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**ISSUED MONTHLY BY**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
1776 D Street seems positively hushed and quiet these lengthening spring days after the intense, concentrated activity of our sixty-seventh Continental Congress. It was deeply inspiring and stimulating to have so many of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered here to work together in the best interests of our National Society, and for the welfare and protection of our country. I am more grateful than I can say to all of you who contributed so generously of your experience, your abilities and your devotion, to our mutual benefit.

The inspiration, the stimulus so generated by our work together remains, and will be cherished as a precious help and guide in carrying out our responsibilities. Your confidence serves but to deepen and strengthen our feeling of responsibility to all of you, and our wholehearted commitment to the work ahead.

I have snatched what time I could these past days to pore over the fascinating autographed letters, manuscripts and documents, representing all the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, in the important collection recently acquired for our Americana Room. One thinks one is deeply aware of the past, of history, but as I held and read some of those letters, as I read the very manuscripts in which Richard Henry Lee and George Mason formulated, and insisted upon, a Bill of Rights, the struggles and the achievements of our founding fathers took on an even more vivid reality, an unprecedented sense of immediacy. But it is not just a question of the facts of the past—of the way things “actually happened”—that is of prime importance; it is the meaning of those facts; it is their relevance to us today; it is their importance to the future. I felt there, overwhelmingly, the relevance of that Past to our present, and heard, so clearly, the continuing urgency of its message to us.

From this message we can still know what is really at stake today, and from it we can draw fresh courage to face and fight the signs of chaos.

In this memorial month of May, when many of us pay tribute to those who have served their country well, let our tribute be a reaffirmation of that “very sacred compact” Edmund Burke spoke of as existing “between the dead, the living, and the unborn.”

Allen W. Grebe
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, and Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General, display the volume containing the newly acquired collection of original letters, manuscripts and documents representing all of the delegates appointed to the Constitutional Convention, 1787.

Important letters by Washington, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Madison, George Mason and Richard Henry Lee and other great names are on exhibit in the new display cases installed in the Americana Room.
The Social Gospel and the Church

by Minnie May Thayer

A FEW YEARS AGO we heard many warnings of the drift toward socialism in America. Today we are witnessing the realization of some of those predictions. Strange and new interpretations of both constitutional government and Christian teachings are creeping steadily into our way of life by which the will of the people is being suppressed and the church is shifting its historic position. Religious visionaries and political propagandists are telling the world that its only need as its goal is the establishment of a one-world, one-church order. These are indeed strange sentiments in the light of a “government of the people, by the people, for the people,” with its priceless freedom. Americans cherish most of all freedom of religion and the privilege of choice in, and the protection of, society. These are personal freedoms that cannot legally be ruled out by any court in a free America!

The original states having come into existence first, they founded the nation—founded it upon the principle of Constitutional liberty. With the adoption of the Constitution national government came into existence and thereupon America’s social structure and freedom of worship were established, based upon the rights and privileges of individuals under that great document. The late Justice Jackson, former member of the Supreme Court, wrote in his Opinions these significant words:

The priceless heritage of our society is the unrestricted constitutional right of each member to think as he will. . . . It is not the function of the government to keep the citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the citizen to keep the government from falling into error.

Pressure movements designed to influence public thinking may result disastrously in a lack of thinking on the part of some, and now that the church seems prevailed upon or coerced into political policies in a program of “social reform,” the American scene is now one of confusion and resentment.

America achieved its greatness and won world-wide esteem under its established traditions which prevailed unchanged throughout the several centuries of its history. The founders of America declared that there are certain inalienable rights due every human being—to which all agree—but they did not include a “social order” in that declaration. There is in reality no such thing as “social equality,” nor can a universal brotherhood exist in a world order as we know it. We are often reminded that “all men were created equal” but many people seem to forget that much has happened since creation. We are part of an imperfect world, in which there is neither social equality nor universal brotherhood. It is not in the province of this nation to change it because society is a personal privilege. Neither is it the mission of the church to try to change the world order. The church’s only mission is with individuals of any nation or tribe of people, but not with the political order of governments. How long will politicians, lobbyists and religious “reformers” pretend that a “one-world brotherhood” is just around the corner and continue their false cry of “peace, peace when there is no peace.”

The history of the church in America is much a part of the history of our country during the years of its founding because the founders themselves recognized in its teachings the ultimate in freedom, justice and righteous living. And it was upon those principles that the Constitution was written. They recognized the fact that Christian teachings and precepts transcend all moral laws. The sad fact that the church today is reaching outside its realm of the religious in human welfare and is becoming involved in a futile program of “social reform” is an amazing paradox in the history of the church in America. Many ministers and church leaders actually en-
dorse the present politico-religious movement of ecumenical design. Do they dare refute the historic position of America's founders, or the Christian faith of our forefathers? Who can claim pre-eminence over the sound judgment and Christian faith that characterized an earlier period? Can an apostate age set up a better standard of conduct or righteous judgment? And yet there are those who assume such prerogative. In doing so they pass judgment upon thousands of Americans now living and many more such thousands who have long since passed on.

To undertake the rebuilding of society on ecumenical terms is just another effort to build a tower of Babel. It just can't be done. Christ's mission was, and still is, with individuals, and He certainly did not preach a social gospel during His earthly ministry. The social gospel, as advocated by some today, is one of the manifestations that lead ultimately to a complete socialistic state and dictatorship. Such ideas belong to Communist teachings and are not in the Christian tradition.

Why, then, do we find the church today in the political realm? We might also ask why is the social gospel replacing the great doctrinal sermons of the past? It seems significant that along with the present tendency toward socialism that there should be a corresponding departure from many of the tenets of our historic faith. On many points Christian doctrine formerly held by the church is often rejected or ignored. Some of the more popular books today covering religious subjects are stripped of all doctrine. In a confused state of mind therefore, some are misguided into liberal, or so-called "positive thinking," and ultimately swept into socialistic trends.

The Bible and the Constitution alike are often misinterpreted to conform to the policies or beliefs of individuals or groups. Bible verses are quoted without regard to context or meaning, though sometimes applied with seeming appropriateness.

Some Christian leaders who now claim a religious awakening in America, are at variance with others, equally prominent, who disclaim such optimism amid the confusion, dissension and tragedies of the nuclear age. The former groups insist that everything points to a renewal of religious faith and a better world, regardless of conditions. Among these are some middle-of-the-road evangelicals of our times who refuse to be classed with either "extreme fundamentalists" or "liberals." Their aim is the promotion of the ecumenical movement by way of the social gospel—the expanding of the church. The emphasis is on church organization. This position is backed by the World Council of Churches which is not concerned with matters of orthodoxy or sound doctrine. Nevertheless, we observe opposition within the ranks. Neither the National nor World Council has been able to unite Christendom. Many denominations decline affiliation.

The church's position therefore in these matters of ecumenical planning and the social gospel is not easily defined, or defended. This much is clear. If Christian principle is involved in these issues, it is in reversed order. Strange indeed is the fact that we find the church on the wrong side of justice and Christian tradition. Will it continue to follow this disastrous pattern or will it revert to its historic role in the religious realm?

Minnie May Thayer (Mrs. D. W.) is a member of the Fort McHenry Chapter, D.A.R., Washington, D. C.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mrs. Frances Margaret Smith Trottman (James Franklin) of Wisconsin who passed away on January 9, 1958. She was a member of the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter. She held the office of Vice President General 1933-36, State Regent of Wisconsin 1928-31, and State Vice Regent of Wisconsin 1925-28.

Mrs. Helen N. Joy (Henry B.) passed away at her home in Grosse Pointe, Michigan March 13, 1958. She was a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter. She was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1935. She served as Recording Secretary General 1932-35 and Vice President General 1928-31.
Paul Revere Outdone

And by a sixteen-year-old girl! Unfortunately she did not have as brilliant a publicity agent as the poet Longfellow, so her heroic feat has not been as well known as Revere’s, except in Putnam County, New York, and vicinity, where she lived when her amazing stunt was performed. In this locality many markers and memorials have been placed, and several New York papers and magazines have had accounts of her gallant deed. But such an event must be brought to mind many times and in diverse ways before it becomes a part of the American story.

Revere was a strong man of forty at the time of his famous ride of about twelve miles, over what passed then for good roads; she, two years later, was a country girl riding over rough trails for an estimated twenty-five to forty miles. They were alike in that both succeeded in arousing enough men to thwart the British in their attempt to seize American army supplies which were sorely needed by the Colonials.

Sibyl Ludington was the eldest of twelve children of an outstanding patriot, Colonel Henry Ludington, scion of a family of considerable wealth and prestige, who had served with distinction in many of the French and Indian skirmishes of his younger days. In 1776 he was made a Colonel, and organized about four hundred men and officers in his vicinity into a company of militia.

The first Ludington in this country was in Massachusetts before 1640. Before this there were three centuries or so of British nobility in the family. A town of that name is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and there is tradition of a Ludington in the Third Crusade.

Many diligent ancestor seekers have come up against a blank wall when their search led them to Danbury, Connecticut, and they learned that all public records of that town were burned by the British in 1777. However, records were not the object of the invasion of that little village, but war supplies and food which had been stored there in large quantities, to say nothing of a cache of rum included with the medical supplies. A band of some two thousand British regulars under General Tryon—Col. Ludington himself had been trained under Tryon—had landed near Norwalk and headed for Danbury to take these supplies. The town was soon ablaze, but the force did not hurry away—possibly detained by the supply of rum available. Anyway, a messenger who had been shot in the melee soon started out to summon Col. Ludington, and arrived at his home after a hard twenty-mile ride, too weary to go farther to give the alarm to the Colonel’s scattered militia. The Colonel could not go himself, for he must be at home to muster the men as they arrived, and there was no other man available for the ride.

What to do? Sibyl was the answer. She was ready and willing to start at a minute’s notice, and she knew the wild country and where each neighbor was located.

Now imagine you are watching TV, and you will see a slip of a girl with hair flying wild, mounted on a big bay horse with a man’s saddle, in a day when any perfect lady rode side-saddle, a rope halter in lieu of a bridle, galloping madly through the night—we hope there was a moon—over rugged trails, with trees and bushes threatening at every turn to brush her off her precarious perch—stopping at each house just long enough to shout a warning and tell the menfolks to hurry to her father’s. No time to worry about Indians or wild animals, which were a very real menace. At one point a fork in the road—should she take the longer way or take a short cut and trust the men she warned to go across lots and tell their neighbors? History doesn’t clear up this point, but in any case she certainly covered a round trip of at least twenty-five miles, probably more, in what must afterwards have seemed to her like a nightmare. What a tired child she must have been when at (Continued on page 542)
A Lesson on Poverty

by Mabelle B. McGuire

"I WANT, I need, I want."

This seems to be the cry all over America today. We yearn for automatic washerdriers, garbage disposals, color television sets and hi-fi piped throughout the house. We want two cars in the garage, and we dream of vacation trips to fabulous places. There is no complete happiness in our daily life because we are constantly searching for the unattainable, believing that it will have the magic touch for perfection in gracious living.

Recently, while doing some research on the period of the American Revolution, I found a letter written by a young woman who spoke rather gaily and light-heartedly of poverty. As long as it had to be borne, why not bear it with verve? Poverty could even be a blessing, according to Miss Elizabeth Whitman.

She was writing to a recently married friend who planned to move to Hartford, Connecticut, the home of the letter writer. The bride had asked her friend to look for some kitchen and china ware. If it was available in Hartford, she would not buy it in New Haven. As their budget was limited, she asked her friend to look for something inexpensive. The part of the letter that attracted my attention was the writer's commentary on poverty.

As a minister's child, Elizabeth Whitman was used to poverty. It was a genteel poverty, however, for her life was enriched by good books and amiable, well-educated friends. Her father, the Reverend Elnathan Whitman, had passed away several years before she wrote this letter, and she, with her two sisters, lived with their mother in Hartford. Somehow they managed to send their younger brother to Yale.

America had just fought a war, and during the six and a half years of struggle, civilians were rationed on beef. There was a shortage of spices, raisins, and all imported foodstuffs, and a good tea had to be secured from the privateers. Black markets sprang up everywhere, and inflation was so severe that the "continental," the paper dollar issued by Congress, became almost worthless. Poverty during the war of the Revolution was poverty indeed.

"As to what you tell of your poverty," wrote Miss Whitman, "I am glad of it with all my heart, for many reasons. I believe I shall not mention more than three or four, and leave the rest to some other opportunity.

"In the first place, then, I love you so well as to be willing to share almost any fortune with you, and we are poor, and always have been so, and are contriving to become still more poor if we can. In this we are no way singular. Most of the people of merit that we have ever known or heard of, are or were so before us. I do not mean to imply that because we are poor we must absolutely be people of merit, but I think, as the world goes, the sign is very much in our favor. Then, as for poets and men of genius, with whom you have a right to class your husband, they have always been poor from time immemorial. I need not mention Homer, the prince of them, who sung his epic poem about the streets, nor a thousand others, whose history I dare say you have at your tongue's end. For my part, I am apt to imagine poverty to be a peculiar mark of the favor of Heaven, as the ancients used to esteem it to be struck by lightning. I only wish, my dear, that you were half as well convinced of its blessings and advantages as I am. You would then be perfectly contented if it should be your lot—which, however, you are by no means certain of, unless you take great pains to deserve it."

This delightful letter was written to Mrs. Ruth Baldwin Barlow, wife of Joel Barlow, author of "The Vision of Columbus" and "Hasty Pudding," diplomat and philanthropist. Before he died, Mr. Barlow was a very wealthy man, but he did much good with his money. It was he who gave financial backing to Robert Fulton when that young man was working on his inventions in Paris. The Barlows opened their home to him, and Fulton lived with them for several years while he made his experi-

(Continued on page 537)
The Anthony Wayne Parkway

A Highway Which Links the Past to the Present

by Richard C. Knopf
Historical Editor and Research Historian

In western Ohio, history is becoming a vital force and a new interest in our local, state and national heritage is being accomplished through the efforts of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board.

After several years of conferences, surveys of public interest, and serious study, the state of Ohio, in 1947, established the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board. It was charged with the planning of a series of historic shrines and recreational areas in western Ohio, to be connected by modern highways approximating the military traces of the armies of the Indian Wars, 1790-1795 (Harmar, 1790; St. Clair, 1791; Wayne, 1793-1795).

At the beginning, five general purposes were outlined: "... (1) the planning of a program for the development of parkways and routes and for the marking of historic sites; (2) the encouragement of research in the history of the Old Northwest and a program for publishing the results; (3) the promotion of a program of education by disseminating information concerning Anthony Wayne and the Old Northwest; (4) the promotion of historical celebrations commemorative of the period of Wayne’s conquest; and (5) the planning and promotion of parks of various kinds."

Ten years later, the Board can report with justifiable pride on its progress toward these objectives. Its planning program has resulted in the establishment of new sites and recreational areas. Military trace markers have been erected on some 450 miles of highway designated as the “Anthony Wayne Parkway.” Various archaeological excavations and reconstructions of historic structures have been made through the cooperation of the Board with other national, state, and private agencies. These include the excavations at Fort Washington (Cincinnati), Fort St. Clair (Eaton), and Fort Miamis (Maumee). The Fort Recovery restoration at Fort Recovery came as a result of its research and cooperation with the Ohio Historical Society and the renovation of the canal locks at Loramie Summit resulted from the concerted action of the Board and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. Other restorations are being planned. Scores of historical markers have been erected, many through the cooperation of various local D.A.R. chapters. Publications of various types have been distributed to schools, universities, libraries, civil and patriotic organizations. Specially planned tours through the Parkway District have been conducted by the Board, and cooperation has been given on every level for the production and promotion of historic pageants and celebrations.

The Board takes especial pride in its work with schools. Firmly believing that the younger generation cannot be expected to carry its adult burden of responsible citizenship without a knowledge of its historic heritage, it has distributed over three hundred thousand items of historic interest to school children, has published a Teacher’s Guide, and has participated in various
school programs. Along this same line, it is currently cooperating with the Boy Scouts of America in the District in the establishment of a hiking trail over the route "Mad" Anthony Wayne took from Cincinnati to Fallen Timbers. Part of the trail is now open and, by next spring, Scouts will be able to hike the full length of the longest Boy Scout hiking trail in the United States.

In recognition of its contribution to historical interest and knowledge, the Board has twice received the "Award of Merit" of the American Association for State and Local History (1952, 1955), the only organization in the United States to be honored by a repeat award. It also received (1956) an award for its public relations program from the Legislative Digest and Review.

Looking back over its decade of positive accomplishments, the Board realizes that these programs have come to fruition only through its cooperation with like-minded state, local, and private agencies. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of the War of 1812, the American Legion, various historical societies, civic groups, and governmental organizations have all given their cooperation and share in this feeling of achievement.

Currently, in cooperation with the Ohio Historical Society, the Board is publishing The Journal of Joseph Gardner Andrews, post surgeon of Fort Defiance. This item is of particular interest to all historically-minded individuals in that it is a full and complete day-by-day commentary on that fateful year, 1795, as seen through the eyes of Harvard-trained and New England-reared Joseph Gardner Andrews, now transplanted into the center of the wilderness. Here are reviewed the occurrences of garrison life, his medical practice, his ruminations on the progress of the Indians toward peace, his comments on the weather, his diet, and a host of other topics which, together, give a panoramic view of the frontier not included in other journals and diaries of the period. The volume is due for distribution on or about January 1, 1958.

Also waiting for sponsorship for publication is the complete official correspondence between Wayne and the various secretaries of war under whom he served. Titled "Campaign Into The Wilderness," this volume, if it can be supported and published, will be one of the finest contributions to our knowledge of early frontier history. As yet the Board has not received the necessary sponsorship.

The twenty-three counties of western Ohio, which comprise the Anthony Wayne Parkway District, are becoming increasingly popular with tourists desiring a look into their historic past. In neighboring Indiana, the Anthony Wayne Parkway Commission of that state carries the frontier story across the state line.

While the Board can look with pride on the progress of the past, it looks forward with enthusiasm to the projected developments of the future.

For information on the Board's program, write to: The Anthony Wayne Parkway Board, The Ohio State Museum, Columbus 10, Ohio.

D.A.R. Chapters that are cooperating: Mariemont, Indian Hill, Warriors' Trail, Fort Greene Ville, Fort Defiance, Ursula Wolcott, Black Swamp, Fallen Timbers, Fort Industry, and Anna Fiske.

National Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Committee

Mrs. John J. Wilson of Washington, D. C., has been appointed National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee. She is a former regent of the Katherine Montgomery Chapter, D.A.R. and is the newly elected state vice regent in the District of Columbia, D.A.R.
Moza Hurt and His Children

Lillian Prewitt Goodknight

Due to the years of trouble and expense caused by publication of errors in abstracting and copying the original records of Moza Hurt, it seems desirable and very important that accurate data from certified photostat copies and careful personal examination of the source material be made available to future generations through the medium of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Having acquired land on the Rappahannock River on part of the Robert Beverley tract along the Pamunkey and North Anna, Moza Hurt of St. Margarets Parish, Caroline County, Virginia, was appointed Constable in 1752. 2

Moza Hurt was appointed road-overseer in the stead of Joel Hurt and ordered to keep said road in repair according to law, 1755-1758. On his petition it was “ordered that his precinct be from Burks bridge along the church road to Pamunkey river and to have the lower precincts” in St. Margarets Parish. 3

March 10, 1763, “Moza Hurt, Philemon Hurt, Mary Hurt being first privately ex’d ackn their Deed Indented to Thomas Jones and ordered to be recorded,” in Caroline County, Virginia. 4

In 1769, “At a Court for Caroline County the 10th of August 1769. Ordered that Thomas Jones settle his account with Moza Hurt before John Taylor, Jeremiah Rawlins and George Guy or any two & that they report to Court.” 5 This is, no doubt the record which Mr. T. E. Campbell mistakenly listed among those under “Estates & Executors Or Administrators,” giving Moza Hurt’s name under the heading “D - ecendents.” 6

About 1763, in Caroline County, Moza Hurt, “by the tender indulgence and earnest importunity” of his wife, whose name is not given in his will, “made a Deed of Gift of sundry of my negroes to my then four Children, to wit, Jane, Bettey, Philemon, and Sarah Hurt,” as mentioned in his will in Halifax County, Virginia, dated 15th December, 1791, and proved 28th January, 1793, 7 and also in a Disclaimer by the four children mentioned, in Campbell County, Virginia, dated 5th January, 1782. 8

Who was the first wife of Moza Hurt, mother of his children? When and where were they married? Who were the parents of Moza Hurt and this wife?

Moza Hurt and his children removed from Caroline County, Virginia to Bedford County, Virginia, when his elder son, Philemon Hurt, born October 6, 1758, in Caroline County, Virginia, was “quite a youth,” “about eighteen years of age.” 9

October 23, 1775, by deed, Wm. Gillentine and wife Susanna of Halifax County, Virginia, conveyed to Moza Hurt of Bedford County, Virginia, 284 acres of land in Bedford County, Virginia. 10

October 23, 1775, by deed, “Moza Hurt of Bedford County” conveyed to Charles Talbot of the same county, 150 acres of land, for entry of land adjoining the said Hurt, on Whiping Creek and Staunton River. 11

May 23, 1778, by deed, “Moza Hurt of Bedford County” conveyed to Edward Robertson of same county, 100 acres on Whipping Creek. 12

In 1778 Moza Hurt of Bedford County bought from Joseph Moody and his wife, Agnes, 235 acres of land on Terrible Creek (both sides). 13

April 2, 1778, Moza Hurt of Bedford County, Virginia, sold to Thomas Hodges of Halifax County, Virginia, 30 acres of land, being a part of Wilson Mattox’s survey. 14

April 1782, in Halifax County, Virginia, Moza Hurt married as his second wife, Mrs. Phebe Mann, widow of Robert Mann who is said to have died of “black smallpox.” The marriage bond, dated April 10, 1782, is signed by Moza Hurt and Philemon Hurt “of county of Halifax.” 15

Halifax and Bedford Counties, Virginia, were cut from the old and extensive Lunenburg County, Virginia, in 1752 and 1753, respectively; and Campbell County was cut from Bedford County territory in 1782. 16
This division of the counties caused the large land holdings of Moza Hurt to fall in the different counties at various dates.

January 5, 1782, three-and-a-half months before he married Mrs. Phebe Mann, Moza Hurt persuaded his four eldest children, John Adams who was the widower of Jane Hurt Adams, Betty who was the wife of Michael Prewitt, Jr., Philemon Hurt, and Sarah Hurt, to file a disclaimer to the slaves given them by Deed of Gift about 1763 in Caroline County, Virginia. A certified copy of this disclaimer is as follows:

Deed Book 1, Page 5, Campbell County, Virginia TO ALL TO WHOME IT MAY CONCERN GREETING KNOW YE that whereas our loving Father Moza Hurt to indulge our more seeming Loving Mother did in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three or sometime thereabouts as we believe, make a Deed of Gift of some of his negroes, Namely, Junah, Hanah, Will and Lucy, Together with their Increase, which Deed was admitted to the Records of Caroline County Court; TO US the then present children namely, Jane Betty Philemon and Sarah Hurt having a True Regard to Equity, do hereby for our selves and each of our Heirs or any successors utterly Disclaim any secular Right of Title to the above said Negroes or any of their Increase Only Expecting and desiring an Equal share of our Father's Estate among us freely and as uncontrollable as if nothing of the former had been Transacted IN WITNESS whereof we have Interchangeably set our hands and affixed our seals this fifth day of January, One thousand seven hundred and Eighty Two.

