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★ OCTOBER, 1916 ★

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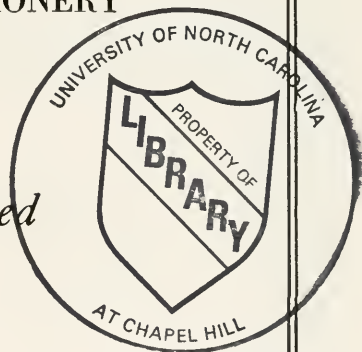
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FOREWORD

MY DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:—

For the first time in the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the President General is enabled to send through the official organ of the Society a message to each one of the members.

How much this privilege means to me, how greatly I value this precious opportunity!

I would make my message a link between you and me, my Daughters, an assurance that although we may never meet face to face the feeling goes out from the heart of one American woman to the heart of another, that the tie we recognize in this fellow membership of ours is one born of high aspirations, created by a reverent love of the things our Patriots stood for, integrity, high ambition for all that is good, toleration, unselfishness and all the most beautiful things in life. Our Patriots gave us these, they are the things we must pass on to those who will follow us, they are the cause of our being.

I believe that few of us realize how much power a great body of good women represent.

This is a power that is yours if you will awaken to its full possibilities. To this end I would urge you to keep in close touch with your fellow members, the members of your chapter, your State and particularly your National Head.

It should be possible at a moment's notice to transmit to every member a message, a warning, an appeal—this can only be made possible by your personal effort.

In these times when great issues fairly rock our nation to its depths, who can say how great a service we may give our country if we are in reality, organized womanhood?

I exhort you, my Daughters, be alert to keep close to our great Organization and realize fully the power of united effort.

This message is not the usual effort of an Official Head to hold together the different parts of a great body; I beg you to read into my lines far more than that.

I call upon you to unite so that we may stand together should our country need us, a body of great value because we are efficient, united and can spread out our power all over our land.

Service is not measured by terms of office, the most precious thing in all this splendid Society of ours is our fellow-membership, and this is a golden circle of nearly one hundred thousand links. May it ever grow stronger and more uniting is the prayer of

Your President General,

(Mrs. William Cumming Story)

DAISY ALLEN STORY.

My dear Fellow Members:

Acting under the authority of the twenty-fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of The American Revolution—we have introduced into the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, a Bill petitioning the Government to purchase for five hundred thousand dollars "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, the author of The Declaration of Independence.

Inasmuch as the vote of our Daughters of the American Revolution Congress was unanimous in support of this measure I feel sure that our members will wish to do all they can to aid in the passage of this Bill. I am appealing to you to make this a matter of personal interest, and to use your broad influence to reach not only the Daughters in your State, but all other citizens who will aid our efforts to preserve this most precious historic place.

Monticello, which was built and from Jefferson's early youth planned by him, is a spot of great beauty and value. There are seven hundred acres in the property. The Mansion has been preserved in its original beauty and dignity through years of effort on the part of the owner, the Hon Jefferson M. Levy, and his distinguished uncle, Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy. The furnishings and many priceless relics have been preserved and are included in the price of the Mansion.

We surely must preserve the home and grave of this great Patriot and fittingly honor his memory. You can help best by writing *yourself*, and by asking your friends to write personally, to the members of Congress from your State to the Senators and Congressmen and asking them to vote that the United States Government purchase Monticello.

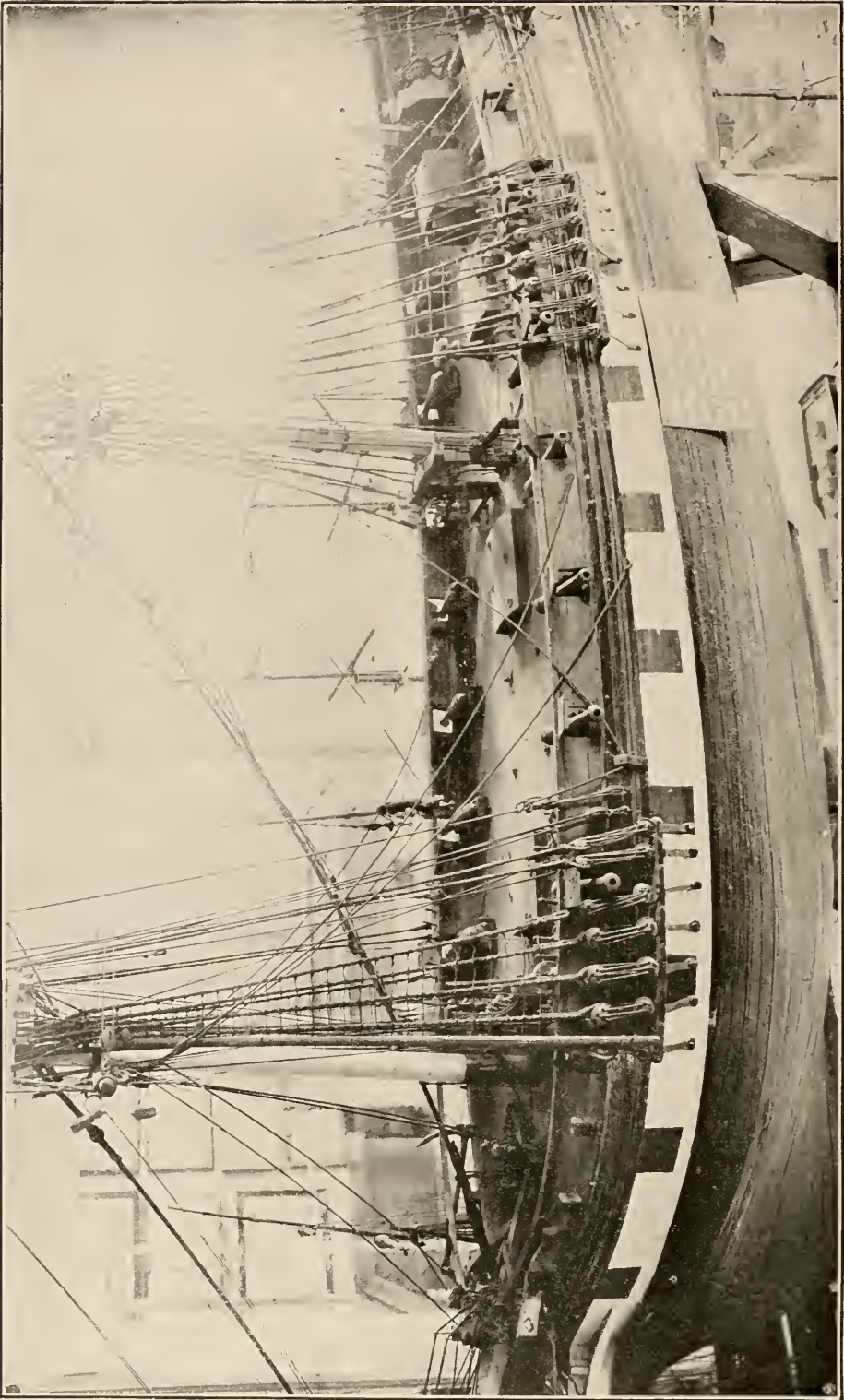
Please write your Senators and Representatives at once. The fate of this noble historic place depends upon your prompt and personal effort.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story.



Deck view of a 20-gun war ship of the Revolution, showing the exposed position of the men when manning the cannon at close quarters. The old-fashioned binnacle is seen just abaft the mizzenmast. From a model in the Marine Room of the Peabody Academy, Salem, Mass. Photographed by special permission for this series of articles.

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. XLIX. No. 4

OCTOBER, 1916

Whole No. 291

Our Sea Forces of the Revolution

A series of articles describing newly discovered sea battles and other important historical data of the Revolution.

(A copy of the first seven chapters of this series will be sent to any United States postoffice address on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address: "Secretary's Office, American History League, 311 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

(Continued from September issue)

CHAPTER XIV

MASSACHUSETTS' CAMPAIGNS ON THE SEA IN 1775-'76.

In the first two years of the Revolution the British made Halifax and Quebec their principal bases for military operations against the rebelling colonists and, with the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, those points became their centers of activity until the occupation of New York city late in 1776. Naturally, therefore, there was a constant stream of war craft and supply vessels passing to and from England having the Nova Scotian coast or the Gulf of St. Lawrence as its objective or starting point.

It was in their attacks on this maritime line of communication (virtually "in the rear of the enemy") that our sea forces of the Revolution delivered some of the most effective blows against British supremacy in America. In preceding

chapters we have noted how ten British vessels were captured off St. John's, thirty-one taken while endeavoring to enter Boston harbor, and many other daring seizures on the high seas—while the gallant fight of our gunboats on Lake Champlain, October 11-13, 1776, is too well known to need mention here. Being nearest to the English naval bases at Halifax and Quebec, Massachusetts took the lead in sea operations against British storeships going to and from those points in the years 1775 and 1776.

We can readily imagine that British officials were greatly incensed over the "impudent" capture of the king's cutter *Margaretta*, by the people of Machias, and took prompt measures for "chastising the rascals." They fitted out two sloops at Halifax, the *Diligence*, carrying eight guns and fifty men, and the *Tapanagouchie*, armed with sixteen swivels and manned by a proportionable

number of men. They sailed from Halifax early in July, 1775, bound for Machias.

Having heard of the impending "chastisement," Jeremiah O'Brien made preparations accordingly. He shifted the guns of the captured *Margaretta* to the swifter sloop *Unity* and mounting a few cannon aboard the coaster *Portland Packet*, he sailed to meet the enemy. Scarcely had this little squadron cleared Machias harbor when, on July 12th, or just one month after the capture of the king's vessel, the *Diligence* and *Tapanagouchie* were sighted. Availing himself of his superiority in sailing, O'Brien attacked the English craft separately, quickly compelled them to surrender, and carried them into Watertown.

Captain O'Brien renamed the *Tapanagouchie*, *Machias Liberty* and took personal command of her; having as first lieutenant his brother William. In the summer of 1775 O'Brien made a highly successful cruise in this craft, having as a consort the captured *Diligence*, Captain Lambert, who had for his first lieutenant O'Brien's brother John. These cruisers appeared off the harbor of Gloucester on August 9, 1775, just after the British cutter *Falcon*, Lieutenant Linzee of the royal navy, had chased two American schooners off Cape Ann—capturing one of them while the other ran into Gloucester for refuge. Accompanied by his prize, Linzee entered the outer harbor and, observing O'Brien's vessels determined to capture them also. Coming to anchor, Linzee sent a boat and two barges, containing thirty-six men under the command of his first lieutenant, to carry the *Machias Liberty* by boarding.

Surmising the enemy's intentions, O'Brien ran his craft close inshore, where he had the support of the Americans on land, and opened a destructive fire on the boat party—killing three and wounding the lieutenant in command. Observing that his men were being hard pressed, Linzee sent his cutter to their aid and then began firing on the town with the *Falcon's* guns. After several hours of

this bombardment, O'Brien, seizing a favorable moment, made a dash at the Englishmen and, with the loss of only two men, captured the schooners, barges and cutter, and made prisoners of thirty-five men. It was only with the greatest difficulty that Linzee and his wounded lieutenant escaped. About eighty men were engaged with Ethan Allen when he captured Ticonderoga with its garrison of forty-nine men. More than two hundred Americans were engaged in this equally brilliant defeat of the enemy in Gloucester harbor.

It was not always victory that our hardy sailors experienced on the ocean—as is well illustrated in the careers of the "Yankces" of Massachusetts. In June, 1776, the *Yankee Hero*, a brig of fourteen guns and forty men under the command of Captain J. Tracy, was captured by the British frigate *Lively*; but not without a severe action in which four of the Americans were killed and thirteen were wounded—a total in casualties of seventeen or more than a third of the entire number of Americans engaged. In the land battle of Harlem Plains—fought in September of the same year—the Americans had seven killed and eight wounded, a total of fifteen.

Quite as unfortunate as the *Yankee Hero*, was the *Yankce*, a large sloop of nine guns, manned by forty-three men under Captain Johnson. This craft got to sea early in the summer of 1776 and in July captured the British merchantmen *Creighton* and *Zachara*, laden with valuable cargoes. Captain Johnson detailed crews to man these prizes and then proceeded to escort them to an American port, but before he reached a place of safety, the prisoners in the prizes overpowered their captors and united in an attack on the *Yankee*. Captain Johnson's crew had been seriously reduced by manning his prizes, so that each of the British crews outnumbered the entire crew then aboard the *Yankee*. Also, the *Creighton* and *Zachara* mounted formidable batteries so that their united attack on the *Yankee* soon compelled

Captain Johnson to surrender. The final victors arrived with their prize (the *Yankee*) in Dover, England, and Johnson and the survivors of his crew were thrown into Mill Prison where they were treated with great cruelty.

As if to make up for the loss of her sister *Yankees*, the *Yankee Ranger*, in August, 1776, captured three English brigs laden with cotton, coffee, oil, etc., which she brought safely into port.

While off Boston in June, 1776, the little sloop *Lady Washington*, Captain Cunningham, was attacked by four barges filled with British sailors from a near-by man-of-war. Cunningham made a stout resistance and finally drove the barges off, after killing and wounding "several" of the enemy. Our records do not state the exact number of the British casualties in this sea fight, but we do know that in the land battle of Harlem Plains the enemy had two killed and twenty wounded. The heroic defense made by Captain Cunningham has escaped mention in our histories but the battle of White Plains has been fully recorded. In the following October Cunningham, again cruising off Boston, captured an English ship laden with rum, sugar and cotton, which was brought safely into port.

In August, 1776, the Massachusetts 12-gun sloop *Revenge*, Captain J. White, manned by only eighty men, captured the British ships *Anna Maria* (laden with rum and sugar) and *Polly* with an assorted cargo; the brigs *Harlequin* and *Fanny*, laden with general merchandise, the sloop *Betsy* and another craft, and also more than one hundred English sailors.

Equally successful was the Massachusetts 8-gun sloop *Rover*, Captain Forrester, also manned by eighty men. This mite of a craft had the audacity to attack the English ship *Africa*. True, the *Africa* was only a merchantman, but merchantmen in those troublous times were well armed and their crews were quite as carefully trained in the use of weapons for defense, as in the handling

of sails. That the *Africa* was well provided with ammunition is shown in the fact that the battle had lasted only a few minutes when she blew up and only three of her crew of twenty-six men were saved. In a degree the fate of this ship paralleled that of the Continental frigate *Randolph* which was blown up during her unequal struggle with the British ship of the line *Yarmouth*, when only four of the *Randolph's* complement of 315 men survived. In the well-known battle of Trenton, seventeen Hessians were killed. In this unknown sea battle, twenty-three of the enemy were killed. Before regaining port, Forrester captured the *Snow* (a vessel little larger than a brig) *Lively* and the brigs *Mary-and-James*, *Sarah Ann* and *Good Intent*, making in all more than one hundred prisoners, or twice as many as Ethan Allen made at Ticonderoga.

In September, 1776, the Massachusetts sloop *Dolphin*, Captain Leach, armed with only eight swivels and manned by twenty-five men, captured the *Royal George* (having a cargo of provisions) and a sloop laden with fish—all of which was most acceptable to the rebelling colonists since their communications with Europe were constantly menaced and their fisheries were at a standstill. Earlier in the war the *Dolphin* had been commanded by Daniel Waters, afterward a captain in the Continental navy.

Some time in 1776 Captain Crabtree of the Massachusetts brig *Hannah & Molly*, in a most daring manner, captured five vessels and sixty men in the harbor of Liverpool, Nova Scotia—"all taken by a stratagem." It is regrettable that the meager official records do not explain just what this stratagem was, but we can rest assured that it was some clever Yankee trick in seamanship. One of the prizes was a ship mounting four guns and eight swivels, and the others were a brig, two schooners and a sloop—laden with fish or lumber.

What might be called the "three Rs" of Massachusetts were the little cruisers

Republic, *Retaliation* and *Resolution*. The first, a 12-gun sloop commanded by John Foster Williams of the Massachusetts State Marine, in 1776 captured the ship *J lius Caesar* besides another ship, heavily armed and with a valuable cargo, which was brought into Boston. About the same time the 10-gun brig *Retaliation*, manned by seventy men under the command of Captain Giles, had a battle, lasting two hours, with a British ship mounting six cannon and finally captured her. In the following August the 4-gun schooner *Resolution*, manned by forty men under Captain W. Wand, captured an armed schooner which was acting as a tender to a squadron of British war ships. (In another record the *Resolution* is credited to Maryland instead of to Massachusetts.) Thus these three little craft, carrying in all twenty-six guns and nearly two hundred men, captured four of the enemy's vessels manned by eighty-five men.

In September, 1776, the 6-gun schooner *Independence*, manned with twenty-five men, Captain Nichols, captured six of the enemy's vessels manned by nearly one hundred men. In the same month the 8-gun brig *Joseph*, also manned by only twenty-five men under Captain Babidge, captured a schooner and in the following November a ship with a valuable cargo.

On October 14, 1776, the 6-gun schooner *General Gates*, Captain Carleton (afterward commanded by Captain B. Taten) captured an English schooner which was brought safely into port. While off Portsmouth, N. H., however, the *General Gates* was attacked by the British armed brig *Hope* and was compelled to surrender—the American commander and his crew of fifty men escaping by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. In the same month the 10-gun schooner *America*, Captain Snow (afterward commanded by Captain Nicholson) made a valuable seizure in a British ship laden with rum, sugar, wine and logwood which was brought into a Connecticut port. In October, 1776, the 6-

gun schooner *Liberty*, Captain Peirce, manned by twenty-five men, captured a ship or a brig loaded with fish and lumber.

Other seizures by Massachusetts war craft in October, 1776, were made by the 12-gun brig *Charming Peggy*, Captain J. Jauncey (or Chauncey) which captured a snow laden with provisions for the British army; the 8-gun sloop *Speedwell*, Captain Greeley which captured a snow and brought her safely in Boston; and the 2-gun privateer *Putnam* which captured an English privateer of eight guns and twenty men.

CHAPTER XV

"GENERAL WASHINGTON'S" CAMPAIGNS ON THE OCEAN

It is well known that George Washington, when in his teens, was to have entered the navy. A commission as midshipman was secured for him but, at the last moment, parental affection intervened; so, instead of becoming the possible "Nelson of America" his career was changed and he attained the higher honor of becoming the "Father" of the noblest country on earth today. But, if Washington's great abilities were diverted from the sea, his name was given to a war craft which had a career on the ocean rivaling, on a smaller scale, that of the "Great Soldier" on land. Few war vessels in the naval history of the world had such an active career as the *General Washington*, pierced for twenty 6-pounders and usually carrying a complement of one hundred and twenty men. She was engaged in several of the most stubborn sea fights of the Revolution, captured or assisted in capturing more than sixty vessels, was herself captured by the British and then recaptured by the Americans, and was the last vessel of the Continental navy of the Revolution to bear our flag afloat.

But another distinction is due this craft. In October, 1782, the *General Washington* sailed from Philadelphia for Europe, bearing important dis-



One of our "Floating Forts" of the Revolution. A 16-gun war brig.

patches for our commissioners who were negotiating terms of peace. On its return voyage early in January, 1783, several months before the treaty was signed, King George recognized the independence of the United States when he issued a passport to the "ship *General Washington*, belonging to the United States of America."

As might be expected, Washington was a name popular in ship nomenclature during the Revolution. A brig bearing this name sailed from North Carolina in 1775. She carried ten guns, ten swivels and eighty men under the command of Captain Martindale, but had not been to sea many days when she was captured by the British frigate *Fowey* and was carried into Boston. When the enemy evacuated that city, March 17, 1776, the *Washington*, with four other captured American craft, again came into the possession of the Americans.

We have noted how the private-armed sloop *Lady Washington*, Captain Cunningham, of Massachusetts, had a useful career off Boston in 1776. In December, 1779, Pennsylvania loaded the 16-gun ship *Lady Washington* (manned by sixty men under the command of Captain S. Young) with tobacco and sent her to France to sell her cargo and, with the proceeds of the sale, to purchase commodities the colonists were greatly in need of, and transport them back to the United States. On the outward passage, however, the *Lady Washington* was captured by the British frigate *Roebuck*.

Connecticut, also, sent out a cruiser bearing this name, the 12-gun brig *Washington*, Captain Odiorne, manned by eighty men—a force larger and far more efficient than many of the "fleeting bands" of militia organized on land which have occupied so much space in our general histories. In September, 1776, this craft captured the brig *Georgia*, a schooner (both laden with valuable cargoes) and a snow loaded with cannon for the use of the British

army in their operations against the rebelling colonists—a capture of far greater value (as the American army, at that time, was sorely in need of artillery) than many made by the afore-mentioned "fleeting bands" of land militia.

But the *General Washington* that did the really wonderful campaigning on the ocean during the Revolution, came from the little colony of Rhode Island. Built early in 1780, she was regarded as a "splendid" vessel, one of the swiftest then afloat. In her first cruise, under the command of Captain Walker, she was attacked by an 18-gun ship and a 6-gun brig. For six long hours the Americans repulsed the repeated attempts of the enemy to board and finally drove their assailants off. In this action the *General Washington* lost her mainmast and had three of her men killed and three wounded.

Returning to port for repairs, the *General Washington* again got into blue water and this time fell in with a British fleet of fifty merchantmen, convoyed by several fast-sailing frigates. One of the latter gave chase to the distinguished American but the splendid qualities of the privateer enabled her to drop her pursuer out of sight before night came on.

Continuing her cruise, the *General Washington* was caught between the American coast and Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet and was captured. Renaming her *General Monk*, and replacing her twenty 6-pounders by the same number of 9-pounders, the British took her into their service under the command of Captain Rodgers—an officer of the Royal Navy, of unusual ability and undoubted courage.

According to the Reverend Dr. Gilpin in his "Life of Captain Rodgers," during the two years Rodgers commanded this ship he took or assisted in taking more than sixty American vessels, one of them being the 28-gun Continental frigate *Trumbull*, Captain James Nicholson. In August, 1781, the *Trumbull*, while cruising off the New Jersey coast,

lost her fore-topmast and main-top gallant mast during a heavy gale. Owing to the scarcity of American seamen at this period of the Revolution, this frigate's crew of one hundred and eighty men had been filled out, largely, by British captive sailors.

While in this precarious condition, both as to her masts and crew, the *Trumbull* was attacked, about ten o'clock one night in the middle of August, by the British 32-gun frigate *Iris*—formerly the Continental frigate *Hancock* which the enemy had captured off Halifax—and another English war craft. The weather was then rainy and the wind came in squalls. The wreck of the *Trumbull's* spars covered the fore-castle or dragged in the water over her side, rendering it exceedingly difficult to steer. One arm of the fore-topsail yard was thrust through the foresail while the other arm was jammed on deck.

When battle at close quarters seemed imminent, many of the British seamen in the *Trumbull* extinguished the lanterns and, leaving the deck entirely dark, ran below and secreted themselves. Nicholson, with not more than fifty American sailors and officers, made a gallant defense. Among the officers were Alexander Murray, Richard Dale and Christopher Raymond Perry (father of Oliver Hazard Perry) all of whom, afterward, won distinction in the United States Navy. In spite of the difficulties under which they fought, it seems likely that they would have succeeded in beating their assailants off had not the *General Monk*, toward the close of the battle, come upon the scene and, taking a raking position under the crippled *Trumbull's* stern, compelled her to surrender.

But the day of the *General Washington's* return to her rightful side in the struggle for independence, was drawing near.

