Carter
- W'a Nuckolds Jr
- Sam'. Muckolds
- Joseph (blurred)
- Henry Whitlow Jr

March 31st

- Eliza Stodgill
- Philip Pleasants
- Stephen Nowlin
- Turner Clarke
- Augustine Easten
- Stokes McCaul
- W'a McCaul
- Elisha Leake Cap:
- Edward Redford
- Judith Cheadle
- John Wade
- Daniel Wade
- W'a Webber
- Capt. Stephen
- Sampson
- John Peau (?)
- John Neaves
- W'a Neaves
- Barret Farrar
- Salley Harris
- Tho'. Harding
- Elijah Bumfield
MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HURON COUNTY, OHIO
Old Series, Volume 2, 1812–1839
(Continued from last month)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Married by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sackett, Harvey</td>
<td>Mary Van Vrankin</td>
<td>10 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>F. P. Hall, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John, William</td>
<td>Ann Maria Hale</td>
<td>11 Feb. 1841</td>
<td>Sam'l M. Allen, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salisbury, Eleazer W.</td>
<td>Eliza D. Jenney</td>
<td>12 Dec. 1844</td>
<td>Marcus Palmer, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson, James</td>
<td>Harriet C. Stevens</td>
<td>26 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>Dudley Avery, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samover, Harry</td>
<td>Rhoda Fowler</td>
<td>14 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>M. C. Ketchum, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanders, Ephraim</td>
<td>Catharine Jones</td>
<td>21 Apr. 1945</td>
<td>S. Pennewell, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanders, Gilbert</td>
<td>Irena Brooks</td>
<td>9 Sept. 1838</td>
<td>James McInture, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanders, Jesse C.</td>
<td>Louisa Follmer</td>
<td>14 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Zerah S. Vail, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanders, William W.</td>
<td>Louisa Haskell</td>
<td>9 Sept. 1845</td>
<td>S. Pennewell, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanderson, James</td>
<td>Augusta A. Maxfield</td>
<td>4 July 1841</td>
<td>Alonzo Manly, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanderson, Joel</td>
<td>Mary Ann Legg</td>
<td>7 Aug. 1842</td>
<td>James Shay, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford, Philo</td>
<td>Harriet C. Hicks</td>
<td>1 Feb. 1845</td>
<td>Lucas Foote, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanford, Whitfield</td>
<td>Electa Pomeroy</td>
<td>9 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>M. Palmer, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargent, John H.</td>
<td>Julia Steele</td>
<td>20 Aug. 1844</td>
<td>Eph'm Punderson, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satterson, John</td>
<td>Mariah Staats</td>
<td>16 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>Isaac Smith, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savanarey, Solomon</td>
<td>Sabina Price</td>
<td>15 Sept. 1844</td>
<td>Sam'l Burras, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawyer, John</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Edinger</td>
<td>12 May 1840</td>
<td>X. Betts, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sayles, Cornelius N.</td>
<td>Margaret Ann</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1840</td>
<td>Abener Sylvester M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sayles, David H.</td>
<td>Sophia Proctor</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Crawford, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Married by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sayles, John F.</td>
<td>Catherine L. Bennet</td>
<td>4 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>Joseph Crawford, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scammen, Richard T.</td>
<td>Lydia M. Belden</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1841</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<td>Schlunt, Raymond</td>
<td>Fanny Barbarick</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>P. Bacheleuf, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schonacker, Jacob</td>
<td>Caroline Russ</td>
<td>15 July 1845</td>
<td>M. Salesius Brunner, Pr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scoutron, William</td>
<td>Julia Ann Clock</td>
<td>23 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searles, John</td>
<td>Sally Hosmer</td>
<td>4 Feb. 1846</td>
<td>Patrick Mallory, Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secor, Isaac</td>
<td>Elizabeth Fuller</td>
<td>15 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>Jacob Roork, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seely, Orrin</td>
<td>Ann Spoor</td>
<td>17 Feb. 1841</td>
<td>Phineas E. Varber, M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seitzler, Ignatz</td>
<td>Elizabeth Black</td>
<td>12 Jan. 1845</td>
<td>F. M. S. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seller, George</td>
<td>Mary Horse</td>
<td>8 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>J. A. Jones, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selover, George W.</td>
<td>Orrilia Tanner</td>
<td>8 Sept. 1844</td>
<td>Sam'l Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sevier, Caleb</td>
<td>Cornelia Brinkenhoff</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1845</td>
<td>Enoch Conger, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seymour, Elisha</td>
<td>Polly Ann Whitman</td>
<td>2 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>S. Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seymour, Ira</td>
<td>Phebe Lockhart</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<td>Seymour William W.</td>
<td>Mary I. Easterley</td>
<td>17 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>Robert Wilson, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shafter, Samuel</td>
<td>Elizabeth Tarr</td>
<td>6 Aug. 1845</td>
<td>Edward Baker, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shara, John</td>
<td>Clarissa Burnick</td>
<td>29 Dec. 1845</td>
<td>F. M. S. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<td>Shardaw, Michael</td>
<td>Elizabeth French</td>
<td>10 July 1843</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaw, Chauncy</td>
<td>Julia Ann Crine</td>
<td>16 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>J. A. Jones, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shayes, Michael</td>
<td>Elizabeth Porter</td>
<td>22 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>Smith Starr, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shealy, John</td>
<td>Elizabeth Akins</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shephard, Elias</td>
<td>Mary Ann Ogden</td>
<td>7 July 1841</td>
<td>D. W. Brown, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(also Augden)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shephard, John</td>
<td>Luthena Salyer</td>
<td>5 July 1838</td>
<td>M. Homan, J.P.</td>
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<td>Sherman, William</td>
<td>Charlotte Sanders</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1841</td>
<td>A. Gillitin Sutton, —</td>
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<td>Shipley, Benjamin</td>
<td>Mary Rule</td>
<td>9 Oct. 1845</td>
<td>Joseph Jones, —</td>
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<td>Shipley, Hosea</td>
<td>Abigail States</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1845</td>
<td>David Johnson, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipman, Edgar</td>
<td>Mary Young</td>
<td>11 Jan. 1841</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<td>Shipper, Otis</td>
<td>Jane Slater</td>
<td>8 Oct. 1838</td>
<td>M. Olmstead, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shoals, Alva</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jane Moore</td>
<td>6 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>Henry H. Brown, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shook, William M.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Johnson</td>