Signed Seal'd & } his
in Presence of } Jno. X Adams (L.S.)
mark
L. Berry Epperson Michael Pruitt (L.S.)
her mark
Eliza Thompson X Phil. Hurt (L.S.)
her mark
Sarah Caton X Sarah X Hurt (L.S.)
mark mark
At a Court held for Campbell County, Virginia, April 4th, 1782.

This Relinquishment was proved by the oaths of Littleberry Epperson and Sarah Caton, Two of the Witnesses thereto subscribed and Ordered to be Recorded.

(SEAL) Teste, Ro. Alexander, c.c.c. In Testimony that the foregoing is a true Copy taken from the records of said Court, I, H. E. Bennett, Clerk thereof set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court. This the 18th day of July 1956. /s/ H. E. Bennett Clerk Circuit Court, County of Campbell, Va.

Note—"This deed did not photostat clearly, so we are sending a typed copy hoping that it will be satisfactory.” /s/ “M. N.”

In 1782 Moza Hurt of Halifax County, Virginia, was listed with 14 whites and 19 blacks on his homestead; while in 1785 he was listed with 8 in his household.17

June 10, 1782, Moza and Phebe Hurt were witnesses to the marriage in Halifax County, Virginia, of Agnes Mann Harrison, daughter of Robert and Phebe Mann, and widow of Peterson Harrison, to James Hurt, son of Moza Hurt and his first wife.18

Febry. 8th, 1782, Moza Hurt, signing “M. Hurt,” as was his custom, gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter Sarah, as recorded in the following documents which are copied from certified photostat copies sent by H. M. Sizemore, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Halifax County, Virginia, February 17, 1956.

This is to Certify that the Bearer hereof, Byrd Prewitt is Contracted to my Daughter Sarah Hurt—Agreeable to what they both Tell me, and that I Have Consented they may be Married M. Hurt19

Febry. 8th 1782.
I hereby certify that I am willing to Intermarry with Byrd Prewitt Sarah Hurt19

Febry. 8th 1782.

KNOW all Men by these presents that we Byrd Prewitt & Phil'n Hurt are held & firmly bound to his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esqr. Governor of the Common Wealth of Virginia . . . Whereas there is a Marriage depending and by Gods permission . . . early intended to be had & solemnized between the said Byrd Prewitt & Sarah Hurt of the County of Halifax . . . /s/ Byrd Prewitt Phil. Hurt20

October 3, 1782, Moza Hurt is listed among “Citizens Furnishing Arms Teams etc. Or Rendering Other Service to The Continental Army, Who Received Certificates Calling For Payments Account Thereof. At Various Sessions of The County Court of Campbell County Between 7th Mch. 1782 and 4th April 1783” for supplies furnished from his Campbell County property, which, in his will, he bequeathed to his son James who was living on it.21 He proved that in October 1781 he furnished Christopher Irvine Commissary of the provisions with seven diets for which he was allowed at the rate of sixpence per peck which was ordered to be certified.22

Sept. 18, 1783, Moza Hurt of Halifax (Continued on page 546)
National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Are We Legalizing Socialism?

Socialism and constitutional government are diametrically opposed to each other. Socialism is only possible through a centralized government ordering the details of every citizen's life—his work, his housing, his health, his future security and his vote. Constitutional government is based upon parliamentary and representative procedures, operating through decentralized methods, allowing the individual every freedom possible in a law abiding society.

The Social State can never come into being under any form of representative government unless the people vote it into existence. It usually develops gradually based upon hundreds of small, daily decisions made by free people under the delusion that they are bettering their position. Very rarely is it introduced by a coup d'etat, such as the forcible overthrow of the government which occurred in Russia forty years ago. In most instances, socialism is gradually substituted for constitutional government by voting into power bureaucratic agencies that disburse hand-outs in return for ever so little interference or supervision. The recipient soon discovers that he is paying a stiff price for these favors in terms of his personal freedoms.

This has happened to the British, in spite of their tradition of common law copied from the Romans plus their own parliamentary procedures. Since the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215, they have prided themselves on their political freedom and the justice of their courts. For more than 700 years they have boasted that a man's castle was his home and that not even the King might enter. British justice was severe but fair. Her judiciary were beyond reproach. Her courts were considered her greatest achievement as a free people.

Then how, you may ask, did Britain abandon her splendid judicial system to become a socialistic society? She has never been invaded or conquered in modern times. Her stout-hearted people endured the bombing of World War II without flinching. The British economy did not recover from either world war: Britain has survived, but only by changing her way of life, her habits, the administration of her government and the operation of her courts of justice.

It should prove helpful for us to trace the slow but steady deterioration of the British courts, in as much as Britain most nearly resembles, in many ways, our own representative form of government. After World War II, British industries were taxed so heavily that they could no longer buy new machinery to compete with Europe and the rest of the world. Unemployment increased and the government began doing for its citizens those things they could no longer do for themselves.

Under socialism the government becomes the arbiter of certain fields of operation, such as food and its distribution, transportation, supplies of all kinds, medical attention and, finally, jobs. As a man develops a difficulty in any one of these areas, he can no longer go to the court for justice, a privilege once enjoyed by every Britisher. He is entirely at the mercy of the administrative body governing that particular field—for in-
stance, sewerage, sanitation, hospital care or housing. Questions of justice in these areas are no longer a matter to be settled in any court, but rather by the government agency in charge of that particular field. This agency automatically becomes at once the judge, jury and prosecuting attorney. His fine or indictment under such circumstances can be very severe. It might affect his eligibility for public housing, for a license to do business, or even his right to work. His status with these various agencies could become a matter of life and death.

The more dependent such a man becomes upon the state for his livelihood, the less is he able to vote for the return of a free government. Few Americans realize how many of our political freedoms have always rested upon our economic freedoms and our open, competitive economy. It is the inevitable power of state controls to develop into the superstate that gives the Kremlin its confidence in the power of communism to rule the free world.

The first thing a law-abiding citizen discovers is that such a government is at war with only one enemy, himself and his fellow citizen. Every attempt he makes to secure justice, he is processed by the compliance division of some government agency. If he is a small business man and refuses to hire an incompetent worker, as an employer, he may face a charge of discrimination. He will be forced to hire the next unskilled worker who applies, regardless of his ability. The unskilled workman is not even required to learn a craft; but the little business man, with all of his risk capital at stake, must employ that unskilled worker because he represents a vote for the politician.

We have replaced representative government with social and pressure groups, consisting of racial minorities, the unemployed and unskilled, the immigrants and the undesirable elements of our society. Loyalty to our government has been replaced by loyalty to personal selfish interests. Liberty has become license. The statesmanship of our Founding Fathers has deteriorated into the vote-buying techniques of the ward healer. Our prestige as a world power, our raw materials, our financial resources, and our very moral fibre are being corroded by the socialist philosophy of demanding favors and benefits from the State.

Much of the Federal usurpation of states rights came slowly, as a normal result of the various states demanding more and more Federal funds for their public works, social welfare, larger pensions and other socialist programs; programs which were designed to secure additional votes for the party in power. Very few states now operate without some Federal aid. Although no state receives back more than a very small percentage of the taxes it sends to Washington, the small sums that return constitute a direct gift to be disbursed by the politicians, without soliciting from the public. Remittances from Washington enable the party in power to keep its political promises and so condition the public more and more to an acceptance of socialism.

The dependence upon Washington has been increased by the Attorney General's recent program which centralizes more power within his own office and in the hands of his own staff. This was particularly noticeable in the handling of the last Civil Rights bill which denied to the local state the right to administer many vital parts of the law. The office of the Attorney General reserved the right to enforce integration in specific localities and by certain dates. The Immigration bill which was proposed last year placed the right to determine the eligibility of unscreened immigrants in the hands of the Attorney General.

Our Federal Government has not only usurped the governing powers of the forty-eight states, but it has protected certain lawless minorities against the laws written for our protection against just such dangers as they present. Many criminal members of racial minorities are seeking asylum under the liberalities of our laws while working diligently for the destruction of our freedoms.

Security risks are only one of the several fields that the Supreme Court has marked for special favors. The power of the Congressional Committee to investigate has long been our constitutional measure for probing into unjust situations and for recommending remedial action. This provision for our security has now been crippled by the Watkins decision. This ruling by the Supreme Court has forced the Congressional Committee to explain to the defendant the pertinence of the questions asked him regarding his loyalty. If, in his opinion, the defendant finds these questions to be irrelevant, he can refuse to answer and so make a mockery of
our Congressional Committees. By such a series of liberal and often incomprehensible rulings, the Supreme Court has whittled away our constitutional defenses against our enemies.

The function of the Supreme Court is not sufficiently well understood to be effectively resisted by the rank and file of our people. Few of us remembered until a few short months ago that the highest court in the land had primary jurisdiction only in the case of Ambassadors, Consuls and those in which the State is a party. In all other cases, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals as Congress shall decide. Here is the crux of the matter. The Supreme Court, composed as it is of judicial appointees and held to be above politics, was envisioned by the Constitution to function solely as an appellate body. It was to interpret, not the Constitution, but the law as it was applicable to those cases brought before it, under the determination of Congress.

In as much as our socialistic measures were introduced by bills voted upon by our representatives in both Houses of Congress, we can only hope to return to our constitutional freedoms by repealing these laws and passing new ones that counteract them. Many of our people view our present degree of socialism as a political and economic experiment which can be safely discarded at any time we may wish to do so. Few of them realize how many laws and rulings would need to be rescinded. Almost any law promising special favors to certain groups can be passed without the public knowing upon what their tax money is being spent. If any such law were to be repealed, a hundred pressure groups would rise up and demand that it be retained indefinitely and with increased public funds. In this way socialism is made to feed upon itself.

We have brought these conditions upon ourselves by permitting pressure groups to demand benefits from the government that they could not earn for themselves. To correct this situation, we must revise our thinking and our values and realize that no standard of living and no promise of security is worth the loss of one's liberty.

Molding public opinion is now, more than ever, a woman's business. It is possibly one of the things that we do best. We, Daughters, should lead the fight to repeal our socialistic laws and return to our political and economic freedoms. The months ahead are crucial. We must spread the gospel of independence and expose the lies and hypocrisy of socialism.

**Juvenile Delinquency**

The nation is concerned with a problem filed under “juvenile delinquency.” That many are concerned over the situation is apparent from the deluge of opinions confronting the public almost daily. As the mother of four children who are rapidly approaching the “contagious age,” I submit the following for your consideration.

Judge Wendell Green, in Chicago, made a statement in which he both advised and reminded the parents that they should realize that children live in a world of their own. I heartily agree! I should like to advise and remind both the parents and mankind in general, that almost two hundred years ago those colonists who founded our nation and way of life recognized that not only children live in a world of their own, but that all people live in a world of their own! They did so by recognizing the fact that people are INDIVIDUALS, and that each has a right to live in individual freedom and to pursue those interests and activities which would both provide the individual with his needs and his desires.

Today our children (and adults) are encouraged to “adjust socially”—to, in effect, conform to a “pattern.” In many instances the pattern to which they (and we) must conform is not the pattern which necessarily fits their (or our) abilities, needs, desires, and efforts. Those who rebel against the pattern soon learn that they are “different” from the rest, that such is undesirable, and are finally convinced that they are first, behavior problems, then problem children, and finally juvenile delinquents. Thus, through our new socialized system of education, we can be certain of providing a sufficient supply of potential criminals.

The real need is “individual adjustment.” The person who can live with himself, provide for himself, and pursue the happiness he seeks, is not, and never has been, a social problem. True, he may not choose to belong to a group, to cooperate with a group, or to follow the group. But is there any real need for people to belong, to cooperate unwillingly, or to go along, unless it be to facilitate the efforts of the few to tell the many what to do? So long as the individual is taught to be fair, honest, generous, self-
reliant, and truthful, he will never become a detriment to society. He will be able to deal with other individuals as necessary and without interfering with the general well-being of mankind.

The solution to the juvenile delinquency problem, as with all problems confronting us today, is to encourage people to be individuals, to be self-reliant, to respect the rights of others, and to depend on no one but themselves and their Father. Each child of God must work out his own salvation. In other words, though we may help another to help himself, we cannot live the life of another, secure the freedoms for another, or find the happiness of another. These are the responsibilities and/or privileges of the individual himself. No man has the legal or moral right to interfere or limit another's attempts to work out his own salvation.

The basic cause, then, for the juvenile problem and all others, is the interferences and limitations placed upon our individual efforts by the "collectivists"—who believe they KNOW the needs and desires of the individuals and who, in effect, believe they are "gods." This is in practice and effect ATHEISM! It is obvious that these gods have not correctly determined the needs and desires of many of the individuals both in our nation and the world as well!

No man knows what I need or desire—sometimes, I don't know myself! But there is one thing I do know, and that is, that I refuse to be "socially adjusted." I just want the opportunity to become individually adjusted. I could never fit into the pattern which requires that another provide for my misfortune or my old age, because I believe that such is my task and PLEASURE. I seem to recall that the person who hasn't enough to do, often gets into mischief. Could it be that this collectivist way of life, in assuming our individual responsibilities, is freeing us so we may pursue mischief?

The government in trying to set forth both our present and future needs and the provision of these, relieves us of some of our individual responsibilities. Many of our churches, in effect, make it unnecessary for us to seek an individual understanding of God and His scheme of things, and thus relieve us of this responsibility. Our schools encourage us to conform to a pattern—to destroy individualism and thus to relieve us of the tedious task of thinking. Relieved of all these otherwise individual responsibilities, we have much time to view the pattern which is set before us daily through television, radio, newspapers, books (as opposed to real literature), and both the legitimate and the "movie" theaters. To me the real wonder is that we are not all undesirable or behavior problems. Apparently, there are still large numbers of individuals amongst us who still find happiness in carrying out their individual responsibilities in spite of the ever increasing difficulty in doing so.

Lest one might believe that I advocate anarchy, let me assure you that such is not the case. I know that anarchy, like collectivism, has been tried through the centuries and that neither has been successful. I URGE the return to the practice of the moral principles as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the practice of the legal meaning of the Constitution of the United States of America—the way to solve all the problems which the collectivists have made and now propose to solve. Actually, the collectivists should be forced to solve the problems even as one would tell a child to clean up the mess in the living room. But, like the child in the living room, the collectivist needs some supervision—the advice and knowledge of those who better know how to clean up the mess. The supervisors in this instance must be those American citizens who still understand and believe in individual freedom and how to provide the means whereby all individuals may once again keep too busy with their individual responsibilities to look abroad for a pattern of mischief.

Contributed by Mrs. Cassie E. Orr, Flossmoor, Illinois.

Our Faulty Reasoning

Any one arriving by rocket from outer space might assume that we were a socialist satellite of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), if he were to hear some of our current arguments in favor of Russian supremacy and if he were to read many of our liberal publications. For several years, so called smartness and sophistication have demanded that we admire the U.S.S.R. wholeheartedly for her alleged "People's Democracy," for her absorption of 200 million people belonging to various racial groups and speaking many languages, into a supposedly classless society. We have listened to the Russian delegates to the United Nations insult our own Ambassador
Lodge and representatives of other Western countries. We have stood by passively and watched our foreign aid support socialist regimes in those lands that we were told would go communistic unless we shared our wealth with them.

Every other free country has made at least some small effort to isolate, punish or deport its proven security risks. We still have hundreds of such people in our country who take refuge in the Fifth Amendment when asked about their communist affiliations by Congressional Committees.

We have embraced, in many instances, educational principles which laud socialism and ignore our American traditions. American history is not an entrance requirement in many of our higher institutions of learning including Harvard, Yale and Princeton. The New York Times, in a survey made a few years ago, found that of the 1,600,000 students questioned, only 6 percent of the graduate students had taken American history. One-fourth of our Teachers Colleges require no American history. Too few of our higher institutions make it a requirement for graduation. How can any American accurately compare his own country, about which he has learned nothing, with the U.S.S.R. and her socialist satellites, about which he has been taught only praise and appreciation from his teachers, ministers, the press and radio?

The eagerness with which we accepted the fact of Russian supremacy in the field of rocketry is an indication of our lack of belief in ourselves and our capacity to hold our own with our declared enemy. We have been much impressed with a man-made moon which the Russians were able to project into orbit, without recalling that this same nation has enslaved more than one thousand million peoples, a fact that does not speak so highly of her political or scientific achievements. Russian resources are applied largely to war production while the consumer goods necessary for even a decent standard of living are denied the people. We have not cared to recall that had not the Rosenbergs stolen our blueprints for a giant platform satellite capable of carrying a crew and vital observation instruments, the Kremlin might not now be in a position to blackmail us with the threat of nuclear war.

Why should any free people support communism in any form? In an open election no informed, free person has ever voted for communism. No one wants the complete tyranny of the superstate, but some hope they can settle for half a loaf. Such a hope is denied daily by the experience of the fifteen satellite nations now under the heel of the Kremlin. The Communist Party never tolerates half measures.

As this is being written, there is almost a hysterical desire for a Summit Conference with the Russian heads of government, in spite of their record of seldom keeping their word and our record of accomplishing little in such conferences. This unhealthy desire for negotiations with an enemy when he is ahead in missile development and before we have had time to catch up, denotes our inability to think straight. A recent poll taken in Britain showed 75 percent wanting a Summit Conference on any terms although 45 percent admitted they believed that there was small chance for success.

Our willingness to even consider a Summit Conference under the present circumstances is another proof of our faulty reasoning and our lack of self-confidence. The U.S.S.R. has been more than successful in propagandizing her concepts in such an attractive way that some of our people have expressed more confidence in the Russian form of government than they have in our free institutions. There is something fundamentally wrong with any people lacking a healthy interest in their self-preservation. The only logical explanation for our support of our enemy’s proposals is that our people are laboring under the delusion that appeasement of the Kremlin will in some miraculous fashion solve all of our difficulties.

Before we can begin to think straight about our survival, we must inform ourselves of what has happened to every nation which has attempted to appease the Kremlin. Due to our wealth and our distance from the U.S.S.R., we have come to believe that our struggle against communism is largely a matter of words and ideologies. Although the Kremlin’s cold war has been a matter of phrases and false promises, its logic is only being used to lower our resistance. Secretary of State Dulles has stated that the Communist creed rests solely upon the use of force and violence. Until such a creed has been officially repudiated by the Russian government, the West, which has long ago abandoned force for representative government and the use of moral suasion, cannot
accept the Russian philosophy in lieu of its own principles. All nations wish to avoid nuclear war; but until the U.S.S.R. proves some indication of good faith, the West cannot drop her defensive efforts. Here we have the philosophy of the Western world pitted against the creed of force and violence.

There can be no logical reason for the West to abandon her defense efforts until the Kremlin has given sound proof that it no longer intends to use force and violence to impose its will and its way of life upon a free world.

As a leader of the Western world, we should laugh such a tyrant as Mr. Krushchev out of countenance. We should expose the Russian lies and compare their promises with their actions. Unless the Kremlin subscribes to the principles of Christian government and civilized society, it deserves no serious consideration by the Christian world. We should stop trying to appease them and demand that they meet the requirements of Western diplomacy. We should stop all negotiations with, and prepare to defend ourselves against, the savages that they have proven to be.

Dollars for Defense

The contributions to "Dollars for Defense" help the National Defense Committee to carry on the principles and precepts set forth by its Founders. Sincere appreciation is expressed to:

 CONNECTICUT
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter—$2.00
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Sioux Lookout Chapter—$3.00

 NEW HAMPSHIRE
Ashuelot Chapter—$2.00
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(Continued on page 555)
State Activities

FLORIDA

The State Officers and Chairmen of the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution visited the seven districts of the state in November. The Director of each District presided at the meetings and the State Regent, Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, introduced the State Officers and State Chairmen who gave concise information helpful to Chapter Regents and Chapter Committee Chairmen. The informal question and answer period and discussion of chapter problems was enlightening to all in attendance at the meetings. Mrs. George C. Estill, Second Vice Regent, in conjunction with the State Regent and the District Directors arranged the time and place and formed the plans for the various District Meetings.

On November 5, 1957, Mrs. Adams opened the tour at the Playhouse, Miami Springs Villas, Miami Springs, for District Five. Mrs. William A. Wolfe, District Director and Miss Eleanor Town, Regent of the Coral Gables Hostess Chapter, were in charge of the arrangements. Following a most enjoyable dinner sponsored by the Regents Council of the District the evening preceding the meeting, Miss Eleanor Town was hostess for the visiting members at a reception in her lovely home.

The Osceola Chapter at Bradenton was hostess to the Seventh District. Miss Vora Maud Smith, the District Director, and Mrs. C. B. Stewart, Regent of the hostess chapter made arrangements for the visitors to attend the installation of Officers of Chechoter Society of the Children of the American Revolution. This was held at the home of Mrs. Maurice D. Gregg on Wednesday evening, November 6. A delightful evening was spent with the C.A.R.'s that evening before the business meeting the following day.

The annual meeting of District Six was held at the Plantation Inn in Lake Wales on Friday, November 8. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Margaret Crichton, District Director. Mrs. George Davis, Hostess Regent of the Lake Wales Chapter welcomed the Daughters. Regents of Lakeland, Ponce de Leon, Patriots and Lake Wales Chapters told of their outstanding achievements during the past year and of plans for even greater accomplishments for the current year.

In Clermont the following day the seventh annual meeting of District Three was held at the First Baptist Church. Tomoka Chapter was hostess and the Regent, Mrs. Harry T. Williams, with the District Director, Mrs. Carlyle Ausey, were in charge. Sincere appreciation was expressed to the hostess chapter for the comfort and pleasure provided for the visiting Daughters.

The following week the second half of the tour began at the Princess Isabella Hotel at Daytona Beach with the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter serving as hostess for the Fourth District. Mrs. H. K. Hamilton, Hostess Regent, and members of the chapter beautifully entertained all the members in attendance for an Evening Coffee, November 11 at their Chapter House.

Lake City was the next stop of the Caravan for the meeting of District One, on November 13. On Tuesday evening prior to the business meeting, the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Blanche was the scene of an Open House honoring the State Officers. The Chairman for this delightful affair was Mrs. D. H. Means, Senior State President of the Florida Society, C.A.R. Members of the Tusawilla Society, C.A.R. presented a most delightful program. Mrs. Julian Warren, the District Director, conducted the business meeting and Mrs. Val Woodell, Regent of the Edward Rutledge Chapter, which was hostess for the meeting presided at the National Defense Luncheon.