In March, 1782, some of the leading merchants of Philadelphia fitted out the trading vessel *Hyder Ally* as a

cruiser for the protection of their merchantmen while in the Delaware. The *Hyder Ally* carried sixteen 6-pounders and 110 men under the command of Lieutenant Joshua Barney of the Continental navy. Early in April the *Hyder Ally* convoyed seven merchantmen down to Cape May roads where they were discovered by the British frigate *Quebec*, Captain Mason, and the *General Monk*. Mason ordered the *General Monk* to enter the roads to reconnoiter and, if the merchantmen were not too heavily guarded, to attack them.

In compliance with these instructions, Captain Rodgers, in company with the British 14-gun privateer *Fair American*, about noon, April 8th, rounded Cape May Point and stood for the convoy. Barney signaled the merchantmen to escape up the bay while he maneuvered to cover their retreat. The English cruisers made straight for the convoy, the *Fair American* directing a broadside at the *Hyder Ally* in passing (to which Barney paid no attention) and then continued in chase of the traders, capturing one of them and causing another to run aground. But before the *Fair American* could secure her prizes, she ran hard and fast aground, which left the *Hyder Ally* and the *General Monk* alone to contest the supremacy of the roads.

Rodgers, with his usual dash, made straight for the *Hyder Ally*, intending to deliver his broadside and then board in the smoke of the guns. Observing the Englishman's intentions, Barney resorted to a *ruse*. He instructed the man at the wheel to execute his next order "by rule of contrary." Just as the vessels were about to foul, Barney called out in a loud voice, which he intended to be heard aboard the *General Monk*, "Hard *aport* your helm! Do you want him to run aboard us?" By "rule of contrary," the wheelman clapped the helm hard to *starboard* which quickly forced the Englishman's jibboom into the *Hyder Ally's* fore rigging, in which position the *General Monk* was exposed to a raking fire from the entire American

broadside. This was an advantage Barney was aiming for and he soon "clinched" it by lashing the two craft together.

It was a hopeless situation for the *General Monk*, in spite of her heavier guns. Rodgers made several desperate attempts to board but each time his men were driven back, so he was compelled to rely mostly on his small arms. In that method of fighting, also, the Americans had the advantage for many of the marines in the *Hyder Ally* were "backwoodsmen" and "unerring marksmen." One old trapper from Buck County, Pennsylvania, soon attracted the personal attention of Barney by coolly asking of that commander (during the hottest part of the action when every man in both craft was exerting himself to the utmost to gain the victory): "Say, Cap, who made this gun I'm using?" Naturally, Barney was irritated by such a seemingly trivial question at a moment when the fight was in a critical stage, and he returned a rough answer. The old trapper, however, was not abashed. He fired with a coolness, deliberation and accuracy that aroused the admiration of all who saw him. Twice more did the trapper put this question to Barney when the American commander sharply asked why he wanted to know the name of the gun's maker. "W-a-a-l-l," replied the man with a drawl peculiar to mountaineers, "this 'ere bit o' iron is jes' the best smooth-bore I ever fired in my life"—and in proof of his assertion he discharged the piece again and "brought down" another man.

Barney realized that these rough woodsmen were not accustomed to the strict discipline of a war ship, so he overlooked the breach of nautical etiquette when another Buck County trapper called out to him: "Say, Cap, do you see that feller with the white hat?" Barney looked in the direction indicated. The backwoodsman fired and Barney saw a man wearing a white hat on the *General Monk's* deck jump at least three

feet in the air and fall to rise no more. "Cap," again called out this backwoodsman, "that's the third feller I've made hop."

The accuracy of these trappers in marksmanship was clearly demonstrated when, after the battle, the Americans found that all the Englishmen who had been killed or wounded with small arms, had been struck either in the head or breast.

That he might better direct the operations of his crew, Barney, when the battle was at the hottest, jumped on the binnacle, where he presented an excellent target to the enemy's sharpshooters—as he quickly discovered. One bullet tore the skirt of his coat and another passed through his hat, grazing the crown of his head. These shots came from the *General Monk's* tops and Barney called on his marine officer to have his men clear the Englishman's rigging of sharpshooters. The order was obeyed with such precision that, in a few minutes the *General Monk's* tops were cleared of men.

Immediately after this, while Barney was still standing on the binnacle, his attention was attracted by one of the *Hyder Ally's* officers who, with the cook's meat ax in hand, was in the act of striking an American sailor who had deserted his gun and was skulking behind the mainmast. Just then a round shot from one of the bow chase guns in the *General Monk* smashed the *Hyder Ally's* binnacle and threw Barney to the deck. Fearing that his commander was hurt, the officer threw down the uplifted ax and rushed to Barney's assistance. Barney, however, had not been seriously injured and quickly regained his feet. Meantime the skulker had got over his "first scare" and had returned to his gun where he fought courageously to the end.

Joseph Bedford, Barney's brother-in-law, was serving in the *Hyder Ally* as a volunteer, his station being in the maintop. A musket ball penetrated his groin but he was so "het up with fight,"

that he did not know of the injury until after the battle when he had returned to the deck—and fell exhausted from loss of blood.

Rodgers made desperate efforts to extricate his ship from the unfortunate position into which she had been trapped by the quick wit of the American commander. But all in vain. Barney seemed to anticipate every move and “countered” it—taking special care to have the *General Monk's* standing and running rigging cut away so that she could not make sail even if she extricated herself from her unlucky position.

Twenty minutes from the time the battle opened more than a third of the men in the British cruiser were killed or wounded. “The first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain, gunner—in fact, every officer in the ship excepting one midshipman was either killed or injured.” Rodgers himself was painfully hurt in the foot. The *Quebec*, being too far away to afford immediate relief, Rodgers, thirty minutes after the action opened, surrendered; his casualties being twenty killed and thirty-three wounded, more than a third of his entire complement of one hundred and thirty-six men. On the part of the Americans four were killed and eleven were wounded. At the battle of Trenton the American casualties were two killed and four wounded, while the Hessians had seventeen killed and seventy-eight wounded.

When the Americans boarded the *General Monk*, Rodgers had one of his men go into his cabin and bring up his beautiful, silver-mounted fowling-piece, which the British commander threw overboard, declaring that “This shall never become the property of any d—d rebel.” He forgot, however, to destroy his private signal-book which materially assisted Barney in escaping from the *Quebec* which was making every effort to come upon the scene of hostilities.

Barney placed thirty-five of his men in charge of his prize and, without even

waiting to learn her name, caused her English colors to be rehoisted and displaying British colors from the *Hyder Ally's* gaff, made sail up the bay as if in pursuit of the merchantmen. Deceived by the British colors on the *Hyder Ally* and *General Monk*, Captain Mason relaxed his efforts to close on these vessels. He was further deceived when he found his signals to the *General Monk* correctly answered—as Barney was enabled to do by using the captured signal-book—so the *Hyder Ally* and her prize were able to reach a place of safety before dark. Several of the *General Monk's* bow ports had been battered into one chasm and 365 shot holes were counted in her mizzen staysail.

Congress purchased the *General Monk*, restored her original name and placed Barney in command of her. As we have mentioned in preceding chapters, our sea forces brought into the United States nearly all the ready cash or specie-values the rebelling colonists had during the Revolution. There were several captures which represented \$100,000 each in gold dust, cash or specie-values. Sometime in 1781 the 22-gun privateer *General Stark*, Captain W. Coas, of Massachusetts, captured three large ships from London bound for Quebec, whose cargoes were valued at \$400,000, besides capturing the packet *Halifax* off the coast of England after a battle in which the enemy had four killed and six wounded.

The *General Washington* was now ordered to bring into the United States what was probably the first considerable amount of real cash resulting from the \$10,000,000 loans or credits negotiated by our commissioners in Europe.

On May 18, 1782, Barney received sealed instructions (which were to be opened only when so many days at sea) from Robert Morris, “Superintendent of Finance of the United States,” which directed him to proceed to Cape Francois in Hispaniola (now Haiti and San Domingo), where he was to receive \$600,000 in cash from the French and

Spanish fleets "if found there." About this time our Continental troops were on the verge of open mutiny because of long deferred pay—and it was of the utmost importance that Congress should have some real money in hand. Shortly before this Washington wrote: "Our only hope was in financial aid from Europe; without it the next campaign would flicker out and the revolution die." From this it will be seen that Barney's errand was of vital importance to the cause. That it was one of great risk and danger will be seen in the following.

Spurred on by the ever increasing complaints of the British commercial interests to the effect that they were being utterly ruined by the unprecedented activities and successes of American sea forces, the Admiralty had massed the largest portion of England's navy off the seaboard of the rebelling colonies in a determined effort to prevent either the out-going or in-coming of American vessels. Putting to sea from Baltimore, Barney, under cover of night, managed to elude the blockading squadrons and shaped his course southeastward. Arriving in the vicinity of Turk's Island (the southernmost of the Bahamas) about midnight, he fell in with a heavily armed ship which acted in a suspicious manner. The usual hails not being answered satisfactorily, Barney determined to inquire more closely into the stranger's character.

He ordered a shot to be fired across the newcomer's bow as a signal to heave-to, but, the American crew, standing beside their loaded cannon, with lighted "match-sticks" in their hands, misunderstood the order and delivered an entire broadside. Even this elicited no response from the stranger which was now observed dropping behind and, soon working herself into a position astern the *General Washington*, poured in a raking broadside.

Barney quickly brought his ship around and an "elbow-touching-elbow"

running fight ensued. The *General Washington's* rigging had been severely injured by the several raking broadsides the enemy had been able to deliver before the American got fairly alongside, which made maneuvering difficult. Also it was evident that the stranger was being very ably handled and was armed with 9-pounders. The *General Washington* carried the same caliber but only by having had 6-pounders bored to the larger caliber—a dangerous experiment, as Barney discovered when six of his cannon were dismounted at the first fire from the effect of 9-pound charges of powder.

Barney now realized that his only chance was at the closest quarters and he tenaciously held a position so near the enemy that their yardarms sometimes interlocked. Aboard the *General Washington* was James H. McCulloch, afterward collector of the port of Baltimore, who, although only a passenger, seized a musket and with the coolest intrepidity, engaged in what he called "target practice." He fired more times than any other man in the ship. Having the full use of her sails, the stranger drew ahead and rapidly increased her lead. Barney made every effort to get alongside again but soon a 9-pound shot hit the head of his mizzenmast, splitting it half way down to the board. Thus crippled the *General Washington* was compelled to sheer off. On the following day she captured a brig laden with rum and sugar with which she arrived safely at Cape Francois. At this port Barney learned that the French fleet had been defeated by the English and the surviving French ships had collected at Cape Francois. The French officer in command detailed the 64-gun ship of the line *Éveillé* to escort the *General Washington* to Havana where Barney took on board the \$600,000 in specie and, still in company with the *Éveillé*, shaped his course for the United States.

When off the Delaware, these two cruisers were chased by a British line

of battle ship and two frigates. Barney made a straight run of it for the river entrance, the gallant Frenchman covering his rear with a well directed fire at the enemy which carried away the fore-topmast of the leading frigate. Gaining the Delaware safely, the *Éveillé* soon afterward sailed for France.

Meantime the *General Washington* made her way up the Delaware and about three o'clock on the morning following her arrival in the river, Barney found that he had another kind of enemy to deal with. At that period of the Revolution the waterway between Philadelphia and the Capes was infested with "refugee" boats, manned by tories who made it a practice to hide in adjoining creeks and bays and pounce upon unsuspecting merchantmen as they passed up and down the stream. Just before he had sailed on this voyage, Barney captured the loyalist schooner *Hook 'em Snivey*. These "refugees," through their spies in Philadelphia, had learned of the *George Washington's* mission and knew that she was now returning laden with silver and gold cash, and were lying in ambush to capture her. Barney was fully alive to the importance of his mission. He knew into what abject distress the Continental troops had been reduced from long deferred payment of wages due them. Spurred by this thought, he ran boldly among the refugee boats, poured in his starboard and port broadsides, sank one of the barges containing sixty men, captured several others, put the remainder to flight, recaptured five American vessels (with thirty prisoners aboard)

which these refugee barges had seized, and reached Philadelphia with the \$600,000 in safety—one of the most perilous, difficult and brilliantly executed military expeditions undertaken by any army officer of the Revolution holding a rank corresponding to that of lieutenant in the navy.

But welcome as this \$600,000 was to Congress at that crisis, more and much more cash was absolutely indispensable if the new nation was not to be born "stone-dead." Barney's remarkable success in getting the "sinews of war" from Havana led Congress to select him to get another "ship-load" direct from Europe. In October, 1782, he sailed in the *General Washington* from Philadelphia for Europe; obtained another "cargo" of money and secured from King George the passport mentioned in the first of this chapter—for the ship "*General Washington*, belonging to the United States of America." Yet, in spite of this royal passport, Barney gave a wide berth to all sails on his return voyage across the Atlantic; took no chances with his cargo of real money, and on the twelfth of March, 1783, arrived safely in the harbor of Philadelphia.

The following year, in June, 1784, the *General Washington*, then the only United States war vessel in commission, still under Barney's command, made another trip to England on a mission of national importance, and returned in safety thus rounding out a career unequalled by any other vessel in the service of the United States during the entire Revolution.

The readers of this entertaining and instructive series of articles will be interested to know that the author of them, *Mr. Edgar S. Maclay*, has been spending the last month—August fifteenth to September fifteenth—as a volunteer on the *U. S. S. Maine*, in its cruise of "Preparedness."

Through an inadvertence the old Burnham Tavern where the troops wounded in the Battle of Machias were taken after the battle, was reproduced in the September issue, labeled "Jeremiah O'Brien's birth-place." The editor and the author regret this error, as every effort is made to have a truthful description of historic places as well as of historic facts.

Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

CORA WELLES TROW

In a cleverly written article recently appearing in a popular periodical, we are told that women consider Parliamentary Rules instruments to crush opposition and that they use them as awkwardly as a child uses the scale at her first music lesson. We wonder if the woman who wrote these remarkable opinions has any real knowledge of what women are doing in the world, has any conception of the innate desire existing in the generic woman to do what she does in the proper way.

We would almost conclude she was ignorant of women and their activities.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has built up an organization which is founded on the observance of Parlia-

mentary Law and this society has reason to realize that what is done properly is founded upon a rock. Anyone who considers that Parliamentary Law is a system of oppression and suppression has no understanding of it.

Parliamentary Law is founded on justice and all who aspire to preside should fit themselves for the task by learning the rules governing the procedure of meetings. When a meeting is over all should feel the presiding officer has treated all with fairness. If this is felt Parliamentary Law has been observed.

A good working knowledge of Parliamentary Law is the first requisite for any office. Many have still to learn this truth.

QUERIES ANSWERED

A. K. writes to be informed as to the rights of the following situation:

At a recent meeting of a chapter of which she is Regent, a motion was introduced and carried, that a committee should be appointed to do certain work. The committee has done the work and has reported and the report includes a bill for expenses that A. K. considers excessive. What is to be done? Is the Chapter liable for that bill?

Answer. In considering this situation the following points must be made clear:

Was the work authorized by the motion that created the committee such as required the expenditure of money?

Did the motion specifically authorize the committee to send in a bill?

Is there anything in your By-Laws about the expenses of your Committees?

As a general rule unless specific au-

thority is given by motion or by Standing Rule, committees must apply for authority to incur expense or the liability rests on the committee.

Your Board of Management should consider the matter and decide whether the work ordered involved the expenditure claimed.

M. R. is puzzled over a recent ruling of her Regent. The Regent announced at the last chapter meeting that after that date, she would name the Chairmen of all Committees. Had she a right to do this?

Answer. Whatever system is outlined by your By-Laws for the appointment of Committees must be followed. If no system is outlined Committees must be created under the Subsidiary Motion to Commit. In that event it rests with the Chapter to decide who shall name the Chairmen.

(Mrs. Trow, whose address is 350 West 55th Street, New York City, has consented to answer questions of a parliamentary nature through the magazine. This new feature will be of great interest and value.—EDITOR.)

THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

By

S. C. Stuntz,¹ Secretary Fairfax Historical Society.

Author of "The Second Mrs. Jim," "Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie," etc.

The Fairfax County Committee of Safety, 1774-1775

George Washington, Chairman

Robert Adam	William Hartshorne
Charles Alexander	James Kirk,
Philip Alexander	Thomas Lewis
Charles Broadwater	George Mason
William Brown	Lee Massey
John Carlyle	Edward Payne
Martin Cockburn	William Payne
Townshend Dade, Jr.	Thomas Pollard
John Dalton	William Ramsay
George Gilpin	William Rumney
Henry Gunnell	Thomas Triplett
Robert Hanson Harrison	John West

"Preparedness," we speak of today, with quite an air. But a hundred and forty odd years ago they had a truer name for the same condition. They called it "Safety."

And so Committees of Safety were organized in every one of the colonies, and in a great many of the more important counties in each colony. The powers of the provincial committees may be judged by those of the Virginia committee, which consisted of eleven members chosen by the Provincial Convention, July 18, 1774. They were empowered to grant military office, to appoint commissaries, paymasters, and contractors, and to provide for the troops which even at that time it seemed would be necessary in view of the

disturbed relations with the mother country. Every officer was obliged to swear obedience to this body, and its members were exempt from military duty.

The county committees, which were elected by conventions of the people at the recommendation of the provincial convention, were to co-operate in every way possible with the provincial committee, and there is no doubt that they did this with the utmost willingness. It was the county committees which made it possible for the revolutionary machinery of government, disconnected and unusable as it became at times, to accomplish its ends finally.

It is difficult to tell in what light the committees of safety were considered by

The writer desires to make acknowledgements to his wife, whose preparation of a paper on this subject for reading before the Fairfax County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, first interested him in this important group of men.

the people as a whole, but we know that if the war had turned out differently the prominence of the members of these bodies would have insured them speedy punishment. Usually no pay was given these committeemen, although they gave freely of themselves and of their time, and in return they received no recognition for their efforts, and in fact have become practically forgotten except by the writers of history.

The county committees of correspondence were smaller bodies organized to handle matters more expeditiously than the Committees of Safety could. The Fairfax County Committee of Correspondence in November, 1775, consisted of Mason, Dalton, Ramsay, Kirk, and Carlyle, with the addition of John Muir, the last not a member of the Committee of Safety however.

The power and influence of these county committees varied, of course, greatly depending on the location of the county, the nature of the population, and the ability of the leaders. It is certain, however, that no county committee throughout the American Colonies contributed so much to the cause of our independence as did that of Fairfax County, Virginia.

This county at the outbreak of the Revolution was slightly larger than at present, the thirty-six square miles of the present Alexandria County not yet having been turned over to help form the District of Columbia. It was a farming county with iron works at Colchester, and the city of Alexandria, which was a busy port and the most important in northern Virginia. As a result of this division of population, we find the Committee of Safety drawn from both city and country. City merchants, attorneys, and physicians, and country farmers and plantation owners of all ages from 22 to 58, all gathered together in the common cause. Most of the men were native Americans, but at least three, Brown, Ramsay, and Cockburn, were born abroad. Thirteen out of the twenty-five members of

whom we have record had served as vestrymen of Truro or Fairfax Parishes, so that they were accustomed to working together. This large percentage of vestrymen reveals the close connection between church and state that existed up to this time in Virginia. Others were closely related by intermarriage of families. As an example of some of them—two of the cousins of George Mason, the Misses Bronaugh, married the Rev. Lee Massey and Martin Cockburn; the sister of William Brown was the wife of Charles Alexander; Robert Hanson Harrison was nephew by marriage of Ramsay and William Payne, and great-nephew of Mason; and the two Alexanders and Townshend Dade, Jr., were first cousins. In addition Carlyle and Dalton at least had been partners in business in Alexandria and so continued until the death of Dalton in 1777.

The location of Fairfax County at the head of navigation on the Potomac made it especially dangerous for the members of the Committee of Safety to take the stand they did, for Washington and Mason at Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, and the numerous Alexandria members, Carlyle, Dalton, Brown, Ramsay, Harts-horne, Harrison, and Alexander, at that place were all in easy reach of any attacking force which might ascend the Potomac. In fact British ships of war did come to Alexandria and there is a well authenticated story of the capture in that port of a war vessel by cavalry during the Revolution. It is highly probable that these men, so closely associated by their home interests, had the feeling so well expressed by Franklin, that they must hang together, otherwise they should hang separately.

Out of the twenty-five men who were members of the Committee of Safety of this county two at least were of national prominence. George Mason, friend and neighbor of George Washington, one of the founders of Alexandria in 1749, member of the Virginia Committee of Safety, August to December, 1775, and of the Virginia Conventions of 1775 and



George Mason, of Gunston Hall, fourth of this name in Virginia, friend and neighbor of Washington, author of the Bill of Rights and the Fairfax Resolves, slaveholder, yet an opponent of slavery, vestryman of Truro Parish, but a strong worker for the disestablishment of the church. A far-seeing statesman and an ardent patriot.

Reproduction by courtesy of the Evening Star Company, Washington.

1776, was the author of the Fairfax Resolves and of the famous Bill or Rights, which had such great influence in the formation of our present form of government. He it was who in 1780 suggested the plan, later adopted, by which Virginia ceded to the Federal government her claims to lands north and west of the Ohio River. In 1787 he helped to frame the Constitution, but because of the large and indefinite powers given Congress by the Constitution, he opposed its ratification in the Virginia convention.

The other one was of world-wide fame, and no words of ours can add any lustre to the name of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the colonies, and first President of these United States, George Washington.

Aside from these two men there were several others of more than merely local fame. Robert Hanson Harrison, clerk of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety in 1774, was a native of Maryland, who had established himself in the practice of law in Alexandria, and succeeded his brother-in-law, George Johnston, Jr., January, 1776, as aid and confidential secretary to General Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the death of his wife he returned to his native state, and on March 10, 1781, became Chief Justice of the General Court of that commonwealth. In 1790 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but died at Bladensburg while on his way to Philadelphia to take his seat, leaving two daughters, Sarah and Dorothy. An interesting discussion of his Revolutionary services, appears in the claim of his descendants for commutation pay in 1830.²

Dr. William Brown, probably the youngest committeeman, is another man who played an important role in the Revolution. Graduating from the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh, in 1770, at the age of 18, he established himself in practice at Alexandria. His position in the community is shown by the fact that he soon became a vestryman of Truro Parish. Enlisting at the outbreak of the war as a military surgeon, he soon became Assistant Physician and Surgeon General for the middle division of the army with hospitals under his charge at Lititz and Bethlehem. From Lititz he published the first American Pharmacopœia (see reproduction of title-page) for use in army hospitals. He served until 1780, and then returned to his practice in Alexandria and vicinity where he died in 1792, and was buried at Preston, near that city, leaving a number of descendants, as did most of the members of the committee with the exception of Washington and Cockburn.

Other members less widely known outside the county, but of local fame and reputation, were the Alexandria firm, Carlyle and Dalton, who were associated in business for many years. John Carlyle (1720-1780), one of the founders of Alexandria, was a son-in-law of William Fairfax, and built the Carlyle house, and completed Christ Church when the contractor defaulted. Among his descendants is Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose delightful *Belhaven Tales* give so true a picture of Alexandria life in the first half of the nineteenth century.³

Capt. John Dalton (d. 1777), who is more or less eclipsed by his partner, was one of the first Alexandria landowners, a vestryman of Fairfax Parish. Two of his daughters married William Herbert and William Bird, and left numerous descendants.

One of the most versatile members of the committee was the Rev. Lee Massey, who first studied law with George Johnston, Esq., of Alexandria, the friend of Patrick Henry, and then on the recommendation of the vestry of Truro Parish

²U. S. House of Rep. 26th Congress, 1st series Report 436, p. 37.