<td>4 Feb. 1840</td>
<td>Wm. Allgood, M.G.</td>
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<td>Showers, Henry</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ann Martin</td>
<td>19 Aug. 1845</td>
<td>D. M. Pratt, J.P.</td>
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<td>Shureats, Jacob</td>
<td>Elizabeth Barnhart</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>N. D. Smith, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signor, George H.</td>
<td>Mary Gano Husted</td>
<td>2 Sept. 1838</td>
<td>I. Carlton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Sigourney, Peter</td>
<td>Sally Johnson</td>
<td>7 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>O. Mitchell, M.G.</td>
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<td>Sigourney, William</td>
<td>Melissa Robinson</td>
<td>28 Feb. 1843</td>
<td>Julius C. Angel, M.G.</td>
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<td>Silcox, Amos H.</td>
<td>Lydia Dewitt</td>
<td>23 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>S. Pennewell, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silcox, Gauge</td>
<td>Eliza Dewitt</td>
<td>17 July 1839</td>
<td>Daniel S. Morse, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silcox, Henry</td>
<td>Charlotte Darrow</td>
<td>2 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>W. G. Wells, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikes, Norman</td>
<td>Nancy M. Bassett</td>
<td>13 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simmerson, Joseph</td>
<td>Fidelia Remington</td>
<td>1 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>Ferris Fitch, M.G.</td>
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<td>Simmons, Benjamin P.</td>
<td>Susan Walcott</td>
<td>8 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simmons, Lewis</td>
<td>Lovina Johnson</td>
<td>28 Feb. 1841</td>
<td>Levi R. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<td>Simons, Martin</td>
<td>Polly Pettys</td>
<td>4 July 1841</td>
<td>R. W. Vining, Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisson, James L.</td>
<td>Caroline Wolcott</td>
<td>10 Sept. 1839</td>
<td>B. B. Judson, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisson, Lucius P.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Mills</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1844</td>
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<td>24 Jan. 1841</td>
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<td>Switzer, Joseph</td>
<td>Jane Carter</td>
<td>3 May 1841</td>
<td>A. G. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<td>Sarah Hickox</td>
<td>28 July 1845</td>
<td>John Buffington, J.P.</td>
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<td>Tanner, William</td>
<td>Margaret Stotts</td>
<td>Date not shown</td>
<td>Nath'l Treadwell, J.P.</td>
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<td>Taylor, David M.</td>
<td>Mary Ellis</td>
<td>3 Sept. 1843</td>
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<td>Marletta Ford</td>
<td>12 Dec. 1844</td>
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<td>Belinda Smith</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Mrs. Betsey Dewitt</td>
<td>19 May 1841</td>
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<td>Almira Crawford</td>
<td>4 July 1840</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary</td>
<td>30 Aug. 1838</td>
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<td>13 Nov. 1841</td>
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<td>Louisa Baker</td>
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<td>Mary Rice</td>
<td>9 July 1843</td>
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<td>Town, Ira C.</td>
<td>Irene I. Scripture</td>
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<td>Phebe Alvira</td>
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<td>31 May 1845</td>
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<td>12 May 1840</td>
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<td>Eliza H. Van Byson</td>
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<td>Tupper, Jonathan J.</td>
<td>Mary Phoenix</td>
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<td>Turner, Albert</td>
<td>Hannah Covert</td>
<td>21 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Turner, David C.</td>
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<td>27 June 1839</td>
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<td>5 Mar. 1844</td>
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<td>Sally Jane Waldron</td>
<td>17 June 1839</td>
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<td>4 Nov. 1840</td>
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<td>15 Feb. 1845</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Laura Stone</td>
<td>1 Apr. 1844</td>
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<td>Amanda French</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1840</td>
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<td>29 Oct. 1842</td>
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<td>Sophia Lyons</td>
<td>7 Dec. 1845</td>
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<td>6 Apr. 1844</td>
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<td>26 Aug. 1843</td>
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<td>Phebe Ann Taylor</td>
<td>28 Apr. 1844</td>
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<td>Phebe Chappin</td>
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<td>17 May 1840</td>
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<td>4 Nov. 1841</td>
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<td>West, John</td>
<td>Mary M. Smith</td>
<td>20 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>(Prob. 1840)</td>
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<tr>
<td>West, Richard</td>
<td>Sarah Parker</td>
<td>6 June 1840</td>
<td>Levi E. Sutton, —</td>
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<td>West, William</td>
<td>Amy Palmer</td>
<td>6 Feb. 1844</td>
<td>E. M. Wright, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West, William G.</td>
<td>Betsey E. Fitch</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1846</td>
<td>Marcus Palmer, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westfall, John A.</td>
<td>Mary Ann Strong</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1845</td>
<td>A. K. Barr, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetmore, Jesse</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Phillips</td>
<td>2 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>Wm. Russell, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whaley, Edward</td>
<td>Harriett Clough</td>
<td>20 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>Crawford White, J.P.</td>
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<td>(Edmund)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Titus Daniels, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Aaron</td>
<td>Juliana McGee</td>
<td>29 Mar. 1843</td>
<td>Seth C. Parker, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Benono</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Beach</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>Chas. B. Simmons, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Calvin</td>
<td>Mary Richards</td>
<td>24 Feb. 1842</td>
<td>Elial Curtis, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Joseph</td>
<td>Sarah Burnham</td>
<td>29 Feb. 1841?</td>
<td>Sam'l Burras, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Levi</td>
<td>Elizabeth Odell</td>
<td>3 July 1845</td>
<td>DeMorris Pratt, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Marquis G.</td>
<td>Mary G. Jackman</td>
<td>8 Nov. 1836</td>
<td>David Higgins, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Merceany</td>
<td>Betsey R. Lisbay</td>
<td>31 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, —</td>