The last District to be visited was District Two on November 15 at Panama City. The evening of November 14, Mrs. L. E. Merriam, Regent of the hostess Chapter of St. Andrews Bay, and members of her chapter greeted the visiting officers and members at a lovely reception. The following morning Mrs. W. W. Putnam, District Director, opened the meeting. After officers and chairmen told of various phases of their work this district was urged to organize new chapters in their area.

At each of the seven District Meetings a National Defense Luncheon was held, with Mrs. Henry Boggs, State Chairman of National Defense as speaker. She spoke on the subject “Let’s Return to the Constitution of the United States of America.” She spoke with great conviction of the necessity to retain our Constitution; to hear, read, mark, learn and digest what is going on around us. She urged all the Daughters to maintain a firm stand in opposing world government, and to keep informed on everything vital to our security. Her forceful message, as well as the information presented to the members by the State Officers at these well attended meetings, renewed the interest and enthusiasm of the Florida Daughters and they returned to their chapters prepared to make the current year outstanding in its accomplishments.

Helen Frankenberg (Mrs. Harold R.)
State Historian

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania State Society Daughters of the American Revolution at their Sixty-First Annual Conference held at Harrisburg, November 18, 19, 20 were honored to have as their guest throughout the Conference and as their keynote speaker our President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves.

Mrs. Groves’s message on “Rededication” was a challenge and an inspiration. Querying as to whether we as Daughters of the American Revolution are condemning those forces which would destroy our Republic and our way of life and are working to combat them, she affirmed we have a solemn obligation to try to arouse the
American people from, in too many instances, a terrifying apathy. We are in the position in which we find ourselves today, she said, because we have praised freedom, but allowed it to be destroyed. There is no greater challenge than the godless threat of Communism, she pointed out, and summoned the Daughters to a revival of the Revolutionary spirit to which we owe the birth of our nation; and to, in the words of Daniel Webster, "let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country" so that our country may become "a vast and splendid adornment . . . of freedom, of peace, and of liberty."

The Conference presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Allen L. Baker carried out the theme, "Our Goodly Heritage, Freedom." Besides being the annual inventory of the achievements of the Pennsylvania Daughters, it afforded an opportunity for delightful fellowship and for getting to know some of the outstanding national leaders in our organization who were Conference guests.

Honor guests included, besides the President General, our own Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Vice President General, New York; Mrs. Palmer Way, Vice President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Clagett Hoke, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. Erwin Seimes, State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. Allen Wrenn, State Regent, District of Columbia; and our own Pennsylvania honorary officers, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Honorary State Regent and past First Vice President General; Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General; and Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General.

Hostesses for the Conference were the thirty-six Pennsylvania chapters in the Central District with Mrs. Guile Lefever, District Director, as Chairman, Mrs. George G. Walz, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, State Vice Regent, as general chairman of conferences. Forty-one pages coming from nineteen chapters rendered invaluable service.

The Conference opened in colorful pageantry with the bugle call sounded by the trumpeter, John Derk, with pages bearing flags and banners and a processional including hostess chapters, state officers, and honor guests. Greetings were received from the Hon. George M. Leader, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presented by Col. Frank W. Melvin, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; the Hon. Nolan F. Zeigler, Mayor of the city of Harrisburg; Dr. Clyde Flory, immediate past President of the State Society Sons of the American Revolution; Capt. Fitzhugh McMasters, aide to the State President of the Sons of the Revolution and Mr. F. H. Strickler, President of the Harris Ferry Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

An impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Hamilton R. Distin, for the 263 Pennsylvania Daughters who died during the year, of whom one was the former State Treasurer, Mrs. J. Markley Freed and to whom Mrs. William Stark Tompkins paid a special tribute. The services were held at the Pine Street Presbyterian Church with the pastor, Dr. J. Charles McKirachan and the State Regent, Mrs. Baker, participating. At the close of the services the flower-covered cross was placed in the Harrisburg Cemetery beside the plaque erected by the Harrisburg Chapter, D.A.R., in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers buried there.

A galaxy of speakers at the Conference included besides the President General; Dr. Robert Getz, President of Bacone College, whose subject was "Education for Today and Tomorrow—Our Responsibility." He emphasized the need for a strong and rapid advancement in our educational program and explained how they are striving to meet that need at Bacone; Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, spoke frankly of the conditions at the school and of the plight of the Indians inspiring in his listeners a great desire to help. Dr. John Tyson, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, told of the progress made in the school in the past two years and recounted the success stories of some of the graduates.

The speaker at the State Dinner was Dr. Robert T. Oliver of Pennsylvania State University and the American Korean Foundation whose subject was "Problems that Confront us in International Relations." He challenged the freedom-loving peoples of the world to risk the struggle if their choice should lie—as it seems it will—between dying in defense of our ideals or trying to live under a Communist dictatorship. On the lighter side, the banqueters were entertained by a chorus of Slavic music and dancing given in costume by the Marion Kolo Club of Steelton.

A number of special events filled every moment of the three-day program. The American Indians Committee under Mrs. Philip Dowdell, retiring chairman and Miss Martha Kier, chairman, held a luncheon at which a mock radio panel was conducted with Mr. Getz and Mr. Cull answering the questions. The Pages and Juniors at a Dutch Treat Supper heard Mr. Tyson tell of the new projects at Kate Duncan Smith. Awards for the "Juniors Eleven for '57" were distributed to those Juniors who had met the requirements set for the year. Mrs. G. Frederick Pope is chairman of the Pages and Mrs. John Oeschle Reese of the Juniors. The Central North-West and the Central South-West Regents Clubs held a joint Breakfast arranged by the club presidents, Mrs. Mynard McConnell and Miss Martha Kier. The State Officer's Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary at a Dinner with Miss Hazel Graham Glessner presiding. The Approved School Committee, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Chairman, held a Breakfast at which Dr. Robert Kincaid, President of Lincoln Memorial University, was the speaker.

The Conference elected a nominating committee who will report a slate of candidates for state officers to be elected at the next Conference, the Sixty-Second, which will be held at Philadelphia, November 10, 11, 12, 1958.

Jessamine DeHaven Lewis
State Recording Secretary

Renewals
Send in your renewal well in advance of the expiration date—your magazines will not be delayed if this is done.
Beverly Hills (Beverly Hills, Calif.) held its November meeting with a Thanksgiving luncheon at the Indian Center in Los Angeles. The center, which is aided by the D.A.R., helps Indians and their families, especially newcomers, to find jobs and places to stay, medical care, legal aid, etc. With about 10,000 American Indians in the Los Angeles area, the center, which is a non-profit organization, encourages Indians to continue to express their own art and culture, as they desire to do so, and to share their great heritage in art, song, poetry and community living.

With Mrs. Wilson Ferguson, State Chairman of the D.A.R. Indian Committee, as honor guest, and members of our chapter found the visit and luncheon of inspirational interest. After a cordial welcome from Mrs. Stevie Standing Bear, Director of the Center, and her assistants, who were dressed in colorful Indian squaw attire, a family luncheon was served. In typical Indian motif, roast beef was cut in small squares with yellow kernel corn and potatoes—simulating the Indian days of the feasts of buffalo and venison.

A tour through the Center revealed in an attractive gift shop the efforts in the making of colorful articles in miniature of tepees, canoes, hand carved wooden figures and various objects in Indian art. Other activities include a craft workshop with an Indian artist as instructor; a sewing circle where Indian women work for the benefit of the Center and quarters for the promotion of Family night, Youth groups, Vesper services and Special events.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Paul C. Lockhart, Regent, and Mrs. Dean M. Kennedy, Chairman of the American Indian Committee, members attending brought donations of canned goods to commemorate the first Thanksgiving.

Virginia E. (Mrs. Frank P.) Nantz
Historian

Cache la Poodre (Fort Collins, Colorado). This year in the large, beautiful District Court Room of our new Larimer County Court House the yearly federal naturalization of eight applicants for citizenship was held on January 9. The new citizens are: Rodrigo Hernandez, Mexico; Julius Patzer, Poland; Mrs. Elizabeth Schaffer, Russia; Aleksander Suska, Poland; Mrs. Irmgard Kate Vetter, Germany; Mrs. Ludmilla Suska, Russia; Concepcion Rivera Orona, Mexico; and Mrs. Mary Krening, Russia. Taking part in the ceremony were: Mrs. Wallace M. Armstrong, D.A.R. Flag Chairman; Miss Martha Trimble, Regent; Rev. Eldon Decker, instructor for the group; Judge Shannon; Mrs. Dorothy Wheeler of the Gold Star Mothers and Mrs. Robert M. Dunn, D.A.R. Naturalization Chairman. It is unusual to have applicants from four countries and some rather young people. This was also the first time an interpreter was necessary.

When the judge had accepted all applicants he said it was customary for organizations to have a part in the service. Mrs. Robert M. Dunn stepped to the microphone, welcomed the new citizens and asked Mrs. Wallace Armstrong to present a Flag to each. Our Regent, Miss Martha Trimble, gave them a short history of D.A.R., its aims and purposes and urged them to go home and listen to the rest of the talk of the President of the United States. Mrs. Dorothy Wheeler of the Gold Star Mothers said a few words about that organization and gave each person a card with the American's Creed printed thereon. Rev. Eldon Decker gave a welcome talk and Mrs. Gertrude Gammon, both a D.A.R. and a Gold Star Mother, closed with a beautiful prayer.

The day after the service Mrs. Dunn brought one of the new citizens, Mrs. Kate Vetter, to our chapter meeting. Mrs. Vetter talked about the many things in our school system which are different from schools she attended in Germany.

Miss Mollie F. Rank
Press Relations Chairman

Tawasentha (Slingerlands, N. Y.) celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization at a guest luncheon for 196 members and friends, held at Delmar Methodist Church on Tuesday, November 19, 1957, with Mrs. Max J. Schnurr, Regent, presiding.

Among the honored guests were the following state officers: Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Regent; Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, Chaplain; Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Otto W. Walchli, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward Holloway, Historian; Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, Custodian; Miss Elsie Failing, Director; and State Chairmen, Mrs. Charles J. Graef, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, Mrs. Frank C. Wieting, Mrs. William H. Fulkerson, Miss Ruth M. Duryee, Mrs. Louis Oppenheim, Mrs. Ralph G. Waring, and Miss Amy Walker.

Each guest was presented the Chapter's Yearbook for 1957-58 with gold cover, containing a special section on the Golden Anniversary and Charter Day Observance. The book was dedicated to the fifteen charter members and their names were listed on the title page. Further tribute was paid to the members by a reading from actual press notices of fifty years ago on "The Chartering of Tawasentha Chapter," given by Mrs. Robert F. Westervelt. She appeared in costume of the period and read from a time-yellowed local newspaper.

Included, also, in the anniversary section of the Yearbook was a brief history of chapter activities, compiled by Mrs. Murray O. Klingaman, Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Planning Committee. Mention therein is made of Tawasentha's Business and Professional Women's Group, organized in 1941; Tennis Slingerland Society, N.S.C.A.R., sponsored in 1946; and our Junior Membership Committee, formed in 1947. This historical sketch also contains mention of our collection of some 500 pages of genealogical records, and of a Chapter brochure, "Pilgrimages to the Graves of 126 Revolutionary Soldiers in Albany County," published in 1940 as a Chapter project, celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Society, D.A.R.

Slides of four historical markers unveiled by
the chapter were shown by Mrs. Paul E. Dickinson, Vice Regent of the chapter; a glacial boulder with bronze tablet to New Scotland Church, 1925; a granite monument near the site of the Dietz Family Massacre in the Town of Berne, 1927; granite marker to the Hamilton Glasshouse, 1927; and a large bronze plaque to Pioneer Geologists at John Boyd Thatcher Park, 1933. Mrs. Dickinson also showed chapter slides of thirteen historic houses in our local area, including the Teunis Slingerland and the Johannes Slingerland original homesteads.

In behalf of our chapter and to honor the ending of its first fifty years of service, Mrs. Schnurr then presented to the New York State Organization, N.S.D.A.R., a D.A.R. Banner, one of the group of three new banners for platform use at future State conferences. Mrs. Warren, State Regent, accepted the gift, followed by her address to the chapter.

Kanaghsaws (Livonia, N.Y.) had the honor and privilege to dedicate a monolith at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Geneseo, in memory of eight Revolutionary soldiers and of all other veterans of later wars. The Monolith, a gift from Allen Wattles of Genesee, is of white granite 8 x 3½ x 1½ in dimension and has been placed upon a knoll to the east of the west entrance gate.

The ceremonies were formally opened by the Regent, Mrs. L. Dean Wilkins with invocation by Thomas H. Alvord, past commander of the American Legion. The colors were presented by members of the Girl and Boy Scouts and Mrs. Samuel Holt of Seneca Falls, director of the VII District and Vice Chairman of National Defense of New York State, was guest speaker. In her remarks she pointed out that this monolith should be a reminder of sacrifice, loyalty and devotion of those, who from the beginning of our country had fought for its creation and preservation and that we must ever fight to keep that freedom which they created and for which they struggled. It was a most stimulating, challenging address, a reminder of what this costly freedom should mean to us. Her closing remarks brought it out so clearly "The older a country grows the more precious it becomes because of the costly sacrifice that has lifted it up."

The Monolith was unveiled by Miss Edith and Miss Helen Costello, great great great granddaughters of one of our patriots, Stephen Heath. After the unveiling, Miss Ruth Barber, Secretary of our Chapter, read the service record of each patriot honored and as she read each one, wreaths were placed on spikes in front of the Monolith by descendants or members of the D.A.R. The Monolith was then presented to the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Association by Mrs. Wilkins and accepted by Carroll Acker. In closing the ceremonies, just before the benediction by the Chapter Chaplain, Dr. Clayto Mau of Genesee fired an old Revolutionary musket and taps were blown by Robert Smearing, Jr. of Lakeville.

Following the ceremonies, a social hour and tea was enjoyed at the Lakeville Community house.

Mrs. Lois N. Wilkins, Regent
and stated that the official presentation to the city could be made during Constitution Week. Each church minister in San Marino and all city officials were invited to attend the ceremonies as was Miss Anne Wilson Patton, sister of the late General George S. Patton, Jr. whose father was the first mayor of San Marino.

Upon accepting the Flag, Mayor Ide said, "Since this is the first time our city has had the honor of owning a Flag which has flown over the Nation's Capitol, it will be flown only on the National and State holidays to prolong its life." At the presentation, Mrs. Caldwell said "The most envied honor in the world is to be an American Citizen with the great privilege of owning and flying this symbol of our republic past and present, which represents only the best things—liberty, justice, freedom of worship and speech, courage, loyalty, leadership and kindness. This honor imposes the obligation upon us all to hand this precious heritage of freedom and independence, of liberty and dignity down to our children and our children's children, undiminished and unimpaired."

The City Council, cooperating with Mrs. Caldwell in her campaign to "Flag the City," approved her plan to place Flags in the median of the business district on holidays and purchased six Flags to begin the project. Various organizations are now enthusiastically working with her and she has sold over one hundred Flags, made several talks and showed the film, "The American Flag Story of Glory" to both public and parochial schools.

Mrs. Richard H. Cronshey, Regent

Anan Harmon (Glen Ellyn, Ill.) has recently published its second history of Glen Ellyn, "Village in a Glen." This history of an interesting Illinois town is published and sold by the chapter; the publication date was November 1957. The first history was "Story of an Old Town, Glen Ellyn," printed in 1928 and written by the late Ada Douglas Harmon. The new history is written by Frederick S. Weiser, the son of a chapter member, Mrs. Donald K. Weiser; genealogical data was compiled by Dorothy I. Vandercook, the chapter genealogical chairman and it is dedicated to the memory of Flora Dodge Hiatt, a former chapter regent, descendant of pioneer families and unofficial village historian for many years.

"Village in a Glen" has only one hundred and fourteen pages but is well illustrated with some rare old views and contains a carefully authenticated account of the history of the village. The genealogical records include burials in local cemeteries up to 1950 and give data, some of it only recently found, on four of the pioneer families—Hoob, Churchill, Dodge and Babcock.

While the chapter sells the history, this project is not a money making scheme. Since publication, copies of "Village in a Glen" have been presented formally to each of the schools in the vicinity, to the libraries, to the village offices and to several other public organizations. The chapter will use copies of the history as part of the awards presented to our Junior American Citizen boys and girls in their yearly contests.

Our chapter formally dedicated a bronze marker on August 22, 1957, to memory of Ruth Meacham Standish, a daughter of an American Revolutionary War soldier, Jonathan Meacham of Williamstown, Mass. The ceremony took place in Forest Hills Cemetery, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and was conducted by the chapter regent, Mrs. George Kiehl, assisted by other chapter officers. A descendant of Ruth Meacham Standish, Mr. Dixon A. Barr of Crown Point, Indiana, unveiled the marker.

Among those present were Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. William Small, Illinois State Vice Regent; Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, Indiana past State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Walden A. McBride, Indiana State Americanism Chairman; and Mrs. Gail C. Lamson, Indiana State Historian.

Blythe Poage Kaiser, (Mrs. Wm. G.) Chapter Historian and past Chapter Regent

Oskaloosa (Oskaloosa, Iowa) assisted by the Iowa Society D.A.R. and C.A.R. members, placed and dedicated a marker at the site of the grave of Melinda Purcell Stretch, daughter of George Purcell an Ensign in the 13th Regt. of Virginia in the Revolutionary War who participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He died at Maysville, Ky., in 1804.

Melinda was buried in the Watkins cemetery, Nichols, Iowa, October 15, 1877 and on October 20, 1957, Mrs. Robert Reiley, Regent, presided at the dedication of the marker.

Careton Powers, Vice President of Thomas
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Stout Society, C.A.R., gave the assembly call and the Flag was advanced by the Color Guard, Karen Kimberly, Vice President of the Iowa Society, C.A.R. Mrs. Clifford E. Powers, State Magazine Chairman, Iowa Society, C.A.R., and member of our chapter and Mrs. Morris Johnston, Vice Regent of our chapter, were color guards. Mrs. Merle Beaver, Chaplain, gave the invocation and “Faith of Our Fathers” was sung by Mrs. Dwight Pickens. Mrs. Stillman Clark, Area Vice President, N.S.C.A.R., led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. L. R. Carson, Senior State President, Iowa Society, C.A.R., gave the biography of the real daughter, who is Mrs. Carson’s great-great-grandmother.

Mrs. L. W. Kimberly, State Regent of the Iowa Society, D.A.R., gave an inspiring Dedicatory address. Mrs. Marie Borgstadt of Nichols, Iowa, representing pioneer families of the community, gave a tribute to the pioneers. Mr. Ben Nichols, a descendant of the founders of the town of Nichols, gave a history of the Watkins cemetery and other historical spots.

Mrs. Burl D. Elliott, past Vice President, N.S.D.A.R., Honorary State Regent, Iowa, and member of this chapter, dedicated the marker which was unveiled by two great-great-great grandchildren of Mrs. Stretch—Elimbeth Mae and James Lorton Carson, members of Thomas Stout Society, C.A.R., and children of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Carson.

Rev. N. A. Bolinger, pastor of the Nichols Christian Church, gave the benediction. After this most impressive ceremony, the participants, members of the D.A.R. and C.A.R., relatives and friends of the Purcell-Stretch family, were invited to a tea at the church parlor. Descendants were hosts and Mrs. Alberta M. Kelly presided at a beautifully appointed table.

The Regent, Mrs. S. J. Stagg, is happy to report that the Proclamation issued by former Governor William C. Marland to Kanawha Valley Chapter has been framed and presented to the West Virginia State Department of Archives and History.

Mrs. S. J. Stagg, Regent

David City (David City, Nebr.). A bronze marker bearing the inscription “Rhoda Briscoe Swan, 1812-1875, Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier” was placed in Edholm Valley Cemetery on the south bank of the Platte River in Butler County by our chapter on May 24, 1937.

On October 30, 1957 members of Platte, Columbus and David City Chapters met at the graveside to pay tribute to this daughter. The tribute included the placing of the American Flag in the grave marker by Flag Chairman, Mrs. Alf Sweney and a prayer by Mrs. Glen Duncan, Chaplain.

The program presented at the rural school district No. 1 included the flag salute, singing of “America” and a welcome by Mrs. Ray Sabata, Regent of our chapter. Mrs. Sweeney presented the school with flag codes; a short talk
was given by Mrs. J. P. Young, Regent of Platte Chapter and Mrs. Harold Zinnecker gave the history of Rhoda Briscoe Swan's life. Mrs. Swan, daughter of Henry Briscoe, a Revolutionary soldier, was born on May 11, 1812 near the head waters of Bear Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky. She died at Edhohn, Nebraska on September 23, 1875 while visiting a daughter living near there.

Members pictured from left to right in the back row are Mrs. James Vanderkolk; Mrs. Bertha Osborne; Mrs. Harold Zinnecker, State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ruby Freeman, State Chairman of Genealogical Records; Mrs. Ray Sabata; Mrs. V. E. Dolpher; Mrs. E. A. Reid; Mrs. Wells Howe and Mrs. Joel Nelson. In the front row are Miss Henrietta Rainey; Mrs. J. P. Young; Mrs. Alf Sweney; Mrs. Glen Duncan and Mrs. Florence Evans.

Mrs. Ray E. Sabata
Chapter Regent

Woodward (Woodward, Okla.) meets on the second Monday of each month from September through June with a luncheon at the Baker Hotel followed by our program. We have a membership of fifty-two—lost one by transfer, another by death and have two with papers pending.

For the September meeting, Constitution Week, we had as our guest speaker, Mr. Walter Thomas, local attorney. October, in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Statehood for Oklahoma, we had as guest speaker Mr. W. K. Suthers of Arnett, Oklahoma, the father of one of our chapter members, who told us of the settling of our part of the state fifty years ago and it has continuously been our endeavor and goal to promote and maintain the American Way of Life in Oklahoma.

The Christmas program was "The Bible Christmas Story" interspersed with Christmas songs of other countries. On February 18 we entertained guests with a Colonial Tea and a patriotic program and also presented Good Citizenship pins to eleven senior girls.

The chapter sponsors good citizenship to accredited high schools in seven northwest Oklahoma counties and gives a History Medal to our outstanding junior high school student.

Two of our members attended State Conference at Lawton and four were present at the District Meeting at Ponca City. Our chapter has made cash donations to Bacone, Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, D.A.R. Museum (maintenance fund) Crossnore, advertising in National Magazine, Colonial Kitchen (maintenance fund), Student Scholarship Fund and Occupational Therapy Scholarship. We also send used clothing and Christmas boxes to Crossnore and Bacone at Muskogee.

We have had a most rewarding year by working as a team. Never has it been my privilege to work with a more interested and altogether delightful group of women than those in the Woodward Chapter of the D.A.R.