³See *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 18, p. 211 et. seq.

PHARMACOPOEIA

SIMPLICIORUM

ET

EFFICACIORUM,

IN USUM

NOSOCOMII MILITARIS,

AD EXERCITUM

Fœderatarum *Americæ* Civitatum

PERTINENTIS;

HODIERNÆ NOSTRÆ INOPIÆ RERUMQUE
ANGUSTIIS,Feroçi hostium sævitix, belloque crudeli ex inopinatò
patriæ nostræ illato debitis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

 PHILADELPHIÆ:

EX OFFICINA STYNER & CIST. M,DCC LXXVIJ.

(THE FIRST AMERICAN PHARMACOPOEIA.)

Compiled by Dr. William Brown, one of the members of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, and Assistant Surgeon General of the Middle Division of the Army.)

was sent to England to be ordained and became rector of that Parish. This position he held until the outbreak of the war when he resigned, studied medicine, and practiced until his death around his home on the Occoquan. A charming miniature of one of his younger sons is handed down among the descendants of the Bronaugh family, from among the ladies of which the Rev. Lee Massey chose his third wife. This young man, while a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine



Lieut. Lee Massey, son of the Rev. Lee Massey of the Fairfax Committee of Safety, nephew to Harrison, Payne, Cockburn, and cousin of Mason. From a miniature owned by Mrs. Wm. Champe Boswell of Baltimore, hitherto unpublished. Artist unknown. Period between 1807-1812, when the young Lieutenant was drowned.

Corps, was drowned in 1812 at the Gosport Navy Yard. Tradition has the story that one of his cousins, a Miss Bronaugh, to whom he offered his hand and heart, declined the man but accepted the miniature. However true this may be, her great-grand-daughter still treasures the little picture with the initials

"L. M." in gold across the braided hair at the back of the miniature. The picture is also of interest as showing the Marine Corps uniform of the period in color, thus fixing the date at which certain changes were made in that uniform.

At least one of the members of the Committee was apparently not up to the standard of the membership as a whole. Ordained in 1765, Rev. Townshend Dade, Jr., son of a vestryman of Fairfax Parish, was twice brought before a committee of the vestry to investigate his conduct and finally resigned.

That the meetings of this committee were always peaceful ones can hardly be believed, since the members were all men of affairs, used to giving orders and to being obeyed, yet no record exists of any definite troubles. Record does exist of a more or less traditional nature of trouble between certain members of the committee before this period. In 1754, while Washington was stationed at Alexandria as colonel of militia, Col. George Fairfax and William Elzey were candidates for the Assembly. William Payne was a supporter of Elzey, while Washington was strongly in favor of Fairfax's candidacy, and in an argument on the street said something which Payne construed as an insult, and promptly knocked him down with his cane. The men of Washington's company hearing of this or seeing it, rushed to his assistance, but he ordered them to disperse, as he knew what steps to take. The next morning Payne was summoned to meet Washington at his quarters. Not knowing just what to expect, but supposing he was being sent for to be challenged to a duel, although courtesy demanded that a second be sent to him direct, he visited Washington's rooms, when to his surprise he was welcomed with an apology from the headstrong young officer, who was even then great enough to acknowledge that he was entirely in the wrong, and that Payne was fully justified in knocking him down.⁴

⁴See Alexandria Herald, Sept. 10, 1819.

That the fighting character was not confined to that generation of the family is evidenced by the story told by Brockett and Rock concerning one of Payne's descendants, that he, Albyn W. Payne, of Warrenton, was the man "who struck Billy Patterson."

From Four-Mile Run to Hunting Creek extended the estate of one of the committee members, Charles Alexander (1737-1806), for whose family the city of Alexandria was named. His home was at Preston near Alexandria, and it is told that his son Charles was the first gentleman in Virginia to take a stand against the habit of after-dinner tipping so common in his day. After the second round of wine-glasses, he was accustomed to rise and retire with the ladies to the drawing-room.

Col. Martin Cockburn must have been a gentleman of strong character also. He was an English gentleman, who after a trip to Jamaica was visiting friends in the colony, among them George Mason, when he met one of Mason's cousins, Miss Nancy Bronaugh. Unable to carry her away to England, in spite of his efforts in that direction, he returned to Virginia at the first opportunity and settled down as a neighbor of Mason's. There he lived with his wife for upwards of fifty years without a word on either side to disturb the harmony of their life. On telling this recently to an old aunt to whom the name "Uncle Martin" was perfectly familiar, her comment was amusing, "Oh, yes, Aunt Nancy had paralysis of the throat." Readers may draw their own conclusions.

While not a member of the committee proper, the name of George Broadwater should be mentioned in this connection. Delegate from Fairfax to the General Assembly, he was chosen to attend the Williamsburg convention and to present the resolutions prepared by George Mason, known as the Fairfax Resolves.

That the members of the committee were not "slackers" is shown by the fact that Gilpin served as a major, Rummey as a colonel, and Pollard and Triplett as captains in the Fairfax Militia in addition to those who served in the Continental Line.

Lack of space prevents the greater elaboration of the strength of the individual members of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, but enough has been told to show clearly that among the strong men of the period the members of the Committee of this small county probably were as able as those of any other committee, and that they contributed a greater share to the making of the nation than did those of any other county in the colonies. It was especially fitting, therefore, that a portion of this county should have been transferred to the Federal Government as part of its seat of government, and it will always be a matter of regret that the pride of our First President and the fear of criticism because of his own and his wife's holdings on the Virginia side of the Potomac, should have prevented the development of the District on both sides of the Potomac as originally planned.

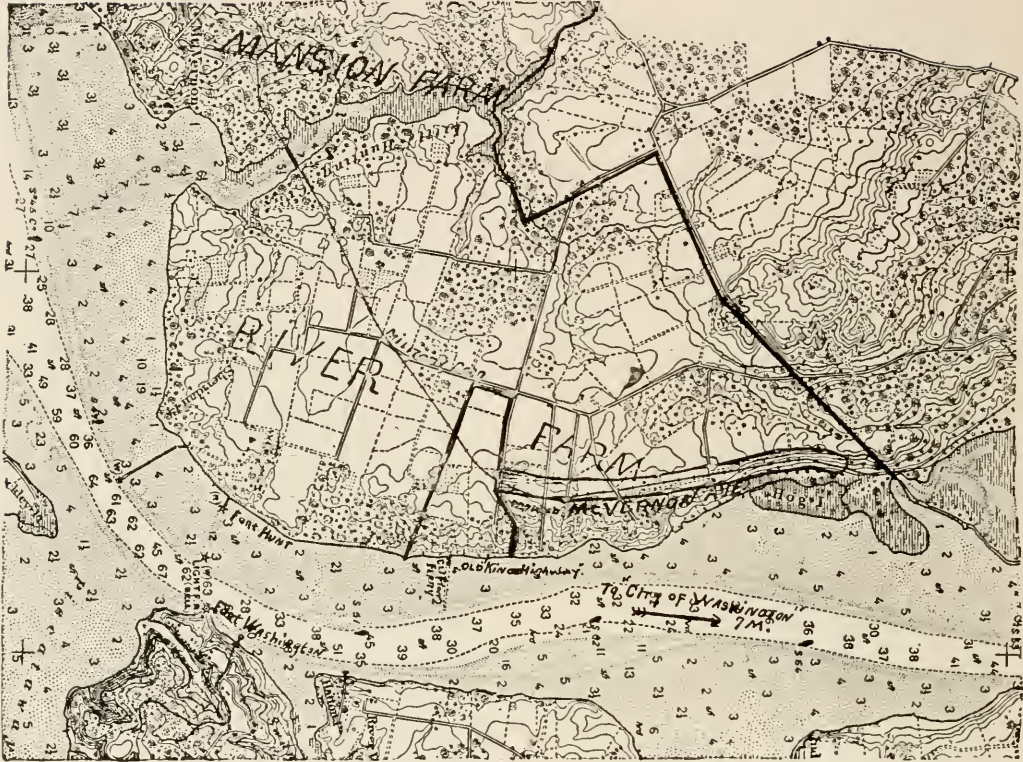
The first daily newspaper in the world was established and edited by a woman, Elizabeth Mallet, in London, 1702. It was called *The Daily Courant*. The first daily paper published in the United States was started by a woman. The first newspaper in Rhode Island had a woman as its publisher; as had also the second paper started in New York City.

The Maryland Gazette, the first paper established in Lord Baltimore's Colony, was started by a woman, and the same is true of *The Virginia Gazette*, the first newspaper to print the Declaration of Independence.

Early Days Along the Potomac

A History of George Washington's River Farm

By EVELYN MARTHA EMIG



The Washington Hatchet Farm, Mount Vernon, Va.

Scarcely a dozen miles, as the crow flies, from the Executive Mansion of today to the Colonial home of our first President on the bank of the placid Potomac. Scarcely a hundred years since the site of the capital was a wilderness and Mount Vernon a gathering place for fair ladies and brave men; the cynosure of the infant nation. Only four generations have come since then, but the habits and customs of that day seem like relics of antiquity.

Little is commonly known of the history of the Washington estate beyond the fact that it was the residence of the "Father of His County." Mount Ver-

non was a part of the royal grant to Lord Culpeper. It was given to Colonel John Washington, the cavalier of Cromwell's time and great-grandfather of the first President, in 1617, for bringing one hundred colonists to Virginia. At his death the estate was bequeathed to his son Lawrence from whose hands it passed to his son Augustine, the father of George. Augustine left it to his eldest son Lawrence, and George inherited it from his half-brother before he was twenty-one. From time to time he added the surrounding property until he had accumulated nearly ten thousand acres. This estate was divided into five

farms; the Mansion House, Dogue Run, Union, Muddy Hole, and River Farms. Most of the property is now occupied by cottages and bungalows which form ideal summer homes for weary Washingtonians, but the River Farm, Washington's favorite and richest, which he purchased in 1767 from William Clifton, has lain untouched for a quarter of a century. The fences are old and rotten; beside them grow the wide-spreading cherry trees, which the President planted and from the pasture land have sprung up hundreds of stately pine and cedar.

The present owner is only the fourth possessor since Washington, who left the farm to his nephew Charles. On April 2, 1859, Stacey H. Snowden purchased the property and it continued in his possession until April 6, 1894, when it was sold to the late John C. Delaney, who on April 2, 1915, conveyed it to Clayton E. Emig, a Washington lawyer.

In 1894 the Mt. Vernon Electric Railway laid its tracks in a course that completed a perfectly formed hatchet-handle, as shown in the government map heading this article, and the estate has been christened the Washington Hatchet Farm. The present owner intends to preserve the metes and bounds laid out by the Washingtons. Here it lies in all its pristine beauty, a wonderful tract, with acres of grand old trees—pine, needle cedars, oak, walnut, ash, chestnut, cherry, apple and mulberry—among whose spreading branches birds of all kinds mate and build their nests.

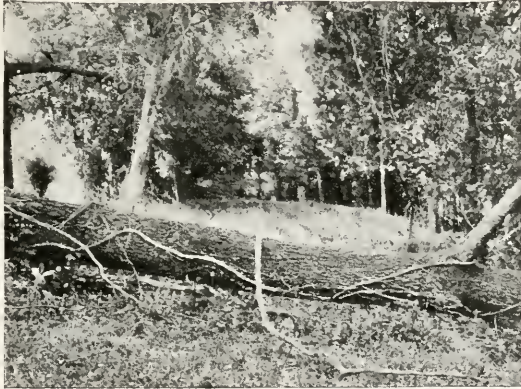
Scarce a dozen miles—and all unknown—and yet so rich in history.

Here, long before the Pilgrims came, perhaps before Columbus lived, was founded the Indian town of Asasomeck, capital of the powerful Algonquin tribe. Capt. John Smith, probably the first "pale-face" to tread this soil, came here to smoke the pipe of peace. For many years the village thrived until during the Bacon Rebellion of 1676 the Colonial troops under Col. John Washington massacred the inhabitants and entirely destroyed the settlement.

Down by the bank of the old Potomack a spring still gushes forth. "Healing Waters" the Indians called it. Capt. John Smith's diary refers to it as the

"Sweet Waters."

Beside it runs the old Indian trail. Part of it the Colonists widened into the King's Highway which ran from Williamsburg, the first capital of Virginia, to the Shenandoah. Some of the trees still stand that flanked it and the wagon ruts of a century ago are



Part of the Original "King's Highway," Bordering on the Hatchet Farm

visible. Over this trail came the Indians on peaceful or hostile errands; over the highway young Washington drove his bride to her new home; over it marched his weary troops on the way to Yorktown.

At the water's edge was the famous Clifton Ferry, established by the Legislature in 1745. General Washington's diary frequently refers to the King's Highway and Clifton Ferry on this his favorite farm. It was the only ferry for miles around and the accepted crossing for all transportation between New York and Georgia. W. H. Snowden in his "Historic Land Marks of Virginia and Maryland" says: "Capacious boats were provided and manned by sturdy

negro oarsmen and the rate of ferryage was for a man or horse, one shilling; for every coach, chariot or wagon, six shillings; for every cart or four-wheeled chaise or chair, two shillings." (Henning's Statutes, Vol. V, p. 364, and Vol. VI, p. 19.)

How many hundred hogsheads of tobacco have been rolled down to the ferry to be loaded on the waiting bridge in Broad Creek Bay, on the Maryland side of the river! This bay was across from Washington's property, at the junction of the Potomac and Piscataway Rivers, where stood the settlement of Piscataway, founded in 1634 by the Catholics. It was there that the Jesuits established their first mission for the evangelization of the Indians and there the first printing press on this side of the Atlantic was set up. In 1694 the famous Broad Creek Church was erected at this place and the "Father of His Country" often crossed on the ferry to attend divine worship on the Maryland side. The ferry was discontinued in 1806.

Near the spring was the old dueling ground where many well-known combats took place and up on the hill stood the famous Old Ferry House beneath whose hospitable roof there tarried many a noted guest. This spot was a favorite scene for barbecues and social gaieties, a picnic ground of a century ago. What tales might not these old trees tell, could they but speak; stories of stately ladies in paint and powder; of blushing maidens who concealed their interest beneath an air of languor and hid their eager eyes behind a fan; of gallant

dandies who satisfied their every whim—until they won their hands—and scowled jealously at favored rivals; of the inn in the background where the portly obsequious host looked to their comfort and sternly shouted orders to the grinning, hurrying negroes. From across the river the soldiers swarmed to join in the merry-making, from Fort Washington, which guarded the approach to the embry capital.

The fort remains, grim silent guardian, but all the rest are gone. Where the inn once stood in all its glory lie in scattered heaps a few old English bricks; the soldier's path is soft with grass, and of the old King's Highway scarce a hundred trees remain. Only the spring still bubbles forth, chuckling or sighing as it muses on old times. I wonder if the ghosts of men of old do never meet around it in the twilight! The little waves lap gently on the beach. One seems to hear the soft paddle of an Indian's canoe. It is a long-absent brave returning.

The echo of a laugh that died a century ago rings out, as the "Father of His Country" approaches in his coach and four, sweet Nellie Custis by his side. Assisted by faithful old slaves he dismounts with dignity and saunters down to the old ferry—but—only a row of piers remain, smoothed and grayed by time and tide—and from the shore he looks up the river—seven miles—to see, in the distance, the pure white dome of the Capitol of today, and the granite shaft of the Monument raised in his memory.

THE BELLS IN THE REVOLUTION, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, N. Y. Price \$1.00.

This little pamphlet contains the names of the Bells who served in 1776; and as the names are arranged according to states alphabetically, and then alphabetically under the separate states, it makes all the information collected easy of access, and will be of value to any descendant.

THE PENN FAMILY OF VIRGINIA, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, N. Y. Price \$1.00.

This is another of the dollar books issued by Mr. Clemens, and contains a good deal of interesting material not accessible to all and so carefully and accurately indexed as to be readily used by any searcher of the Penn Family data.

Engraved Portraits of American Patriots

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Author of "I Spy," "The Official Chaperon," "C. O. D."

Copyright, 1916, by Corcoran Gallery of Art.

(Continued from August Magazine)

So universal is the interest aroused by the reproduction in this magazine of Saint Memin's celebrated profile likenesses of distinguished Americans that hundreds of strangers visiting the National Capital make it a point to stop at the Corcoran Gallery of Art to inquire: "Is my ancestor in the Saint Memin collection?"

This interest is sure to be accentuated now that the D. A. R. Magazine is to be given to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whose ancestors are undoubtedly represented in the Saint Memin collection.

In publishing a page of the unidentified Saint Memin portraits in this number it is hoped that readers of the magazine, who can furnish data and additional information as to the identity of the portraits, will communicate with the author of this article. All information so gathered will be placed on file among the records at Memorial Continental Hall, and also be given to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which owns the famous Saint Memin collection from which these reproductions are made. Announcement will also be made, as well, in the D. A. R. Magazine whenever one of these "unknown" portraits is positively identified.

The quaint portraits of Miss Hannah Breck and Miss Burgess shed an interesting light on the costume of the period and the style of dressing the hair. Miss Breck was the daughter of Samuel Breck of Boston, Mass., and sister of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia. She was noted for her beauty and charm of manner. She was born in Boston in December, 1772, and died near Philadelphia in 1846. In 1810, she married James Boyd, of Boston.

Unfortunately little data is at hand

concerning Miss Burgess, except that she was the daughter of William Burgess, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia.

Thomas Wright Armat, a merchant "prince" of Philadelphia, and a distinguished philanthropist, removed from that city during the yellow fever epidemic in 1793, to his country estate, "Loudoun," at Germantown, Pa., and there dispensed the hospitality for which he and his family were famed. After the Battle of Germantown many dead were buried in the grounds at "Loudoun," and a section of the estate was used as a hospital. Mr. Armat named his country place after Loudoun County, Va., where his ancestors first settled on emigrating to America from Cumberland, England.

Thomas Wright Armat married his cousin, Anne Yates, of Cumberland, England. They had one daughter, Jane Caroline Armat, who married first, a cousin, William Armat, by whom she had two daughters, Anne and Fanny. At William Armat's death they went to "Loudoun" to live with their great-grandfather, and their mother shortly after married Mr. Sherrill.

The youngest daughter, Fanny Armat, died unmarried, and her sister Anne married Gustavus Logan, son of Albanus and Maria Dickinson Logan, and great-grandson of James Logan, of "Stenton," Germantown, Pa., and grandson of John Dickinson. They had four children: Albanus Charles, Fanny Armat, Maria Dickinson, and Jane Caroline Armat. The latter married Edward Luxmore, and lives in Surbiton, England. She has in her possession the original copper plate made by Saint Memin of her ancestor, Thomas Wright Armat, from which the engravings were taken.



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Left to right: Miss Hannah Breck, Miss Burgess

Saint Memin did not always reduce his large profile likenesses on pink tinted paper to the same size. The tiny engravings of George Washington are his smallest work, and the profile likeness of Eliza Custis Law, granddaughter of Martha Washington, is next in size, and shows the same exquisite workmanship for which the Frenchman is justly noted.

Eliza Custis was the sister of George Washington Parke Custis and a descendant of Lord Baltimore. In 1796 she married Thomas Law, a man nearly fifteen years her senior, and the brother of Lord Ellenborough of Scotland. Willful, fascinating Eliza Custis and her somewhat erratic husband finally separated in 1804 and shortly after were divorced;



Eliza Custis Law,
Granddaughter of Martha Washington

this is said to be the first divorce ever granted in the United States of America. During their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Law resided in Washington, D. C., and the former was an extensive speculator in land.

Saint George Tucker, Virginia's famous jurist, was born on the Island of Bermuda in 1752, and died in Warminster, Va., in 1828. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, finished a law course there, and returned to Bermuda to practice, but came back to Virginia in 1777 and bore arms in defense of the Colonies, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel at the Siege of Yorktown.

He married Frances Bland, the mother of John Randolph, in 1778, and after the war was appointed professor of law at William and Mary College, succeeding Chancellor Wythe. In 1804 he became the presiding justice of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and was a member of the Annapolis convention of 1786.

Judge Tucker was poet and author as well as jurist, and he left to posterity dramas, both tragedy and comedy, of a high literary order.

Saint Memin made the profile likeness of Eleanor Martin shortly before her marriage, at the age of sixteen, to Richard Keene on 24th February, 1801, and



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

A Page of Unidentified Saint Memin Portraits

the portrait does full justice to the dainty beauty which made her the toast of Baltimore, Md. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Cresap, the famous Indian fighter and patriot, and her father was Luther Martin, of Baltimore, nicknamed "the Federal bull-dog" by Thomas Jefferson.

The Baltimore bar, even at that date, was distinguished by an extraordinary assemblage of the highest order of legal talent, comprising such men as Luther Martin, William Pinkney, Robert Goodloe Harper, Roger B. Taney, and William H. Winder. Luther Martin continued to attract the public as an able and brilliant lawyer, and in 1778 was appointed attorney general of Maryland. In 1794 his friend, Judge Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, having been impeached in the House of Representatives on charges for malfeasance in office, Martin defended him, and his argument on that occasion was one of the most powerful ever heard in an American court room and is still referred to with wonder. Judge Chase was acquitted. Martin was engaged in another case of even wider celebrity when he defended Aaron Burr in the latter's trial for high treason at Richmond, Va. In 1814, Martin was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore City and County, and in 1818 was again appointed attorney general for Maryland and District Attorney for Baltimore. His powers were at length shattered by a stroke of paralysis, and owing to his pecuniary embarrassments he removed to New York, where he resided with Aaron Burr, who thus repaid the services which Martin had rendered him in former years. Martin died on July 10, 1826, at the age of eighty-two.

In the Saint Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery there is a profile likeness of Luther Martin executed by Lemét, who copied the celebrated Frenchman's style, but his work cannot be compared with the latter. The Lemét portrait was given to the Corcoran Gallery by William R. Hayden of Baltimore.

Dr. Frederick May, son of John May, a wealthy merchant of Boston and one of the famous party who threw the tea

overboard in Boston Harbor, was born in 1773 and died in Washington, D. C., in 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and studied his profession under the celebrated Dr. John Warren. He removed to Washington in 1795, and became the family physician of General Washington and of many other eminent persons of that period. At the time of his death, Dr. May was president of both the Medical Society and the Medical Association of Washington. He had eight children, namely: Dr. John Frederick; George, a merchant of New Orleans; William, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Henry, a lawyer in Baltimore; Charles, a colonel in the U. S. Army; Julia, who married Henry Oelrichs, of Baltimore; Laura, who married George D. Wise; and Julian, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Stephen Decatur, United States naval officer and father of Commodore Decatur, who attained a fame unsurpassed by that of any officer of his time, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1751, and died near Philadelphia in 1808. He was of French descent, his father being a native of La Rochelle, France, and an officer in the French navy who emigrated to America and married in this country. During the Revolution Captain Decatur commanded privateers "Royal Louis" and "Fair American," and in May, 1798, was appointed post captain in the U. S. Navy and cruised on the American coast in the ship "Delaware," capturing the French privateers, "Le Croyable" and "Marsuin." Before leaving the navy, Captain Decatur commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe Station, and upon his retirement he engaged in business in Philadelphia.

James McHenry, Secretary of War in President Washington's first Cabinet, was born in Ireland in 1753, and died in Baltimore, Md., in 1816. He received a fine classical education in Dublin, but on account of delicate health made a voyage to this country and remained here, going to Philadelphia in 1771. In that city he met Margaret Caldwell, of the celebrated family of that name, whom he married.