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<td>Whipple, Elias</td>
<td>Aphpha Child</td>
<td>4 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>Lockwood, King, —</td>
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<td>White, Abram C.</td>
<td>Harriet M. Doud</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>Thos. Bardall, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, David</td>
<td>Celica L. Bougton</td>
<td>3 Nov. 1840</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Harvey</td>
<td>Savina Munger</td>
<td>4 June 1840</td>
<td>Alfred Minuse, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Israel</td>
<td>Laura Ann Baker</td>
<td>13 July 1839</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Jonathan</td>
<td>Sally M. Moore</td>
<td>19 Jan. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. Disbrow, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, William W.</td>
<td>Mrs. Paulina</td>
<td>16 June 1845</td>
<td>Patrick Mallery, Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitred, John</td>
<td>Clarissa A. Craine</td>
<td>5 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>John Buffington, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Married by</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitford, Philo L.</td>
<td>Elizabeth B. Swift</td>
<td>20 Apr. 1840</td>
<td>S. B. Webster, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitford, William</td>
<td>Susan Ann Farber</td>
<td>1 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitman, Alfred</td>
<td>Marion Lyon</td>
<td>13 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>E. Thompson, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitney, Charles</td>
<td>Roxana Purdy</td>
<td>18 Nov. 1840</td>
<td>R. W. Vining, Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitney, James D.</td>
<td>Sophia A. Steele</td>
<td>6 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Sabin Hough, M.G.</td>
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<td>Whitright, Adam</td>
<td>Lydia Wert</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1844</td>
<td>G. Crist, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whittem-Whitting, Orrin</td>
<td>Caroline Rogers</td>
<td>3 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>M. C. Ketchem, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whyble, John</td>
<td>Martha Kinsman</td>
<td>13 Feb. 1840</td>
<td>A. G. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wicks, Israel</td>
<td>Harriet Akin</td>
<td>5 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiegand, Henry</td>
<td>Martha Elizabeth Disher</td>
<td>8 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>T. H. Tanke, —</td>
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<td>Wiggins, Wiatt B.</td>
<td>Emeline Crandal</td>
<td>16 June 1844</td>
<td>Orrin Mitchel, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Joseph</td>
<td>Salome Smith</td>
<td>28 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>Chas. B. Simmons, J.P.</td>
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<td>Wilcox, Ralph</td>
<td>Hannah Thompson</td>
<td>3 July 1845</td>
<td>H. M. Shaffer, M.G.</td>
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<td>Wilhelm, Christopher</td>
<td>Catherine Hess</td>
<td>8 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>F. M. S. Brunner, Pr.</td>
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<td>Willet, Philip</td>
<td>Margaret Easter</td>
<td>20 Jan. 1844</td>
<td>Edward McClure, —</td>
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<td>Williams, Barber</td>
<td>Rhoda Barber</td>
<td>24 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>Alpheus Manly, J.P.</td>
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<td>Williams, Daniel</td>
<td>Delia A. Fairchild</td>
<td>27 Sept. 1838</td>
<td>H. Morgan, J.P.</td>
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<td>Williams, George S.</td>
<td>Emeline Moore</td>
<td>12 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>John Mitchell, M.G.</td>
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<td>Woodruff, George H.</td>
<td>Betsey Hoskins</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>Sabin Hough, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williams, Dr. Burton D.</td>
<td>Louisa Ludlow</td>
<td>13 June 1841</td>
<td>Mr. Sherman</td>
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<td>Williams, James</td>
<td>Nancy Brown</td>
<td>23 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>No minister named</td>
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<td>William, John</td>
<td>Eveline Hull</td>
<td>1 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<td>Williams, Solomon A.</td>
<td>Angeline Moore</td>
<td>20 July 1843</td>
<td>J. H. G. Dubois, M.G.</td>
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<td>Williams, William, Jr.</td>
<td>Sally Bullock</td>
<td>21 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>Chas. Andrews, J.P.</td>
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<td>Williamson, James</td>
<td>Phoebe Griffin</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>B. B. Judson, —</td>
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<td>Willison, Zadock</td>
<td>Jane Pilgrim</td>
<td>11 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>O. W. Slocum, J.P.</td>
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<td>Wilson, Abram</td>
<td>Martha Kellogg</td>
<td>19 Oct. 1845</td>
<td>Edward Baker, J.P.</td>
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<td>Wilson, Asa</td>
<td>Edna Gregory</td>
<td>27 June 1841</td>
<td>Levi R. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<td>Wilson, Ira</td>
<td>Marian Cooley</td>
<td>27 Nov. 1841</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<td>Wilson, Joel W.</td>
<td>Mary E. Moe</td>
<td>30 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Wilson, William A.</td>
<td>Mary Maria</td>
<td>28 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>Thos. Barkdall, M.G.</td>
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<td>Winans, William C.</td>
<td>Mary Knowlton</td>
<td>15 June 1843</td>
<td>F. P. Hall, Elder</td>
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<td>Wing, Richard</td>
<td>Rachael A. Hull</td>
<td>31 Aug. 1844</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<td>Winkle, Daniel</td>
<td>See Minkle</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Dudley Avery, J.P.</td>
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<td>Winn, Lysander</td>
<td>Celia M. Chapman</td>
<td>14 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<td>Wicsaup, Daniel</td>
<td>Mary Downing</td>
<td>June 1844</td>
<td>R. Fox, J.P.</td>
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<td>Wolcott, Reuben I.</td>
<td>Ann Hinman</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Wolcott, William</td>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>6 May 1840</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Wood, Walter</td>
<td>Cynthia King</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>Samuel W-cks, M.G.</td>
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<td>Woodford, Joseph</td>
<td>Laura Price</td>
<td>29 Feb. 1843</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<td>Woodmansee, Miles</td>
<td>Phiana Allen</td>
<td>17 Mar. 1844</td>
<td>Zerah S. Vale, M.G.</td>
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<td>Woodrough, Russel</td>
<td>Louisa Russel</td>
<td>26 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>James Brown, J.P.</td>
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<td>Woodward, Ephraim</td>
<td>Floretta West</td>
<td>26 Mar. 1846</td>
<td>John Buffington, J.P.</td>
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<td>Woolverton, Alvah</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ann Mead</td>
<td>5 Mar. 1846</td>
<td>Alex’r McPherson J.P.</td>
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</table>
BOOK REVIEWS