May (Mrs. Harry) Blasdel, Regent

Himmarshee (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) is proud of its support of fourteen of the eighteen projects listed last year and of being the fifth largest chapter in Florida in monetary contributions to the State and Nationally. This year we have set up in our budget at least a small amount for each project. Among our local ones, the chapter is active in aid to the Seminole Indians of Florida and also contributes $150 each year to a scholarship fund for a student nurse, studying at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami.

A luncheon and fashion show was sponsored by our chapter on February 4 at the Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. More than five hundred fifty guests attended Himmarshee's luncheon for the benefit of our local and national projects.

In the photograph from left to right are Mrs. Earl Hale, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, past Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Harold F. Machlan, Coral Gables, Florida, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.; and Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, Fort Lauderdale, past Regent, Himmarshee Chapter, present State Recording Secretary, and now sponsored by our chapter for the office of State Second Vice Regent. Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Machlan were guests of Mrs. James S. Graham, Vice Chairman, Southeastern Division, D.A.R. Magazine.

Dorothy T. Loomis (Mrs. Guy A., Jr.)
Second Vice Regent and Press Chairman

Rufus King (Jamaica, N. Y.) observed its fortieth anniversary on January 17, 1958 at King Manor, home of Rufus King, early American Statesman and first U.S. Minister to The Court of St. James.

The Regent, Mrs. Bernard Hegeman, welcomed the members and guests, who were shown, with pride, the newly decorated Rufus King room of King Manor. As a memorial to a past regent, Miss Elizabeth J. MacCormick, the chapter members raised funds to repaper and paint the room, to replace curtains and shades, to restore oil-painted
portraits, and to put on display a gown worn by Mrs. Rufus King in 1801. This gown of embroidered, white batiste, made in Empire style with court train, was worn by Mrs. King at the Court of St. James.

The honored guests included the New York State Regent, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren; two Honorary State Regents of New York, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, and Mrs. James G. Park; Honorary State Regent of Nebraska, Mrs. James Suttie and one charter member, Miss Mabel C. Taylor.

Tea, sandwiches and a big birthday cake were served in the library of the historic home.

Ruth W. Walker (Mrs. A. S.)

Chapter Treasurer

Alexander Stirling (St. Francisville, La.). Three members of our chapter, Mrs. John T. Laycock, Miss Adelia B. Laycock and Mrs. Will A. Whitaker, were hostesses to the chapter members and guests on November 11, 1957, Veterans Day, at the Baton Rouge Woman's Club House.

The centerpiece on the Tea Table carried out a patriotic theme which was very appropriate for the date. The base, as the picture shows, was of white foam, representing snow on a mountain top. A group of soldiers, represented by tiny metal figures, are struggling to raise the American Flag on Iwo Jima. Small American Flags and figures of other soldiers added to this interesting table decoration. All this made a most colorful picture as well as a reminder of one of the most patriotic and thrilling events of World War II.

The centerpiece was made by Mrs. John T. Laycock, one of the hostesses and the photograph was taken by Miss Ann Alston Stirling, the youngest member of the chapter, who is a direct descendant of Alexander Stirling.

A program on "History of Religious and Patriotic Music" was given by Mrs. Frank Vaught who developed the origin and popularity of each hymn and song during certain periods of our National History, especially those most popular with our Armed Forces from the beginning of our growth as a nation to the present time. The members and their guests participated in group singing led by Mrs. Vaught.

Lenore B. O'Donnell (Mrs. James E.)

Chapter Regent

Lakewood (Lakewood, Ohio). In our chapter the word Americanism is synonymous with action. Ten years ago Mrs. Lee L. Miller visited a naturalization court and as the new citizens left the courtroom she felt that something was lacking, that a friendly greeting of some sort might emphasize the occasion of their entrance into citizenship.

After consultation with the Federal judges who preside at these courts, Mr. and Mrs. Miller composed a letter of welcome to be given to each new citizen along with a desk size silk Flag as they left the courtroom. The Flags were donated by a member of her committee.

Two years later, the other Cuyahoga County D.A.R. chapters sent delegates to a committee which organized to take over this work. Each chapter sends members to the court in turn and all chapters pay for the Flags, 7,500 of which have been given to date.

Left to right: William A. Markwell, Executive Secretary Lakewood Branch YMCA; Mrs. R. E. Bartholomew, Chairman, Committee of Management, Lakewood West, YWCA; Miss Ruth Thomson, Executive Director, Lakewood-West YWCA; C. Crawford Edmonds, Chairman of Lakewood YMCA Branch, Board of Managers; Mrs. Hal Stedfield, Regent of Lakewood Chapter, D.A.R.

Each Federal judge has co-operated by furnishing a copy of the talk that will be given by him to each class and this is mimeographed and enclosed with the citizenship papers, and announces as he closes court that the Daughters of the American Revolution will greet each new citizen as he leaves the room.

Many letters of appreciation have come from the people who have received the Flags and letters and many enduring friendships have resulted.

At the dedication of a building to be occupied jointly by Lakewood YMCA and Lakewood-West YWCA, Mrs. Hal Stedfield, Regent, presented a silk Flag which has been placed in the building's auditorium.

In accepting the Flag, Mr. Robert B. Cummings, Secretary for Public Relations for the Cleveland-Metro office of the YMCA said: "On behalf of the Metropolitan YMCA I want to again express
the thanks and appreciation of the Association to you and your organization for the significant part you played in the dedication of the new Lakewood YMCA-YWCA building."

Mrs. Eva M. (Hugh C.) Livingstone, Past Regent

Emporia (Emporia, Kansas) participated in the Centennial celebration of the town by entering the float pictured in the Centennial parade which highlighted the week long celebration. The boys depicting the “Spirit of ’76” are Terry and Scott Ryan and David Tucker, sons of chapter members. James Harrouff, the driver, is the son of the Regent, Mrs. R. E. Harrouff.

Organized in 1912 at the home of Mrs. Jonas Eckdall (sister of Mrs. George T. Gurnsey, elected president general 1917), the chapter still has six charter members on its roll which now numbers seventy-one.

A recently completed project is a record of the inscriptions on the tombstones in all the Lyon County cemeteries and three in adjoining counties. Copies of these records have been placed in Washington, the Kansas Historical Library, the State D.A.R. Library and the Lyon County Historical Society archives. Miss Lucina Jones, who made the study, is now working on marriage records from 1861 when the probate court was established and from newspapers published prior to that time.

A committee also is working on preparing bound copies of the D.A.R. Magazine from 1917 to present to the Emporia Public Library.

Monthly programs prepared by members of the chapter or given by outside speakers are interesting and informative to all.

Minette F. Harrouff (Mrs. Ray E.), Regent

Ursula Wolcott (Toledo, Ohio) had the honor to present to the National Society D.A.R. Museum for the Ohio Room the beautiful gold shadow frame, blue velvet lined, containing the insignia which had belonged to Ethel Beecher Allen Kent Hamilton (Mrs. James), daughter of E. Herrick Allen and Agnes Wilder Beecher Allen. She was born in Chillicothe, Ohio and later her family moved to Kansas City, Missouri. In May of 1892 she became interested in the D.A.R., being urged to do so by her father who had just returned from Washington where this group were being discussed. It is recorded that in May 1894 her papers were accepted and she was assigned National Number 5092. That same year she was Organizing Regent and Regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, the first formed in Missouri.

In 1896 Washington appointed her State Regent of Missouri, in which office she served for one year. After her marriage to Mr. Hamilton they returned to Ohio and she transferred her membership to Ursula Wolcott Chapter of Toledo in December of 1898. She served as State Regent of Ohio 1913 to 1915, being elected Honorary State Regent, this making her Honorary State Regent of two States, Missouri and Ohio, a distinction held by no other member of our organization. She was elected and served as Vice President General from 1915 to 1917; as Regent from 1921 to 1923. March 23, 1943 she was endorsed for the office of Honorary Vice President General for Life and was duly elected.

Her first papers were issued on the service of Brig. General Andrew Ward and a number of supplementals were issued on illustrious Americans, such as Colonel Rufus Herrick, David Beecher, Eli Foote, Isiah Edes, Colonel Samuel Herrick, Josiah Buffett, Peter Edes, etc. The shadow box contains her pins for Honorary State Regent of Missouri and also Ohio, Honorary Chapter Regent of this chapter, Missouri State Officers Clubs, Honorary National Officers, and Ancestral Bars, as well as a piece of the sash of Honorary Vice President General for Life.

She was one of the founders of the Toledo Branch Association of American University Women; organized Toledo Chapter; Phi Beta Pi Sorority and given their Golden Carnation Pin in 1950. She was also elected to a Sorority at Kansas University in 1881. She was organizer of the Peter Navarre Chapter United States Daughters of 1812 in Toledo 1903.

She was a descendant of Harriett Beecher Stowe whose life was depicted in the play "Harriett" in which Helen Hayes starred with a cast of some nineteen. A Broadway success. She passed away on August 15, 1955 at the age of ninety-three.

Ethel L. Pound (Mrs. Claude W.), Past Chapter Regent

Gold Shadow Frame which had belonged to Ethel Beecher Allen Kent Hamilton.

Col. William Candler (Gainesville, Ga.) dedicated a marker on the Atlanta, Georgia Highway 23 on January 23, 1958 to the memory of General Andrew Jackson, who with his staff, spent a night in Young’s Tavern, the site of the marker. With 500 volunteers, he was enroute to south Georgia to settle trouble which had arisen
among the Creek Indians and the white settlers. This tablet also honors Robert Young, born 1760, owner of some 1600 acres and operator of the tavern. He is said to have mapped out the road from Ft. Daniel at Hog Mt. to Standing Peachtree—now the city of Atlanta. The road is now part of the Chattahoochee Ridge and marks the place where waterways divide into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and also known as Jackson's Trail.

The tavern, a two-story, twelve room log house, was the only one in the section which could accommodate the many travelers and there Gen. Jackson and his staff spent the night in 1818 which gave it the name also of the old Federal Road. His army of 5000 volunteers camped nearby. All that remains of it now is a deep hole, which had been part of the cellar and heavy timbers covering the old well. A few trees of great age can be seen but what had been cultivated fields are again grown up in timber. The original 1600 acres remains in possession of families connected with Robert Young, Jr., whose great grandson, Mr. Rafe Banks of Gainesville, holds the title. The highway runs between two portions of this estate—the Tavern and acreage on one side and today on the other side is the family burying ground of many of the Youngs and beyond a low dividing wall 65 small markers show the resting place of the slaves.

On leaving the Tavern, Gen. Jackson was told he and his staff were guests and on another occasion, he again stopped overnight and Robert Young declined payment so Gen. Jackson presented him with a silver snuff box, a gift from Gen. Wayne Smith, which is still treasured in the family.

The Historical Commission of Georgia provided the marker and the inscription which stands directly by the roadside. A large number of chapter members and friends were present at the unveiling done by Rafe Banks III, great great grandson of Robert Young. This project has long been one of research by a former Regent and Chapter Historian, Miss Aline Johnson and Mrs. Gordon Casey, Chairman of the Marker Committee. The dedication was in charge of Rev. Glenn Dorris, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church who gave the invocation and benediction. Mrs. John W. Jacobs, Regent and Mrs. Casey were in charge of the exercises with Mrs. Casey and Dr. Banks furnishing an interesting account of the background of this historic event.

A group of descendants included Mr. and Mrs. Rafe Banks, Sr.; Dr. and Mrs. Rafe Banks, Jr.; Rafe Banks III; David and Elizabeth Banks and also great great great grandchildren.

Marion Mulford Thompson
Press Relations Chairman

Ann Arundel (Baltimore, Md.). Mrs. George A. Smith was hostess to the chapter on November 18, 1957 at her home on Park Avenue in Baltimore. This meeting marked the forty-sixth anniversary of the chapter. Co-hostesses with her were Mrs. Samuel B. Dove of Baltimore and Mrs. Eleanor J. Stoffel of Ruxton.

Following a luncheon, Mrs. Smith presented a program on the Development of American Music in our country. She gave a number of selections at the piano which were written by American composers. Interspersed with those were several vocal selections by Mrs. Everett Beavin. As she introduced each of her numbers, she gave the American authors of both the music and the words.

Mrs. Ross Boring Hagar, Vice President General of the National Society, was a special guest. Other special guests present were state officers; Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, Regent; Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles F. Peace, Chaplain; Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Norris Harris, Treasurer; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Editor; Mrs. John Collison, Vice Chairman of arrangements for State Conference; Mrs. Brant Roberts, Honorary State Vice Regent. Other guests included Miss Caroline B. Thatcher of Carter Braxton Chapter; Miss Eta Curran and Mrs. James E. Russell of the Baltimore Chapter and Miss Margarette Fisher of a West Virginia Chapter.

Helen Winn Stoffel (Mrs. Elmer J.)
Chapter Editor

Mary Quisenberry (Durant, Okla.). The program for the past year was based on the nationally suggested theme, “Our Godly Heritage” and we were proud of the following accomplishments during the year 1957.

Mayor Doyle Lemonds designated September 17-23 as Constitution Week. Leaflets were distributed, grace cards placed in public eating places, tags for car windows were handed out and Professor W. H. Underwood of Southeastern State College made a radio talk relating to the event.

Durant radio station KESO interviewed Mrs. Zac Tighlman and Mrs. Velma Harper Reynolds who were speakers at the Oklahoma Semi-Centennial Celebration and made spot announcements of our monthly meetings.

Two copies of the family history, “This is My Family” by Mrs. Allene Ingram Hamby were given to the chapter by our member and the author’s daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Hamby Rushing. One copy was placed in the Durant Public Library and the other sent to the State Genealogical Chairman. The D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship has been placed in the Public Library and at Southeastern State College Library, the yearbook and clippings of historical and local interest were sent to the State Historian while scrapbooks have been kept by Mrs. C. M. Shaw.

(Continued on page 567)
Genealogical Source Material
edited by
Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

It would be more efficient if in tracing a line of descent one could collect the pertinent information for the present and immediately preceding generations from family papers and local public records, analyze the problem, determine what to look for next and where to look for it and go personally to the public records wherever located and examine them. But almost never can that be done. Family responsibilities, the exigencies of a position, limitation on the sums that can be spent on the project at any one time, and many other considerations combine to prevent it. But do not be discouraged. Much may be still accomplished.

The thing to avoid is the tendency to work aimlessly. While the exact procedure will vary in such a case, the basic principles of research may still be observed. What almost everyone does next is to write letters or to go to the nearest library and “browse around.” The subject of research through letter-writing will be considered at another time. Now let us think about work in a library.

Before you go to the library, give some thought as to what you want to find. Analyze your problem, in the same manner as if you were going to travel from one place to another following each clue in order. Each step in genealogical research is the attempt to solve a specific problem, although solving one immediately results in facing one or more new problems! In theory, one concentrates on the immediate problem, following clues for it from book to book and place to place until solved, and then the next is taken up. Actually, in order not to be constantly going over the same book or, if working in original records, the same records, one usually makes complete notes of everything in the book or record depository that might bear on the problem, as such items are found. One word of caution here: Do not “jump” to a conclusion, based on notes of what may or may not prove to pertain to your immediate problem. These notes are taken merely to save future time and because as later records are located elsewhere they may fit into an appropriate niche and thus provide the final evidence needed.

Therefore in analyzing your problem, you need to think of the ultimate end as well as the immediate problem, that is, you need to marshal all your facts and record them systematically. And in collecting material, collect all information that might solve the various problems as you reach them.

In analyzing your problem, it is well to write it out, in question and answer form. In the September 1957 D.A.R. Magazine, there was outlined an example of how to go about analyzing the problem. It can be summed up as follows:

Put down the four major questions to be answered: (1) What is the immediate problem, that is, what is the next thing you need to know? (2) What do you already know that might throw a light on it? (3) What types of evidence will prove it? (4) Where can you find that evidence?

On question (2), What do you know?, divide the answer into three parts:
(a) Those facts of which you now have proof;
(b) Those facts you know and can prove but lack the actual evidence just now;
(c) Oral or hearsay information (which should be noted, but disregarded until research based on facts fails to develop any clues; see discussion of traditions in the December 1957 D.A.R. Magazine).

At this point, stop and collect the evidence to prove facts listed under (b). It is astonishing how often what you think you know turns out to be wrong. An example is that of a woman who, fortunately, believed in “documenting” everything, so in beginning to trace her father’s family, she sent for her parents’ marriage license. When it came, it gave as the groom’s name that which she “knew” was her father’s name, but it was followed by the phrase “(otherwise * * *)” giving an entirely different name. Her mother was still living, so she promptly wrote her and asked if she knew of any explanation. She did. The father had been left an orphan at an early age, had been
reared by neighbors by whose name he was always known, but when he was to be married both he and the county clerk thought both names should be used, so as to be sure the marriage would be legal. So the lady did not descend at all from the family she had been starting to trace, but instead from one of which she had never heard! An interesting sequel is that in tracing it, she found a much more interesting line and one that led to fascinating connections with the earliest settlement in this country.

Having proven what you know up to this point, and having set down what you want to know, you are ready to begin your library work. Of course, many persons have no access to large libraries. Washington, D.C., with our own D.A.R. Library, the Library of Congress, and the Census and Pension records in the National Archives, affords more sources than any other one central place, but in nearly every state there are one or more large libraries which contain many useful books and often have microfilms of early census records. Many smaller cities are building up genealogical collections, in answer to the growing demand for such reference works.

So, having your problem in mind, the next step is to look over the resources of the library to which you have access. If you can comb through the material available there, it will save you time when you have an opportunity to consult a more comprehensive library or when you arrange with some one to consult such a library for you. So be sure to make a note of each volume you consult, with a memorandum of whether it contained anything on the family or the locality of interest. It is a good plan to make such notes on 3 x 5 cards, giving the author, title, date of publication, and a brief note, such as: for a county history, "list of 1st 50 marriages; no Haviland" (assuming Haviland is the name of interest); for a genealogy, "Desc. of John, of Salem 1630; many lines untraced; no Thomas unidentified shown; no sources quoted; 3 brothers tradition." Etc. If you file these cards alphabetically by author, and take them with you whenever you visit a library, you will save yourself much duplicate searching. If later you find a clue that indicates you might find something in such a book you will know just which to consult again. For example, if your Thomas Haviland is found later to have been born in the county, and his mother's name is discovered and the name of her father, who was a resident of the county, you might want to see whether the father was married in the county, then the county history you have noted would tell you whether to look at it again to see if the marriage date and wife's name is given there.

If the book you consult does have any reference to the family name in which you are interested, you will, of course, make a reference to the volume by author, title, date of publication, volume and page, followed by an abstract or copy of exactly what appears therein. If you want to make any notes on the same sheet of anything not appearing in the book from which quoted, do it at the bottom of the sheet, enclose such note in brackets, date and sign it with your name; otherwise at some future period it may be assumed that it is part of the abstract from the volume. Such copies or abstracts should be on fair-sized sheets which are kept either in a note book or a file folder. Some prefer cards, but in such case the card should be no smaller than 6 x 8 and preferably larger, since some extracts may be quite long.

The first time you go into any library ask one of the attendants to show you the catalogue system used, for in many instances there are minor differences and to know them will be helpful. Also ask if there are any special indexes to special collections or specialized types of information of an historical or genealogical nature.

Look to see if any genealogies are catalogued under the family name in which you are interested. Examine each of the references to see whether your own family is mentioned. In connection with the use of any printed materials, it is well to bear in mind the various criteria outlined in the May 1957 D.A.R. MAGAZINE (pp. 657-8).

In the older genealogies, often a line is traced down to a man living in 1870 who might be the grandparent who is the first person of whom you have knowledge. If you are fortunate enough to make such a connection, examine the book with care. In addition to noting the author, title, and date of publication, read the Preface to see what the author said about the method used to collect the information, and note whether it states the source of pertinent information on the line of descent in which you are interested. Copy the pedigree and such other
information as desired, checking it back to be sure no errors have been made. Then examine the volume in the light of criteria set forth in the May 1957 D.A.R. MAGAZINE. Remember it is not enough to cite authorities for statement, unless those authorities are susceptible of being checked; that is, "family records," or "Bible records" are not enough; the exact copy of such record must be given or statement made as to where it can be found. Also, the citation must not be generally, to the entire book or chapter, but to the specific fact which it is to support.

If the book measures up to this required standard, you can congratulate yourself as being "he "one in a million" who finds someone else has done your work for you. But seldom will that be the case. Even if you find the connection in a genealogy, it may give no evidence, and then you will have to use great care in taking your next step. All too often years are wasted trying to prove the statements in an old genealogy—or in a new one where the author has given no facts and either is not living or refuses to answer letters (probably because he "guessed" at the facts). So treat the genealogy exactly as you would a tradition, valuable as a clue, but not as a fact. Begin and prove each generation, step by step, just as if the genealogy did not exist, using the information in it only to the extent it is provable.

But suppose you do not find a genealogy, but find a family indexed in a reference to a county history, or in examining a county history find the family, and it does indeed name your grandfather, but merely as one of the sons of a pioneer of the county. Now is the time for study.

Transfer your attention from the man and his family name to the locality in which you find him at the earliest date. Learn all you can about the county (or in New England, the town), its settlement, its people, and how they came to settle there. Read the "historical" part of the county history, and of all other histories of that county you can find. See when the first settlements were made. How was the land acquired? When does your man first appear in that county? Who were his neighbors? To what church did he belong? What was his occupation?

Even in a library with few genealogical or historical works, it will take considerable time to glean all the information that can be found about a family or a locality. While this is being done, as certain information is developed, other steps can be taken by initiating inquiries through specifically directed correspondence. This, and the continued work in the library will be discussed further next month.

**Rockbridge County Marriage Records**

(The following list of marriage bonds is from old books of 1778-1779 preserved in bundles in the Rockbridge Co. Court House. They were copied by Mrs. J. H. Bell, assisted by Miss Mary M. Galt, member of the Virginia Frontier Chapter. Mrs. Gordon Heiner, Jr., of the Rockbridge Historical Society assisted in proofreading the typed copy. They form Part I of a typed volume presented to the D.A.R. Library. (There seems to be no list of ministers returns for this period.)

Part II of the above-mentioned volume was copied by Mrs. J. H. Bell, assisted by Miss Mary M. Galt, both of Virginia Frontier Chapter, and proofread with Dr. Carl Davis of the Rockbridge County Historical Society.)

James Walker, Margaret Gray (consent from mother, Isabella Gray) 8 July 1778.

David Steel, Mary Moore, spinster, 7 Aug. 1778.

Alexander Walker, Jean Stuart, 1 Sept. 1778.

Robert McKemy, Jennet Dickson (Dixon) (consent from mother, Elenor Dickson) 5 Oct. 1778.

James Pine, Mary Gatliff (Getleff) 13 Oct. 1778.

William Alexander, Anne Laird, spinster (consent from father, David Laird) 13 Oct. 1778.

Samuel Willson, Mary McKee (consent from mother, Mary Makey) 28 Oct. 1778.


William Groves, Mary Craig, spinster (consent from parents, John and Elizabeth Crag (Craig)) 21 Nov. 1778.