McHenry studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and subsequently accompanied General Washington to the camp



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Saint Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots. Top Row, left to right: Thomas Armat, Captain Stephen Decatur, Sr. 2nd Row: St. George Tucker, James McHenry. 3rd Row: Miss Eleanor Martin, Dr. Frederick May.

at Cambridge, joining the army in 1776. He was appointed medical director, and shortly after was made prisoner by the British at Fort Washington, and was not exchanged until the spring of 1778. On May 15th of that year he became General Washington's secretary, and through life was Washington's tried and trusted friend. In 1780 he was transferred to the staff of General Lafayette and remained with him until the end of the war.

Dr. McHenry held many and high offices in Maryland; he was appointed to Congress and labored to secure the ratification of the Constitution, in which he was successful, notwithstanding powerful

opposition. He was made Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet in 1796, holding office through that Administration and subsequently under President Adams until 1801.

Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor is named for him, and it was during the War of 1812 that Francis Scott Key, being imprisoned temporarily on board a British ship during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, while watching the beleaguered ramparts, wrote his immortal poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," now the National Anthem of the United States.

(This series to be continued)

Description of Bombardment of Fort McHenry

(This letter, never before published, was written to the Rev. William Stephenson, and copied for this magazine by his granddaughter, Miss Fannie E. Parker, Havre-de-Grace, Md. The brothers James and George mentioned were also brothers of Rev. William Stephenson; and it was George Stephenson accompanied by Nathan Smith and Daniel Cooley who so well assisted in defending Havre-de-Grace during the War of 1812.)

Baltimore, September 17, 1814.

TO WILLIAM STEPHENSON,

Dear Brother: I intended to have written you yesterday but was prevented by other engagements and the uncertainty of the mail proceeding on its usual route. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that after a most tremendous assault by land and water, but principally on Fort McHenry by our enemies, that they have retired down the Bay without doing any essential injury: some valuable lives have been lost on our side and a considerable number wounded, many only slightly, others very badly. This awful state of things commenced Sunday last, when the enemies fleet appeared in sight at the mouth of the river with a fair wind and tide which enabled them to work their ships inside of North Point during the day, and to commence landing troops the latter part of Sunday night so that early on Monday morning they were all ashore, say about 7,000, and about half past one o'clock the advance of our army consisting of the Fifth and—regiments under Cols. Street and Long, Capt. Montgomery's company of Artil-

lery and Major Bear's troop of horse (the whole commanded by Brig. Gen. Stricker) engaged the British Army, and retreated agreeable to previous orders, with the view of drawing them up to the main body, so that on Monday morning the British were within five or six miles of the city and many of the inhabitants began to fly. During these movements on land the enemy favored by wind and tide, had succeeded in getting up about 15 sail of frigates and bomb ships within $3\frac{1}{2}$ or four miles of the Fort and on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock precisely commenced throwing shells and rockets into the Fort. The bombardment continued until about half past eleven o'clock at night with some intervals when it ceased entirely. During these intervals, favored by rain and excessive darkness, the enemy succeeded in working a heavy bombship and a number of barges past the Fort and up the Ferry Branch out of reach of the guns of the Fort, and supposing their object of effecting a landing attained, commenced throwing shells and rockets to cover their landing and at the same time a most tremendous fire of mortars and shells into

Fort McHenry. Our battery on the hill between town and Fort and on the Patapsco River opened a most tremendous and disastrous fire on ships and barges which compelled a retreat on the part of the enemy who must have sustained great injury as many were heard loudly calling for help, that they were sinking. About ten o'clock all their troops were on the way down the river and in the course of the day all reached North Point where the landed troops re-embarked and yesterday stood down the Bay as far as Swan Point. It is, however, the prevailing opinion they will pay us another visit. It is said, and believed, that Gen. Rose is killed and that the British have lost a number of men.

In consequence of the great expectation of another attack I have determined to send my family out of the city, and if I can get conveyance will send a part to you and to brother James and George, to take care of during this present time of distress, the remainder will go among the friends of my wife. In executing this determination I shall, however, be guided by circumstances, aware of the expense of removing so large a family.

We are all well but my wife who is somewhat afflicted. I hope these lines will find you all well. Time compels me to close my letter,

with esteem

Yours

JOHN BAXLEY, JR.



The Wood Yard

This old house was closely connected with the participants in the battle of Fort McHenry. It had been bought by Col. Richard West, one of the most intimate friends and patients of Dr. Beanes. Hearing the news of the arrest, Col. West left immediately for the house of Francis Scott Key in Washington, to beg him to intercede with the authorities for the release or exchange of Dr. Beanes. The result of Key's mission is known to all patriotic Americans.

Mrs. West, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd, and aunt of the boy artist, sixteen years of age—John Ross Key of Washington, D. C.—persuaded her young nephew to paint for her the house which had been for fifty years the home of her happy married life. While examining it carefully, he discovered on the old weather-cock on the roof the date of construction—1692. A few years after the young artist completed his sketch, the house was destroyed by fire; and this picture is the only representation known to exist of one of the most famous Colonial homes of Maryland.

Early History of Edgefield, South Carolina

By Miss Sarah Rainsford Collett



First residence in Edgefield, S. C., built in 1735

During the war of the Revolution, when South Carolina was mobilizing troops from her scanty population and sending supplies of food and ammunition, to her army headquarters, tradition tells us that the people of that part of Ninety Six District, which afterwards became Edgefield, entered the fray, and fought and suffered perhaps more than in any other part of the State, One of the bloodiest episodes of that bitter war which raged between Whigs and Tories in the fight for American independence was fought at Cloud's Creek in 1782. And here fell thirty-two martyrs to the American cause. A handsome monument should mark this spot, but instead, it is an old field, overgrown with trees and shrubbery, and with nothing to tell the coming generation of the bloody massacre which occurred there. This took place in the eastern part of Edgefield District, just three miles from the Town of Leesville.

Another battle of note in this District,

was fought at or near "Old Pine House," only six miles from Edgefield. It has been suggested that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Edgefield County have a marker placed where this battle was fought. Pine House, as a good many know, was, until the completion of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, the name of the post office in that community, which, after the building of said road, was changed to Trenton after the ancient and historic town of Trenton, N. J. Old Pine House was the ancestral home of the Weavers, a family noted for its wealth and lavish hospitality. Old Pine House, which had become the property of the late Mr. Benjamin Bettis, was burned shortly after the war between the States. While these events are recorded, other operations were made that were of lesser importance, and the early settlers of this County were massacred, their homes burned, and an earthly paradise changed into utter desolation. It

was during these troublous times, and while her husband, James Scott, was fighting for American independence, that Hannah Beale Scott, my great, great grandmother had buried in a pot, or other iron vessel, all the family silver—including coin as well as silver plate—in an old field which was never recovered; as owing to the death of the old servant who assisted her, together with the long and continuous operations of the enemy, the place where the pot containing the treasure was buried, became overgrown with briars and shrubbery. Mrs. Scott's home was frequently visited by the Tories, demanding food and other assistance, and on one occasion she, with her little grand-daughter were alone in the house, and just at the twilight hour, she had a visit from the marauding enemy demanding money and valuables. Mrs. Scott stoutly declared that she had neither—which was true, owing to the fact that a few days previous she had had all of her valuables buried—when, the rascals discrediting her, turned to the little grand-daughter, and demanded that she tell where the treasure was hidden, whereupon the little girl, who was barefoot, crawled under the bed to escape questions and threats of these outrageous men. They persisted in their search, and even punched the little girl's bare feet with the ends of their bayonets, but neither Mrs. Scott nor the little girl betrayed themselves, and so the pillagers were forced to leave without securing any booty. Mrs. Scott lived on a large plantation of three hundred acres or more on Turkey Creek, which was granted to her husband, James Scott, on the 13th day of May, 1768. Washington's trail, leading from Charleston to Washington, is said to have passed near that part of the District which became the Town of Edgefield. Efforts should be made to discover this trail, and markers should be erected along its course.

In 1783 an ordinance was passed by the law makers of South Carolina, appointing commissioners to divide the districts of Charleston, Georgetown,

Cheraw, Camden, Ninety Six, Orangeburg and Beaufort into Counties of convenient size. In Ninety Six the commissioners were Thos. Brandon, Levi Kesey (Casey), Philemon Waters, Arthur Simkins, Andrew Pickens and Simon Berwick. Under this ordinance, Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry were laid out, for in the act of 1785, "For laying off Counties therein mentioned, etc." Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry are spoken of as existing counties. Edgefield District is in the Western part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, and had an area of fifteen hundred and forty square miles. It is bounded on the North by Saluda River and drained by the sources of Edisto and Little Saluda Rivers.

Among the earliest preachers in Edgefield District, we find the name of John B. Mitchell. He was of the Methodist denomination and preached for fifty years of his life. He was a soldier of the Revolution, who, being captured and made a prisoner by the British, probably in New Jersey, accompanied their armies to the South as a servant to one of their officers. Another was William Eddins, who early became the subject of converting grace, being received in the communion of the Baptist Church. He was from early manhood until 1816 a most acceptable minister, not only in Edgefield, but in other parts of South Carolina. About this time he moved to Tennessee, where he died in 1837. William Eddins was also a soldier of the Revolution, entering the service from Newberry County at the early age of sixteen. Not long after his service began, he was taken prisoner, and with other prisoners started under a guard for Ninety Six. His horse was taken from him and assigned to one of the guards. On their way his guard, who had possession of his horse, dismounted to take a "wee drap." or dram and placed his musket against the tree. Young Eddins was allowed to halt with him—he drank repeatedly until the rest of the guards, with the prisoners,

among whom was Eddins' father, had preceded them some distance; and young Eddins observing that his keeper had become careless, seized his musket, mounted his own horse and escaped. He returned home to inform his mother of his escape, but he had the prudence to hide his gun in a hollow log. That night, and after the family had retired to bed, the Tories paid them a visit. William and his brother secreted themselves between the bed and the wall, but the prying rascals, who were engaged in the search, discovered the feet of the boys, and were in the act of dragging them out, when the mother said, "Do let the children alone." For a wonder they desisted, and after a short time left the house. William Eddins remained with Pickens to the close of the war, and then entered upon life without money or means of any kind. While a resident of Edgefield District he was engaged in the culture of tobacco as well as ministerial work, and the first crop of tobacco he made without a horse, but persevering industry overcame all difficulties, and during his residence in Edgefield he realized quite a comfortable fortune.

The oldest house in Edgefield, a picture of which heads this article, was built in 1735 and is known as the old Tutt house. Within a few feet to the south of this residence is the old Tutt family burying ground wherein rests the body of Col. Richard Tutt who commanded a company in the South Carolina Continental Establishment, and who died in 1807, aged 58 years. A marble slab marks his grave, and an iron railing encloses the ground. The second oldest residence in Edgefield, built by Matthew Mims more than a century ago, has been continuously occupied by members of that family in a direct line. The present occupant is Mrs. Isabella Lake Mims aged eighty years, a lady of rare culture and literary tastes, who for half a century was organist of the First Baptist church. Another old house was built by Stephen Tillman, a soldier of the Revolution; and the tall white chimney at the

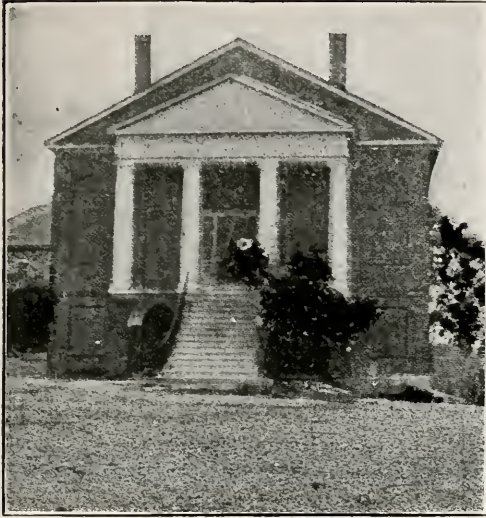
end of the house bears the date, 1796.

The two oldest churches in Edgefield County are Little Stevens Creek Church, a little off the old Cambridge Road, and near Meeting Street, built about the year 1785; and Horn's Creek Church, about five miles South of Edgefield, on the old "Stage Road" leading to Augusta, and built about 1792. Tradition states that the dedicatory services of this church were attended by persons from various parts of the State, and that parties, including ladies, rode horseback from Charleston, a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles to attend these services. Both of these churches are of the Baptist Denomination and are built near the banks of Stevens Creek and Horns Creek respectively, from which the churches took their names.

One of the first schools in Edgefield District was at Mount Enon. This was a large male academy, near "Coleman's Cross Road," and just a few miles from the banks of Saluda River. The Hamburg, or South Carolina, Railroad, a hundred and thirty-six miles in length, at the time of its completion in 1833 was the longest railroad in the world. This railroad had its Western terminus in Hamburg, at one time a thriving post village in Edgefield District, on the left bank of the Savannah River. A bridge connects this place with Augusta. In days of old, Hamburg was a great cotton market and business center, and planters and trades-people drove their wagons and teams hundreds of miles laden with cotton and other farm produce to market there. Tennesseans and Kentuckians, regularly each fall, came through the country with droves of horses, sheep, swine and even turkeys, to the then popular market of Hamburg.

The first bank in Edgefield District was at Hamburg. The stockholders were wealthy and prominent men and the bank possessed large capital. A surveyor of prominence of the early days of Edgefield was Amos Blocker. Edgefield, the capital of Edgefield District, is fifty-six miles from Columbia. The

village was made the County Seat in 1791, and the first court was held there in 1792. Edgefield was incorporated a town in 1830.



Court House, built 1830

One of the earliest teachers in the Town of Edgefield was Charles K. Johnson, a graduate of Yale, who afterwards

became the founder of the Female College at Anderson. The first post office at Edgefield was established July 1st, 1795, with John Simpkins as postmaster.

Of the churches in the town of Edgefield the Methodist takes precedence over all others in the point of age, though the date upon which the church was organized can be given with no degree of accuracy. It is understood however, that the first was erected on the lot where now stands the home of Mr. J. L. Mims. The next house of worship was of the Baptist faith. The large and handsome new edifice just completed is built on the original site, the titles to which were given nearly a century and a half ago, by Capt. Arthur Simpkins of Revolutionary fame. Capt. Simpkins was also the generous donor of several acres of land on which was erected Edgefield's first public school building. To-day, on this historic ground, with its magnificent stretch of woodland, stands a modern brick high school building, thus perpetuating the use for which it was given so many, many years ago. The third church to



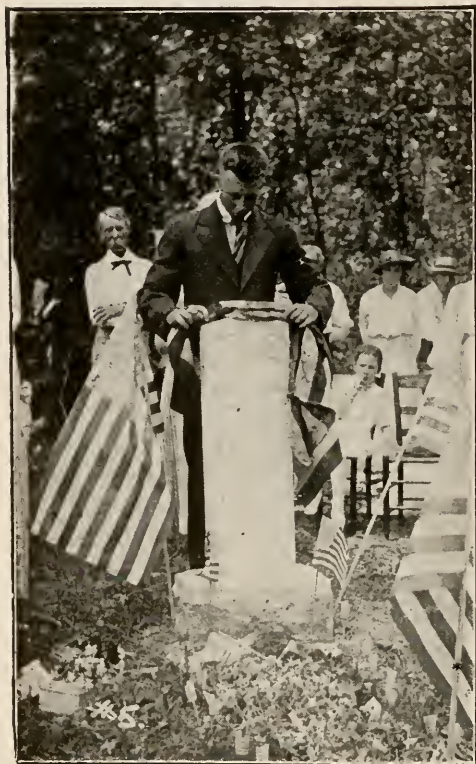
House built by Matthew Mims, Edgefield, S. C.

be built in Edgefield, and at the present time the oldest one, is Trinity Episcopal church. This quaint little church of brick, so loved by its thirty-five or forty communicants, was built in the year 1839, largely through the efforts and generosity of Col. Edmund Bacon, Mr. Whitfield Brooks and his wife, Mrs. Mary Parsons Carroll Brooks.

The first newspaper at Edgefield was the *Bee Hive*. This paper was published at Pottersville, near where now stands the home of the late Dr. Horace Parker. Its existence was of short duration, and was followed by the *Edgefield Advertiser*, which was established in 1835. The *Advertiser* is now the oldest paper in South Carolina. Among the wills first recorded are: William Perrin, James McGittons, William Martin, Thos. Roberts, Edward Leverman, Francis Posey, William Harvey, Sophia Hiles, Ellis Marcus, Robert Belcher, Richard

Allison, William Talbert, Samuel Marsh, Samuel Howard, Thos. Kirkland, Benjamin Cockram, David Tribley, Edward Keating, Alexander McGregor, John Rivers, William Holmes, Jacob Fudge, John Canfield, James Scott, Elizabeth Meyer, Peter Day, Jonathan Wright and many others. Most of these wills are recorded as early as 1787 with Mr. M. Simkins as Ordinary.

Many interesting facts might have been added to this article did space permit; and undoubtedly there are many others of which I am unaware. Enough has been given to show that Chapman's History of Edgefield—replete with interest as it is—has by no means exhausted the field. What more worthy object could a chapter have than to perpetuate the history of the noted men and women of its locality in permanent form for the benefit of posterity.



Marker Erected for Lieut. Wm. Baylis

On July 4, 1916, a Government Marker was unveiled at the grave of Lieutenant William Baylis, who served in the Eighth Virginia regiment during the Revolution. He is buried one mile north of Cahoun, Missouri, and is said to be the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County.

A historic sketch of the life of this patriot was given by his oldest grandson, Wm. Steel of Sedalia, Mo., the dedicatory address was delivered by the youngest great-grandson, Baylis Steel, Post Master of Kansas City, Mo., and the marker was unveiled by the great-grand-son, William Steel, Jr., of Sedalia. An address of Welcome was given by Miss Dorman, Regent of the Udolpho Miller Dorman Chapter, under whose auspices the marker was erected, and the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, spoke of the work of the Daughters in the past, and the service it stands ready to render, if needed, in the threatened war; and in conclusion, the members of the chapter placed bouquets of Forget-me-nots on the tomb in loving remembrance of the patriot who had passed away in October, 1840.



Mrs. Charles Russell Davis, Vice President General from Minnesota, Chairman Committee on Legislation, etc.

In response to many requests from different parts of the country, pictures and short sketches of the different Chairmen of National Committees will be given from time to time that the Daughters may become familiar with the faces and personality of those leaders who are spending so much time and strength in their behalf. The first one, naturally, is the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation whose labor was rewarded last April by the passing of the bill whereby the patent on our insignia was extended fourteen years, something that had never before been granted any individual or organization.

This last month a bill has been passed exempting the Daughters from taxation on the land recently acquired by them, and also on any other land which may be acquired by them in the future in that square. Through her efforts a bill has been introduced for the purchase of Monticello by the Government.

Undoubtedly the chief reason why Mrs. Davis succeeded where others have failed is in large measure due to her ability as a "mixer." When we note that her father was one of the most devoted adherents of Stephen

A. Douglas, accompanying him on his famous debating trip in 1860, and continuing the friendship until he as one of the pall-bearers accompanied him to his grave; that her oldest brother lost his life while a member of the Second Company of Minnesota in 1862, and that his funeral was the first military funeral in Chicago for a Union soldier; that her father was so pronounced a Democrat that his paper, the *Chicago Times*, was attacked during the war; and that shortly after their removal to Minnesota she became the wife of a Republican politician, one does not wonder so much at Mrs. Davis' gift of knowing what to say and when to say it to have effect!

Joining the Daughters of the American Revolution soon after her husband's election to Congress, in 1904, Mrs. Davis' work has been mostly of a National character although she was for a time the Vice Regent of the St. Paul chapter of which she is a member. Her five ancestors through whom she claims eligibility to the Society were all from New England, and range in years from the eighteen year old boy who shipped as a mariner on the "Dean," to Lieut. Col. Aaron Cleveland of

Canterbury, Conn. who with his son, Aaron Cleveland Jr. marched to Boston in the Lexington Alarm.

Mrs. Davis is one of the few women who actually enjoys reading the Congressional Record; and next to working for the D. A. R. her chief delight is to listen to the debates in both Senate and House on political questions of the day, none of which are too abstruse for her to follow with interest and appreciation.

The meeting of the National Board on April twenty-fourth, at which time Mrs. Davis received endorsement without opposition for the position of Vice President General, was one of the largest ever known in the history of the Society. Thirty-eight states were represented at this meeting; eight of the nine National officers were present; eighteen of the twenty Vice Presidents General and thirty-two State Regents. To be the choice of such a gathering is indeed an honor worthy of mention.

When My Mother Was a Little Girl

BY SOPHIE H. BUSHNELL

(Mrs. Elizabeth Walker Hyndshaw, widow of Silas Condit Hyndshaw, who passed away September 20, 1915, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, spent her childhood days in Cincinnati, Ohio. No story from books could equal in her children's minds the tales told them of the times she had as a little girl in Ohio; and Mrs. Bushnell has jotted them down for other children, in loving remembrance of the dear one whose presence is so sorely missed.—EDITOR.)

"When I was a little girl living in Cincinnati, where I was born, I loved to go and visit my grand-mother Walker; I was a favorite grand-child, having been named Elizabeth for her.

"She lived on a farm, which at that time we considered, way out in the country; the house was very attractive, with a porch extending across the front which overlooked Mill Creek Valley.

"The farm of those days is now a busy manufacturing district of the city; it was land purchased when my grandfather and great-grandfather came to Ohio early in the 19th century.

"A part of it is still owned by members of the family, and only a few years ago there were four generations living upon it.

"When staying with my grandmother, I always asked her to take me for a walk in the old burying ground which joined the home lot. She would help me over the stone wall and then we would wander among the graves, she telling me the stories of those who had been laid to rest so far from their beloved Maryland.

"Her favorite story was of her coming from Baltimore County, Maryland, to Ohio with her young husband—John.

"She told of their household goods being packed and sent by wagon, but she preferred to take the journey on horseback, and so her husband consented to let her try it, for he knew if she tired of traveling that way she could find a place in one of the wagons. She told of the days and days they rode through the mountains, of the difficulties and dangers they encountered, but the excitement of it all and the wonder and grandeur of the scenery, made it well worth while.

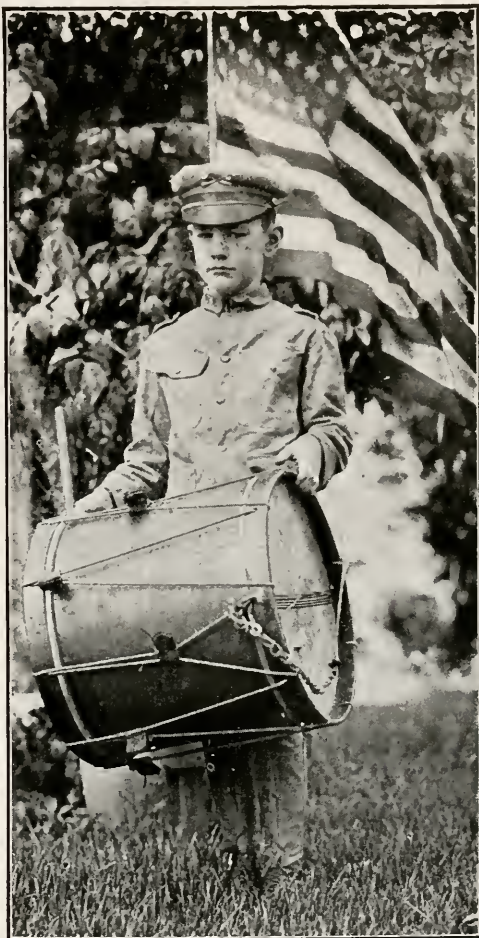
"Before leaving the old home in Maryland they had freed their slaves, but a little later, for the love of master and mistress, those slaves had followed and had assisted in making the home in the new country.