The Forks of Elkhorn Church, an early Baptist church of Franklin County, Kentucky, was organized by the Reverend William Hickman who had come from Virginia and first settled in Fayette County. This work, based on the old Minute Book, entries of which begin in 1788, is far more than the history of a church and lists of its pioneer members. The author has devoted a section to an account of the church with excerpts from these minutes, but the greater portion of her volume consists of a supplement called, "Early Members of Forks of Elkhorn Church." These family accounts are arranged alphabetically for easy reference and give a vast amount of genealogical data. There are included possibly one hundred-fifty families, more or less. Some are treated very fully for several generations, with dates, marriages and varied information as to background. Others are, due to lack of records, briefly mentioned. Mrs. Darnell's system of indicating former counties in which these persons lived gives fine clues for further research.

A map showing early country roads, springs, streams, churches and settlements in those parts of Franklin and Woodford Counties with which this book is concerned is useful, while a number of old pictures add interest. The author's foreword and a chapter on the general locale is most helpful. The book is well indexed, though given names are not included.

It is impossible in limited space to give any idea of the amount of genealogy contained in this book, or to do justice to Mrs. Darnell's interesting treatment of her subject. The pleasure of reading through Forks of Elkhorn Church was lessened only by the regret that every important frontier county might not have the history of pioneer churches written and the records of early settlers similarly preserved.

* * *

Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

K-48. (a) Mahaffey-Kirkpatrick.—Alexander Mahaffey m. 1800, Margaret Kirkpatrick, b. in Pennsylvania, 1775; 12 children. Family moved to Ohio. Want full data on Margaret Kirkpatrick with names of her parents.

(b) Thompson-Grimes-McWilliams.—Samuel Thompson d. Belmont Co., Ohio, 1862, bur. in Wheeling Creek Cemetery; m. (1)
Grimes; (2) in 1819, Elizabeth Hogue Baggs. Elizabeth (dau. by 1st marriage) b. in Ohio 1812 or 1814 m. William F. McWilliams—her sister, Ann, m. — Morrison. Wish name of 1st wife, her parents, and any information concerning Elizabeth (Thompson) McWilliams. Mrs. Paul E. Davis, 316 W. 5th St., Ottawa, Kansas.

K-48. Gilbert-Preston-Elam.—Gervas Gilbert, a Revolutionary soldier, b. Baltimore Co., Maryland; m. Elizabeth Preston. Their son Samuel, b. 10 Feb. 1752; d. near Richmond, Madison Co., Kentucky 18 Dec. 1820; m. (1) (unknown; wish name and date) and had following children: William, Samuel, Amelia, Stephen, Nancy, Patsy, Sally, Betsy; m. (2) in Madison Co., Ky., 1813, Susannah Elam, and had Jeptha Rice and Jarvis Elam. Stephen Gilbert m. (?). Judith Lamb; moved from Kentucky to Marion Co., Missouri, where they died and are buried. Jeptha Rice and Jarvis Elam Gilbert were born in Kentucky; Patsy was b. in Georgia. Would like this Gilbert line back to immigrant ancestor with all possible information. Ida Belle Gilbert Thomas (Mrs. James H.), R. R. #11, Fountain City, 18, Tennessee.


K-48. (a) Thomas-Fish-Estes.—Nathanial Thomas of Marshfield, Massachusetts m. Deborah Jacob. On 5 Mar. 1680 he purchased 5 shares of Pocasset. Their son, Joseph, b. at Marshfield, 1666; d. 13 Mar. 1735; m. (where?) ca. 1717, Ruth, dau. of Daniel & Abigail (Mumford) Fish. She was b. at Little Compton, R. I., 2 Nov. 1687. Where was their son Joseph born? He m. in Portsmouth, R. I. 15 Mar. 1737, Sarah Estes; one of their sons, Alexander Thomas was captain in Revolutionary War and m. Ursula Oldridge of Bristol. Where did Joseph & Ruth Fish live; did he settle on above-mentioned land?