Cauffield Taylor, Rebekah Paul, spinster (daughter of Audly Paul) 24 Nov. 1778.

John Rice, Isabella Rheah (over 21) spinster, (daughter of Arch'd. Rheah) 1 Dec. 1778.


John Trimble, Mary Alexander, spinster, 11 Jan. 1779.

Frederick Huffman, Elizabeth Waters, (fragment of consent, apparently for Hoofman from parents) 19 Jan. 1779.

Nathaniel Ervins (Ervine?), Margaret Richey, 20 Jan. 1779.


Patrick Hall, Susanna (McChesney?) 28 Jan. 1779.

William Wallace, Mary Black, widow, 5 Feb. 1779.

William Moore, Nancy McClung (McClong) (consent of father, John McClong) 8 Feb. 1779.


Andrew Taylor, Ann Wilson, spinster, 15 Feb. 1779.

James Fraizer (Freser), Margaret Walker (consent of father John Walker) 15 Feb. 1779.

Hugh Wilson, Hannah Moore, 22 Feb. 1779.


John Rice, Isabella Rheah (over 21) spinster, (daughter of Arch'd. Rheah) 1 Dec. 1778.

of David Moore) 22 Feb. 1779. (James Elliott's bond bears date 1778, an obvious error, as it was numbered in sequence with bonds of 1779.)

Solomon Whiteley (Whitly), Polly Scott (consent of father, John Scott) 3 Mar. 1779.

Elisha Hadden, Margaret Stephenson (consent of father Robert (Steven)) 3 Mar. 1779.

Richard Backley, Bariairay Harvey (consent of father Daniel Harvey) 4 (10?) Mar. 1779.

William Thompson, Rosan(a) Davies, 18 Mar. 1779.

John Moore, Mary Kirkpatrick, (consent of father John Kirkpatrick) 29 Mar. 1779.

John McFarland, Janat (Jenny) Moore, (daughter of David Moore) 1 Apr. 1779.

William Anderson, Nancy McCampbell (M. Campbell) 2 Apr. 1779.

Samuel Weash (Wchloch), Nancy Ward, 15 Apr. 1779.

Thomas Cooper, Isabel Stephen (consent from father, Robert Stephen) 9 Apr. 1779.

James Robinson, Elizabeth Elder (of age), (daughter of Mathew Elder) 5 May 1779.

John Culton (Cutton), Elizabeth Dixon, (step-daughter of James Fullon? (Fuller?) consent of step-father and mother, Elizabeth Fullon? (Fuller?) 5 May 1779.

William Worsley, Elizabeth Ranson, 7 May 1779.

John Larkin, Anne Lowery (of age), 10 May 1779.

Geo. Warren Parker, Elizabeth Woods, widow, 22 May 1779.

James Campbell, Mary McClure (consent of father James McClure) 1 June 1779.

John Perry, Martha Wallace (consent of father, John Wallace) 5 Aug. 1779.

James Cobham, Hannah Logan, 23 Aug. 1779.

Samuel Robison, Hannah Robison, 11 Sept. 1779.


David Hay, Ann Campbell, (relict of Patrick Campbell, dec'd) 20 Sept. 1779.

Samuel Czar Carrick, Elizabeth Moore (Moon), (daughter of Robert Moore (Moon)) 21 Sept. 1779.

Thos. Abbott, Margaret (Anderson?) (Henderso?) 27 Sept. 1779.

John Milikken, Elizabeth McElhany (daughter of Robert McElhany) 27 Sept. 1779.

Geo. Drummond, Presely Ellwill, 27 Sept. 1779.

Robert Stephenson (Stevenson), Isabel Culton (Cutton) (consent from parents, Robert and Agnes Culton) 12 Oct. 1779.


Samuel Weir, Mary Thompson, (consent of mother, Elizabeth (Davies?)) 2 Nov. 1779.

Francis Allison (of Washington County), Margaret Allison, 22 Nov. 1779.

John McSpadden, Esther Thompson, 20 Dec. 1779.


Nathaniel Austin, Sarah Larkin (consent of mother, Jane Larkin) 15 Jan. 1780.


John Kelsay, Mary Anderson, (consent of mother (? Elizabeth Anderson) 17 Mar. 1780.

Joseph McCown, (no name) 3 May 1780.


John (Croddy?), Margaret Vineyard, 28 May 1780.


George Kelly, Mary Vineyard, (consent from father Christopher Vinyerd) 13 June 1780.

Robert Strachan (Strachan), Charlotte Thompson, 19 June 1780.

James Logan, Sarah Gilman, widow, June 1780.

James McDowell, Mary Lyle, 21 Sept. 1780.

William Yeats, Peggy Jugy (Ingly?) Guin (Gwin?) 26 Sept. 1780.

Alex. McCown, Margaret Huston (Houston), (consent of parents John and Sarah Huston—“John Houston in New Providence,”) 5 Oct. 1780.

William Mitchell, Jean Mitchell (consent from father John Mitchell), 8 Nov. 1780.

John Fields, Mary McFauden (?) (consent of father Hugh McFauden ?) 29 Dec. 1780.

Sam'l Houston, Elizabeth Paxton, 12 Feb. 1781.

Joseph McCallister, Agness Gelmon (consent from father James Gelmon (Gilmore?)) 10 October 1781.

Peter Cassady, Mary McClung, (consent from father James McClung) 29 Oct. 1781.

KENSINGTON (NOW PART OF BERLIN), CONN. CHURCH RECORDS.

From the Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Connecticut, through the courtesy of the Peck Memorial Library.

(This volume, kept at the Peck Memorial Library, Berlin, contains a record of marriages from Oct. 14, 1756, to Dec. 20, 1888. A copy is in the State Library at Hartford, Conn. It, the cemetery records of Maple Cemetery, and other records of the Berlin area, were copied by the Genealogical Records Committee of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter and deposited in the D.A.R. Library. The marriage records covering the period from 1756 to 1800 are printed below.)

1756

Nathaniel Cole, and Anna or (Ania) Way; Kensington; Oct. 14th.

William Hubbard, and Elizabeth Root; Kensington; Dec. 8th.

Matthew Cole, and Rhoda Smith; Kensington; Dec. 9th.

Nathaniel Winchel, Jun., and Lucy Strong; Kensington; Dec. 10th.

1757

Jedediah North, and Sarah Wilcox; Kensington; Jan. 27th.

John Goodrich, of Kensington, and Hannah Dewey; New Britain; Apr. 17th.

Robert Booth, and Ruth Kilborn; New Britain; May 9th.

David Mather, of New Britain and Hannah Dunham; of Kensington; June 2nd.

Eliz. Beckerly, and Lois Parsons; Kensington; Aug. 4th.

Benjamin Bulkly, of Wethersfield, and Susannah Kirby; of Middletown; Nov. 3rd.
Jonathan Nott, and Sarah Hubbard; Kensington; Dec. 15th.

1758

Benjamin Smith, and Elizabeth Prout; New Britain; Jan. 19th.
Jacob Andrys, of Kensington, and Eunice Emons; of Litchfield, Feb. 2nd.
Solomon Dunham, of Kensington, and Elizabeth Ives; of Wallingford; Mar. 2nd.
Zacheriah Hart, and Abigail Beckley; Kensington; Mar. 23rd.
David Atkins (Adkins), of Middletown, and Elizabeth Hinsdale; of Kensington; Apr. 28th.
John Beckley, and Ruth Hubbard; Kensington; June 11th.

Jonathan Lankton, and Elizabeth Edwards; Kensington; Dec. 17th.

1762

Joseph Hopkins, and Ann Smith; Kensington; Mar. 18th.
Jessy Cole, and Sally Smith; Kensington; Apr. 15th.
Giles Hamlin, and Eunice Kingsman; of Middletown; May 21st.
John Root, and Ann Steel; Kensington; May 26th.
Ebenezer Gilbert, and Mary Butrick; Kensington; May 27th.

1763

Samuel Flumb, of Middletown, and Lucy Hinsdale; of Kensington; Jan.
Ozias Gilbert, and Mary Yale; Kensington; May 5th.

Timothy Brownson, Jun., of Kensington, and Abigail Brownson; of Southington; Dec. 1st.
Selah Hart, of Kensington, and Ruth Cole; of Blue Hills; Dec. 22nd.
Elisha Cole, and Rebekah Beckwith; Kensington; Dec. 29th.

1764

Thomas Hart, Dea. age 84 yrs., and Elizabeth Norton, age 79 yrs.; Kensington; Jan. 11th.
Ebenezer Elton, and Rhoda Hurlbut; Kensington; Feb. 7th.
Moses Dickenson, and Susannah Hooker; Kensington; Mar. 8th.

Samuel Landress, and Sarah Williams; of Wethersfield; July 11th.
Alexander Rhodes, and Mercy Steel; of Wethersfield; Sept. 6th.
Gideon Williams, of Sheffield, (England?) and Patience Graham; of No. Briton; Sept. 26th.
William Barber, of Briton, (England?) Abigail Cole; of Kensington; Nov. 8th.
Elisha Marsh, of Litchfield, and Honour Beckley; of Kensington; Nov. 29th.
Abijah Hubbard, and Axa Beckley; Kensington; Dec. 20th.

1765

Joseph Richards, Jun., and Mary Kelsey; Wethersfield; Jan. 26th.
Caleb Hopkins, and Mehetible Scovel; Kensington; Feb. 21st.
Samuel Johnston, and Ann Hopkins; Kensington; Mar. 13th.
Daniel French, and Eunice Hubbard, Kensington; May 20th.
Asa Brownson, and Mary Winchil; Kensington; Aug. 22nd.

1766

Charles Dix, of Wethersfield, and Sarah Hooker; of Kensington; Mar. 6th.

John Wells, and Mary Mitchell; of Wethersfield; Mar. 13th.

Isaac Lankton, and Thankful Smith; of New Briton; May 1st.
Raphael Halbert, and Sarah Hubbard; of Kensington; Nov. 17th.

1767

Zacheriah Hart, and Sarah Parsons; Kensington; June.

Joseph Spalding, and HuIda Hubbard; Kensington; Nov. 19th.

Oliver Hart, and Mary Scovel; Kensington; Dec. 17th.
Aseriah Glading, and Ann Hudson; Kensington; Dec. 18th.
1767

Jonathan Gilbert, Jun., and Hannah Collins; Kensington; Jan. 1st.
David Williams, and Mindwell Sage; Kensington; Feb. 19th.
Josiah Halbert, of Farmington, and Sarah Butrick, (alias Fullar); of Kensington; Mar. 9th.
Benjamin Hall, jun., of Wallingford, and Hannah Burnham; of Kensington; Apr. 16th.
Jesse Brownson, and Abigail Allen; of Kensington; May 7th.
Asa Kelsey, and Content Parsons; of Kensington; May 21st.
Abner Fullar, and Mary Hilyard Crowfoot; of Weathersfield; July 16th.
Elijah Hooker, of Kensington, and Susannah Saymour; of Weathersfield; Aug. 26th.
John (Josia Goorich)-Goodrich, and Ruth Gilbert; Kensington; Sept. 6th.
Ams Demint, and Hezibah Edwards; Kensington; Sept. 24th.
Joseph Peck, of Kensington, and Sarah Bristol; of Southington; Dec. 17th.

1768

Robert Barret, and Elisabeth Lankton; Kensington; Jan. 14th.
Amos Clark, and Lois Winchel; Kensington; Feb. 25th.
John Lusk, and Abigail Brownson; Kensington; Apr. 14th.
Thomas Gridly, and Mary Hooker; Kensington; Apr. 14th.
Abraham Gridly, and Theda Hosington; Kensington; July 7th.
James Elton, of Waterbury, and Naomi Halbert; of Kensington; Nov. 17th.
Ozias Andrus, of Southington, and Ann Knott; of Kensington; Dec. 20th.
John Heyfords, and Elisabeth Riley (Rily); of Kensington; Apr. 6th.
Samuel Parsons, Jun., of Durham, and Abigail Galpen, (widow) of Kensington; June 12th.
Barnebas Dunham, and Martha Cowles; Kensington; June 15th.
Abel Heart, and Mary Galpen; Kensington; Sept. 13th.
Coraham Graham, and Ester Pattison; Kensington; Oct. 10th.
Samuel Stow Salvage, of Middletown, and Mary Cole; of Kensington; Nov. 29th.
Gideon Hills, and Ester Kirtis; of Kensington; Dec. 7th.

1769

Benjamin Rose, and Mary Pattison; Kensington; Feb. 1st.
Hezekiah Judd, and Mary Standly; Kensington; Feb. 1st.
Ebenazer Heart, Jun., and Lydia Benton; Kensington; Apr. 5th.
Samuel Bartholomew, of Pauge, and Martha Heart; of Kensington; Apr. 25th.
Samuel Williams, of Weathersfield, and Ruth Cole; of Farmington; Apr. 26th.
Charles Ede, of Glastonbury, and Hannah Kelsey; of Kensington; Oct. 25th.
James Porter, and Lucy Burnham; Kensington; Oct. 25th.

1770

John Bell, of Southington, and Lydia Collens; of Kensington; Jan. 16th.
Stephen Wilcox, and Mary Kelsey; Kensington; Jan. 31st.

1771

Daniel Gilbert, and Thankful Dickenson; Kensington; Aug. 8th.
Benoni Hodgkiss, of Cheshire, (probably Cheshire) and Hannah Norton; of Kensington; Sept. 5th.
Theodors Beckly, and Lucy Kirby; Kensington; Dec. 25th.
Stephen Cole, and Lucy Deming; Kensington; Dec. 26th.

1772

Benjamin Heart, of Briton (England?), and Mary Fullar; of Weathersfield; Aug. 19th.
Eldad Brownson, of Worthington, and Esther Mildrum; of Rocky Hill; Nov. 5th.
Oliver Atwood, of Woodbury, and Anne Wells; of Kensington; Dec. 8th.

1773

John Rily, of North Hampton, and Hulda Porter; of Worthington; Apr. 1st.
David Sage, of Middletown, and Mary Rossete; of Farmington; May 14th.
Calvin Halbert, of Kensington, and Mary Beckly; of Worthington; July 29th.

1774

Jedediah Foster, and Rachel Hollister; Kensington; Apr. 21st.
Jonathan Benton, and Olive Peck; of Worthington; May 5th.
Joseph Stocking, and Olive Cole; of Kensington; Aug. 10th.
Elijah Loveland, and Ann Deming; of Worthington; Dec. 22nd.

1775

William Barns, of Claremont, (possibly of New York) and Eunice Andrus; of Worthington; Jan. 25th.
Luther Stocking, and Sarah Goodrich; Kensington; July 17th.
Roger Rily, and Sarah Deming; Worthington; Oct. 19th.

1779

Abijah Porter, and Hannah Deming; Worthington.
Joel Root, of Kensington, and Ruth Messenger; of Southington; Jan. 7th.
Joel Barlow, and Ruth Baldwin; of New Haven; Dec. 26th.
Asa Goodrich, and Lydia Bronson; Kensington; Dec. 26th.

1780

Abel Gridley (Abil), and Rhoda Hills; Kensington; Jan. 27th.
Elnathan Norton, of Worthington, and Sibyll Goodrich; of Kensington; Feb. 12th.
Levi Hart, and (Philathea) Allen; of Southington; July 6th.
Elizur Andrus, and Mercy Cole; Kensington; July 27th.

1781

Mark Mildren, and Huldah Winchel; Kensington; Jan. 14th.
Capt. Matthew Cole, and Mary Norton; Kensington; June 13th.
Seth Goodrich, and Rachel Cowles; Kensington; Sept. 2nd.
Seth Standy, and Anne Hooker; Kensington; Nov.
James Tryon, and Lois Cole; Kensington; Dec. 26th.
Josh Doolittle, of Middletown, and Azubah Allen; of Kensington; Dec. 27th.

1782
John Stanley, and Anne Bronson; Kensington; Jan. 7th.
Matthew Hart, Jun., and Urania Hooker; Kensington; Jan. 11th.
John Tread, and Rhoda Winchel; Kensington; Mar. 14th.
John House, of Glastonbury, and Esther Hooker; of Kensington; July 31st.
Reuben Peck, of Southington, and Sarah Gridley; of Kensington; Aug.
Levi Norton, of Clarimont, and Mercy Payne; of Kensington; Aug.
Joshua Root, of Canaan, and Lydia Root; of Kensington; Oct.
Ozias Cowles, and Lucy Gridley; Kensington; Oct. 29th.

1783
Samuel Goodrich, Jun., and Mary Strong; Kensington; Aug.
Abel Aspenwell, and Sibil Lewis; Kensington; Aug.
Elijah Stanley, and Elizabeth Peck; Kensington; Nov. 19th.
George Jones, and Thankful Bronson; Kensington; Nov. 20th.
John Treat, of Westfield, and Betsey Luntk; of Kensington; Nov. 27th.
Joseph Wells, Jun., and Ruthy Allen; of Kensington; Dec. 31st.

**Queries**


**Dunlap-Beekman (Bakeman)—Full inf. on Archa Dunlap, b. Maine 1776, d. Apr. 20, 1846 at Emden (Emden) Me., and his 2nd w. Nancy Beekman (Bakeman) b. 1788, d. 1882, Ionia, Iowa, buried Richland, Iowa; mar. prior to 1812. Archa Dunlap had a sister Lucy who mar. John McFadden (1703-1864) in 1807. Ch. by 1st w. were Ichabod, mar. Betsey Savage in 1822; Ephriam, mar. Mary Ann Lord; Hannah, mar. 1833 Henry Morgan; Mary, mar. Elias Salley; Rebecca; about eleven ch. by 2nd w. One Archi bald Dunlap is listed in 1790 census of Me., res. Pownalborough and an Archibald Dunlap of Pownalborough served in Rev. Archibald Dunlap and w. Lydia deeded land in Pownalborough, Me. in 1774. This deed and five others were recorded in Lincoln County court house at Wiscasset, Me. The five deeds are dated June 21, 1809; Feb. 21, 1809, and three dated Mar. 5, 1810. A previous deed recorded in 1799 signed by Archibald Dunlap and w. Lydia. Could this Archibald Dunlap be fa. of Archa Dunlap?—Mrs. R. E. Chubb, 701 W. Washington Ave., Yakima, Wash.

**Allen - Corn - James - Williams - Otterman-Null - Beaucamp - Hostetter - Ramsby - Swoverland—Inf. on pars. of Sarah B. Allen, b. 8-16-1799, Shelby Co., Ky., mar. 1821 to William Corn, b. 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby Co., Ky. Also on Joseph Allen, her nephew, a judge in Montgomery Co., Ind. in 1840s. Des. to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and w. Margreta James, bur. in Indian Creek Cem., Montgomery Co., Ind. Also on David Williams, his Rev. serv ice if any. His dau. Rhoda Jane, b. 1769, mar. George Corn, of Canaan, and Lydia Root; of Kensington; Nov. 27th.

**Queries**

**Beekman, Bakeman (Bakeman)** — Full inf. on Archibald Dunlap, b. Maine 1776, d. Apr. 20, 1846 at Emden (Emden) Me., and his 2nd w. Nancy Beekman (Bakeman) b. 1788, d. 1882, Ionia, Iowa, buried Richland, Iowa; married prior to 1812. Archibald Dunlap had a sister Lucy who married John McFadden (1703-1864) in 1807. Children by his first wife were Ichabod, married Betsey Savage in 1822; Ephriam, married Mary Ann Lord; Hannah, married 1833 Henry Morgan; Mary, married Elias Salley; Rebecca; about eleven children by his second wife. One Archibald Dunlap is listed in the 1790 census of Maine, residing in Pownalborough and an Archibald Dunlap of Pownalborough signed a deed dated June 21, 1809, and another dated February 21, 1809. Five more deeds were recorded in Lincoln County court house at Wiscasset, Maine. The five deeds were dated June 21, 1809, February 21, 1809, and three dated March 5, 1810. A previous deed recorded in 1799 is signed by Archibald Dunlap and his wife Lydia. Could this Archibald Dunlap be the father of Archibald Dunlap? — Mrs. R. E. Chubb, 701 W. Washington Ave., Yakima, Washington.

**Allen - Corn - James - Williams - Otterman - Null - Beaucamp - Hostetter - Ramsby - Swoverland** — Information on Sarah B. Allen, born 8-16-1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky, married 1821 to William Corn, born 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby County, Kentucky. Also information on Joseph Allen, her nephew, a judge in Montgomery County, Indiana in the 1840s. Desires to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and his wife Margreta James, buried in Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Indiana. Also information on David Williams, his Revolutionary service if any. His daughter Rhoda Jane, born 1769, married George Corn of Canaan, and Lydia Root; born Kensington, November 27th.

**Queries**

**Edward Williams - Otterman - Null** — Information on Archibald Dunlap, born in New Jersey, married 1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky, to William Corn, born 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby County, Kentucky. Also information on Joseph Allen, his nephew, a judge in Montgomery County, Indiana in the 1840s. Desires to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and his wife Margreta James, buried in Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Indiana. Also information on David Williams, his Revolutionary service if any. His daughter Rhoda Jane, born 1769, married George Corn of Canaan, and Lydia Root; born Kensington, November 27th.

**Queries**

**Conwell - Thomas - Holmes - Butler - Henshaw - McConnell - Gibson - Hendricks - Hughes - Hardesty - Stringer - McCarty** — Information on Archibald Dunlap, born in New Jersey, married 1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky, to William Corn, born 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby County, Kentucky. Also information on Joseph Allen, his nephew, a judge in Montgomery County, Indiana in the 1840s. Desires to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and his wife Margreta James, buried in Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Indiana. Also information on David Williams, his Revolutionary service if any. His daughter Rhoda Jane, born 1769, married George Corn of Canaan, and Lydia Root; born Kensington, November 27th.

**Conwell - Thomas - Holmes - Butler - Henshaw - McConnell - Gibson - Hendricks - Hughes - Hardesty - Stringer - McCarty** — Information on Archibald Dunlap, born in New Jersey, married 1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky, to William Corn, born 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby County, Kentucky. Also information on Joseph Allen, his nephew, a judge in Montgomery County, Indiana in the 1840s. Desires to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and his wife Margreta James, buried in Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Indiana. Also information on David Williams, his Revolutionary service if any. His daughter Rhoda Jane, born 1769, married George Corn of Canaan, and Lydia Root; born Kensington, November 27th.