"On rainy days we children, my little sisters and brothers, were allowed to play in the attic, but we were always warned by grandmother not to touch the 'soldier clothes'—those clothes seemed sacred to her. Future events developed the fact that the soldier clothes had belonged to great-grandfather—he had served in the Revolutionary Army in Maryland, and after coming to Ohio, as his son John, my grandfather, was in poor health, he took his place in the War of 1812."

The old family burying ground had to be abandoned years ago, but the remains of those, our forefather pioneers, who helped make the history of the Middle West, peacefully rest in the beauty and quiet of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.



This little chair is over 150 years old. James Darby and his wife, Ann Roan, with their children, came by wagon from Orange Co., N. C., to Mo. in 1828, settling in Manchester, near St. Louis. Ann Roan Darby rode in this little chair all the way. After her death it was given to her youngest son, Andrew Warwick Darby whose wife in 1877 had rockers put on it. Their daughter, Miss Pinkie King Darby, still owns the chair; and her niece, Miss Margaret L. Duvall, had a picture made of it for the magazine.



This drum, now the property of the Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Public Library, was used by David Fox of Conn. at the Battle of New York in 1776. The young drum-bearer is a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, Lieut. Robert Porter of Penna., and the picture was obtained through the kindness of Mrs. N. H. Ambler, Historian Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.

In my mother's room, drawn close to her sewing table, stands her old rocking chair; just where she loved to sit and sew, dreaming of the early years of her life and telling me of the interesting events she had lived through.

The old chair has held the mothers of three generations; these mothers have rocked their babies to sleep in the old-fashioned way, telling them stories and singing to them until baby eyes grew heavy and the "sand-man" claimed his own.

The chair was one of the first articles of furniture purchased by Christopher Walker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for his young wife, Rachel, in 1839.

When my mother was married in 1858 the chair was given to her, as her mother had died two years before and the home was to be broken up for a time.

So my grandmother's children, and my mother's children and grandchildren have been held in the loving embrace of the old rocking chair which began its work of love back in Cincinnati, when that great city was in its infancy.

May the mothers of future generations, to whom this chair will descend, be all that the old-fashioned mothers have been, who have entered into eternal rest.

SOPHIE II. BUSHNELL.

Work of the Chapters

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Ind.) unveiled a marker at Fort Wayne last June under peculiarly fitting circumstances.

Fort Wayne takes pride in the fact that she is older than Indiana, that she was a thriving village long before Indiana took her place among the States of the Union and before Indiana's star was placed on the blue field of Old Glory. In 1894 Fort Wayne celebrated her century of existence.

In the year 1795, at the memorable Treaty of Greenville, Chief Little Turtle, wisest of the savages of all time, pleaded with Gen. Wayne to permit the Indians to retain the ownership of the lands on which the city of Fort Wayne now stands. He called it "that glorious gateway through which have come all good words from the North to the South and from the East to the West." Wayne shared with Washington the conviction that "the Miami village points to an important post" however, and refused the earnest plea of the Red Man.

On Sunday, June 5, 1916, Fort Wayne inaugurated the celebration of the Centennial of Indiana by a song service of six hundred trained voices at the pageant grounds. During the following week, "The Glorious Gateway of the West," an historical pageant of the story of Fort Wayne was presented by a company of eleven hundred citizens—the greatest historical pageant ever

given in America, and said by many to have been the most beautiful.

It was during this week that the chapter unveiled a memorial marker at Harmar's Ford in commemoration of the American soldiers who lost their lives at this ford along the Maumee River when Chief Little Turtle defeated the troops under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar in 1790. The regent, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, presided at the ceremonies, lifted the flag from the boulder, and introduced Ex-President Taft, who spoke briefly commending the D. A. R. for its work in marking historic spots for future generations. The Star Spangled Banner and the Fort Wayne Hymn were rendered by a band together with a chorus of hundreds of school children. The State Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, and Robert B. Hanna, addressed the large audience on patriotic subjects, inspiring their auditors to other similar deeds.

The marker is a huge boulder on concrete base with a bronze tablet set in, portraying a terrific battle with the Indians where the soldiers are struggling across the ford, and below it is the inscription:

To the Memory of Major John Wyllys and His Brave Soldiers Who Were Killed Near This Ford in the Battle of Harmar's Ford, Oct. 22, 1790, With the Miami Indians Under Chief Little Turtle.

Erected by the Mary Penrose Wayne

Chapter, D. A. R., in the Centennial Year, 1916.

During the entire week the chapter kept open a tea-room in the Woman's Building, the proceeds being devoted to a memorial planned for the Pioneer Mothers of Indiana.

MARTHA BRANDRIFF HANNA,
Historian.

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll and Glidden, Iowa) has held nine regular meetings during the year. In place of having a Washington party as has been our custom we gave a moving picture show which netted us about \$30. Our members were also very successful in raising a fund for the Belgians.

We had about eight hundred small cards and fifty large ones printed on "The Flag, Its Use and Its Forbidden Abuse." We posted the large cards in public buildings, and gave the small ones to the school children, hoping thereby to call their attention to the proper observance of our National emblem. We have given to the Berry School, to Continental Hall, and entertained our friends on Flag Day. We have one Real Grand-Daughter in the chapter; and while we have no historic spots in our vicinity, enjoy study along historic lines.

MRS. THOMAS LEFFINGWELL,
Historian.

Oceanic Hopkins Chapter (Pittsburg, Kansas), organized Feb. 6, 1914, has just issued a year book for 1916-17. Especial prominence is given to its Revolutionary Grand-daughter, whom as it has no Real Daughter, the chapter has adopted for its own, to cherish and protect.

Frankfort Chapter (Frankfort, Ky.) dedicated on July Fourth with appropriate ceremonies, a lot in the State cemetery in which will be at some future time a monument to the memory of the eighteen Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in the cemetery. In this work

of removing from every section of the State the bodies of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are now unmarked or neglected, and in ultimately erecting a beautiful monument to their memory, the chapter hopes to interest not only all the other Daughters of the State, but every loyal and patriotic citizen of Kentucky. This lot, obtained by the Frankfort Chapter from the Board of Trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery, has been marked with granite blocks on which are inscribed the letters "D. A. R.," and it is open to all chapters of the organization in the State, having been formally given in the name of the chapter by the Regent, Mrs. George Baker, and accepted for them by the State Regent, Mrs. Eli G. Boone.

As the quartet began singing the Star Spangled Banner Miss Margarette Frazier, great, great grand-daughter of Col. Anothony Crockett, and Miss Marie Lockett, descendant of the Rev. William Hickman, advanced from opposite sides and slowly began to lift the great flag that covered the graves of three of Kentucky's bravest soldiers—the Rev. John Gano, re-interred by the Frankfort Chapter; the Rev. William Hickman, by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter, and Col. Anthony Crockett, by the Historical Society. On each of the graves lay crossed two Revolutionary flags. The old brass cannon that was twice captured from the British by Col. Crockett and was fired at his burial more than seventy-five years ago, was to have been fired again on this occasion. But owing to the fact that so many of the men of the city had been called to the colors, no one at home thoroughly understood the old gun, and so the firing was abandoned. Instead, the descendants down to the fifth and sixth generations came forward with their floral offerings and placed them on the graves of their kinsmen. Then followed eulogies of the three illustrious men and as the audience sang America the graves were decorated with flags—Confederate flags for the Confederate soldiers, Revolutionary

flags for the Revolutionary soldiers, and "Old Glory" for the soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican and Civil War. It is hoped that each year exercises will be held in the cemetery, and as the Israelities set up Memorial stones as a sign so these stones may be a memorial forever of the brave and indomitable spirit of our forefathers and foremothers which enables us to dwell peacefully and happily in this beautiful land of Kentucky—the one-time buffer between the Northwest Territory and Virginia, which George Rogers Clark used so successfully as a protection for Virginia from the Indians under General Hamilton.

The first Revolutionary soldier to be buried in the D. A. R. lot was the Rev. John Gano, whose remains, with those of his wife, were removed from the old Forks of Elkhorn burial ground, which is now a part of an open field, and reinterred June 9, 1916, by the chapter with the assistance of friends and members of the Gano family. On the old gravestones of Kentucky river marble, which were also removed, and now mark the spot, in quaint old lettering are the following inscriptions: *Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life the tenth day of August, A. D. 1804, in the 78th year of his age. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all—Amen. . . . Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Gano, wife of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life April 22, A. D. 1792, in the 57th year of her age.*"

The Rev. John Gano, "fighting Chaplain," was born in Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1757. He was educated at Princeton; organized and was pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City in 1762; and for a number of years was also pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He entered the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution, earned his title by always going with his regiment into battle, and served until the close of the war. He was a personal friend of George Washington, and is said to

have baptized him. At the close of the war Mr. Gano returned to his church in New York City, remaining there until 1786, when he emigrated to Kentucky, became the first chaplain of the Kentucky legislature, and is said to have preached the first sermon ever given in Frankfort.

The remains of the Rev. William Hickman were removed from the same old cemetery by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter and placed in the D. A. R. lot. William Hickman was born in 1750 in Virginia, was associated with Gano in founding the Baptist church in New York City; was the first Baptist minister to preach in Philadelphia; participated in the Indian wars before the Revolution and besides his services in the army, established a record for spreading the gospel in the wilderness. He preached the first sermon in Kentucky (at Harrodsburg), organized the Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, the first church established in Kentucky, and during his life organized twenty churches and in one year baptized five hundred converts.

The inscription on his stone, very much broken, which was placed on his grave in the D. A. R. lot, and will be restored by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter reads: *"Rev. William Hickman, Sr., Died January 21, 1834, aged 87 years. Peace be with you—Amen."*

Anthony Crockett's remains were taken from the Presbyterian cemetery on the old Julian farm in the County. His grave and that of his wife were marked by "altar tomb stones," much broken now, leaving no sign of inscription on the stone over his grave but a very much defaced piece of his wife's stone reads: *"Sacred . . . memory . . . Ary Crockett, . . . was born (April) 11, 1760, and departed this life Sept. 18, 1818."* He enlisted at the age of twenty and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Saratoga, as well as many minor engagements. At Saratoga he gave aid to Lafayette when he was wounded. Afterwards he joined

Clarke as Lieut. General and fought at Blue Lick, Piqua and Chillicothe, Ohio. In a letter in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society he described Benedict Arnold at Saratoga, commenting on his reckless bravery. He served also in the War of 1812; was a member of the Kentucky Legislature; Sergeant of Arms of the State Senate, and died in 1838.

Laura L. French,
Corresponding Secretary.

Lake City Chapter (Lake City, Minn.), although only three years old, is able to report progress in outside patriotic work. A larger sum, proportionately, than any other chapter in the State, was raised for the work in Belgium; and early in July when our "Bath House" was formally opened on Point Park, our chapter, through its regent, Mrs. Woodford, presented a fine Flag to the Park Board of the city to be cared for and used at Point Park. A large crowd assembled to witness the raising of the Flag; and many of the audience were for the first time instructed how to "salute the Flag." A large number came with picnic baskets to partake of the evening meal with the beautiful surrounding of land and water; and our chapter, with thrifty and patriotic intent, had a booth for the sale of coffee and ice cream and realized about \$30.00, which will be used for our Minnesota soldiers at the Mexican border. As the months pass we realize that there are many ways whereby we can help the advance of patriotic thoughts and deeds in our beloved country, and hope to report still other deeds at some future time.

Anna B. Underwood,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Elizabeth Denton Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.) held memorial services and unveiled the government marker to Lieutenant Joseph Boggs, a Revolutionary soldier, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1916, at Westport, Missouri. Lieutenant

Boggs was born October 20, 1749 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Riddle in 1770. There were three children—Jane, Ruth and David.

Joseph Boggs enlisted as a Revolutionary soldier, with his brother, David, as wagon boss, and four of his wife's brothers, in 1777. He was commissioned Lieutenant of 1st. Company, 4th Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomew, May 10, 1780. He suffered a severe wound in the Battle of Valley Forge, and a minor wound at Stony Point. Joseph Boggs came to Missouri about the year 1810 and settled on a farm where the old work house of Kansas City now stands. The old tree remains that stood at the spring which supplied water for the family.

Mrs. Charles M. Johnston, a great-granddaughter of the patriot and home-builder, was present with her son, and unveiled the marker. Appropriate patriotic services were held. The address



Memorial for Lieut. Joseph Boggs.

was given by Mrs. Selden Robertson, Regent. The marker was placed in the southwest corner of the Badger Lumber Company's building, together with the

broken stone found and preserved by the Daughters three years ago. The setting is unique and artistic, and not more than thirty feet from the original site of the grave, the ground having been acquired by the city for commercial purposes. This grave is the farthest west of any Revolutionary grave that has been marked.

EMMA GEIGER MAGRATH, *Historian*.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.) has dwelt especially upon our organization as being fundamentally for *patriotic* and educational work, and deprecated the gradual slipping of some chapters into practically a general form of club work. Our papers have held to that line of thought, though filled with modern spirit and originality, some titles being "Views of the Father of His Country on the Woman Question," "Neutrality, Safety First and Preparedness," "Some of General Washington's Difficulties," "The Brilliant Christmas of 1776 and the Gloomy One of 1777"—and have been varied with recitations of interest and splendid vocal and instrumental music.

The last program of the Chapter year before the Congress was most inspiring, our speaker being Major George Goode, U. S. A., on the stirring and suggestive title "What Our Flag Does Wherever It Goes." We have also had a meeting restricted to early Missouri history, and one on Continental Hall, the latter being illustrated with slides; have kept up our work in the Ozark school; have contributed to many causes vitally connected with our work and on the twentieth birthday of the chapter issued a History of the St. Louis Chapter. When it is known that the preparing of this history was done by a charter member, continuously active and beloved as Historian, Regent, and for some years Honorary Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, whose versatility and abounding social and mental gifts are known to all, it will also be evident how deeply we prize the booklet with its valued history.

We yield to no chapter in our claim for the energy and effectiveness of our Flag Committee, Mrs. Funkhouser, Chairman, always alert, fearless and determined; and the Old Trails movement has our deep sympathy and co-operation.

MRS. EMILY A. NELSON,

Historian.

Ontario Chapter (Pulaski, N. Y.) has taken for study the past year "The Industrial and Social Phases of American Life From 1780 to 1850." We gave a prize to the student in our High School having the highest average in American History; have helped towards the fund for a soldiers' monument for our town, and raised a goodly sum towards the Belgian Relief Work.

MISS SARAH E. HADLEY,

Historian.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio) passed the thirteenth milestone Jan. 23, 1916, and from the original twelve charter members has grown to a membership of fifty-eight.

The study subject for the year, "Our Country—Some Phases of Its Progress," has called forth some of the best discussions ever heard before the chapter.

Flag Day was grandly kept. Athens homes and business houses, as well as the beautiful and historic college buildings, were fittingly decorated, making the city literally a bower of flags. The Fourth of July was celebrated in a safe and sane manner, the display of fireworks being attended with strict orderliness. The chapter collected and sent a large sum to the Belgian Relief Commission in response to the appeal of the National Society; has given towards the Ohio panel in Valley Forge Memorial Chapel; and contributed also to Continental Hall.—(MRS. WARREN V.) FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma City, Okla.) started the year 1915-16 with a meeting, Oct. 13, 1915, at the

home of Mrs. Albert M. Lehr. We then had a membership of 128.

The year has been a very busy and interesting one. Our three special days, Organization Day, Washington's Birthday and Flag Day were fittingly celebrated. The chapter was entertained on Organization Day, Dec. 14th (as always on that day), at the home of Mrs. R. P. Carpenter, the founder of the chapter. Accounts and reminiscences of the early days of the chapter were especially enjoyed by all.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a luncheon given at the "Lee Huckins Hotel," with toasts on the topic of the day, "Preparedness." When the "Battle Cry of Peace" (a moving picture favoring Preparedness) was shown in this city, we accepted the offer of the representatives of that picture, to give us ten per cent of the proceeds of two performances, our only obligation being to pay for the printing of tickets and endeavoring to secure a large attendance at these performances. Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Sutton. The house was a mass of flags. It seemed very appropriate, that on that day we should hear an account of the battleship Oklahoma, whose flags had been presented to her by our chapter. Mrs. H. Coulter Todd had visited the battleship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and gave us an interesting description of that visit. Since then we have heard that the flags have been received by the officer in command of the "Oklahoma" and turned over to the battleship.

Our charities have not been neglected this year either. We have kept up our scholarship at the Martha Berry School, sent our usual Christmas box to that institution, made bags for our own Municipal Christmas Tree, sent a small contribution to a fund for a chair for the President General, and sold Belgian Flags. \$435.47 was raised in this way for the Belgium Relief Fund.

At the dedication of the capitol building here in Oklahoma City, seats were reserved for the D. A. R., and in the

cornerstone, laid on that day, there is a history of this chapter.

ISABEL B. HAMILTON,
Historian.

The Moses Van Campen Chapter (Berwick, Penna.) started on a "Pilgrimage" on Oct. 15, 1915, stopping first at Sunbury, where the members had been invited to the dedication of a marker to Shikellamy, an Indian Chief friendly to the United States. An inspection of Fort Augusta followed, where a large collection of interesting Indian and other relics are on display, among them a miniature of the old fort and stockade. We inspected the underground powder storage room where special points of interest were shown us. From there we went to Northumberland, and were escorted through the home of Dr. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen. We also visited the Unitarian church of Northumberland, founded by Dr. Priestly, and the cemetery, where we placed a large wreath on his grave, and it was with reluctance that we left this spot for the next point in the Pilgrimage. At Catawissa, another stop was made, the old Quaker Meeting House visited, and a marker placed in the adjoining cemetery in memory of Hugh Hughes, a Revolutionary ancestor of some of our members. The exterior of Forts McClure and Jenkins were visited on our return and as we reached home we agreed that our Pilgrimage was most delightful and instructive.

On Feb. 19, 1916, we celebrated the fourth anniversary of the founding of the chapter, and received several gifts, the most important of which were money for the work of the chapter; a gavel made of wood taken from Fort Augusta, and a scholarship from the president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, to go to a well-prepared student back of whom the chapter will stand. It is to be known as the James Wilson Scholarship, in memory of the Signer of the Declaration who was also a trustee of Dickinson College in the first fifteen years of its ex-

istence, and owner at one time of the land upon which Fort Jenkins stands, and where the chapter hopes in the near future to place a marker upon a piece of land given us the same day by its owners.

Washington's Birthday was pleasantly celebrated by a short program followed by a most interesting address on "The Spirit of Washington." Flags were sold and the proceeds turned over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium; \$165 donated to the Public Library Fund; \$15 donated toward the "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July in the town; and the slides for the school children, authorized last year have been ordered placed on the school grounds.

(MRS. A. C.) EDNA K. JACKSON,
Historian.

Tunkhannock Chapter (Tunkhannock, Penna.) has just completed a pleasant and profitable year under its regent, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Oliver. Papers on the history of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Bradford and Wyoming Counties have been prepared and read. "Children's Day" was an interesting session when the children of members took part in a historic program. "Guest Day" has become an annual affair and this year the gathering was unusually profitable. Those eligible to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution were invited, an entertainment prepared, refreshments served, and over twenty new members were added to Tunkhannock Chapter, as a result. A suitable boulder is soon to be placed in Meshoppen, Penna., to designate the trail of "Sullivan's March" in this territory. Our Chapter House is at present undergoing extensive improvements, to be finished in September. Tunkhannock Public Library has had a successful year and is "housed" in Chapter House, having been organized and for several years maintained by the "Daughters."

(MRS. J. W.) CARRIE A. PECK PIATT,
Historian.

Warrior Run Chapter (Milton, Penna.) has completed its tenth year of progressive work. Nine meetings are held each year at the homes of the members; and after the business meeting a program, instructive as well as interesting, is always prepared. We have given generously to the various charitable objects as they have been presented to us, and contributed each year to Memorial Continental Hall.

We have erected a marker on the site of Fort Freeland on Warrior Run. This fort was destroyed July 18, 1776, by a company of British soldiers guided by a band of about forty Indians. We have also marked with the state marker of Pennsylvania the graves of twenty-nine Revolutionary soldiers, and expect to mark more as fast as they can be definitely located.

On Flag Day this year we had a regular Flag-raising at the house of one of our members; and afterwards held memorial services for our dear past President General, Mrs. Donald McLean—to whom the Flag was so especially dear—and also for our own members who had passed away during the year. We are hoping not to fall behind but to press forward the next ten years to still greater things.

MRS. GODCHARLES, *Regent.*

Bennington Chapter (Bennington, Vt.) celebrated its great day, the sixteenth of August, with more than usual enthusiasm this year. In the morning the chapter took part in a parade which is said to have been the longest and best since the dedication of the Bennington battle monument twenty-five years ago. This was followed by the dedication of our beautiful new hospital—the Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital—where Bennington hopes to fight our next great battle against the common enemy of mankind—disease. In the afternoon the chapter was entertained at the home of the regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, and a number of guests from out of town were invited also to share in the

bounteous hospitality. The grounds were decorated with the large flag and pennant, 250 feet long, presented by the "Bennington" to its namesake town, and placed by the town in the keeping of the chapter.

The officers of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter of North Adams, Mass., the members of the Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter of Cambridge, New York, and the editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, whose ancestor served with General Stark and his New Hampshire men in that historic battle, represented the four states so closely united on that occasion; and as all joined in the salute to the Flag, one at least thought of the words spoken August 16, 1799, by Anthony Haswell, first printer west of the Green Mountains; founder and editor of "The Vermont Gazette," the first newspaper west of the mountains; first Postmaster General of the State of Vermont; a man of note from the time he came to Bennington in 1783 until his death in 1816; whose tomb can still be seen a few yards east of the old Congregational church in Old Bennington:

Never, O never can Vermont forget her brave allies from Berkshire—Never can all the darkening shades of time erase the memory of the gallant Stark from our minds. They rushed with open bosoms to oppose the foe, to check his progress, or to share our fate. . . . The fate of America at that time appeared suspended with an even beam, and this the pivot on which all must turn. The defeat of Baum, under Providence, decided the fate of Burgoyne, and the surrender of Burgoyne the fate of America. . . . But if at any future time . . . our independence should be endangered, . . . may the spirit of 1777 reanimate our zeal, may we seize the sword as a dernier resort, and live respected or die at Freedom's shrine.

Fairfax County Chapter (Fairfax, Va.) has, the past year, lived up to its

reputation, well deserved, of doing excellent work. An Essay Contest, conducted for nine years among the pupils of the county public schools was changed to giving examinations in United States history for medals and prizes. The result was beyond our expectations. The teachers say that the many children who took these examinations are well grounded in the critical periods of our country's history. We distribute four gold medals, twenty or more books as prizes, and send out about one hundred Honorable Mention cards which the children highly prize. The County School Board supports this work both financially and otherwise.

We feel greatly honored to be one of the Chapters to erect a protecting fence around one of the forty historic milestones which were placed around the District of Columbia when it was laid out in 1790. We dedicated this fence with appropriate exercises on June 15, 1916, "Bunker Hill Day." Our stone is in Virginia, in a secluded spot, on the boundary line between Fairfax and Alexandria counties, the latter county having been a part of the original District of Columbia.

We are maintaining two loan scholarship funds; one for boys at William and Mary College; the other for girls at Harrisonburg Female Normal School. The latter, a great pride with us, assists many girls to obtain certificates as normal graduates to teach in the public schools of the state. We increase this fund every year through personal gifts, entertainments, and the small rate of interest paid by the girls.