(b) Stratton-Preston-Bateman.—David Stratton settled Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J.; m. Sarah (was she dau. of Levi Preston—Massachusetts to N. J.?). Their son, Preston Stratton, b. 16 Dec. 1773; m. 2 June 1796, Sarah Bateman. Wish parentage of David Stratton; also any civil or military Revolutionary service. Did he descend from Richar Stratton of Easthampton, L. I., through David Stratton of N. J.? Bertha M. Stratton (Mrs. Wm. J.), 79 Sommers Lane, Staten Island 2, N. Y.

K-48. (a) Fox-Drescher-Schottman.—Christian Fuchs (or Fox) b. 1746; d. 1814; m. (where?) Maria Catharine Drescher, b. 1765; d. 1844; both of Maidenhead, Bucks Co., Penna., bur. in Gerrunt's Churchyard. Wish full data and ancestry of Christian Fox. Did he have Revolutionary service? Also, was Jacob Fox, who d. in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penna., 1834 and m. (when?) Elizabeth Schottman, a son of Christian?

(b) Werner - Nicodemus - Lingenfelter.—Henry Werner (or Warner), Revolutionary soldier, m. — Nicodemus (name and parents?); had son Jacob, b. 1775; d. in Miami Co., Ohio, 1835; m. in Bedford Co., Penna. (when?), Roseanna Lingenfelter (1774-1825). Wish parents of Henry Werner, with dates, locations and any information on this family. Mrs. L. D. Fitts, 1248 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, California.

K-48. Taylor.—Wish ancestry of Col. Richard Taylor (father of Zachary Taylor) and names of his brothers, with dates and locations. wish these had Revolutionary service. (Miss) Clara Cornelius, 707 E. Pearl Street, Butler, Pennsylvania.

K-48. (a) Asbury-Chaffin-Garrett.—Will Asbury m. in Tazewell Co., Virginia, 25 Mar. 1812, Elizabeth Chaffin (or Chafine); among children were William F. and John, b. Tazewell Co., Va. 1830; d. East St. Louis, Illinois, 1902; m. in Madison, Indiana, 1853, Mary Adeline Garrett (1837-1905) dau. of Robert Garrett. Want places and dates of birth and death of William Asbury and Elizabeth Chaffin, their parents and ancestry with any Revolutionary service. Also, who was the mother of Mary Adeline Garrett?

(b) Park-Vance-Wood-Pole.—Josiah Park, Ruland Vance, Wood, and Pole—Francis & Margaret (Britt) Dunnington had son John, who d. 1766; m. (1) Nancy Woodward; (2) Dorothy —. William Dunnington of Charles Co., Maryland, b. 1740; d. 1802; m. — Beck. Their son William, Jr. m. (1) (name of wife wanted) and had two children—one being Jonathan; m. (2) in 1792 or '93, Parthenia Maddox. Any information concerning these Dunnington families will be appreciated.

K-48. (a) Dunnington-Woodward-Maddox.—Francis & Margaret (Britt) Dunnington had son John, who d. 1766; m. (1) Nancy Woodward; (2) Dorothy —. William Dunnington of Charles Co., Maryland, b. 1740; d. 1802; m. — Beck. Their son William, Jr. m. (1) (name of wife wanted) and had two children—one being Jonathan; m. (2) in 1792 or '93, Parthenia Maddox. Any information concerning these Dunnington families will be appreciated.

(b) West-Batson.—Joseph West m. Eleanor Batson after Rev. War; received land grant in Virginia. Children—James, Benjamin, Joseph, Jane, Oliver, Elizabeth—seven of whom married in Harrison Co. (now West Virginia). Wanted data on parents of Joseph & Eleanor (Batson) West's parents; also his Revolutionary record. Alta F. West, 25 North E Street, Tacoma, Washington.

K-48. (a) Georgia-North.—Miles Georgia, b. New Milford, Connecticut, 31 May 1785; d. (where?) 8 Oct. 1869; m. (when and where?) Sally North, who was b. 21 June 1788; d. Newfield, N. Y. 3 Oct. 1833 (bur. West Danby, N. Y.). Wish to know parents and grandparents of Sally North.

(b) Georgia-Cable.—William Georgia, b. New Milford, Connecticut, 31 May 1785; d. (where?) 8 Oct. 1869; m. (when and where?) Alice Bronson Bennett (Mrs. Daniel A.), 3434 South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, California.


K-'48. (a) Ayres-Nisbett.—Samuel Ayres b. (when, where?) d. at Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania; m. Orange Co., N. Y., 1770, Elizabeth Nisbett, b. Newark, Essex Co., N. J., who after death of Samuel Ayres m. — and moved to Knox Co., Ohio. Children of Samuel & Elizabeth (Nisbet) Ayres—Samuel, Daniel, William, Abner, Sarah, Phebe, Thomas, b. Plymouth, Penna., 1786; d. Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, 1847; m. Luzerne Co., Penna., Rebecca Roberts, and moved to Knox Co., Ohio abt. 1808; James & Elizabeth. When, where, and to whom was the son George married? The father of Samuel, Sr. (prob. spelld Airs) said to have came from Spain abt. 1745 with a brother Enos (or Enes). Want information concerning these brothers.