**Conwell - Thomas - Holmes - Butler - Henshaw - McConnell - Gibson - Hendricks - Hughes - Hardesty - Stringer - McCarty** — Information on Archibald Dunlap, born in New Jersey, married 1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky, to William Corn, born 2-16-1800 in Henry or Shelby County, Kentucky. Also information on Joseph Allen, his nephew, a judge in Montgomery County, Indiana in the 1840s. Desires to contact descendants of Joseph Allen and his wife Margreta James, buried in Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Indiana. Also information on David Williams, his Revolutionary service if any. His daughter Rhoda Jane, born 1769, married George Corn of Canaan, and Lydia Root; born Kensington, November 27th.
Also William Butler, b. 1777 Va. (?), mar. 1809 in Fayette Co., Pa., to Nancy Ann Henshaw, dau. of Nicholas Henshaw, and Margaret McConnell, of Berkley Co., Va. Who were her pars.? Also James Gibson, Rev. sol., d. 1825 Russell Co., Va., and inf. on his ch., Peggy Hendricks, Elizabeth McKee, Jinney Allen, Lada Sulcer, Anna Murray, Andrew, Isaac. Also on John Hughes, b. 1780, mar. 1st Sebethe Hardestier or Hardesty in 1802 Washington Co., Va., mar. 2nd Sabra Stringer, about 1817, want inf. on ch. by both wives. Inf. on Thomas Hendricks, b. 1737, mar. 1758 to Sarah, d. 1823 Russell Co., Va. Also Darby McCarthy, mar. Hannah ? and inf. on ch.—O. U. Conwell, 4233 Albatross Dr., San Diego, Calif.

McQuiddy-Bassett—Want pars. of Margaret (Peggy) McQuiddy, mar. William Bassett in Mercer, Ky., Nov. 22, 1786, d. in Rupley Co., Ind., 9-26-1844 aged 76 yrs., ch. all b. in Franklin Co., Ky.—Mrs. Ray S. Dix, 509 Esqar Avenue, Modesto, Calif.

Horton-Sweazy-Warner—Want pars. and dates of b. of Barnabas Horton, b. about 1690 in Suffolk Co., N. Y. and w. Mary Sweazy of Southold, son David Horton, b. about 1724 in Southold, N. Y., mar. 1 Mary Warner, May 31, 1744. Desire her b. date, name of pars., name, dates and places of all ch. other than David Horton 11, b. abt. 1745, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.; Dorothy, b. April 3, 1756. Want names, dates and places for ch. of Richard Sweazy, b. 1692; d. 1782, s. of Joseph Sweazy and Mary Betts.—Mrs. A. O. Westover, 4455 Cleveland, San Diego 16, Calif.

Thompson - Moby - Horton - Stanely - Barnes - Mullis—Want full inf. on Jonathan Parker Thompson, Baptist preacher in Wake Forest, N. C., moved to Ohio in 1801, removed to Lancaster District, S. C. about 1806, he was b. about 1764 (where?), d. Mar. 6, 1826, mar. Feb. 5, 1793 (where?) to Pharily Moby, b. Mar. 19, 1767 (where?), d. Nov. 27, 1824 in S. C. Want inf. on both pars., his fa. Hoesa Thompson, was b. Scotland in 1730. Also on John Horton, of N. C., d. Sept. 14, 1863 Chesterfield Co., S. C., was mar. March 11, 1807 to Elizabeth Stanley, who d. Feb. 22, 1851 in Chesterfield Co., S. C., want inf. on her pars. Also on Solomon Barnes, b. May 7, 1809 in Anson Co., N. C., lived in Miss. and Ashley Co., Ark. before moving to Texas in 1859. Want maiden name of his w. who was Miss Mullis. When and where did they mar.? She d. Oct. 28, 1859 in Ashley Co., Ark., had a son Will W. Barnes, whose dau. mar. Wm. H. Gladney, in Ashley Co., Ark. Want to corr. with desc.—Miss Cleo Thompson, 1115 Commercial Ave., Coleman, Texas.

Richmond - Euler - Bennett - Hoblitt—Full inf. on Fanny Euler, Richmond, b. in Scotland, s. Joseph b. 1786, d. 2-16-1831, Tazewell Co., Ill., mar. 1-9-1809 Nancy Euler, Zanesville, Ohio. Two other ch. Francis and Mary. Also Timothy Bennett, b. 2-27-1765, d. 1820 Clinton Co., Ohio, mar. Elizabeth Hoblitt.—Miss E. Richmond, 373 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N. J.


Morse - Lawrence - Emerson - Merrill - Bailey-Landers—Want inf. on, Nathan Merrill, a Baptist Min. of Gray, Me., b. Mar. 28, 1782, mar. Abagail Landers. Did he have Rev. service? Was his fa. Stephen of Newbury, and did he mar. Elizabeth Bailey? Inf. on Charles McDonald, b. 1787 in Gray, Me., mar. 1812 Abagail Blasdel, dau. of Levi Morse and Abagail Merrill.—Miss Marie Loretta Curran, 110 La Paix Lane, Towson 4, Md.


Ratliff - (Ratcliff) - Miller - Cathey - Bramlet-Campbell—Full inf. on John Ratliff (Ratcliffe), from England to Va., mar. Mary Eliza—

(Continued on page 534)
Repository of Americana

GIFTS of original documents and papers of historical interest continue to be received in the Office of the Historian General for the Americana collection.

The response of our Chapters and members to the fund to be used in the Americana Room continues to be most gratifying.

The total for the fiscal year is $1,253.82 and the grand total since the beginning of the fund stands at $1,911.68.

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—Robert Browning

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April 21, 1956 — February 14, 1958

[ 520 ]
Waldschmidt House

Historic House-Museum of the Ohio Society, D.A.R.

by Mrs. James L. Cast
Past President of Trustees

THE Ohio Society is fortunate in its possession of a fine Pennsylvania style stone house, built in 1804 by Christian Waldschmidt, a veteran of the Revolution.

Mr. Waldschmidt and some twenty families had established the village of New Germany by 1798, about twenty-two miles northeast of Cincinnati.

These were not farmers but artisans who formed a community of mills and shops to supply the area around them. As paper was a very important item in pioneer life and was so difficult to acquire, about 1810 Mr. Waldschmidt began building a paper mill. In January, 1811, paper from this mill was used in printing the Western Spy newspaper. Writing paper was sold but also traded for "clean cotton and linen rags," to be used to produce more paper.

The House, of center hall construction, having two stories, attic, basement and a one-story kitchen extension, also had one large room on the first floor used as a general store. In this room Mr. Waldschmidt did the banking and bartering, and conducted the business connected with the various enterprises he was interested in. He owned flatboats, carrying the products of the community to Cincinnati and New Orleans. He had warehouses at New Germany and at Cincinnati and was a stockholder in several concerns in that city. One of these was the Miami Exporting Company, Ohio's first bank.

After the death of Mr. Waldschmidt in 1814, his daughter, Catherine, and her husband, Mathies Kugler, moved into the house and took over the interests of her father. The mill was named Kugler's Mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1828 and was not rebuilt.

In 1861, the property was sold by descendants to the state as a recruiting station and the whole area named Camp Dennison in honor of William Dennison, governor, 1860-62. About a year later it was taken over by the federal government and used as a training camp and hospital. General Joshua Bates as commander had his headquarters in the house.

Following the war the government sold the camp in small parcels. The house was used as a tenant house, later for the storage of hay and grain and finally was abandoned. In 1941, the house and lot were presented to the Ohio Society with a small endowment by the late Chester Kroger and Mrs. Kroger of Cincinnati. Following the second World War it was restored and is now, externally, what it was when it was built.

The room that was formerly the general store is now a museum of memorabilia of the Civil War and has several collections of earlier date. Outstanding among these are four dresses of the 1860’s, perfectly preserved, a gift of Shaker Chapter, and a collection of lighting devices, all pre-dating the use of kerosene. These were collected by the late Dr. R. E. Gaston of Cincinnati and presented by Mrs. Gaston, a member of Cincinnati Chapter.
The family rooms of the house are being furnished in the period ending in 1820, and will demonstrate how a family of the time would have arranged and used their furnishings. Research has brought out that the placement of furniture in early days was a matter of convenience to the users and may seem awkward to us today, but to bring that era to life we must guard against applying twentieth-century concepts of taste and decoration.

Parlor fireplace—only original mantel in house. Queen Anne andirons (Rainwater gift). Adjustable candle standard (Gaston gift). Early Ohio rockers. Child’s rocker belonged to Waldschmidt grandson.

Among the many interesting things in the house a few outstanding ones may be listed. In the parlor is a small chest, made from a chestnut log saved when the cabin of General Arthur St. Clair was dismantled. This was a gift of Miss Anna C. Blaine of Cincinnati Chapter. An exceptionally fine pair of andirons, the gift of Mrs. Catherine Rainwater of Indiana, a descendant of Mr. Waldschmidt, and the first of his descendants to become a D.A.R. on his war record, is in the parlor fireplace.

A large pine woodbox, known to have been used in the house, is in the kitchen. This was returned by the Morris family, also descendants of the builder, as was a lovely all-white quilt, made by Catherine Waldschmidt Kugler, eldest daughter of Christian Waldschmidt.

A large kas (wardrobe) made in Bavaria in 1714, a gift of Mrs. Albert Lacy Russel, president of the board of trustees, 1957-58, is in an upstairs bedroom. This kas, beautifully inlaid and carved, is the type of heirloom that a family of German descent would have taken with them regardless of the hardship involved. It can be dismantled and shipped almost flat so that the problem of bringing such large articles by wagon and flat-boat in the pioneer days was solved.

A log, part of the foundation of the powder magazine of Fort Washington built in Cincinnati in 1789, is on display in the basement fireplace. When excavations for a new street through Cincinnati were made, the powder magazine foundation was unearthed and through the efforts of Mr. Dana Cartwright several historical organizations were able to acquire these logs. Mrs. Cartwright a member of Cincinnati Chapter presented this one to the house.

A stencilled, black settle seven feet long is in the first floor hall. This was given to the house by Mrs. Ralph Mittendorf of Ironton, director of the southeast district of Ohio D.A.R.

A blue and white coverlet, woven in Ohio was recently sent to us by an Iowa Daughter. It is in perfect condition and has an outstanding pattern. Rebecca Griscom Chapter of East Liverpool gave three “fancy chairs” as the decorated kitchen chairs were called; these were restored by Mrs. Martz of that chapter; these are of a mustard yellow background with vari-color design; several years ago Mrs. Martz gave a black and gold chair.

Kitchen fireplace is nine feet wide and five feet high. Simpson highchair. Mustard yellow fancy chair. Pennsylvania rye-straw basket on chair.

The latest gifts are from Mr. Allan D. Rettinger of Bethel, Ohio, in memory of his wife who was a member of Cincinnati Chapter, her revolutionary ancestor was Captain John Simpson, whose grand- (Continued on page 532)
THE MIAMI and ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

Today D.A.R. Chapters are located in the Cities that grew up and prospered on its banks.

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DAYTON AREA
- *Daniel Cooper—Dayton
- Jonathan Dayton—Dayton
- Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith—Middletown
- *John Reily—Hamilton

GREATER CINCINNATI AREA
- Cincinnati—Cincinnati
- Mariemont—Mariemont
- Indian Hills—Indian Hills Village
- *DID NOT PARTICIPATE in the PROJECT

THE OHIO and ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

No other state in the Union or any country in Europe could boast of such an extensive system of canals.

These canals gave Ohio an enviable reputation among the states of the Union. Settlers flocked to Ohio from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and other smaller states.

It put into circulation "real money," which had been a scarce article up to this time. It superseded thecoon skins and other fur mediums, which had been in circulation in lieu of cash.

For some years Ohio's credit was better than any other state in the Union, and in no time Ohio became the third state in population.

Many Folk Songs were written with the coming of the canals. They were sung by the boys that drove the horses and mules along the tow paths. Later they were carried by Ohioans as they migrated westward.

THE OHIO and ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

Today D.A.R. Chapters are located in the Cities that grew and prospered on its banks.

GREATER CLEVELAND AREA
- Western Reserve—Cleveland
- Moses Cleaveland—Cleveland Hts.
- Ann Spafford—Cleveland Hts.
- Lakewood—Lakewood
- Shaker—Shaker Hts.
- Martha Devotion Huntington—Bay Village
- Molly Chittenden—Chagrin Falls
- Childs Taylor—Chardon

GREATER AKRON AREA
- Akron—Akron
- Cuyahoga—Portage—Akron
- Cuyahoga Falls—Cuyahoga Falls
- Coppacaw—Silver Lake

- Fort Laurens—New Philadelphia
- Coshocton—Coshocton
- Muskingum—Zanesville
- Amanda Barker Devin—McConnelsville
- Marietta—Marietta
- Hetuck—Newark
- Granville—Granville
- Elizabeth Sherman Reese—Lancaster
- Governor Worthington—Logan
- Elizabeth Zane Dew—Nelsonville
- Nabby Lee Ames—Athens

GREATER COLUMBUS AREA
- Columbus—Columbus
- Ann Simpson Davis—Columbus
- Franklinton—Bexley
- Whetstone—Worthington

- Pickaway Plains—Circleville
- Nathaniel Massie—Chillicothe
- Scioto Valley—Waverly
- Joseph Spencer—Portsmouth
TOLEDO AREA:

Fort Industry Chapter—Toledo—Open Canal navigation to Toledo resulted in the establishment of many grain elevators and mills. These industries contributed greatly to the rapid development of the port of Great Lakes. Toledo acquired title to the Old Canal Bed. The Ohio Canal, a 117-mile-long waterway from Toledo to Lockland, Ohio, was completed in 1832. The Ohio River was used as a link to the Ohio and Erie Canal. The main section of the Ohio Canal was completed in 1837. The canal was used for freight and passenger traffic until 1852.

Miami and Erie Canal

MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL

TOLEDO AREA:

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GREATER CINCINNATI AREA:

Mariemont Chapter—Mariemont, Cincinnati—The peak of traffic on the Miami-Erie Canal was reached in 1851. The first canal mail boat, The "Ariel," traveled from Cincinnati to Lockland, Ohio. Many pleasure seekers took advantage of the Sunday excursions. In winter the canal was frozen over, providing a delightful place for skating. The Miami Canal is in a State Park, where original locks of Miami-Erie Canal were. It provides a picturesque reminder of a colorful era in the nation's story of transportation. This is worthy of a visit by the historian or the casual traveler.

DAYTON AREA:

Jonathan Dayton Chapter—Dayton—The city of Dayton, now famous as the home of aviation and The National Cash Register Company, had its humble beginning in 1796. Poor wilderness roads made travel difficult. Notwithstanding fertile soil and advantageous location, Dayton's early progress was slow until the water was turned into the Miami Canal, and the first canal boat launched in 1823, immediately giving Dayton cheaper and better transportation to Cincinnati, and the east.

Miami Chapter—Dayton—The city of Dayton, now famous as the home of aviation and The National Cash Register Company, had its humble beginning in 1796. Poor wilderness roads made travel difficult. Notwithstanding fertile soil and advantageous location, Dayton's early progress was slow until the water was turned into the Miami Canal, and the first canal boat launched in 1823, immediately giving Dayton cheaper and better transportation to Cincinnati, and the east.

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This page is presented with pride and affection by the following Ohio Chapters:

DOLLY TODD MADISON—Tiffin
JANE WASHINGTON—Fostoria
COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN—Fremont
SALLY DE FOREST—Norwalk

Honoring

MRS. MARSHALL H. BIXLER
Vice President General
Honorary State Regent

This page is presented with pride and affection by the following Ohio Chapters:

DOLLY TODD MADISON—Tiffin
JANE WASHINGTON—Fostoria
COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN—Fremont
SALLY DE FOREST—Norwalk

Honoring
THE OHIO AND ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

GREATER CLEVELAND AREA:

Western Reserve Chapter—Cleveland—The Ohio Canal owes its success to the foresight and ability of Alfred Kelley, who selected Lockport as its Northern terminus. The villages located on the shores of Lake Erie for this most important spot. Since the commissioners wanted to serve as wide an area as possible they considered the concentration of population in the northeast section of the state as well as the favorable terrain for the best solution for the engineering problems.

Moses Cleaveland Chapter—Cleveland—Completed in 1832, this waterway traversing the richest river valleys from Cleveland to Portsmouth, played a vital role in the development and expansion of the mid-west. Work was begun at Licking Summit, Ohio in 1825 and was completed in 1832. Funds for this project were raised through land grants and heavy eastern capital. Little is left of this elaborate system almost completely destroyed by the floods of 1811. Songs directly due to the influence of the canal remain and are most interesting and nostalgic reminder of this era, “The Gospel Boat,” “The Old Canal,” “Last Trip to the Fall,” “Get that Boat,” “The Clever Skipper,” “A Canal Dance,” “Johnny and Mollie,” and “Erin’s Green Channel Shore.”

Ann Spafford Chapter—Cleveland—Most important natural means of transportation in Ohio are the Ohio River on the southern border and Lake Erie on the north. One of the first great public improvements made within the state was the connection of these waterways by canals—the Ohio and Erie Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, and the Miami and Erie Canal from Toledo to Cincinnati. The Ohio and Erie was opened its full length of 496 miles in 1832. The Miami and Erie Canal from Middletown to Cincinnati was opened in 1837 and in 1846 it was opened to the lake 250 miles from Cincinnati. With the opening of the canals goods of all kinds began to flow in and out of Ohio. Ohio began to grow and prosper. By 1867 with the faster railroad transportation the canals were gradually abandoned.

Lakewood Chapter—Cleveland—Ohio statesmen had seen from the outset the necessity for linking Lake Erie with the Ohio River. Canals would unite these two great waterways and open the languishing interior to active commerce. Ohio would be hamstrung until it could get its harvest to market quickly and cheaply. The Ohio Canal served the state well and was the thing for Ohio, a state rolled and scoured to a level by glaciers, as though God were fashioning it to order for canal building.

Shaker Chapter—Cleveland—Thomas Jefferson made the first definite proposal for a canal in Ohio and to specify where the canal should be. On his map of Virginia prepared in 1786-87 he drew in a proposed canal between Cuyahoga River and the Big Beaver Creek. The canal was eventually built over the general route he prescribed.

Martha Devotion Huntington Chapter—Cleveland—The prophetic vision of George Washington must surely be abiding through to Ohioans today as we prepare to open the St. Lawrence Seaway. For it was he who first urged the construction of the canals which were to link New York and Northeastern Ohio with Southern Ohio and ultimately the entire Middle West. After the opening of the canals in the early thirties until after the Second World War everyone trooped upon the scene, Ohio’s popular mid-pupil, a feat which has never been equaled in a like period of time. Just as the canals coming led the trading talents of the conservative men of Commerce in New England with those of the rebellious and fearless frontiersmen into an industrial Ohio. Ohioans hopes to become the benefactors of many cultural and material values from our European neighbors by way of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Molly Chittenden Chapter—Chagrin Falls—Barges were like overgrown row boats, had a cabin where the crew cooked and slept. Carried a cow on board for milk, she was allowed to graze along the path at night. Boats drawn by horses or mules on the towpath along the canal were owned by individuals, Grain, coal, livestock, root crops, butter, cheese and eggs were picked from farmers along the route and sold in the towns.

Childs Taylor Chapter—Chardon—Ohio statesmen saw the necessity for linking Lake Erie with the Ohio River. A canal across Ohio would unite these two great waterways, and open the languishing interior to active commerce. This state must get its harvests, quickly and cheaply, to markets. It took eight years to build the Ohio Canal. It was finished, Akron, Massillon, Dover, Cuyahoga Falls, Cuyahoga Valley, Canton, Winchester, Circleville, Waverly and Portsmouth. This canal cost six million dollars. In 1939 the Ohio-Erie Canal was abandoned and new rail lines took its place.

GREATER AKRON AREA:

Akron Chapter—Akron—Within a few years, hundreds of canal boats moved up and down the state. Produce from the rich Ohio farmland found its way to Lockport and Cuyahoga Falls, where mills were located. Akron, Massillon, Dover, Cuyahoga Falls, Waverly and Portsmouth. This canal cost six million dollars. In 1939 the Ohio-Erie Canal was abandoned and new rail lines took its place.

Cuyahoga Falls Chapter—Akron—Before the coming of the Ohio Canal there was no village of Akron. Tow One, on the Ohio Canal, was the highest point of land on the line of the canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. A village of three hundred lots was laid out at this location by General Simon Perkins and was given the name of “Akron” from the Greek word “Akros,” meaning “summit.” The plat was recorded in the courthouse at Ravenna, Portage County, on December 6, 1826.

Cuyahoga Falls Chapter—Cuyahoga Falls—“In 1840 the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Pittsburgh, was completed. Although by-passing Cuyahoga Falls, its route through nearby Akron aided prosperity and growth in the Falls. Because Cuyahoga Falls possessed superior water power, paper, flour, saw, woolen and stone-cutting mills several other industries were built here along the Cuyahoga River course. The canal was available by a short haul to Old Portage.

Coppacaw Chapter—Cuyahoga Falls—Captain Henry Richards, an experienced canaler from New York, moved in on July 3, 1827. Cargo was loaded and high officials came aboard. Job Harrington, of Northampton, his sturdy grays hitched to the prow, grappled the bull whip, and John Stearns laid his hand on the tiller. The population of Akron was up to 500 and the dogs to hounds witnessed the boat’s departure. Cannons thundered, muskets rattle, bells pealed, and thousands all along the route cheered wildly.

Fort Laurens Chapter—New Philadelphia—“For a time Dover exceeded New Philadelphia in population, due to the canal. This would never do and New Philadelphia formed a Lateral Canal Company and dug the present canal. The present south side of New Philadelphia was a thriving canal town, after 1850, called Lockport, formerly Blake’s Mills from the immense old mill which got its power from the water at lock 13, and was the home of a number of canal boat Captains.”

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THE OHIO AND ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

Coshocton Chapter—Coshocton—"Roscoe, just across the river from Coshocton, was the 'port' on the Ohio Canal. Here the tearful maidens gathered in June, 1846 to bid farewell to the soldiers departing for the Mexican War, while the band played 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.' Here also the youthful James A. Garfield endured 'muss' boy' duties while he practiced musketry.

Muskimgun Chapter—Zanesville—"Ebenezer Buckingham of Zanesville, Ohio was one of the Commissioners of the Ohio Canal Fund. He negotiated loans on more favorable terms than had been secured for the Erie Canal. When Governor Dewitt Clinton of New York came to inaugurate work on the Ohio Canal, he was entertained in Zanesville by Buckingham and Rev. James Culbertson."

Amanda Barker Devin Chapter—McConnelsville—"When Mrs. Coulson's ancestors visited Zanesville in 1846 they went through 5 short canals enroute. Through the medium of these same canals, grain, pork, lumber, salt, etc. was brought to a market at McConnelsville, Ohio, and the long hidden treasures of mineral wealth were brought into use, and manufacturers built factories."

Marietta Chapter—Marietta—Marietta being advantageously located at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, was not greatly dependent on canal shipping, but the district contributed financially toward construction and shared in the general prosperity which followed. It has helped maintain the political position which was attained in the passage of the bill creating the canal system which made Ohio the third state in the Union.

Hetuck Chapter—Newark—On July fourth, 1825, Governor Dewitt Clinton of New York turned the first spade of earth for the Ohio Erie Canal in Licking County. Judge William Wilson and Alexander Holmes were members of the Program Committee, and Honorable Thomas Ewing the speaker. The Canal gave impetus to immigration and soon three warehouses were erected within what is now the city limits. Prices of products of the soil and woods advanced rapidly and real estate doubled.