Our next work of interest planned will be to place a marker on the site of the first Court House erected in Fairfax County. The first courts were held in Colchester, at the residence of the clerk. In 1742, Brian Fairfax deeded six acres of land a mile north of the present town of Vienna for a county court house. This charming spot, where we expect to place our marker, commands a fine view of the surrounding country and

distant mountains, and was ideal for the purpose. A brick building, later destroyed, was erected and court sessions held there the following year. This building was abandoned in 1757 when, after Braddock's defeat, Washington, then a captain, advised the removal of the court house to Alexandria because the Indians had threatened to cross the mountains and burn the records.

In 1800, when that part of Fairfax County which included Alexandria was ceded to the Government as a part of the District of Columbia, a second removal became necessary. At this time,



Court House, Fairfax, Va., built in 1800

four acres of land situated on the Little River turnpike, the highway between Washington and the larger towns of the county, were donated by Mr. Richard Ratcliffe and the present court house was built thereon. It was then known as Epps' Corner, later was called Providence and in 1851 was named Fairfax Court House, which was recently changed to Fairfax. The first court was held there April 21st, 1800, and one of the earliest transcripts was the will of George Washington which, in the testator's own handwriting, yellow and marked with age, is the county's most cherished possession. There are many quaint and interesting records of wills, orders of court, and contracts to be found in those great time-stained volumes so carefully preserved in that old court house, which are a fair index of the characters, customs, and practices of our Virginia forefathers and foremothers. To those who enjoy these rich pictures of the past no records in our country could be more interesting or instructive.

(MRS. B. W.) KATE STRONG SUMMY,
Regent.

In the August issue the question was asked if anyone had given more in the matter of Preparedness than the former State Regent of Mo. whose only son was fighting on the border. The Organizing Regent of the Old 96 District Chapter, writes from Edgefield, S. C., that she has given both of her sons for their country's service; has broken up her home, and with her youngest child, come back to Edgefield until the need for their aid is over.

Through a typographical error the name of the Ottawa Chapter in Michigan was printed in the June issue, Ottawa.

ARTICLES FOUND AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Owners can address: *Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.,* and prove property.

1 silk evening wrap; 1 baggage check; 1 pair eye-glasses; feather boa; black lace scarf, and one decorated in gilt; 1 R. I. D. A. R. badge; 1 Chataqua Lake pin; 1 silver pin with blue cross; 2 U. S. N. L. pins; 1 pin with red cross; center of a D. F. P. A. pin; 1 umbrella; jet ornaments; 2 hat pins; 1 long and 2 prs. short white gloves; 2 prs. black kid gloves; 1 pr. brown, and a number of odd gloves; 1 lavender and 2 black veils; 4 fans; gilt rose; eye-glass lens; straw folder of cards; handkerchiefs and a pamphlet on Ann P. Cunningham.

Book Reviews

COLONIAL MEN AND TIMES, by Mrs. Lillie DuPuy VanCulin Harper, 1730 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Penna. Price \$10.25.

This beautiful specimen of the art of the printer and binder contains in its 624 pages material valuable enough in itself to warrant the setting. It is divided into three parts. The first, perhaps the most interesting to the general reader, is "The Journal of Col. Daniel Trabue," written in 1827, and describing his experiences in Virginia and Kentucky during the Revolution. The original manuscript is in the Draper Collection in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society; and the description of an eye-witness of the Siege of Yorktown, Wayne's Treaty with the Miami Indians, Daniel Boone's Trial by Court-Martial, etc., never before printed, is of great value, which is further enhanced by explanatory notes describing the principal characters mentioned by Trabue.

The second part contains much interesting historical data concerning the Huguenots, and forms an excellent introduction to the third part which deals with the genealogies of the Trabue Family, together with the Allied families of Beaufort, Brevard, Campbell, De Bow, DuPuy, Earley, Flournoy, Haskins, Hill, Kirtley, Loving, Meyer, Patteson, Perrott, Roberts, Tanner and Terry. The work closes with a valuable chapter on "Hints for

Virginia Genealogical Work," and thirty pages of index.

Coats of Arms, in color, of the Trabues, DuPuys and Beauforts illustrate the book, and may be bought separately for \$2.50 apiece. The record of a number of Revolutionary soldiers are given; and one notes with interest that the five sons of John James and Olympia (DuPuy) Trabue were prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. The oldest son, James, was Commissary General and also Surveyor of what later became Kentucky; John was a Colonel and also Deputy Surveyor of Kentucky Lands; William was Sergeant in the Virginia Line, and was taken prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina; Daniel, although only sixteen years of age, served as a private under Capt. Matthew Scott, becoming Colonel and Issuing Commissary General in later life; and Edward, who fought at Guilford Court House, emigrated to Kentucky with his wife Martha Haskins (a daughter of Colonel Robert and Elizabeth (Hill) Haskins) built for themselves a home in Woodford Co. and made a home for their aged mother, Olympia Trabue, who died there at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

MAXWELL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY, also Baptismal Record of the Rev. John Craig, D.D., of Augusta County, Virginia, 1740-1749, by Florence W. Houston, Laura C. Blaine and Ella D. Mellette. Published by C. E. Pauley & Co. Indianapolis Engraving Co. Indianapolis, Indiana. Address Mrs. E. M. Houston, 1001 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.

THE McCLURE FAMILY, by James Alexander McClure, 419 W. Washington St., Petersburg, Virginia. Price \$4.00.

As "Colonial Men and Times" treats of the descendants of the French Huguenots who emigrated to Virginia, settling first near Manikin, so the McClure and Maxwell Genealogies treat of the descendants of the sturdy Scotch-Irish who came on foot or horseback to old Augusta County (which is now divided into twenty distinct counties in two different states). As has been said of them by a historian of the times, their dwellings for years were hardly better furnished than the wigwams of the Indians; there were no tables, chairs, knives and forks, glass or chinaware. The mention of "cart-wheels and tire" in an inventory of 1746 is the first intimation of a wheel-vehicle in the settlement; but "the big

ha' Bible" was found in nearly every cabin. James McClure, the founder of the family in Augusta County, was a charter member of the Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, organized in 1740; and in the Maxwell Genealogy is published for the first time the Baptismal Record of the Rev. John Craig, the first pastor of Tinkling Spring. While treating especially of the McClures in Virginia the Genealogy devotes a number of pages to the McClures of the Carolinas, New York, Mass. and Penna., and about forty pages are devoted to the allied families of Alexander, McCown, Tate, etc., and to an index.

No pains have been spared in the *Maxwell*

Genealogy to obtain correct data. Dr. Joseph Brown Turner, Secretary General of the Presbyterian Historical Society of America, spent months at the Court Houses searching original records and both in the records of the Maxwells and in the 42 allied families a number of important corrections have been made to printed records, especially in the Anderson and Gentry families. Forty pages

are given to the index which contains nearly 7,000 names, and by an ingenious arrangement has the military record combined with the family, so that one can tell at a glance in looking in it whether the man served in any of the wars of his country. A number of records of other Maxwells are also given in the book, and every descendant will find it of great assistance as will all genealogists.

GENEALOGY OF THE FISHBACK FAMILY IN AMERICA, 1714-1914, compiled and edited by Willis Miller Kemper. Published by *Thomas Madison Taylor*, 12 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$4.00.

That Virginia was settled by descendants of Huguenots and Scotch-Irish is generally known; but comparatively little has been written of the German colony which was organized as early as 1714 within its boundaries. Twelve sturdy German families were brought over at that time to work in the iron mines and became the forerunner of a numerous and virile part of her population. This genealogy treats of the numerous descendants of John Fishback of the town of Truback (Truppbach) near the city of Siegen in the state of Nassau in Germany, whose daughter Elizabeth, born at Germantown, Virginia (Germanna), February 13, 1723, married John Peter Kemper, son of John Kemper of the town of Muesen near Siegen. The Fishbacks

as well as the Trabues, DuPuys, Maxwells and McClures emigrated to Kentucky, after having served their country from Virginia during the Revolution. Martin Fishback, at the age of seventeen, was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. He married Lucy Amiss and had eleven children; while his cousin John Fishback, also a Revolutionary soldier, who was at the Battle of Cowpens, married Martha (Pattie) Pickett and had ten children. The intermarriages in the descendants of this family make one dizzy, and it is a satisfying thing for a genealogist to be able to have them all clearly expressed in black and white. Eleven pages of index complete the book and add to its value.

SKETCHES OF THE STRANGES IN AMERICA AND ACROSS THE SEAS, compiled by *Alexander Taylor Strange*, Hillsboro, Ill.

This pamphlet of 137 pages deals with the descendants of Capt. Amos B. Strange, who was born in Kent County, Virginia, about 1750, served throughout the Revolution, married Frances Bayley (daughter of an Irish settler) in 1788, was with General Gates in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and also in his defeat at Camden; was a Captain of Militia in the War of 1812, received a pension

for his services and died at the age of 85 years, in South Carolina, to which place he had emigrated soon after the Revolution. The writer has evidently tried to collect all the records obtainable of the different families by name of Strange and has succeeded in making a very readable volume which will be the nucleus of a fine genealogy in years to come.

CAMPBELL—LINCOLN—MILLER—MITCHELL—MONTGOMERY—TURNER.

Family Magazines of the above families, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, New York City, have recently been added to the Library. They are of uniform size, contain eight pages of genealogical material each, and all are well indexed. All the material is of more or less value; but to a casual observer the New York, Maryland and Maine marriages and abstracts of wills in N. Y. in the Campbell line; the Tennessee Lincolns; the Millers of Hampshire, Mass.; the Bedford Co., Va. and early Ohio marriages in the Mitchell line; the Montgomeries of Virginia and the Humphrey Turner line seem especially worthy of note. Any one of them is well worth the price asked—fifty cents.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the Genealogical Editor of this magazine, under whose supervision this department has been placed for the present.



Graves of Elijah and Charity (Lockwood) Cook, Homer, Mich.

Elijah B., son of Jared and Ruth (Hutchinson) Cook, was born at Preston, Conn., Sept. 11, 1759; enlisted as a private in Jan. 1777, at Preston, and served under Captains Nathaniel Webb, Lemuel Clift and Phelps; shared the distresses of Valley Forge and was in the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point. Once during the war he found his way into the British camp as a spy and was discovered there by a Tory who came from the same neighborhood. He succeeded in escaping with safety, however; but on meeting this Tory after the war was over, told him "If I ever set eyes on you again, I will shoot you on sight." The Tory, knowing Elijah's reputation both for truth and as a good shot, took care never to be seen again by him.

Near the close of the Revolution, Elijah Cook married Mrs. Charity (Lockwood)

Sherwood, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, Isaac Sherwood, who had one child by her first husband, James I. Sherwood, born Sept. 4, 1780. Charity was the daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Lockwood, Jr., who was a private from 1775 to 1777 in Col. Mead's regiment, and sergeant from 1777 to 1779 in Col. Lamb's artillery. Joseph's wife, Charity Knapp, cared for and reared the children at home during her husband's absence and with her daughter Charity rendered many kind deeds to the sick and needy and made clothing for the soldiers in the field.

The two Charities — mother and daughter encountered many hardships, which they met with great fortitude. When after the daughter's marriage to Elijah Cook the Tories plundered the town of Greenwich, they buried their household goods. Later

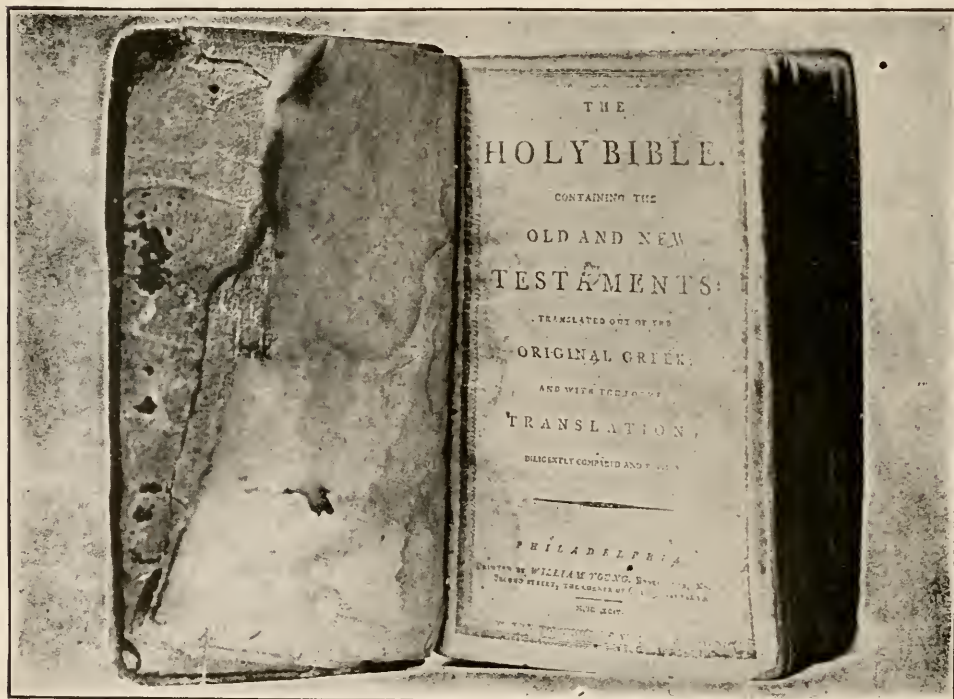
some of this same furniture was brought to Michigan with them. Soon after the Revolution the Cooks moved to New York state where their thirteen children were born; but in 1836 Elijah and his wife Charity moved to Homer, Michigan, that they might spend their last days with their son, Elijah, born July 17, 1793, who with his wife Catherine Roatrick, had come to Michigan in 1834 and founded the Free Will Baptist church, being one of its pioneer preachers there.

Elijah Cook was first of all a farmer; but between seasons often made shoes or did jobs of masonry. He was six feet tall, very proud and very stern. His wife, Charity, five feet six inches tall, was as proud as her husband, and ruled him with an invisible but unyielding rod. She wore caps, but was very proud of her beautiful hair which was so long she could stand on the end of it.

When Congress voted not to grant any more pensions to Revolutionary soldiers for fear of bankrupting the country Elijah Cook burned his discharge papers; but in 1832, while a resident of Clarkson, N. Y., he obtained a pension which he continued to receive throughout his life.

A chapter in Homer, Michigan, is named Charity Cook, and its regent, Mrs. William H. Cortright, has recently published a little pamphlet, called "Descendants of Elijah B. Cook and Charity Lockwood Cook," giving all the known descendants—a goodly multitude, as well as the ancestry of each.

"They need not envy those who trust to their books or their statutes or their speeches to make them famous. They have written their influence in human flesh and blood; it will throb in the veins of the race as long as they have a descendant in the world. This is their promise of immortality."



This Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. J. L. Goss of Clinton, Mo., is over one hundred and twenty-two years old. It was the property of John and Susanna Cotton, and contains the family record beginning with their eldest child, Ralph Cotton, born 1742, who married Miss Kitchen of Virginia and served in the Revolution from that part of the state which is now Kentucky. According to tradition John and Susanna Cotton went from North Carolina to Virginia, where their family of eight children were born. These children moved to Kentucky. Mrs. Goss is a descendant of John Cotton through his daughter Elizabeth who married Thomas King, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, on whose record Mrs. Goss joined the Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter. An interesting feature of the Bible is that it also contains a record of the birth of the slaves of the family.

MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE

Through the National Committee on Historical Research
Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

GLEANINGS FROM ALEXANDRIA, VA., HERALD, MARCH 15-SEPT. 10, 1816,
copied by S. C. Stuntz, Secretary Fairfax Historical Society, Vienna, Va.

(Dates in parentheses are date of paper.)

MARRIAGES.

- Joseph Anderson and Miss Harriet Mitchell, both of Occoquan, Prince William co., at Georgetown, August 4.
Robert S. Blacklock, merchant, to Miss Ann Ramsay, both of Alex., April 16.
Harrison Bradley, formerly of Andover, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Huigle, of Alex. [April 29.]
Daniel Cawood, merchant, and Miss Mary M'Fee, both of Alex., March 16.
William R. Chapman, Esq., and Miss Martha Hayes, only d. of Capt. James Hayes of Dumfries, at Dumfries, March 31.
William M. Chick, merchant of Washington, and Miss Ann Eliza Smith, d. of Joseph Smith, merchant, of Alex., April 11.
Langhorne Dade, and Miss Eliza C. Scott, both of Alex., July 18.
Edward Deeble, and Miss Margaret M'Clish, both of Alex., June 11.
Washington Drane, merchant, of Washington, and Miss Ann M. S. Dade, of Alex., at Washington, June 23.
Peter Dunbar, merchant, and Miss Anna Rose Cracoft, both of Alex., June 27.
Jacob Forteney, Sr., aged 72, and Miss Priscilla Hicky, aged 32, both of Alex., in Georgetown, May 23.
William C. Gardner, of Newport, R. I., to Miss El—— Francis Cazenove, dau. of A. C. Cazenove, Esq., of Alex., May 16.
Hon. William Gaston, representative in Congress from N. C., and Miss Eliza Worthington, of Georgetown, at Georgetown, Sept. 9.
John Gemeny and Miss Matilda Figg, both of Alex., June 25.
John Howard, of Alex., and Miss Eliza C. Fullmer, of Fairfax county, Va., Aug. 1.
John King and Miss Jane Achord, of Savannah, at Savannah, May 15.
James Macdaniel and Mrs. Margaret Tomblin, both of Dumfries, at that place, July 11.
P. H. Minor, Esq., and Miss Sally Ashton Washington, both of Alex., May 9.
Edward Sheehy and Miss Ann McLaughlin, both of Alex., June 23.
John Weightman, merchant of Washington, and Miss Sidney Lyles, d. of late Col. William Lyles, at Broad Creek, Md., June 2 [May 27?].
Clement B. Weston, of Alex., and Miss Juliet Way, of Hartford county, Md., in Baltimore county, April 4.
Thomas White and Miss Ann M. T. Manley, both of West End, Fairfax county, June 6.
John T. O. Wilbar and Miss Sarah Perry, dau. of Mr. Alexander Perry, both of Alex., July 9.
Dr. Thomas Wolfe, of Winchester, and Miss Mary Ann Patton, of Alex., May 14.

DEATHS.

- Francis Asbury, superintendent of the M. E. church in America, at home of George Arnold, Stafford county. (April 12, May 17.)
Mrs. Elizabeth Boiseau, mother of Mr. Joseph Boiseau, of Alex., at Marseilles, France, Feb. 21, 1816.
John Borrowdale, native of Cumberlandshire, Eng., sailed as master from port of Alex. for 23 yrs., March 22, 1816.
Mr. Walter Brocket, sen., of Alex., May 24, 1816.
Mrs. Mary Cannon, consort of Mr. Luke Cannon, of Oak Hill, near Dumfries, Prince William county, in her 47th yr., leaving 10 ch., Aug. 15, 1816.

- Solomon Cassidy, decd., W. Ball and William Cassidy, exec'rs. (May 20, 1816.)
 Right Rev. Thomas John Clagett, Bishop of the P. E. church in Md., in Prince George County, August 2, 1816.
 Bede Clements estate, Thomas Irvin, exec'r. (March 15, 1816.)
 Capt. Hugh W. DeNeale, dec'd. (May 1, 1816.)
 Samuel Dexter, of Mass., at Athens, N. Y. (May 10.)
 Hon. Paul Hamilton, late Secretary of the Navy, at Beaufort, S. C., June 30, 1816.
 Gen. Thomas K. Hardin, late member of Congress, in Tenn., of wounds received in a rencontre with Col. Simpson, April [r:March] 18, 1816. (April 19.)
 Matthew Harrison, Esq., of Dumfries, dec'd. (July 3.)
 Col. Benjamin Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, in Creek agency, June 6, 1816.
 Mr. William Jones, merchant, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Jones, at Fredericksburg, by the explosion of a keg of powder, July 13, 1816.
 Daniel McDougal, of Alex., native of Scotland, in 45th year, July 31, 1816. Mary M'dougal, adm'x. (Aug. 26.)
 Peter F. Marble, formerly of Loudon county, and Harrison county, Va., and in 1813 commissioned by Gov. Shelby a lieut. and paymaster of militia in Ky., near the home of John Scheler, Standardsville, Orange co., July 11, 1816.
 Jacob Merchant, dec'd., of Dumfries, Philip P. Dawe, exec'r. (July 3.)
 Joseph Myers, dec'd, Polly Myers adm'x. (June 3.)
 Capt. George North, dec'd. (March 6.)
 James H. Owens, of Alexandria co., dec'd. Marlon Schofield, adm'r. (Aug. 26.)
 Benj. D. Patterson, dec'd. Sarah Patterson, adm'x. (June 3.)
 Widow Tabitha Perrson, at Ashby, Mass., in her 101st year. (July 12.)
 Mr. William Smith, merchant of Alex., and formerly of Newburyport, in 37th yr., May 15, 1816.
 John Somers, dec'd. Daniel Somers adm'r. (July 8.)
 Hon. Richard Stanford, representative in Congress from N. C., at Georgetown, April 8, aged 47 yrs.
 Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, consort of Mr. Samuel Wheeler of Alex., in her 40th yr., at the house of Mrs. H. Adams, Fairfax co., June 20, 1816.
 Gerardus W. Wiley, 2d son of late Rev. David Wiley, at Georgetown, aged 19 yrs., April 15, 1816.
 Mr. Peter Williams, a young man, at Charleston, S. C., July 25, 1816, from a blow while diving.

COLONEL WILLIAM PRICE

In the *Liberty Tribune*, Liberty, Mo., for Jan. 9, 1880, mention was made of the death on Jan. 3, 1880, of Major Winfrey E. Price, one of the oldest citizens of the county, who was buried near his old home in Fishing River township. His name was inadvertently omitted from the list of Revolutionary Descendants of Clay Co., Mo., contributed by Mrs. G. N. Clardy, Historian of the Alexander N. Doniphan Chapter of Liberty, Mo., and published some months ago. In the sketch of his life written in 1870 by himself, he states:

"I was born in Fayette Co., Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1726. My father, Col. William Price, was a native of Prince Edward Co., Va., and served in the Continental Army during the entire Revolution. He was a member of the first company organized in Virginia for service against the British. This company was

raised at Harper's Ferry and was commanded by Capt. Stevenson. As soon as organized it was sent to Boston, where my father was transferred to Washington's Life Guards, and remained in it for three years. He was then stationed at Fredericksburg, Va., and continued to remain there until near the close of the war, when he raised a company of volunteers in Spottsylvania Co., Va.—joined the army under Washington—and participated in the siege of Yorktown. In the year 1782 he emigrated to Kentucky; was with General Wayne in his campaign against the Northwestern Indians after St. Clair's defeat, and commanded the advance guard of Wayne's army. He died in Jessamine Co., Kentucky. I emigrated to Clay Co., Mo., in 1825, and have resided here ever since; have been a member of the Baptist church since 1829, and have been and am an uncompromising Democrat."