(b) Roberts-Van Loon.—Hezekiah Roberts, Jr., b. Orange Co., N. Y., 1760; d. Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, 1826, m. 1804, Catherine Van Loon and had William, Hezekiah, Matthias, Thompson, John. Was this a 2nd marriage? Did he marry earlier and have Rebecca who m. Thomas Ayres, Catherine who m. William Smith and Elizabeth who m. Silas Gore—all of whom were m. in Wyoming Valley, Penn., moving later to Knox and Delaware Counties, Ohio. Hezekiah Roberts mother was named Jemima —; wanted surname and data; he had sister who m. Rogers. Any information on this Roberts family will be appreciated. Mrs. Ray Patterson, 1455 Robinson St., Oroville, California.


K-'48. Lovejoy-Averill-Wyman-Hart.—Peter Corneille Lovejoy, Revolutionary soldier (Nat’l #147,381) m. Ann, dau. of John Averill and widow of Asa Averill. They lived in Westminster, Windham Co., Vermont and had—4 sons and 2 dau.s: Hannah and Betsy, b. prob. in Vermont, 15 May 1788. She is said to have m. — Wyman. (Ref: Clarence Lovejoy Genealogy.) Would like proof of this possible first marriage. She is known to have m. abt. 1806, Jeremiah Hart, who was b. 22 Nov. 1783 (gr. grandparents of querist). Their dau. Hannah married John Underwood, b. in Bergen or nearby town of LeRoy, both Genessee Co., N. Y.; oldest son being Levi. Completion of D. A. R. paper on this line will mean several new members. Any help toward this end will be appreciated. Marion Ellenwood (Mrs. C. W.), Orchard House, Route 2, Wooster, Ohio.

K-'48. (a) Selden-Calkins.—Loeratus Selden and his wife Ameerta Calkins prob. lived in New York state; descendants of Jonathan Selden of Massachusetts and Israel Calkins of Connecticut, both Revolutionary soldiers. Wish any information on this couple.

(b) Hamilton-Houston.—Thomas & Rosanna ( ) Hamilton had dau., Isabella, b. abt. 1786; d. Richland Co., Ohio, 22 Feb. 1854; m. Samuel Houston, b. Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, 1783. Wish any information on Thomas Hamilton and wife, Rosanna. Have considerable on this branch of Houston family. Lillian R. Dudd (Mrs. C. M.), 514 East Street, Three Rivers, Michigan.

K-'48. (a) Beam.—Wish data on Michael Beam and Peter Beam who signed Oath of Allegiance, Rowan Co., N. C. (D. A. R. Magazine, March 1948)

(b) Wish ancestors of John Patterson, Sr., John Patterson, Jr. and William Patterson—all listed as signers of Oath, Minute Book 1778, Rowan Co., N. C. Beulah Jane Smith, 1254 North Cedar Street, Glendale 7, California.

K-'48. (a) Wilson-Green-Fritz.—Charles Wilson of Rowan Co., N. Carolina, Revolutionary soldier, said to have been wounded in Battle of Guilford Courthouse, descendant of “Mayflower” family—was he a descendant of John Barker? His wife was Rebecca Green—family tradition says sister of Gen. Nathanael Greene. They had dau. Mary Wilson, who m. George Fritz, b. 1753; d. in Rowan (now Davidson) Co., N. C., 3 Jan. 1780; also Revolutionary soldier. Wish any info on this family, particularly proof of above traditions.

(b) Long-Hege-Heage-Heeke.—Thomas Long m. Catherine Hege (Heage or Heeke), who was b. 1752; d. 1828. She is named in his will of 1797. Jacob Hege and his sons George and Henry appear in register of Pilgrim Reformed Church, Rowan (now Davidson) Co., N. C., 1754. Wish data and ancestry of Catherine Hege. Mrs. M. F. Carpenter, Box 133, Maiden, N. Carolina.

K-'48. (a) Moore.—James Butler Moore, b. Orange Co., N. Y. abt. 1793; d. Floyd Co., Indiana, 1834; left N. Y. abt. 1814; was school teacher; tradition says he disagreed with family over his father’s estate; had sister who m. — Gale and their son had law office at 1515 Park Row, New York City in 1860’s at which time he visited his Indiana cousins. Ancestry of James Butler Moore desired.

(b) Barksdale.—Wish ancestry of Major Thomas Barksdale (gr. grandfather of querist) who came from Virginia to Indiana more than a century ago. (Miss) Edna Routh, Box 176, New Albany, Indiana.

K-'48. (a) Grossenp.—Christopher Grossenp., on militia rolls of Germantown, Pennslyvania, 1783 to 1790; d. 1791, leaving several minor children—one being Frederick, b. 1780. Wish names and data of these children.

(b) Jacoby-Schermer.—Christopher Jacoby, b. 1766; d. 1803; m. in St. Michael’s Lutheran Church, Germantown, Penna., 5 July 1786, Elizabeth Schermer. Who were her parents? Nellie S. Montgomery (Mrs. W. H.), 64 Grand Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

K-'48. (a) Stewart-McKibbon-McCall-Reichhart-Craig.—William Stewart, b. 1779; d. 1825; m. Sarah McKibbon; had son Robert, who m. Sarah McCall; their son, John Stewart, m.
Mary Reichart and had Alfred Thomas Stewart, b. Tobey Twp., Clarion Co., Penna. 8 June 1867; m. Stella Craig, who was b. in Madison Twp., Clarion Co., 27 July 1865. Wish all missing birth, death and marriage dates for each generation.