Granville Chapter—Granville—Granville, Ohio farmers were deeply interested in the Ohio Canal, and took steps to make their village accessible for commercial shipping. Navigation to Granville was accomplished by making a feeder navigable for boats to Page's Woolen Factory, from this point Granville citizens, at considerable expenses built a dam, continued the feeder another one-half mile to Lancaster Road Bridge. Granville, the center of Ohio, is justly proud of its difficult, stupendous and costly project of the Ohio Canal, which was one of the great influences that developed Ohio from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter—Lancaster—The Hocking Canal, connecting Lancaster with the Ohio Canal at Carroll was put under construction in 1822, by holders numbering about 200 men. Some of the prominent names which supported this venture were, Elnathan Scofield, Thomas Ewing, H. H. Hunter, John Creed, Charles R. Sherman and others. It was completed on July 4, 1836. Some ten thousand Fairfield County citizens celebrated the occasion with "Booming of cannon, beating of drums, waving of flags, and a free dinner."

Gov. Worthington Chapter—Logan—The first boat to dock brought many people to hear the speech of Thomas Corwin in the famous log-cabin hard-cider campaign of 1840. The warehouse built by John Rochester in 1846 served not only as a canal depot but a storage center for county production. This marked the beginning of prosperous times for Logan, though canal days now are only a memory.

Elizabeth Zane Dew Chapter—Nelsonville—Following the 1840 completion of the Hocking Canal Nelsonville, Ohio, became a most active mining community, as the canal extended its entire length—nearly two miles—thus offering an efficient means of transportation for the extensive coal operations. Today Nelsonville has an everchanging line of motor vehicles on U.S. Highway 36, where once moved passenger and freight boats on a part of the Hocking Canal.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter—Athens—"TIME REMEMBERED: When Athens was the Southern Gateway to the Hocking Canal, which opened the first products of education and commerce from the Ohio to the interior of the State. The Canal ended just west of Athens, which at that time was a village of less than 3,000. This part of the canal was abandoned in the 1870's."

GREATER COLUMBUS AREA:

Columbus Chapter—Columbus—Organized in 1899, is the namesake of the capital city, Columbus, Ohio which is the largest city in the United States or in the world, to be named in honor of Christopher Columbus. It is a development of the original settlement, Franklin, made at "the Forks of the Scioto" in 1797. Columbus was not located directly on the main Ohio-Erie Canal but on the "Columbus Feeder," as it was called, which was a 12-mile lateral from Lockbourne where now a great U.S. Air Base is located.

Ann Simpson Davis Chapter—Columbus—Organized in 1926, was named for Ann Simpson, who as a fourteen-year-old girl in New Jersey carried messages on horseback in a sack of mail to George Washington. She married John Davis, a Revolutionary soldier and they settled in Franklin County, Ohio. Many veterans of the Revolution received land grants in what was known as the Virginia Military Lands in Ohio. When the canals were developed they sent produce to distant markets. An important meeting in pioneer days. The Canals were recreation areas for the young people where they had picnics in summer and ice-skated in winter.

Franklin Chapter—Columbus—Organized in 1852, commemorates the village of Franklinton, founded in 1797 on the west bank of the Scioto River in the Virginia Military District. It maintained its identity after nearby Columbus was designated the Capital of Ohio in 1812 and was not absorbed into that city until 1870. Franklinton was the headquarters of General William Henry Harrison's operations against the British and Indians in the War of 1812.

Whetstone Chapter—Columbus—Whetstone Chapter, organized 1956, commemorates the name given by the pioneer settlers to the river now called the Olentangy. In its bed they found an abrasive type of stone, called 'whet,' sharpen their axes, knives and sicksels. It is reminiscent of the practical adaptability of our pioneer forebears in recognizing and using those resources lying within their grasp. We honor this characteristic of the early pioneers by giving our Chapter the name "Whetstone."
THE OHIO AND ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

Pickaway Plains Chapter—Circleville—Pickaway Plains Chapter, organized 1926. The completion of the canal gave great impetus to the prosperity of Circleville. It had its Canal Street where business and industry sprang up facing the canal. Grain and flour mills, a tannery, a foundry, a cooperage shop and two pork packing houses became new business ventures. Products to sell, a means of transportation, and a market for the farmers put "real money" into circulation.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter—Chillicothe—Nathaniel Massie Chapter, organized 1896, was named for the founder of Chillicothe, Nathaniel Massie, a Virginia gentleman, who laid out the town on the Scioto River in 1786. An act to provide for the internal construction of canals was passed in the Ohio Legislature in 1825. This was sponsored by a Chillicothe citizen, Thomas Worthington, who was later a U.S. Senator and Governor of Ohio. In 1831 the canal was completed as far south as Chillicothe and the town became an important shipping and distributing center.

Scioto Valley Chapter—Waverly—Scioto Valley Chapter, organized 1928, was named for the beautiful valley through which the Scioto River flows. Waverly, originally known as "Uniontown," is located on the Ohio-Erie Canal, built 1829-30. The name was changed to Waverly in 1830 at the suggestion of Capt. Francis Cleveland, chief engineer on the Canal, who at that time was reading one of the Waverly novels.

Joseph Spencer Chapter—Portsmouth—Joseph Spencer Chapter, organized 1898, was named in honor of a Revolutionary veteran, Major-General Joseph Spencer of Connecticut. When the 307 miles of the Ohio-Erie Canal from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth on the Scioto and Ohio Rivers were completed the village became a large shipping point for local products. The farmers and business men increased the scope of their operations. The population increased and soon the village grew into a town where everyone benefited from the prosperity brought by the Ohio Canal.

Salute to the Ohio Daughters

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine salutes the Ohio State Society and its fine Chapters and members cooperating so splendidly in obtaining more than $2,010.00 worth of advertisements. 81 Chapters sent ads for this "OHIO EDITION" of our magazine.

A special salute to Miss Marie Hamilton of Circleville, State Magazine Advertising Chairman, who conceived the idea and worked out plans for the Ohio Canal System—41 Chapters contributed to this project with a total of 514 pages. Our thanks go to the other able leaders who assisted so successfully.

The Goodyear ad on inside back cover was sponsored by the Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, D.A.R. Ohio.

* The doorway in the picture was the entrance to the room where the Old Phoenix National Bank, Medina, Ohio, was founded by H. G. Blake in 1837.

With Appreciation for the privileges of the past 100 years—and looking forward to the Opportunities in our second century

THE OLD PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK

Medina, Ohio, branches—Seville and Brunswick
The aqueduct carrying the Ohio-Erie Canal across the Scioto River at the west boundary of Circleville was officially started in July of 1828 with appropriate ground-breaking ceremonies. Dignitaries of the State of Ohio and the town were present.

The following December the contractor, with the help of 300 workmen, placed the first foundation timber of the middle pier of the aqueduct and in a short time seven hundred piles had been driven into the bed of the river. The workmen received as wages eight to ten dollars a month with board and lodging and "regular rations of whiskey."

In September of 1831, the guard-gate was opened and the water started through the flume (an artificial channel for carrying water) of the aqueduct. The following day the packet boat "Governor Brown" was launched. Filled to the limit with distinguished passengers, it made the first voyage through the Circleville aqueduct, one of the longest on the entire canal system, and on down the canal to Yellow Bud. For many years after the canal was no longer in use, this imposing structure stood as priceless heritage of bygone days and a point of historical interest. Woodrow Wilson said: "A spot of local history is like an inn upon a highway; it is a stage upon a far journey; it is a place where National history has passed through. There mankind has stopped and lodged by the way."

---

PICKAWAY PLAINS CHAPTER, CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO,
thanks the following sponsors—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
CIRCLEVILLE SAVINGS AND BANKING COMPANY
Conservative Banking Institutions Serving a Conservative Community
With Integrity and Financial Security for Many Years

[ 530 ]
A “PACKET BOAT” ON THE OHIO AND ERIE CANAL
AT CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO—1831

A packet or swift canal boat, used exclusively for passenger traffic maintained a steady speed of 3 to 4 miles an hour, both day and night. The regular tow or “Line Boats” carried freight as well as passengers and made 2 miles per hour. It was George Washington who first suggested a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River.

The newly settled lands in Ohio included choice agricultural lands. The settlers, in spite of the lush crops of the new land, could see little promise for the western country until arteries of commerce could be established for the transportation of their products and the return of coveted Eastern manufactured goods.

With the coming of the system of canals, Ohio gained an enviable reputation among the states of the Union—agriculturally, commercially and financially. It soon became the third state in the Union in population.

In fact, the canal played such an important part in the development of Ohio, that in 1860 the “Great Seal of Ohio” was altered to include a canal and a boat. The canal opened up transportation and developed markets for agriculture.

Time marches on—the canal and its boats are a thing of the historical past. Strange as it may sound, our Bulk Station, where Fleet Wing Gas and Oil are stored is located on land that was once a part of the old canal bed. FLEET WING OIL AND GASOLINE KEEPS THE TRACTORS IN THE FIELDS AND THE TRUCKS AND PASSENGER CARS ON THE ROADS IN THIS COMMUNITY.

The Circleville Oil Company’s Fleet Wing Station, located on North Court at High Street, would be pleased to serve you when traveling through Circleville. Stop where you get the best at the sign of the “FLYING RED HORSE.”

The Circleville Oil Company salutes Pickaway Plains Chapter, D. A. R., for their interest in preserving the historical records of the past.
daughter, Hannah, was the mother of General U. S. Grant. Among the articles given are the following: a unique glass nursing bottle with a glass nipple and a cork on the side, which was brought from Pennsylvania in 1817; a patent medicine bottle dated 1771; a lancet used for bloodletting; silver knee buckles worn by the Revolutionary captain; the prayer book and high chair of Sarah Simpson, brought to Ohio in 1817; and the original land indenture for the Simpson Homestead, dated 1817; and a framed photograph of the stone homestead built at that time but later destroyed by fire.

There are many other fine items in the house, all equally important. These, however, will give some idea of our progress toward reproducing the way of life in the formative years of Ohio history. END.

For a more complete personal history of Christian Waldschmidt and his associates see the article, "The Ohio Shrine," by Mrs. J. K. Browning in the D.A.R. Magazine December 1952, p. 1281.
CANTON, OHIO
CITY OF DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES

McKINLEY MONUMENT

This page made possible through the courtesy of the following Canton Merchants and Business People:

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<td>Peoples-Merchants Bldg.</td>
<td>4018 - 12th St., N.W.</td>
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<td>After 41 years of selling, one of the largest organizations in Stark County</td>
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Sponsored by Canton Chapter

[ 533 ]
Queries
(Continued from page 516)

Beth Miller, said to have changed his name. What name? Ch. John; Harvey; Isabella mar. a Mr. Wood; Mary, mar. Mr. Overhizer. Miles Corkell Ratliff, b. 1832 in Va., d. 1923 in Idaho, was he son or g.r.a. of John Ratliff, 1st? He mar. Jane Medora Cathey, b. in Ore. Who were pars. of George Washington Bramlet, b. Aug. 12, 1835 in Tenn. or Ky., d. Apr. 16, 1910, ch. John William, b. Mar. 19, 1877, Pomeroy, Washington mar. Angelina Mae Ratliff, dau. of Miles C. and Jane Ratliff. Dates and places of John Cathey, fa. of Jane Medora Cathey. Also William Campbell, awarded a pension Nov. 20, 1833, Ind. Agency. Was he from Tenn. and who were his wife and ch.?—Mrs. Vernice E. Robinson, Jess Apt. 2, Lewiston, Idaho.

Earle-Neville—Full inf. on Lettice Earle, dau. of Samuel Earle, the third, and Anna Sorrell, b. abt. 1748, named in bro. will, Bayliss Earle, Frederick Co., Va., 1762, named as dau. Letty in Carolina, in father's will 1771. Was she mar. (Continued on page 536)
CONNEAUT
an old Indian name in this Ohio-Pennsylvania area. Our City—our creek that feeds our harbor—a beautiful inland lake—are among its area uses. We think it distinctive—euphonious—traditional.

This is what Conneaut means to those seeking a new location—unsurpassed transportation by highway, rail, water.

A soil and climate that produces the greatest variety of agricultural products—especially fruits and vegetables—of any area of equal size in the United States. This same climate gives us long Summers—not-too-cold Winters—glorious Springs and Autumns. Plus an abundant industrial employment.

Now building and tomorrow we will have—

International water transportation through the St. Lawrence Canal System.

Pennsylvania’s limited access Freeway connecting New York’s Throughway—Ohio’s Conneaut to Cincinnati Freeway.

Where else can the manufacturer—the tradesman—the mechanic—the technician—the tourist find equal facilities? This is our invitation to Conneaut.

Mary Redmond Chapter thanks the sponsors of this page.

CROMBIE PHARMACY
245 Main St.
Conneaut, Ohio

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS

No finer Pharmacy anywhere—make us a stopping point

M. J. GROW FISHERIES
Conneaut, Ohio

Visit us on Lake Erie—also see the largest Iron Ore Docks in the world

DEER TRAIL MOTEL

Immaculate accommodations and courteous hospitality

Mr. and Mrs. Draper
Route 20—directly across from Peggy Gray Candy House

PEGGY GRAY CANDY HOUSE

Just over the line in Penna., on Route 20

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All Savings Insured to $10,000.00

Charles E. Nearing
Executive Secretary

Queries
(Continued from page 534)

1st John Neville and 2nd to a Mr. Wilcox?—Mrs. W. T. Fowler, 215 S. Ashland, Ave., Lexington, Ky.
(Continued on page 540)
When in Cincinnati, visit the
Christian Waldschmidt House
Ohio D.A.R. Shrine on By-pass 50

_The Mail-Way Advertising Co._
229 East Sixth St., Cinti., Ohio

A Lesson on Poverty
_(Continued from page 488)_

ments with a submarine and steam-driven vessels.

Elizabeth Whitman died a few years after she wrote this letter to her friend, but perhaps her fine spirit of acceptance of poverty lived after her. We can take a lesson from it today and accept the fact that true happiness comes from within. Poverty can be, as Miss Whitman said, "a peculiar mark of the favor of Heaven."

Mabelle B. (Mrs. P. E.) McGuire is the historian of Mitz-khan-a-khan Chapter, D.A.R., Ventura, Calif.

What products are made in your vicinity that D.A.R. members could use? Ask such manufacturers for an advertisement, not for just one issue, but for several issues. Ask our office for advertising rates.
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Governor Nelson Dewey, $1.00

Grateful appreciation is extended to New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans, Louisiana for the gift of a Library Table for the Genealogical Division to be marked

In honor of
Mrs. Edna Hall Rheams
National No. 106666
New Orleans Chapter
New Orleans, Louisiana

We have several of these Library Tables, available for marking in honor of members or Chapters, or as memorials, at a cost of $51.00 each.

Mary C. Kennedy, Registrar General

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True Poems by Sara Teasdale

When I can look Life in the eyes,
Grown calm and very coldly wise,
Life will have given me the Truth,
And taken in exchange—my youth.
Sara Teasdale
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One of the finest examples of English Tudor Revival architecture in the United States, Stan Hywet Hall was built by Frank A. Seiberling, founder of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and Seiberling Rubber Company. It is a memorial to England’s great Elizabethan period, a monument to America's period of great wealth, a collection of art treasures envied by museums and a place where history has happened. Hall and grounds are open to the public daily EXCEPT MONDAYS. Tickets may be obtained on premises or in advance by writing Stan Hywet Hall. Fees $1 for adults and 50¢ for children 6-16, under 6 free. Tour hours 2-7 P.M. Tuesday thru Saturday and 2-8 P.M. Sunday. MAKE YOUR PILGRIMAGE TO STAN HYWET HALL A GASTRONOMIC AS WELL AS CULTURAL TREAT FOR LUNCHEON BEFORE YOUR VISIT TO THE HALL OR FOR DINNER AFTERWARD, AVAIL YOURSELVES OF THE FACILITIES OFFERED BY THESE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED OUTSTANDING RESTAURANTS.

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Book Review


With the publication of this volume, Mary Weeks Lambeth makes another addition to the list of her contributions to the preservation of historical records and monuments. A past State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tennessee and Past Vice-President General. She is now Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society, D.A.R. Mrs. Lambeth was chairman of the building of Fort Nashboro, a reproduction of the original settlement on the Cumberland River at Nashville—the second settlement in Tennessee. She has been prominent in the work of other social and cultural organizations, such as the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Society, and the Societies for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and Virginia Antiquities, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Lambeth's interest in genealogy and research led her to the gathering through the years of records on many families of her native Eastern North Carolina. These she has set down with meticulous care, checking and rechecking, examining deeds, wills and going through voluminous correspondence to establish the accuracy of her information.

Finally, in the interest of preserving this information for posterity and in the hope that the records could be of service to others in establishing collateral lines, Mrs. Lambeth decided upon publication. Among the many families sketched in the volume are: Davis, Weeks, Spruill, Palin, Knox, Lambeth and Smith (of Virginia), Garrett, Wyne and Mullen.

But for all her insistence upon accuracy and completeness, Mrs. Lambeth has produced no dry recital of names and dates. On the contrary she was persuaded by her children, for whom the memoirs were written, to let her notes be published just as she had written them. The result is a delightfully warm, human document. “Westmoreland” in Pasquotank County is described in all its pre-Civil War glory in quotations from contemporary records. Then, life on the plantation during Mrs. Lambeth’s girlhood becomes quite real to the reader as she recounts the story of the people, the everyday happenings, the many gay parties she attended there and at summer resorts in Virginia.

Letters, wills, photographs of old homes, facsimiles of deeds, invitations, recipes provide a mine of information for the genealogist and historian. Especially important is the tax list of Pasquotank County of 1795 which is reproduced in its entirety, naming every taxable male, the number of acres he owned and the number of taxable slaves. An excellent index gives the user access to this wealth of material.

Mary Boyd Fleming (Mrs. Walter L.) former Regent Campbell Chapter, D.A.R., Nashville, Tenn.

Queries

(Continued from page 536)

Clayton Richardson, lived Polk Co., Mo., 1845, d. 1864, and w. Mary Arnold, dau. of John Arnold of Tenn.—Mrs. E. L. Hansen, Box 73, Parsons, Kans.

Lewis-Ellis-Moore-Moor—Full inf. on Jeremiah Lewis, will dated June 9th 1794 Anson Co., N. C., named w. Sarah, sons, Jeremiah, Thomas, Philip, Martha Dyer, gr. s. William Lewis. Philip Lewis heirs. Does the family Bible still exist, checked and rechecking, examining deeds, wills and going through voluminous correspondence to establish the accuracy of her information.

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Mary Boyd Fleming (Mrs. Walter L.) former Regent Campbell Chapter, D.A.R., Nashville, Tenn.

(Continued on page 549)
Minnesota Statehood Centennial

by Mrs. David H. Bartlett

MINNESOTA was admitted to the Union on May 11, 1858, becoming the thirty-second State. It had been a Territory since March 3, 1849. Great was the rejoicing when the news, telegraphed to Prairie-Du-Chien, Wisconsin, was brought by steamboat up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, the Capital City.

Since February 1857, when Congress authorized Minnesota to adopt a Constitution and elect State Officials and a State Legislature, there had been delays and controversies both in Minnesota and in Congress. But in the fall, the voters adopted a State Constitution and held elections at which Henry Hastings Sibley was chosen to be First Governor of the State.

However, no elected officials could take office until Congress acted on the bill for admission of Minnesota as a State. After long and bitter debate, the bill was passed on May 11, 1858 by Congress and signed by President Sibley and the other state officials took their oath of office in the Governor's room at the State Capitol. On June 2, the Legislature met and the next day was addressed by the new Governor and the government of the State of Minnesota was set in motion.

Mr. Sibley had much to do with the choice of "Minne-sota" as the name for the State—taken from Indian words, meaning "sky-tinted water." The "North Star" State was taken from the French phrase—"L'Etoile Du Nord," which Mr. Sibley chose to use on the State Seal—to honor the French explorers, the first white men to visit this region.

By legislative acts, prompted by civic groups, many symbols have been adopted, in which the people of Minnesota take pride. The Minnesota State Flag, adopted in 1893, has been simplified but still shows the State Seal and the nineteen stars that indicate that Minnesota was the 19th State admitted after the Thirteen Colonies.

The State Flower is the pink and white lady-slipper, the choicest of the wild orchid family and the most beautiful of all state flowers. The State Tree is the Norway Pine, a tall and stately evergreen with reddish bark.

The people of Minnesota take great pride in their State Capitol building, considered to be one of the most beautiful in the country. Completed in 1905 it was designed by the distinguished architect, Cass Gilbert, who had attended public schools and Macalester College in St. Paul.

Now, in this eventful year of 1958, Minnesota's Statehood Centennial is being commemorated in many ways—honoring the past, evaluating the present, and planning for the future. The State Legislature created a state Centennial Commission and made a generous appropriation for its use. Everywhere in Minnesota plans are maturing and activities are centered on some interesting facet of life in Minnesota.

The events of Statehood Week, ending with Statehood Day, Sunday, May 11, will mark the climax of the Centennial. At noon on Statehood Day, the U.S. Postage Stamp, commemorating the State Centennial will be presented by a representative of the Postmaster-General at a ceremony at the St. Paul Hotel where the Centennial Stamp Show sponsored by the 45-year-old Twin City Philatelic Society, is being held, May 9-11.

Then, the most important Official Event of all—the State Re-dedication Ceremony—will take place at the University Stadium the afternoon of Statehood Day. Governor Freeman will welcome distinguished visitors from abroad and introduce the noted speakers.

The Minnesota Historical Society has its own special part in this Statehood Centennial, for it is different from all other State Historical Societies in that it is older than the State it serves. It was created in 1849, nine years before there was a State of Minnesota, by the fifth act of the First Territorial Legislature, The Historical Society and the University of Minnesota, chartered in 1851, have grown with the State and rendered distinguished service to the people of Minnesota.

(Continued on page 564)
Paul Revere Outdone  
(Continued from page 487)  

daybreak and finally at home, she tumbled off that big horse! But the men were already arriving, and it wasn't long before, thanks to the Colonel's fine training, they were on their way to Danbury, arriving in time to startle the Britishers, half drunk by then on the rum they had confiscated. Other Colonials from nearer points met these patriots, and together at nearby Ridgefield, it did not take long to persuade the Britishers that it would be discreet to retire from that hot spot if they wished to save their skins, and they were soon on their way back to their boats, with no loot, and considerably saddened and disillusioned, for they had expected very little resistance from a few rough farmers not even in uniform, and with scarcely two weapons alike. Rough, perhaps, but also tough, and almost fanatical when their property or rights were involved.