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

4018 (3) CLARK. *Mrs. J. F. McNaught*, Hermiston, Oregon, has kindly sent us a copy of her record of Christopher Clark; and as it differs greatly from the one, taken from Woods' History of Albermarle Co. Va. which was published in the June issue, we are giving it in its entirety. Christopher Clark, who m Mildred Terrill Mch. 13, 1757, was the first (not the second) child of Micajah and Judith (Adams) Clark, and was b Apr. 20, 1737. Mildred, his wife, was b June 7, 1741, and was the dau of David and Agatha (Chiles) Terrill. The ch. of Christopher and Mildred were: Micajah, b Feb. 24, 1758; Christopher, b June 6, 1760; David, b Apr. 8, 1762, m Mary Clark in 1794; Mourning, b Aug. 12, 1764, m Wm. Bibb Key, son of Martin Key; Judith, b Oct. 22, 1766, m Peter Wyche; Rachel, b Oct. 8, 1768, m (1) John Bowen, m (2) John Dailey; Agatha, b Aug. 28, 1770, m George (or John) Wyche; Mary, b Oct. 1, 1772, m Thomas Oliver; Samuel, b Oct. 5, 1774; Joshua, b July 7, 1777; Mildred, b Mch. 24, 1779, m Shelton White; Terrill, b Sept. 3, 1781; Susan, b Mch. 5, 1783, m McCarthy Oliver; Lucy, b April 19, 1786, m James Oliver. According to Mrs. McNaught's record, the Micajah Clark who m Miss Gatewood in 1786, was not the son of Christopher Clark, but the sixth son of his next younger brother, Robert Clark, and his wife Susanna Henderson. He was therefore the cousin of Micajah, son of Christopher Clark.

4080 DAVIS. There was a Nathan Davis who emigrated from N. J. to Harrison Co.

Va. (now West Va.) and was a Capt. in the War of 1812. He belonged to one of the Davis families who came to West Va. in 1789 when ten families (almost the entire membership of the Shrewsbury Seventh Day Baptist Church) removed from Shrewsbury, N. J. to Harrison Co. and organized the New Salem Church. Rev. Jacob Davis (not the father of Nathan) was the pastor and had been chaplain during the Revolution, and several others of the congregation had seen service at that time. The above information is gleaned from the "History of the Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America." Mrs. T. C. Davis, Nortonville, Kansas, is preparing a genealogical history of the descendants of William Davis, the ancestor of those who emigrated to West Va. *Mrs. J. E. Law*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.

4320 (2) LANE. A letter has just been received from *W. R. Layne*, Marsh Strong Building, Los Angeles, Calif. stating that he is compiling a History of the Lane Family giving particular attention to the Southern Lanes, Laynes and Laines. Any data pertaining to such families will be very much appreciated. A considerable quantity of information has been gathered already and is open to those who may be interested. There are many who can qualify for membership in the D. A. R. through Thomas Layne of Virginia. It is hoped that in the near future Mr. Layne will give more particulars of Daniel Lane as well as of Thomas Layne through this Department. *Gen. Ed.*

4430. DESAUSSURE-NORRIS. The parents of Nathan Norris (July 3, 1770—Mch. 5, 1851) were William Norris who d in 1782 and his wife, Agnes Frederick, who d in 1822. The other ch. of Wm. and Agnes were: William, Eliz., Sarah and Stephen. Wm. Norris served in the Rev. war in Capt. Zachariah Smith Brooks' Co. In the same company was John De Saussure, who in all probability was the father of Mary De Saussure, wife of Nathan Norris. The family cemetery of Nathan Norris is at his old homestead near Batesburg, S. C. *Mrs. Nannie Norris Tillman.*

4454. RUSSELL. Capt. Wm. Russell commanding a company of Fincastle Co. Va. Militia, built the first fort at Point Pleasant (in what is now Mason Co. West Va.) in 1774. See First Report West Va. Archives and History, p 237. Capt. Russell rendered distinguished service during Dunmore's War and the Revolution, and became General in 1792. According to the Second Report of West Va. Archives and History, p 109, Gen. Wm. Russell, a hero of the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774, was Representative in the Va. Assembly from Washington Co. Fincastle Co. was formed from the southern part of Botetourt in 1772, but existed only four years when in 1776 three counties were created from its territory—Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky. In the Answer to 4451 in the July, 1916 magazine the statement is made that Elizabeth, sister of Patrick Henry, m Gen. William Russell for her second husband. This was doubtless the same Gen. Wm. Russell. The Co. Clerk of Abingdon, Washington Co. Va. might be able to furnish data which would show if Phoebe who m Roland Lindsay was the dau of this Gen. William Russell or not. *Mrs. J. E. Law*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.

4505. JONES. A letter has been received from *Miss Susie Gentry*, Franklin, Tenn., stating "I am sending you some Jones Genealogy to correct some given in the August magazine by Mrs. Mims of Edgefield, S. C. As there were three distinct families of Jones in N. C. it is very easy to confuse them. I come of two of the three—the "White Plain" and "The Crab-tree Creek" both of whom were named Nathaniel Jones; one, the son of Evan, the other of Francis Jones. Generals Willie and Allen Jones were of the "Cadwallader Jones" family, friends of the other two. The two Nathaniels were both of Wake County and have many descendants.

In the August magazine, page 125, Mrs. Mims says: Nathaniel, son of Francis Jones Sen. died in 1815, and in his will mentions wife Rachel, and children, Joel Lane, Alfred, Burwell, Perrv, Timothv, Walton, Wesley and several daughters. "The Nathaniel Jones mentioned above was *not* the son of *Francis*

but of Evan Jones and wife Elizabeth Wells. Evan was the son of Evan and Ann (Hill) Jones, and grandson of Evan Jones of Craven Precinct, N. C. a member of the Colonial Assembly of N. C. my maternal ancestor, six removes. This Nathaniel Jones is known as "White Plain," "Cream Eating Nat," "Cross-Roads Nat," and is the one whose descendants are eligible to the D. A. R. and also to the Daughters of 1812. He m (1) Amelia (or Millicent) Blanchard, and (2) Rachel Perry, mentioned in his will. I am his descendant by his first wife, through their dau Sarah Elizabeth who m John Lane, son of Col. Joel Lane of Raleigh, N. C. All the ch. mentioned in the will were by his second wife, Rachel Perry. The Nathaniel Jones, son of Francis Jones Sen. is known as "Crab-tree Creek Jones" and m Ann Snickers of Snicker's Ferry, Frederick Co. Va.

The ch. of Francis Jones m as follows: Tignal m Penelope Cain (my ancestor.) John m Mary Cain, sister of Penelope; Frank m Frances Yancey, Mary m John Cullers, a Rev. soldier, and Colonel; Judith m Capt. Wilson, captain of a merchant vessel; Lydia is thought to have m Drury Mims; Matthew lived in Wake Co. N. C. I do not know whom he married; Albridgton m Fanny Calvert in 1794 in Va. Either Lucy, Betty Day or Jemima m a Capt. Brown who was a merchant vessel captain, and having no children willed \$1000 to a favorite nephew sewed up in a pair of drawers. (copied from family records in my possession.)

4520. BOONE. In Rowan Co. N. C. is found the marriage bond of Squire Boone to Jane Vanleft July 11, 1765. witnessed by Squire Boone, John Johnston and Sam Tate. This is framed and hangs on the wall in the clerk's office. *Miss Susie Gentry.*

4540 (6) FULLER-ALLEN. David Allen, b 1801, m Mch. 9, 1826 Amanda Fuller, a relative, and resided near his father. He d Dec. 23, 1842 and his wid. m (2) a Woodworth. David was the son of Jonathan Allen and his wife Susannah Fuller. Jonathan resided in Woodstock, Conn. until 1816 when they settled near the present town of Glouster, Ohio, where he d Oct. 1, 1826, aged 55 yrs. 2 mo. 3 days. (See Chauncey Cem. Insc.) His will, dated Sept. 29, 1826, is on file in Athens Co. Ohio, Vol. 1, p 81. Susannah was b Nov. 20, 1777, m Mch. 24, 1796 and d Aug. 19, 1835. She was the dau. of Job Fuller, and his wife, Susannah Russell, dau. of Daniel and Phoebe (Roberts) Russell. Job was bapt. Aug. 9, 1752 in Thompson, Conn. and served as drummer in Capt. Samuel Chandler's 11th. Co. in the 11th. regiment at N. Y. (See Conn. Men in the Rev.) Apr. 25, 1781, Job and Susannah Fuller of South Brimfield, Mass. convey land bought there in 1778, 1779 and 1780. Oct. 8, 1794

James Fuller was appointed adx. of the estate of Job Fuller, late of South Brimfield, dec'd. and in 1802 Jonathan and Susannah Allen, Jared and Polly Talbot signify their willingness to "have our uncle, James Fuller of Holland appt. adx of estate of our father, Job Fuller, late of South Brimfield. This agreement was dated Woodstock, Conn. May 29, 1802. Job's name appears on a note drawn in 1791, so he must have died between 1791 and 1794. In the N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record (1904) Vol. 35, pp 55-6, incorrect ancestry of this Job Fuller is given. Job of Barnstable went to Wayne, Maine to live, as is shown in the History of Wayne. Job was the son of Capt. James Fuller of Thompson and Killingly, Conn. bapt. Oct. 28, 1722, at Salem, Mass. who went with his father, Samuel Fuller, to Killingly, Conn. in 1727 or 8; m at Thompson, Conn. Dec. 4, 1738, Abigail Ruewee (dau of John who was formerly of Dudley, Mass.) In 1777 James with his son Job sold their land in Killingly, and moved to South Brimfield, Mass. (now Wales) and in two deeds dated Dec. 17, 1784, is styled Captain. July 5, 1786, Job Fuller sold his brother James land "which is the farm that was lately owned by my honored father James Fuller, late of South Brimfield, dec'd." This James Jr. b Sept. 1, 1760, served one term as a substitute for his brother Job, and later for himself, and was a Rev. pensioner, resident in Athens, Chio. *W. V. Sprague*, Chauncey, Ohio.

4561 DAVIS. See last sentence of Answer to 4080 DAVIS in this issue. *Gen. Ed.*

4565. KNOX. Miss Hattie S. Goodman, Woodleaf, N. C. published in 1905 a book called: Genealogical and Biographical Sketch of the descendants of John Knox of Rowan Co. N. C. and other Knoxes. *Mrs. J. H. Hardwick*, Cleveland, Tenn.

4594. MORTON. General Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. A. Retired, is a descendant of John Morton, the Signer, and was for two terms President of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers. His address is Schenectady, N. Y. and as he is also an authority on all the descendants of John Morton, it is probable that he can assist in tracing this line. *Gen. Ed.*

4607 (3) REEDER. Mary Reeder who m Thomas Hubbell was one of the twelve children of Joseph and Susannah (Gano) Reeder. Joseph, fourth of the name was the son of Joseph (wife unknown) grandson of Joseph and Eleanor (Leverich) Reeder; and great grandson of Joseph Reeder the immigrant. *Frank Holt*, Staunton, Va.

4608. WHITING-THURSTON. Jonathan Whiting who m Elioenai Thurston was b May 25, 1724, and was the son of John Thurston, and his wife, Mary Wight. John was b at Wrentham, Mass. Jan. 16, 1694-5, and d there Feb. 13, 1755. He could not, therefore, have served

in the Revolution. Elioenai Thurston was the dau of Daniel Thurston who was b in Medfield, Mass. Sept. 25, 1695, m in Boston, Feb. 11, 1719-20. Deborah Pond and was a wheelwright and tavern keeper in Wrentham, now Franklin, Mass. He also was too old to have served in the Revolution. *Elizabeth K. Folsom*, Exeter, N. H.

4621. MARTIN. There was a William Martin who served as a private in Capt. Josiah Fish's Co. in the southern part of the state of Vt. during the year 1781; and also a William Martin (probably the same one) who served in Capt. Benjamin Whitney's Co. in Windham Co. Vt. from Oct. 30, 1783 to Mch. 1784 inclusive. Windham Co. is bounded on the east by N. H. and on the south by Mass. (See Vt. Rev. Rolls, pp 392, 571 & 629.) *Gen. Ed.* There was also a family of Martins, whether the same one or not, I do not know John Martin, b Shaftesbury, Vt. 1766, emigrated to Cayuga Co. N. Y. in 1794; had a brother William who was a shoemaker in Oneida Co. N. Y. They were the sons of Henry Martin, b 1732 and grandsons of a Martin who was b in Ireland in 1700. *Mrs. L. H. Doty*, 732 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

4632. GRIGGS. Nancy McClellan, dau of James and Eunice (Eldredge) McClellan, lived at Woodstock, Conn. near Hampton, Conn. and m John Griggs. James McClellan was the son of Gen. Samuel McClellan who m (1) Jemima Chandler; and m (2) Rachel Abbe. The second wife was James' mother. *Mrs. R. A. Burns*, 5147 Ridge Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

4633. THOMAS. There was a Jacob Thomas who filed an application for pension in 1818, while a resident of Harrison Co. Va. (now West Va.) aged 60 years. He enlisted in 1782 in the first reg't. of Dragoons, Capt. Morrow, Va. Line. There was a Jacob Thomas who m Elinor Haynes in 1800 in Harrison Co. If this was the pensioner it was probably a second wife. More complete information can be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. *Mrs. J. E. Law*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.

4642. NORRIS. *Mrs. Law* also writes that probably Ann Norris who m Minter Bailey was the dau of William Norris, an English schoolmaster, who settled in Va. and whose son John, b 1760, was a Rev. soldier, serving from Fauquier Co. and in 1807 moving to Harrison Co. Va. (now West Va.) She suggests that by corresponding with the Co. Clerk of Fauquier Co. at Warrenton, Va. one might find the list of children of William Norris, and could tell definitely.

4655 (2) KNOX. See Answer to 4565 in this issue. *Gen. Ed.*

4664. S. C. REV. SOLDIERS. In the August magazine W. H. B. inquires concerning a list of S. C. Rev. Soldiers. There were twenty-

five or thirty thousand soldiers in the Rev. from this State. Lists have been published through the letter N, and others will follow as early as possible. Those published will be found in "Stub Entries to S. C. Revolutionary Claims," edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Those unpublished have been indexed and are on file in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. Certified copy of claim will be furnished, on payment of a very small fee, by the secretary of the Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. *Miss Marion Salley*, Orangeburg, S. C.

4668 (3) GRAVES. In his application for pension Lewis Graves, born Spottsylvania Co. Va. July 17, 1760, makes no mention of any children except a daughter Jane who m David Sholars. He also mentions a wife, Ruth. He d in Newton Co. Ga. in 1835. *Mrs. Edwin Lang*, College Park, Ga.

4672. HALL. Levi Hall, a Rev. soldier and pensioner, enlisted in Stonington, Conn. moved to Newport, N. H. where June 8, 1783, he m Mrs. Martha (Silver) Putney. She was called Patty. They had: Samuel, b Apr. 7, 1785; Anna, b July 31, 1786; Nancy, Edward, Melinda, Emeline and Martha, also called Patty. I have a bar on the record of Levi Hall. *Mrs. G. W. Hunt*, Antrim, N. H.

4673. JACKSON. As I entered the D. A. R. on the record of John Jackson who m Elizabeth Cummins, I know that he was a Rev. soldier and have prepared a large part of the early history of the family for print; but as the later generations are so scattered I have not yet completed the work. I have the Samuel Jackson Bible in which the date of his death is recorded as Jan. 4, 1842 at Terra Haute, Ind. He m Barbary Regar and had only one dau, Mary, who m a Brake and was my grandmother. He was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson. Isaac and Elizabeth were living in Deywood, Bourbon Co. Kansas in 1865, and were not possessed of much land at that time. *Mrs. H. H. Soule*, 229 Oakland Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

4677 (2) TATE-ANTHONY. Anne or Nancy Tate m James Anthony, who was b Dec. 18, 1752, and was the sixth child of Joseph Anthony, Sr. (1713-1785) and Elizabeth Clark, who was b Feb. 15, 1722. *Mrs. J. F. McNaught*, Hermiston, Oregon.

4686. BEAN. Capt. Wm. Bean, the first white settler of Tenn. lived on Boone's Creek near Watauga, and afterwards settled Bean's Station, where he built a fort. He had a dau. Sarah, who m John Bowen, and was the great grandmother of my husband; had also Russell, Ahab, Jesse, Jerry, Lydia, Sarah and Jane. The latter was scalped by the Indians in 1799. I never heard of James, Isaac or Polly as being his children. *Mrs. A. S. Bowen*, Chickamauga, Ga.

4708. CARTER. Edward Carter m Mary (called Polly) Cash, not Cook, for his third wife, and by her had William Carter, whose genealogy is desired. Edward was my own great grandfather, but the genealogy of Miss Cash is not known. *Champe Carter McCulloch*, 1831 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.

4709. TYLEE. Genevieve T. Kiepora, 2715 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa, writes that the husband of Anna Sanford was Samuel Tylee, whom she married about 1790, and that the children were named Tylee and not Tyler as given in the August issue.

4713. HAMPTON. Dr. Joseph L. Miller of Thomas, West Va. is authority on the Hamp-ton of Va. and is about to issue a genealogy of that family. He might be able to assist S. F. D. *Col. C. C. McCulloch*, 1831 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.

4756. OSGOOD. There was a Carleton Osgood living in Boston, Mass. in 1790 with one male over 16 years (himself) three males under 16 years, and one female (presumably his wife) in his family, according to the Census of 1790 for Mass. In N. H. Rev. Rolls, Vol. 3, p 350 Carleton Osgood, Lieut. signed April 11, 1780, at Boston, Mass. the discharge of Peter Akerman of the Invalid Corps, formerly of Col. Scammell's reg't. *Gen. Ed.*

4757. OLMSTED. In the "Revolutionary Soldiers from Litchfield Co. Conn. prepared with so much care by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter assisted by other chapters in the county, the name of Zadock Olmsted does not appear. Is it not possible that he served in the War of 1812 which was often called "The Second War for Independence" and as he grew old spoke of his services as in the "War for Independence" which his auditors supposed referred to the Revolution? *Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

4761. WOODS-HUGHY. Henry Woods, b Nov. 22, 1807, d June 24, 1848; m in Brown Co. Ohio Sept. 17, 1826 Ann McCracken Hughy "who was born 1806 and died July 1, 1862." Who were the parents of each of the above? *E. T. M.*

4762. AMES. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev.

service of Elisha Ames, b Preston, Conn. 1758. *B. A. S.*

4763. TURNER. Names of wife and children and date of marriage desired for Philip Turner, physician and surgeon in Rev. War. Names of wife and children and place of en-

listment desired for Philip Turner, private in Rev. War. *I. M. A.*

4764. BEAUMONT. Information desired of Anne Beaumont (1750, Lebanon, Conn.—1837, Livonia, N. Y.) m 1772 Elijah Parks of Guilford, Conn.

(2) CLEMENTS. Who were the parents of Susanna Clements of Hopkinton, Mass., m ab. 1758 to Henderson Walkup of Framingham, Mass. I am trying to find early history of the Clements family.

(3) DICKINSON-McCLELLEN (McCLELLEN.) Who were the parents of Simeon Dickinson, a Rev. soldier b at Amherst, Mass. before 1760, and Sallie McLellan or McClellen, whom he m at Petersham, Mass. in 1781? Will someone tell me where to find the history of the two families?

(4) OLMSTEAD. All dates desired for James and Mary (White) Olmsted, whose dau. Mary, b 1755, m Benjamin Hyde at Lebanon, Conn. *B. H. M.*

4765. HITER-SINGLETON. Were James and Ann (Singleton) Hiter the parents of Elizabeth Y. Hiter (Jan 5, 1805—Feb. 27, 1881) m March 22, 1825 Elijah G. Pollard (March 21, 1800—Jan. 9, 1840)? All gen. data desired.

(2) POLLARD-HAMPTON. Names of parents, with data, desired for William Pollard (Aug. 27, 1761—June 6, 1841) and Fanny Hampton (June 11, 1771—Oct. 6, 1829) who were m Feb. 21, 1790, and lived in Boone Co. Ky.

(3) VICTOR-BRUNGTON. John Victor, d April 8, 1791 (where?) m Jan. 1, 1776 Hannah Brungton, who d June 20, 1788 and lived in Ky. Wanted, dates of their birth and the names of Hannah's parents.

(4) KERLIN-VICTOR. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Kerlin (Jan. 15, 1790—June 14, 1851) m March 29, 1807 Littleton Victor (Feb. 19, 1784—Dec. 30, 1858)? From what part of Kentucky were the Kerlins and Victors? *W. M.*

4766. THOMPSON. Information desired of the marriages and time and place of birth of John Thompson of Hampshire Co., W. Va., who had a land grant from Lord Dunmore, Gov. of Va., and who served in the Rev. and the War of 1812, and was in Washington's army at Yorktown. His known children by the first wife were John and Rebecca, who m Joshua Selby. He m (2) a Miss Clutter or a Miss Bell, and had Amos, Elijah, Mahala, Mary, Massey (m Hensel Marshall) and Proena (m Elijah Dalbey). After the death of his second wife he went to Athens Co., Ohio, to live with his daughters, and is buried near Guysville, Athens Co., but the dates are obliterated from his tombstone. *N. D. T.*

4767. CHACE-DURFEE. All gen. data and Rev. service, if any, wanted for the parents of Dudley and Mary (Durfee) Chace of Assonet, Mass., whose children were Deborah (m Al-

fred W. Potter of Warwick, R. I. ab. 1830) Conklin, Eliza, Ephraim, Benjamin and James.

(2) HASWELL. Wanted, maiden name, with gen. and Rev. data, of Marcy, wife of Philip Haswell, private in R. I. militia and state troops, m in 1827. *M. B. S.*

4768. LYON-HOSFORD. All gen. data desired for Matthew Lyon and his wife, Miss Hosford, niece of Ethan Allen, m in Vt. Was there Rev. service in her line?

(2) WHITESIDE-STOCKTON. All data wanted for John Whiteside, son of Wm. Whiteside of County Kildare, Ireland, and Elizabeth (Stockton) Whiteside of N. C. Was Wm. related to Peter Whiteside, business partner of Robert Morris of Philadelphia? John served in the Rev. from N. C. and probably took part in the battle of King's Mountain. Among his ch. were Samuel, Wm., Lot, Joel and Margaret. He emigrated to Ky. and to Ill. in 1793. I would like to know if Elizabeth Stockton was related to Richard Stockton, and if there was Rev. service in her line. *D. L. IV.*

4769. WEBB-CLARK. Thomas Webb served in the War of 1812 under Capt. Nathan Lewes, enlisting probably from Erie Co., N. Y., and m Rebekah Clark. I would like to know her father's name, and if he or Thomas' father had any Rev. record. *H. W. C.*

4770. MADDOX. I want the names of the parents of Peter Alexander Maddox, b Westmoreland Co. Va. about 1785, and of Dorcas Horton Maddox, his wife and first cousin, m in Westmoreland or Fauquier Co., Va., ab. 1814, later moved to Jackson Co., Ga., where a dau. was b in 1828. Before the Civil War they moved to De Soto Co., Miss. Dorcas had a brother Snowden. I should like to correspond with a member of this branch of the Maddox family. *J. L. K.*

4771. TIMBERLAKE-POINDEXTER. Will some of the North Carolina D. A. R. please look through records of Bertie Co. and Franklin Co. and see if there is any data there about Francis Timberlake. He was a schoolmaster, and lived near Lewiston, N. C. The Census of 1790 states that he was then living in Halifax District, Franklin Co., N. C., and had three sons and several daughters. Have the early marriage records of Petersburg, Va. been published in the D. A. R. Magazine? The parentage of Nancy Poindexter is greatly desired, and the date of her marriage to Francis Timberlake above. They were Virginians by birth but moved to N. C. before the Rev. He was killed by lightning. Wanted, proof of his service in the Rev. Wheeler's History of N. C. states that "There were no Tories in Bertie"; "The whole country as one man, was for Independence and Liberty."