(b) Craig-Richards-Anderson—James Craig, b. Ireland, 1803; d. 1877; m. Mary McCann Richards; their son, Rufus, m. Margaret Ann Anderson and had dau., Stella who m Alfred T. Carter, abt. 1855; des. Rev. John Carter. Would like to have more info on family—d. 1872. Family went from Frederick or Carroll Co., Maryland to Ohio. Wanted parents of both Dan & Elizabeth (Siler) Eller, with full data. Her mother was a Graybill.

(b) Elder-Matthews-Reade—John Elder, b. 1735; m. Mary Matthews, b. August Co., Virginia and had son, David, b. 1760; d. 1765; m. 1808, Elizabeth Siler, b. 1781; d. 1872. Family went from Frederick or Carroll Co., Maryland to Ohio. Wanted parents of both Dan & Elizabeth (Siler) Eller, with full data. Her mother was a Graybill.

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K-'48. (a) Eller-Siler—Henry Eller, b. in Pennsylvania or possibly Carroll Co., Maryland: d. in Ohio, 1832. Wanted name of his wife and how many children he had. Eller-Siler, b. 1785; d. 1865; m. 1808, Elizabeth Siler, b. 1781; d. 1872. Family went from Frederick or Carroll Co., Maryland to Ohio. Wanted parents of both Dan & Elizabeth (Siler) Eller, with full data. Her mother was a Graybill.

K-'48. (a) Eller-Siler—Henry Eller, b. in Pennsylvania or possibly Carroll Co., Maryland: d. in Ohio, 1832. Wanted name of his wife and how many children he had. Eller-Siler, b. 1785; d. 1865; m. 1808, Elizabeth Siler, b. 1781; d. 1872. Family went from Frederick or Carroll Co., Maryland to Ohio. Wanted parents of both Dan & Elizabeth (Siler) Eller, with full data. Her mother was a Graybill.

K-'48. Huling—Marcus Huling, b. 1667; d. 1757; had son, Marcus, b. 1714; d. 1786, whose son, Marcus is said to have fought in F. & I. War with Braddock and to have been in garrison at Fort Pitt, 1763; member of Committee of Safety, White Deer Twp., Northumberland Co., Penna., and a landed Proprietor. Would appreciate proof of any of the above traditions in order to establish acceptable colonial service. References from "Penna. Archives," "Eagle's Notes and Queries," "Colonial Records" prove his Revolutionary service and data to complete mother-in-law's D. A. R. paper. Mrs. Lucille Fitts, 1248 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, California.

K-'48. Huling—Marcus Huling, b. 1667; d. 1757; had son, Marcus, b. 1714; d. 1786, whose son, Marcus is said to have fought in F. & I. War with Braddock and to have been in garrison at Fort Pitt, 1763; member of Committee of Safety, White Deer Twp., Northumberland Co., Penna., and a landed Proprietor. Would appreciate proof of any of the above traditions in order to establish acceptable colonial service. References from "Penna. Archives," "Eagle's Notes and Queries," "Colonial Records" prove his Revolutionary service and data to complete mother-in-law's D. A. R. paper. Mrs. Lucille Fitts, 1248 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, California.

K-'48. Starb—Abashal Starr, b. (where?) 17 Dec. 1788; d. Vermilion Co., Illinois, 14 Oct. 1829; m. Hannah —; had 5 children. She m. (2) Vermillon Co., Ill., 24 July 1836, John Jones and had 6 children. Would like to know more of John Robinson—he was a doctor, came from Litchfield, Connecticut and md. in Fairfax Co., Virginia, Susannah Elizabeth Boggs. He was a surgeon in Revolutionary War. Wish proof of his place of birth, residence during war; also date of death of his wife Susannah Elizabeth.

K-'48. (a) Kirby-Boggess—James A. Kirby, a doctor, came from Litchfield, Connecticut and md. in Fairfax Co., Virginia, Susannah Elizabeth Boggs. He was a surgeon in Revolutionary War. Wish proof of his place of birth, residence during war; also date of death of his wife Susannah Elizabeth.

K-'48. (b) Marders—Wish birth and death records, with all data possible on Capt. James Suttle Marder. Mrs. Lawrence Paxton, Osceola Plantation, Leland, Mississippi.


K-'48. Moon-Dudley—Gideon Moon, d. Lunenburg Co., Virginia, 1790; will names wife, Mary (surname?). Their son, John, m. 21 Nov. 1795, Mary Dudley; his will written in Greenville Co., So. Carolina, Jan. 1460 names wife, Nancy T., and 3 sons—Robert D., John and Pleasant. Did Mary Dudley die in Virginia or S. C.? When and where did John Moon marry Nancy T.; who was she; whom, when and where did Robert D. Moon marry? Mrs. Gena Moon Ruth, Route 12, Box 186, Phoenix, Arizona.

K-'48. Newborn-Newbern-Newburn-Sparkman—Thomas Newborn m. 7 Oct. 1788, Elizabeth Sparkman. (Ref: N. C. Records.) Wanted parents of both with all data. Thomas Newbern, b. Edgecombe Co., N. C., 20 Sept. 1800; m. (when and where?) Elizabeth —, who was b. in same county, 9 Oct. 1809. Who were their parents? One Thomas Newburn enlisted 22 Apr. 1776, 1st N. C. Battalion commanded by Col. Thos. Clark, company of Capt. Thos. Clark. Would like to know his parents, his wife, children, dates and any other fact concerning this Thomas Newburn. Mrs. Ethel W. Patton, 105 Church Street, Lewisburg, Tennessee.