Sibyl's night ride was not her only contribution to the cause of freedom. Probably the polite term "espionage" was not in use then, but spies were a necessary feature of war, and Col. Ludington was approached secretly to recommend a man in his vicinity who could and would take on such a dangerous job. He named Enoch Crosby, who was of the same family as the well-known blind hymn writer, Fannie Crosby. It was not advisable for the two men to be seen together too often, so Sibyl and her younger sister Rebecca had a crude code of signals to be used when "top secrets" needed to be imparted, and it was safe for Spy Crosby to be admitted to the Ludington home. No one knows to this day what it may have meant to the cause when some of Crosby's findings were reported by Col. Ludington to General Washington.

The Colonel's activities were known to the British to the extent that a reward of three hundred guineas was offered for his capture. Some of his Tory neighbors could have made use of this money, and did not hesitate to take pot shots at him when they had a chance. Sibyl and Rebecca often acted as sentinels when he was at home, and more than once spied enemies  
(Continued on page 562)
Honoring

MRS. STEPHEN R. BRODWOLF
(Marie Sellman Brodwolf)
State Regent Minnesota, 1957-1959

This page is presented with pride and affection by the twelve Minneapolis Chapters

Capt. John Holmes—Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, Regent
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Virginia, Minnesota

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SAFE and QUICK RELIEF for burns, scalds, sun and windburns; diaper, sheet and friction burns. Eliminates itching in most forms of skin irritations and non-poisonous insect bites. Also good for chapping and chafing. (2 oz. jar, $1.00)
SHA — LEM, INC.
Virginia, Minnesota
Moza Hurt and His Children
(Continued from page 492)

("late of Bedford") County, sold to Philemon Hurt and his heirs 205 acres in Halifax County, Virginia, lying on both sides of Terrible Creek, for 150 pounds; "Provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the divesting of the said Moza Hurt of privileges and full authority of and to the within granted land premises for and during his natural life, as stipulated and agreed on by both parties."

Moza Hurt’s will, witnessed by William Mann, Stith Harrison, Robert Mann and Polly Mann, was written 15 December 1791, and proved at Halifax County, Virginia, Court, 28 January 1793, “by the Oaths of three Witnesses thereto Subscribed.” The will mentioned:

"to my son Philemon Hurt the land wherein he now lives Containing two hundred and five acres;"
"to my son James Hurt the land wherein he now lives in Campbell County Containing by several surveys about six hundred and seventeen acres, be the same more or less;"

dughters: Patience Hurt
Prudence Hurt
Sarah Prewitt
"my poorse daughter Jane is already departed this life"
Betty Prewitt;
"Byrd Prewitt, husband to my daughter Sarah;"
"Michael Prewitt Jr and Betty his wife;"
"John Adams and Jane his Wife, my daugther;"
"whereas by the tender Indulgence and earnest importunity of my wife in the Year 1763, I believe, I made a Deed of Gift of sundry of my Negroes to my then four Children, to wit, Jane, Betty, Philemon, and Sarah Hurt, now should each or any of my said Children presume to claim by Virtue sd deed as they have given from under their hands and Seals to the Contrary the same being Recorded in Campbell County Court . . . .;”
"appoint my son Philemon and my son James my whole and sole executors;"

Henry Bass, Jonadad George, William McAlister Jr., James Eastham and William (Continued on page 550)
A Salute to

THE MINNESOTA STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL MAY 11, 1958
and to

HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY, FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

Looking back to the past and forward to the future is the keynote for Minnesota's Statehood Centennial. For this eventful year, the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution are focusing their attention on Henry Hastings Sibley, who became the First Governor of the State upon its admission to the Union May 11, 1858. His early home at Mendota—the “Governor's Mansion” 1858-60—has been the proud possession of Sibley House Association of the Minnesota D.A.R. since 1910. Much love and labor, plus helpful appropriations from the State Legislature, have gone into its restoration and maintenance as an historic museum, visited by thousands of school children and adults from near and far. Mr. Sibley was born at Detroit, Michigan in 1811 and died at St. Paul in 1891. Choosing a life of adventure, Mr. Sibley in 1834 established a trading post for the American Fur Company at Mendota, a settlement near Fort Snelling. The next year he built there a fine stone house, which soon became famous for its hospitality. Here he brought his bride in 1843 and here were born seven of their nine children, five of whom died in childhood. Mr. Sibley was a man of many careers, in all of which he contributed greatly to the establishment of institutions and business enterprises, important to the citizens of Minnesota today. First fur trader—then delegate to Congress working for the creation of the Territory of Minnesota in 1849—host to the First Territorial Governor, Alexander Ramsey, and his family for his first month in office—again serving in Congress as Territorial representative until 1855 and then in the Territorial Legislature. Active in the Constitutional Convention preparing for Statehood for Minnesota and then elected First Governor of the State to take office after May 11, 1858. Next, came a notable military career, 1862-65, leading three successful expeditions to quell Sioux uprisings in Minnesota and the Dakotas, for which he was commissioned a Brigadier General by President Lincoln. He had sold his home and moved his family to St. Paul, and there in 1869 his wife died. He continued to be the devoted father to two sons and two daughters and yet became a leader in many cultural and business activities—a founder and President of the Minnesota Historical Society—President of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota from 1870 until his death—and President of a number of business concerns in St. Paul. His was an amazing career and no man has done more for Minnesota than Henry Hastings Sibley, a truly great citizen.

This page is sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters

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WILLMAR, WILLMAR
Our Appreciation to Minnesota, Connecticut and Maine

Sincere appreciation from the D.A.R. Magazine goes this month to Minnesota, Connecticut and Maine who have sent many fine pages of advertisement for this May issue. Minnesota Daughters sent in approximately $830.00 worth of ads. 39 of Minnesota's 42 Chapters are represented. The advertisements were under the direction of Miss Edna Gay Schaaf, State Advertising Chairman. Miss Schaaf's chapter, Minnsabe of Virginia, led with $370.00 worth of advertisements. The State Regent is Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf.

Connecticut also has a good record for obtaining ads for this issue—a total of $664.00 from 26 of its 37 Chapters. In charge was Mrs. LeRoy Stevens Morse, State Advertising Chairman. Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert is State Regent.

Maine sent in ads for this issue. Advertisements were sent by 19 of Maine's 37 Chapters. The advertising was under the direction of State Advertising Chairman, Mrs. Samuel Woodbury. She was assisted by Mrs. Ezra E. White, State Regent, and other members of the State Society.
### GREETINGS FROM MONTANA D.A.R. CHAPTERS

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### Queries

(Continued from page 540)

Faris b. 1785 Va., is son of Richard Faris, b. ca 1725 of Goochland Co., Va., mar. 1st. Elizabeth Sanders, 2nd Susannah Shelton May 2, 1769.—Mrs. Carl Taylor, 741 W. 38, Houston, Texas.

Morris - Arp - Chapple - Baldwin - Clark - Dennis—Want full inf. John Morris and Drucilla Arp. John Morris was from S. C., and Drucilla Arp from Va., to S. C. Also on related families, Thomas Chapple, Baldwin, Clark and George W. P. Dennis.—Mrs. Joseph D. Lyons, 135 Woodland Circle, Jackson, Miss.

Comer—Want pars. of Samuel Comer, Halifax Co., Va., his will recorded there 1768, ch. James, (John) Anderson Comer, lived in Hancock Co., Ga. d. 1813, Hugh Moro, Nancy, Mary, and Rebecca.—Mrs. O. K. Gee, Sr., Carrollton, Miss.

Howland-Wallace—Want pars. of Nicholas Howland, b. Apr. 8, 1786, bur. Whiteside County, Ill., 3-21-1869; mar. Eunice, b. Dec. 12, 1790, d.

(Continued on page 553)
Moza Hurt and His Children
(Continued from page 546)
Abbott were securities for Philemon Hurt and James Hurt, who gave “bond on the penalty of 2000 pounds” as executors of Moza Hurt’s will, Halifax County Court, January 28, 1795.24

1 Campbell, T. E., Colonial Caroline, p. 35; Wingfield, Marshall, History of Caroline County, Virginia From Its Formation in 1727 to 1794, pp. 441-444.
2 Campbell, T. E., Colonial Caroline, p. 302.
3 Caroline County Order Books, Part I, 1755-1758, p. 168; copied at Va. State Library by Miss Mary Tyler Louthan, Richmond, Virginia.
4 Caroline County Order Book, 1759-1763, p. 396; copied by Miss Mary T. Louthan.
5 Caroline County Order Book, 1767-1770, p. 402; kindness of Mr. Oscar H. Hurt, of Memphis, Tennessee.
6 Campbell, T. E., Colonial Caroline, p. 401.
7 Chancery Order Book, No. 3, p. 35, Halifax Co., Va., Circuit Court.
8 Campbell Co., Va., Deed Book 1, p. 5.
10 Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book E, p. 540.
11 Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book E, p. 342.
12 Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book F, p. 71.
13 Halifax County, Virginia, Deed Book II, p. 28.
15 Marriage Book 1, Circuit Court Halifax County, Virginia.

MAY
United States Presidents born this month: Harry S. Truman (1884).
May Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence:
John Penn—North Carolina.
George Ross—Pennsylvania.
States that entered the Union:
Minnesota—1858.
Rhode Island—1790.
South Carolina—1788.
Wisconsin—1848.
In Guilford, Connecticut, at the corner of State and North Streets, once known as “Crooked Lane,” stands the Captain Samuel Lee House: Here lived the Revolutionary War heroine, Agnes Dickinson Lee, who—among many acts of bravery—saved her town from capture when the British landed on Guilford shores in 1781. In the absence of her husband, Capt. Lee, she fired the warning cannon shot which aroused the countryside to its defenses and the invasion was successfully repulsed.
With deep respect and honor, the daughters of
MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER
Waterbury, Conn.
dedicate this page to the memory of those who with devotion and loyalty
served the cause of American Independence

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abbott, Mrs. Edmund J.</td>
<td>Asahel Hotchkiss</td>
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<td>Aigrun, Mrs. Algot F.</td>
<td>James Thompson</td>
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<td>Angrave, Mrs. George B.</td>
<td>Abel Judd, Jr.</td>
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<td>Brainard, Mrs. Sherman B.</td>
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<td>Brown, Mrs. Charles</td>
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<td>Brown, Miss Ethel A.</td>
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<td>Byrnes, Mrs. Francis V.</td>
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<td>Camp, Mrs. George E.</td>
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<td>Camp, Mrs. Orton P.</td>
<td>Ehenezer Harris</td>
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<td>Capt. John Stakley</td>
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<td>Clark, Mrs. John P.</td>
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<td>Pierce, Mrs. Morton E.</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Hale</td>
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<td>Sgt. Ezra Hinsdale</td>
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<td>Vining, Mrs. William</td>
<td>Isaac Barnes</td>
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<td>Jacob Wool</td>
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<td>Wilhelmsen, Mrs. Joseph</td>
<td>Currit Tandy Bergh</td>
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<td>Henry Wither</td>
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<td>Samuel Snow</td>
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Virginia Reenacts Historical Pageant

"Hushed Were Their War Cries" written by Miss Margie W. Robertson, member of Kate Walter Barrett D.A.R. Chapter, will be reproduced by popular request from May 16 through May 24 at the Washington-Lee Stadium, Washington Blvd. and N. Stafford St., Arlington, at 8:15 p.m. This year there will be a charge of 75c for adults and 35c for all children including high-school. Opening night will be D.A.R. night.

[ 552 ]
FAITH TRUMBULL MUSEUM AND CHAPTER HOUSE
Located in Norwich, Conn.

The Nathaniel Backus House at right, built in 1750, was acquired by the Chapter in 1951 and is the oldest house in Chelsea Landing, the original name of the city.

In 1959 Norwich celebrates its tercentennial when we hope to welcome many visitors to the ancient town and to our Museum.

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Out of my sorrow
I'll build a stair,
And every tomorrow
Will climb to me there
With ashes of yesterday
In its hair.

Leonora Speyer

Queries

(Continued from page 549)

Mar. 21, 1856, bur. Holbrook Cem. near Morrison, Ill. Did Nicholas Howland mar. 2nd Lucentia—?
Also on John Osborn Wallace, d. 1891 Concord, Cabarrus Co., N. C. Where was he b.? Wife Lydia Holton, b. Oct. 12, 1815, d. June 7, 1902, mar. ca June 15, 1835. Will ex. data on Howland fam.—Mrs. Bruce Howland Nicholson, 234 Beverly Circle, Jackson 9, Miss.

Wilcox-Taylor—Inf. on Nathaniel Wilcox, in 1809 living in Conway, Mass., w. Ester —?
Dau. Mary b. 1809, mar. Justus Taylor, of Northampton, Mass., 1831, she d. when s, Charles was two yrs. old, fa. later moved to Ohio.—Mrs. W. J. Gardner, 46 E. Mira Monte, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Lunsford - Middleton - Simmons - Rexroad-Teter—Full inf. on Harmon Benjamin
(Continued on page 556)
THE REVEREND RICHARD MANSFIELD HOUSE—1747
Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut
Reverend Richard Mansfield Rector at St. James
Episcopal Church, Derby, 1748-1820. Died 1820, age 96

Sponsoring Chapters
Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Ansonia, Connecticut
Sarah Riggs Humphreys, Derby, Connecticut
Sarah Ludlow, Seymour, Connecticut

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Sabra Trumbull Chapter, D.A.R.
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Dr. John H. Finley

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to

Mrs. Henry W. Schorer

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Sarah Whitman Hooker
Chapter
West Hartford, Connecticut

National Defense
(Continued from page 498)

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(Continued on page 557)
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THE PARDEE-MORRIS HOUSE 1685-1799

Queries
(Continued from page 553)


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[ 556 ]
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Centennial State Chapter, Greeley, Colorado

National Defense
(Continued from page 55)

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CORRECTION: April 1958 "With the Chapters”—New Netherlands Chapter, N. Y. State should read
New Netherland Chapter, New York, N.Y.
Fort Halifax in the State of Maine

by Mrs. Eldwin A. Wixson, Sr.
State Chairman of Press Relations

Fort Halifax stands at the confluence of the Sebasticook and Kennebec Rivers in the State of Maine. So far as is known it is the only original blockhouse of this type still in existence. In 1924 it was deeded to Fort Halifax Chapter, D.A.R., to care for and to perpetuate "as long as may be practicable."

The fort was built in 1754 upon petition of the settlers and traders in the area to the Governor of Massachusetts, of which the land now comprising the State of Maine was then a part. The building still standing was the original south flanker of a fortification which consisted of three blockhouses, a stockade and a long house. At the close of the French and Indian Wars the fort was closed. The Fort House, as the long house became known, was used for public purposes and the first church services in the area and the first town meetings were held here. Benedict Arnold used the fort as a way station on his expedition to Quebec.

Built to offer protection for the economic life of the country, Fort Halifax stands today in the center of one of the greatest industrial areas in the state.

In the Town of Winslow, incorporated in 1771, are the mills of the Scott Paper Company and here are located the Fort Halifax Packing Company and Pine Crest Hatcheries, pioneers in the multimillion dollar poultry business of the State of Maine.

Across the Kennebec is the City of Waterville, set off from Winslow in 1802. Colby College on its beautiful new Mayflower Hill campus overlooks the city and the town to the east. On the west of the campus is the town of Oakland, once part of the original tract and set off from Waterville in 1873.

Waterville is the home of the Hathaway Shirt Company, the Wyandotte Worsted Company, the Maine Central Railroad Shops and of the Keyes Fibre Company. The latter were pioneers in molded pulp products and later in plastics.

Fort Halifax is thought of today as being inland, but when the fort was built it was very accessible by sea. As the outbreak of war between England and France was considered imminent in 1754 Governor Shirley of Massachusetts established a whaleboat express between Boston and Fort Halifax. The trip down wind and down tide to the fort was made in twenty-four hours. The return trip to Boston was made in twenty hours. From the sea trips down wind and tide came the expression "Down to Maine" and conversely, the sea trip to Boston was up the wind and tide so from Maine one goes "up to Boston."

The first traders were after furs and fish. The fishing industry of Maine today is an important one with the lobster industry carrying the Maine name to every state and to many foreign countries. The progress of industry and the building of dams on the Kennebec River make it no longer possible to go directly from Fort Halifax to the sea.

The fort was built at the junction of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers as this was on the direct water route to Canada. This route was up the Kennebec and with several portages to the Chaudiere, the St. Lawrence, and hence to Quebec and the sea.

(Continued on page 561)
HONORING

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1956 - 1958

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[ 559 ]
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Fort Halifax—Maine
(Continued from page 558)
From Canada the Indians and later the
traders travelled down this route and then
up the Sebasticook to its headwaters and
again with several portages through vari-
ous ponds and streams until they came to
Penobscot waters.
Fort Halifax and the Town of Winslow
are also indirectly connected to the vast
empire of Aroostook County, the “potato
state.” The original land around the fort
was granted to Gamaliel Bradford, James
Otis, John Winslow, James Howard, James
Warren, William Taylor and to General
William Lithgow, commander of the fort.
The other six were from Plymouth Colony.
Descendants of Bradford were among the
first settlers in Aroostook County, thus
making Fort Halifax the heart of much of
the State of Maine. (END.)
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A Collect for the
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We, Daughters of the American Revolution, gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Founders of this Free Republic and to those who have preserved it through the generations of our National life.

May we ever be worthy of the honored heritage they have bequeathed to us, and may the God of our fathers continue to abide with us and to bless with His abundant favor our beloved land!

MRS. A. F. BRUSKE,
Ypsilanti Chapter
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Paul Revere Outdone
(Continued from page 542)
surrounding the place in time for safety measures to be taken.

When Sibyl was twenty-three she married a childhood friend, Edmond Ogden, and they had four sons and two daughters. Two of the boys carried on the family tradition of soldiery, becoming United States Army officers. Her death is recorded simply on a headstone in the old Patterson Cemetery, giving her age at death on February 26, 1839, as 77 years, 10 months, 13 days.

Those who can claim relationship to the Ludington family should be very proud of their heritage, for tales of such courage and heroism must not be soon forgotten.

Mabel G. Sturdevant (Mrs. J. E.) is Chaplain of the Pasadena Chapter, D.A.R. of Pasadena, California.
FORT PONTCHARTRAIN CHAPTER
Highland Park, Michigan
CONTINUES SUPPORT OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

For the third successive year the Fort Pontchartrain Chapter has organized activities to delight the orthopedic and handicapped children of Highland Park, Michigan. Continuing a project originated by Regent Mrs. William M. Perrett, the Chapter ladies plan a 1958 program which includes a trip to the annual Shrine Circus and a visit to the Cinerama production, "A Search for Paradise."

More than fifty handicapped youths will be escorted to the Shrine Circus in February. Later a group of orthopedic children from the Willard School will be accompanied to Detroit's Cinerama as guests of Mr. Frank Upton.

Orthopedic children were given a momentous "first" in their young lives last spring when the Fort Pontchartrain Chapter arranged a train trip to Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan (pictured beside the train, from left to right: Mrs. Inez Winslow, teacher; Mrs. Colin T. Bain; Mrs. William H. Perrett, Regent). It was the children's first train ride, and they got the full benefit of a conducted tour through the engine, baggage car, kitchen, diner, and the coaches. A guide from the University met the train and gave the children a complete tour of the Michigan campus.

At Christmas time the children were guests at a Chapter party where they received gifts, candy, and pictorial Christmas cards of the previous Cinerama party. The gifts included elaborate games that will remain in the classroom.

Besides helping handicapped youth, the Fort Ponchartrain Chapter conducts two scholarships for students of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indian tribes at the Holy Child of Jesus School in Harbor Springs, Michigan.
Holy Trinity Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware, was built by Swedish Colonists in 1698 near “The Rocks” where, in 1638, the first Swedish Colonists landed.

The Church was erected on the site of the first burying ground of the Colony.

Minnesota Statehood Centennial
(Continued from page 541)

The Historical Society is preparing documents and historical material to be exhibited on the “Centennial Train,” which through the cooperation of the railroads and the Centennial Commission will be visiting some one hundred Minnesota towns. A grant of $25,000 from the Centennial is enabling the Historical Society to carry out long cherished plans to locate the foundations and restore some of the original buildings at Fort Snelling, only four of which are still standing. Fort Snelling is one of the Nation’s finest examples of frontier military fortifications. The Society has published a book—“The Gopher Reader,” a reprint of many articles in its fine magazine for school children.

The Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, as its contribution to the Statehood Centennial, will have a Garden Party at Sibley House in Mendota across from Fort Snelling on May 24, the anniversary of the day in 1858 when Henry Hastings Sibley took the oath of office as First Governor of the State. Mr. Sibley built this lovely old stone house in 1835 and from 1858-60 it was the “Governor’s Mansion.” So it is fitting that the Minnesota Daughters who have owned this historic home since 1910 and made of it a fine historic museum, should pay this tribute to the memory of this great man, who contributed so much to the growth of the State and its institutions and to the Capitol City which was his later home. Among the honored guests will be his descendants living in St. Paul. Special hostesses will be members of Chapters whose names are associated with Minnesota. God gave us the scenic beauty of the State, its lakes and the great Lake Superior, and the Red River flowing north to Hudson’s Bay and the Mississippi flowing south from its source in Lake Itasca. Then came the men and their families who established the roots which have grown and flowered to enrich our lives today. With much pride we salute Minnesota, the North Star State.

Mrs. David H. (Josephine Marks) Bartlett is a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter.
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[ 565 ]
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In 1957, 2,525,000 Americans were injured in traffic accidents.
Chapter Historian. The chapter also presented two biographies to the Robert L. Williams Library—“Jefferson, The Champion of the Free Wind” by Phillip Russell and “Alexander Hamilton in the American Tradition” by Louis M. Hatcher. This same library was the scene of a well-attended reception when an extensive philatelic collection was shown under the auspices of Mrs. J. F. George. At the same time, Mrs. John MacDonald exhibited some of the work of Fred Beaver of Ardmore, an Indian artist who has received national recognition.

Our members cooperated with eighty-eight organizations in celebrating the Oklahoma Semicentennial Celebration. Durant celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Butterfield Overland Mail Contract September 14-15. Mrs. Floy Parkinson Gated acted as chairman of the Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield contest and Mrs. Rector Swearengin was in charge of the registration of Old Settlers at the log cabin replica of the Overland Mail Co., Fisher Station.

Among other things, the James Monroe Essay Contest was sponsored in the Durant High School; Clothes were sent to the Bacone and Kate Duncan Smith Schools; Press Relations has used a total of 750 inches in words and pictures in state papers. Two of our members attended the 66th Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., the 350th Celebration at Jamestown, the Flag Day (Continued on page 560)
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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 567)

Celebration at Glasspoint, Virginia’s 100th Celebration at Williamsburg, were present at James Fort when Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, our President General presented a table to the reconstructed church, visited Christ Church in Alexandria, viewed the parade of ships at Portsmouth which represented 114 nations and visited the replicas of the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and the Discovery.

Members visited Mt. Pleasant and Boggy Depot as guests of the Oklahoma Seminar which is directed by Dr. James Morrison. Miss Muriel Wright, a D.A.R., spoke of noteworthy events of the past.

Mrs. Ethyle Curtis

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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