K-'48. Wolcott—Benajah Wolcott came from Connecticut to Danbury, Ohio abt. 1809. His father's name was William. Who was his mother? Belle Doergberg, 1208 Central Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio.

K-'48. (a) Clapp-Clark—Simon & Sarah (Clark) Clapp had son Charles who m. Abigail, dau. of John Clark. She was b. prob. in Northampton, Mass. (like proof on this point), 16 July 1770. They had—Levi, Chloe, Abigail, Mary Ann Elizabeth, Sarah, Laura Jane, Charles Clark and others. Wanted ancestry of Abigail, particularly name and parents of her mother.
(b) Huntington-Benjamin-Clapp.—Jonathan Huntington had son, Simon, who m. in Worthington, Ohio; they were parents of Sarah, who m. as 1st wife, Levi Clapp; Ralph Huntington, and several other children. Who were the parents of Priscilla? She may have been b. in Connecticut. (Miss) Martha Clapp, 1012½ West 31st Street, Los Angeles 7, California.

K-48. Gannon-Hull.—Joseph Gannon, b. Orange Co., N. Y., 15 Apr. 1762, moved with parents to western branch of Susquehanna River, Northumberland Co., Penns.; in Revolutionary War with Penna. and N. Y. troops; returned to Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y. after war; then to Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y. abt. 1823; was there in April 1834 when his brother, Benjamin, aged 67, resided at Tyrone, N. Y. Was he the father of Ann Gannon, b. Christmas 1795; d. New York City, 1881. She m. Stephen Hall, Jr. and lived in village of Bellvale, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., until 1849. Children: William; Eliza, m. George Pitts; Mary; Alfiza; Delia, m. Wm. Jenkins; Emily; Milly; Isaac; Edward, m. Ann Harrison. The family of this Ann Gannon "went West." She had a sister who m. — Davison and lived at Elmira, N. Y. Any information on Gannon family will be appreciated. Mrs. C. L. A. Schmidt, 2612 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

K-48. (a) Pugh-Fitzpatrick.—John Pugh, prob. of Amherst Co., Virginia, m. in Albemarle Co., N. C., Feb. 1801, Keranuppack Fitzpatrick. Who were his parents; did he have sister, Polly, who m. John Cheuning? (b) Arnold-Scott-Jackson.—Jonathan Arnold lived at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania; m. Sarah Scott, b. in Virginia. Their grandson m. Laura, sister of "Stonewall" Jackson. Wanted names and data on parents of Sarah Scott. Olive Moore Harris (Mrs. Robert G.), 224 So. Euclid, Pasadena 5, California.

K-48. Lombard-Wyman.—John & Rebecca (Smith) Lombard (or Lombard) had dau. Elizabeth (Betsy), b. at Truro, Massachusetts, 29 Aug. 1770, who m. at Charlestown, Mass., 17 Apr. 1796, William Wyman, master of schooner "Harriet" that helped Armed Guard, 1812. She never returned. Did Elizabeth marry again, where did she live and die? Marion Prescott Brown (Mrs. J. J.), 174 Valentine Street, West Newton, Massachusetts.

K-48. Ogden-Machette-Miller-Flanders-Codling.—Nathaniel Ogden m. 24 Dec. 1740, Judith Boquet, and had: Benjamin, m. Leah — their dau. Mary, m. Peter Machette, whose dau. Margaretta Machett, b. 27 Oct. 1776, m. (1) Hoggland, (2) John Miller; by 2nd mar., Margaret Miller m. Elijah Flanders and their dau. Emeline m. — Codling. Above line is from family data, but will appreciate dates and information to help substantiate line. Have found Revolutionary ancestor will be appreciated. Bertha Dawson Geer (Mrs. J. Eugene), 45 Hilton Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.

K-48. Woodruff-Buchanan.—Jesse Woodruff, b. Spotsylvania Co., Virginia, 20 May 1757; d. Fayetteville, Lincoln Co., Tennessee, 13 Oct. 1826; m. in Washington Co., Virginia, 21 Mar. 1783, Esther Buchanan, who m. b. June 1763; d. after 1848. Wish definite information as to Jesse's parents. His father may have been William Woodruff. His grandparents were George Woodruff of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania Co. and his wife, Jane, dau. of William Smith, Gent.

(b) Hathaway-Fairchild.—Philip Hathaway, b. possibly in Virginia (wish proof), 1731; d. 29 Sept. 1777; m. Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, 20 Feb. 1753, Catura Fairchild, b. N. J., 1737; d. in Kentucky. Philip Hathaway was in iron business with his uncle in Morristown; served in Revolutionary War; probably a brother of John Hathaway, b. 1733, captain in Revolutionary War from Virginia. Want definite information as to Philip's birthplace and parents. Mrs. Vera J. Adams, Box 1702, Long Beach, Mississippi.

K-48. (a) Watkins-Trovilar.—Benjamin Watkins, Rev. soldier, m. Ann Trovilar, Children: Reuben, Elizabeth, m. — Davis; Casteel, b. in Tennessee, 11 July 1811, m. 23 Apr. 1840, James M. Bell. Wish proof of service and necessary data. Was he the Benjamin Watkins who served in Hadley's No. Carolina company?

(b) Hull.—John Hull, b. New Jersey, 10 Aug. 1809; d. Henry Co., Iowa, 23 Sept. 1855; m. Franklin Co., Indiana, 18 July 1833, Sarah Stansbury. Desire names of his parents, grandparents and all possible information on Hull family, with Revolutionary service, if any. Miss Iva Scheffel, 108 West Adams Street, Fairfield, Iowa.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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