(2) TRICE-BARBEE. Tabitha Trice, b Apr. 8, 1802 in Orange Co. N. C. was the dau. of Harrison and Gillie (Barbee) Trice, whose

birth dates I am anxious to secure, as well as Gillie's father's name. She had brothers named Grey and George, a brother who settled in Ky. near Hopkinsville, and a brother Aaron who lived at his father's home three miles north of Chapel Hill, N. C. Did any Barbees of N. C. serve in the Rev.? *M. E. T.*

4772. GALLUP-KINNIE. Wm. Gallup, b in Voluntown, now Sterling, Conn., was the son of Isaac and Amy (Kinnie) Gallup, dau. of Thomas Kinnie of Voluntown or Stonington, Conn. Is there Rev. service here, and has anyone joined the D. A. R. through these men? *E. D. P.*

4773. SHERMAN-FOOTE. Ab. 1789 Abel or Abiel Sherman (b ab. 1738, killed by Indians June, 1794) and his wife Lucy or Lucinda (Foote) Sherman, with two grown sons, Ezra and Josiah, and one small dau. Amy, later Mrs. Samuel Beach, removed from Conn. to Short Creek, Va., and ab. 1793 came to Waterford, Ohio, and remained in Fort Frye until the next spring, when the Olive Green colony was organized and Sherman Station established. I would like the name of the town or county in Conn. from which they moved, and the date of their marriage, also name of Lucy's father. Is there Rev. service on either side?

(2) JEFFORDS (JEFFERDS.) Wanted, all data as to wife, children, and dates of Samuel Jeffords or Jeffers, Sergeant, 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut. in the Continental Artillery of Mass. during the Rev. *A. B. R.*

4774. BOSWELL-CLARK. In Penna. Archives, Second Series, Vol. III, p 308 is record of marriage in Swedes Church, Phila. of John Boswell and Jean Clark, Dec. 17, 1777. In the Register of the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Penna. for 1791 is the statement "Eliza Boswell, b 1779, ward of Clark, Charleston, S. C." Was the above Eliza the dau. of John and Jean (Clark) Boswell? Any information of either of these people greatly desired. *C. L. McC.*

4775. ICKES-SHEADS. Hannah Margaret (Sheads) Myers, b Gettysburg, Penna. Jan. 6, 1818, where she d July 20, 1881, was the dau of Peter Sheads, b Jan. 13, 1781 Adams, then York Co. Penna. who d Gettysburg, June 11, 1848. His mother's maiden name was Anna Maria Ickes, b York Co. Penna. d Charlestown, West Va. Tradition says she was the dau of Capt. Peter Ickes, of the 5th. Co. York Co. Mil. April 5, 1778 and the 8th. Co. 7th. Batt. York Co. Mil. June 17, 1779 (Penna. Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIV.) Can this be proved? *S. M. S.*

4776. ARMITAGE. Samuel Armitage, b Eng. lived in Newburyport, Mass. but d in Charleston, S. C. Mch. 7, 1810 while in service as a mariner in U. S. Navy. According to tradi-

tion he also served in the Rev. Official proof desired.

(2) LANGWORTHY-BROWN. Andrew Langworthy m Ruth Brown ab. 1755. They lived in Conn. and also in Pittsfield, Mass. Ancestry of each desired with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(3) ANTHONY-LEONARD. John Anthony, b 1750, near Taunton, Mass. m Mary Potter in 1771 and had two daughters: Content, b 1775 m Cyrus Leonard, and Nancy, m Peleg Cornell. Was John or his father Job Anthony in the Rev. war? Ancestry of Cyrus Leonard desired. *E. J. A.*

4777. STEELE. Information desired of the ancestry of Wm. Steele, b 1771, m Mary, who was b 1774. They had: John D. b Feb. 10, 1793; Elizabeth, who m Mr. Massie, b May 1, 1796; and one other dau. The family moved to Ky. from Va. and John D. Steele became a noted pioneer preacher of the Christian Church, and died at the residence of a grandson. What was the name of the grandson?

(2) FUNK. Wanted, name of wife, Rev. service and all gen. data of John Funk of Strasburg, Va. He was the father of Samuel Funk, b Aug. 3, 1768, who m Eliz. Cordell July 6, 1791, lived first near Strasburg, Va. then moved to Tenn. and from there to Ill. They had nineteen ch. as follows: Fannie, b July 12, 1793, m Mr. Arnold; Nimrod, b Oct. 23, 1794; John, b Mch. 5, 1796; Catherine, b Feb. 10, 1798; Isaac, b Nov. 18, 1799; Susanna, b Jan. 11, 1801; Samuel Jr. b Dec. 5, 1802; George, b Feb. 14, 1804; Nancy, b Oct. 28, 1805, m Mr. Roe; Martin, b Apr. 24, 1807; Esau and Jacob, twins, b Sept. 7, 1808; Presley, b Aug. 4, 1810; Mary Ann, b June 12, 1812; three ch. who d. inf.; Martha and Caroline, twins, b Sept. 23, 1821. *L. M. D.*

4778. TINKHAM. Amos Tinkham, b Middleboro, Mass. July 10, 1729, m Sarah, dau. of Peter Sr. and Eunice Tinkham in 1752, and had, among others, Amos, b Nov. 21, 1765 who m Susan Thomas and went early to Windsor, Vt. Did Amos Sen. or Jr. render any service during the Revolution?

(2) THOMAS. Did the father of Susan (Thomas) Tinkham, ment. above render any service during the Rev. war?

(3) NUTTING. Amos and Susan (Thomas) Tinkham had among others, a son, Jacob, b Oct. 28, 1797, Windsor, Va. who m Rebecca Nutting, b Aug. 4, 1800, Reading, Vt. Did Rebecca's father or grandfather serve in the Revolution? *V. P. S.*

4779. BUSSEY. In Mass. Archives, Vol. II, mention is made of a Thomas Bussey who served in the Rev. as a Second Lieut. When and where was he born? All gen. data concerning him desired.

(2) MOREY. Robert Morey of Newport, R. I. was a large ship builder and is said to

have had his choice of going to war or building ships for the Government. He chose the latter, superintended a Navy Yard at East Greenwich, R. I. built two ships, one of which was named "The Beach Bird" and gave them to the Government. The "Beach Bird" is celebrated in song as having come into Newport Harbor, under full sail without any crew on board. Official proof of this service desired, and any information in regard to Robert Morey. *C. G.*

4780. HITCHCOCK-HULL. Information desired of the parents of Angelina Hull who m Raymond Hitchcock Sept. 12, 1813 in Courtland Co. N. Y. Angelina was b in 1797. Did the parents of either serve in the Revolution? *W. B. K.*

4781. REEDER. John W. Reeder lived in Washington, D. C. moving from there to Charlottesville, Va. and thence to Waynesboro, Va. He was the son of John Reeder and his wife, Rachel Boswell, dau. of Wm. Boswell. Information desired of this family. Do they connect with the Maryland or N. J. families of Reeders? *N. H.*

4782. COBB-FULLER. John Cobb b Norwich, Conn. Oct. 21, 1744 m Sept. 25, 1783, in Rupert, Vt. Mary Fuller. Official proof of service of John Cobb desired. Mary Fuller's father lived first at Plainfield, Conn. then at Shelborne, Pawlet and Orwell, Vt. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(2) COBB. Gideon Cobb Jr. b Stonington, Conn. July, 1718, d Pawlet, Vt. 1798. Did he render any patriotic service during the Revolution?

4783. FARNEYHOUGH. Did anyone serve in the Rev. from Warren Co. Va. by name of Farneyhough? My ancestor m Miss Lucas (probably Agnes) and had sons: Edward and Milton. The latter m Martha Edwards of Henry Co. originally from Albermarle Co. Va. The "hough" has been dropped from the name and it is now spelled Farney or Ferney. *E. S. W.*

4784. GREENE-POTTER. Elizabeth Greene, b Newport, R. I. Nov. 8, 1792, dau of Pardon Greene, m Mch. 6, 1808, Benjamin, son of Capt. George and Mary (Stillman) Potter who was b Westerly, R. I. in 1785. Who was Pardon Greene? Ancestry and official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired. *E. P. A.*

4785. SHAW (SHAUN or SHAWEN). Joseph Shawn m Katherine Baker and lived in Md. Wanted, parentage of Joseph Shawn with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any. *J. J. S.*

4786. KNOWLTON. Ezekiel Knowlton m Susannah Morgan and had a son, Wm. who m Hannah Hastings. They lived in Shrewsbury, Ipswich and Charlton, Mass. Official proof of Rev. service of either of these men desired.

(2) GREEN-KINNEY. Samuel Green m Hannah Kinney of Sutton, Mass. in 1779. Is there

any record of Rev. service in this line? They lived in Sutton or Leicester, Mass.

(3) KING. John King of Leicester, Mass. was the son of John or Dexter King, said to have been a Rev. soldier. Official proof with all gen. data desired. *A. C.*

4787. HUMPHREYVILLE. Information desired of Timothy Humphreyville who m Eliz. Reed, supposedly at Albany, N. Y. *C. H. P.*

4788. THOMAS. Adam Thomas served in the Rev. as member of second Battalion of Associators of Northampton Co. Pa. under Capt. Henry Hagenbuck, Aug. 6, 1776. He moved later to Adams Co. Penna. where he d bet. 1840 and 1850. Whom did he marry? When was he born? *A. B. E.*

4789. RICHARDSON. In Smith's History of Ga. p 622 mention is made of Walker Richardson among the Rev. soldiers. In what capacity did he serve? His dau Katherine m Reuben Thornton but lived only a few years and was buried in Habersham Co. Ga. All gen. data desired of Walker Richardson.

(2) BROWN-BENSON. John Brown, b ab. 1764, m Nancy Benson and was the son of John Brown, Corporal in Second Continental Ga. reg't. Who was Corporal Brown's wife? Was Nancy Benson a dau of the Rev. soldier, John Benson?

(3) THORNTON-DOZIER. Mark Thornton, b Va. m Susannah Dozier and had son Dozier b Lunenburg, Va. Apr. 14, 1755. Before the Rev. they moved to N. C. and later settled in Ga. where they rec'd. Bounty Warrants in Wilkes Co. Dozier became a Baptist minister and m Miss Hill; lived first in N. C. then moved to Ga. where he d in 1843. In what way did they assist in establishing American Independence? *H. J. E.*

4790. MILLIN (MILLEN)-McDOWELL. As I am working up a history of the above families of Kentucky, I would be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested in the same lines. *W. H. B.*

4791. STURGES-FERRIS-KIMBALL-HOYT. In going through an old cemetery in the heart of Norwalk, Ohio, I found several stones that are old enough to have marked the resting-place of a Rev. soldier; yet none of their names are on the list of Rev. soldiers buried in this county. The families of these men so far as I know, have long since disappeared. Some time ago I sent the accepted list of Rev. soldiers buried in Huron Co. (in which Norwalk is) to the War Department for verification, as our County Commissioners had refused markers because they had no proof that the names were those of bona fide Rev. soldiers; but the War Department replied that it had not the clerical service sufficient to look up information of this kind. I therefore appeal to the Genealogical Department for any information you may be able to give

that may be of service in locating these possible Rev. soldiers. The names are: *Nathan Ferris*, d 1883 aged 81 years; *Agur Hoyt*, died 1836; *Moses Kimball*, died 1835, aged 94 yrs.; and *Lewis Sturges*, died 1844, aged 82 years. *C. W. S.*

4792. GARRARD. Rev. John Garrard was a minister of the Baptist church, and said to have been a patriot as well as his sons. His son Jonathan is said to have defended the Fort. Official proof of this service desired.

(2) HAYS. In 1743 Edward Hays, member of a Baptist church in Md. ab. 10 miles from Baltimore, called Chester Ridge, moved to Berkeley Co. Va. Did he render any service during the Revolution? All gen. data concerning him desired. *F. A. C.*

4793. LANE. Wanted dates of birth, death, marriage and name of wife of Jacob Lane of Dutchess Co. N. Y. who served as a private in Dutchess Co. Militia during the Rev. He had four ch. John, b May 22, 1776; Rachel, b Aug. 30, 1779; Jacob, b Jan. 28, 1782, m Eliz. Vincent; Peter b Aug. 17, 1785.

(2) WILLIS. Caleb Willis of Oneida Co. N. Y. was b 1781 and d 1839. He m Sally Wheeler. Information of his ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. record, if possible. *R. B. D.*

4794. KING. Capt. Jonathan King of Brookfield, Mass. m Abigail and had several ch. who were also b in Brookfield. What was Abigail's surname? What were the dates of birth and death of Capt Jonathan King? *M. L. R. B.*

4795. LEONARD-MILLER. Jacob Leonard m Eleanor Miller June 16, 1785 near Wilmington, N. C. and had several children; the eldest, Esther, m John Poitevent in 1810. Does the Leonard Genealogy recently acquired by the D. A. R. treat of that branch of the Leonard family? *J. P. S.*

4796. WILSON. Information is desired of James Wilson, who with three brothers came to this country and settled in Md. or N. J. James Wilson's son Joseph was b Cynthia, Ohio June 5, 1807, and d Feb. 5, 1877 in Ill. He m Mariah Jolly in Ohio. She was b Dec. 24, 1808 and d Jan. 3, 1854 in Oxford, Ind. Were they related to James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration? *I. J. S.*

4797. HAWKINS-HARDIN. Wanted, names of parents of Anna Hardin or Harden, and Benjamin Hawkins, of Va. Also Rev. record. *E. W. B.*

4798. WAGGENER-GARNETT. John Waggener m Sarah Garnett in Va. in 1785. Was the father of either of them in the Revolution?

(2) PHILLIPS-BLAND. Dec. 31, 1784, Wm. Phillips, heir to John Phillips, dec'd. was allowed land given for a private of the Va. Cont. Line; and in 1805 Wm. Phillips rec'd his portion from Samuel Coleman. In 1795

Wm. Alexander of Prince William Co. Va. sold land to Wm. Phillips on Hardin's Creek, adjoining the land he then lived on. In 1802 Wm. Phillips owned land on Coleman's Run. In 1810 William, John, James, Berry, Benjamin and Aaron Phillips had land on Hardin's Creek (Nelson Co. Ky. Records). Was Wm. Phillips the son or younger brother of John Phillips, Rev. soldier? What is known of his early history? Wm. m Margaret, dau of Osborne and Lettice Bland. Who were the parents of Lettice Bland, and what was her maiden name? *F. L. P.*

4799. HALL-MACKLIN. My great grandfather, Samuel Hall m Eliz. P. Macklin, who is said to have come to Ark. from Ga. Wanted, ancestry of each, with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any. *C. W. C.*

4800. CHICK. My grandfather, Ambler Chick, was b Louisa Co. Va. ab 1790; m Mary Ragland of Va. Who were the ancestors of each of them? Was there Rev. service in either line? Is there a genealogy of either family mentioned? *N. C. P.*

4801. SELBY. Joshua Selby who m Mary Johnson had the following sons: Leonard, Johnston, Tom, Friend, Nicholas, Lorenzo Dow. One of them was b Dec. 1, 1814. Was Joshua a descendant of Wm. Selby who lived in Accomac Co. Va. in 1774, and was prominent in the Revolution? *P. J.*

4802. WOONS. George Woods, b 1792 Pasquotank Co. N. C. m Eliz. Turpin (b Tenn. in 1803 or 4) in Salem, Ind. and d in 1861 in Lebanon. She d in Iowa. They had: Wm., John, Daniel, Mark, Wesley, James, Sampson, Nancy, George and Thomas. Who were the parents of George Woods?

(2) Can anyone tell me where I can find a book called "History of Ohio Falls" C. O. S. which on p 423 has a reference to George Woods? *F. B. W.*

4803. JOHNSON. Information wanted of Wm. Johnson, b Dec. 27, 1749, wife Sarah, eldest son, Alexander Johnson, all of Rockingham Co. N. C. *R. B. J.*

4804. DUNCAN. Can anyone give me history of Dr. Samuel Duncan or tell me where I can find the same? Any advice will be gratefully received. *S. B.*

4805. BOONE. In the August D. A. R. Magazine it is said that the three youngest ch. of Squire Boone and his wife Sarah Morgan, Squire, Nathan and Hannah, were not recorded in the Exeter Meeting. Can anyone tell me when Hannah was born, whom she married and where and when she died? *F. C. R.*

4806. BABCOCK. Wanted, information regarding Azariah or Ezeriah Babcock, who was honorably discharged on the frontiers between Canada and the U. S. after the close of the Rev. He was the first man to reach Wolfe



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after he was shot at Quebec in 1755. His dau m and had a dau. named Esther P. Sweet, who m a Farrand. Ezeriah Babcock was a native of Mass. or Conn. *A. S. F.*

4807. DEWEY-TRACY. Wanted, Rev. record, and any gen. data concerning David Dewey, b Jan. 3, 1720 or 21, and his wife, Deborah Tracy, both of Stonington, Conn. where they were m Sept. 28, 1741.

(2) DEWEY-WITTER. David Dewey, Rev. soldier, son of David and Deborah, ment. above, was b 1746 and d May 1, 1839. He m Sarah Witter, b 1743, d Feb. 13, 1804, of Hopkinton, R. I. at that place, Jan. 12, 1768. Desire names of all of their children. Those living in April, 1853 were: Phebe or Theda Carpenter; Jabish Dewey, Fanny Streeter. Is there a genealogy of this branch of the Dewey family? Desire also names of Sarah Witter's parents, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(3) ROBINSON-VAIL. Linus Robinson, b Feb. 8, 1775, m June 21, 1795, Parnel Vail b Feb. 6, 1778. Linus was the son of "Dan" Robinson. Was Dan a Rev. soldier? Desire also the name of his wife and all gen data concerning them. Is there a Robinson genealogy which treats of this branch of the family? Want also names of Parnel Vail's parents with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(3) BENNETT. Wanted, Rev. service, name of wife and date of marriage and death of Josiah Bennett, b 1721 or 2, son of Thomas and Jemima Bennett of Scituate, R. I. Josiah was living in 1779 as shown by a deed given his son Stephen. *L. R. C.*

4808. ROBINS-BOYD. John Robins was a Rev. soldier, I think from Washington Co. Penna. He m Feb. 20, 1781 in Washington Co. Sarah Daily of Md. Their son, Philip Robins b Oct. 5, 1785, m Dec. 10, 1809, Nancy Boyd, said to be the grand-daughter of James Wilson of Penna. Their dau. Sarah Robins, b Aug. 12, 1809, m Mch. 11, 1829 Wm. Taylor Irwin, b Aug. 19, 1803. They left Penna.

lived for a time in Ky. where their home was burned and then moved to Bainbridge, Ross Co. Ohio. *W. F. Y.*

4809. CAMP. Phineas Camp enlisted in Capt. Nathan Stodard's Co. Conn. May 21, 1777 and d Jan. 28, 1778, presumably in action. What was the maiden name of his wife, the date of their marriage, and names of their children. Did they have a dau. Deborah who m Samuel Allen at Milford, Conn. in 1774? *L. A. J.*

4810. SMYTH-McDONALD. Tobias Smyth m Mary McDonald and lived in Va. during the Rev. Their dau Catherine m Elisha McNew ab 1780. Did either Tobias or Elisha serve in the Revolution? Any data concerning this family desired. *A. S. B.*

4811. BOGART-GROSS. Jonathan Bogart m Cynthia Gross and ab 1832 came from Ky. to Mo. to live. They had several daughters, among whom were: Eleanor and Eliz. who lived in or near Fayette, Mo. Eliz. m Walter Bragg Smoot and had two sons by him. They left Mo. ab. 1861 and went to Plano, Texas to live.

(2) SMOOT. Walter Bragg Smoot, ment. above was the son of Henry and Annie (Waters) Smoot. Henry was b in Shenandoah Co. Va. and had: Wm. Middleton, and Walter Bragg Smoot. Who were the parents of Henry Smoot? Was there Rev. service in this line? *M. L. W.*

4812. MINNEY-REEDER-MARTIN. Martha Minney, b Bedford Co. Penna. 1775 m Andrew Martin and moved to Licking Co. Ohio. Her mother's surname was Reeder. Wanted, any information in regard to either the Minney, Reeder or Martin families, especially Rev. service, if any.

(2) GREEN-BEAM. Benjamin Green, b Loudon Co. Va. 1755 moved to Md. then to Newark, Licking Co. Ohio. His first wife was Catherine Beam; and he is said to have served in the Rev. Any information of either the Beam or Green family desired? *W. P.*

An old Bible was recently found among the effects of the late Mr. Barney of Blairs-town, Iowa, which was left with him years ago by a friend. It has the following entries which may be of value to the descendants:

Charles Ackley, b Feb. 17, 1788, d Feb. 11, 1845.

Minerva Ackley, b Mch. 3, 1788.

Lucy Ann Ackley, b Sept. 2, 1816.

Daniel R. Talcott, b April 18, 1806.

Charles Ackley married Minerva Innus Jan. 22, 1815.

Daniel R. Talcott m Lucy Ann Ackley Oct. 19, 1837.

Sarah M. Talcott, b Dec. 24, 1838; d Feb. 18, 1839.

Lucy Ann Amelia Talcott, b June 20, 1843.

Sarah Adell Talcott, b Jan. 25, 1849.

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To reach this important point, several features stand out prominently and should be observed earnestly and deeply by each individual member. To reach that point where the Society may look for an income from the magazine, requires first, an acknowledgment on the part of each individual reader of her faith in the magazine and its contents. It is the purpose of the committee to see that no advertising is accepted which is at all objectionable, either in its tone of reading matter or in the article which is advertised therein. We have adopted a guarantee which we believe will protect fully every one of our members in the purchase of any article which may be advertised in the magazine. Will you not read this guarantee and then carefully examine the advertising pages, make such inquiry of those advertisers who have a product which interests you as will bring to you definite information which ultimately shall lead to purchases? In answering, be sure that you mention the magazine, for without it credit cannot be given to the magazine; therefore, our appeal is to observe strictly the suggestions offered above.

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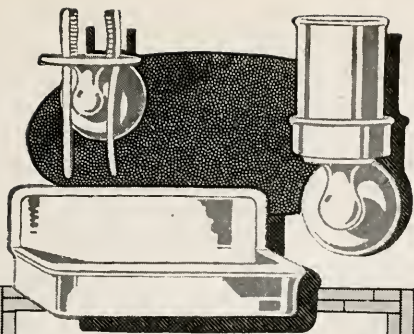
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The Crimes We Commit Against Our Stomachs

By

Arthur True Buswell, M. D.



Eugene Christian

A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract.

Physical efficiency is the backbone of mental efficiency. Unless our stomachs are effectively performing their functions in the way Nature intended, we can't be physically fit. And unless we're physically fit, we can't be thoroughly successful.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Of course, there are successful men who have weak digestions, but they are exceptions to the rule. They succeed in spite of their physical condition. Ten times the success would undoubtedly be theirs if they had the backing of a strong physique and a perfect stomach. There are a thousand men who owe their success in life to a good digestion to every one who succeeded in spite of a poor digestion and the many ills it leads to.

The cause of practically all stomach disorders—and remember, stomach disorders lead to 90% of all sickness—is wrong eating.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver

and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years!

The trouble is that no one has, until recently, given any study to the question of food and its relation to the human body. Very often one good harmless food when eaten in combination with other harmless foods creates a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes, giving off dangerous toxics which enter the blood and slowly poison our entire system, sapping our vitality and depleting our efficiency in the meantime.

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50% efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other dis-

comfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had not organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and

whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 7510, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves are more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

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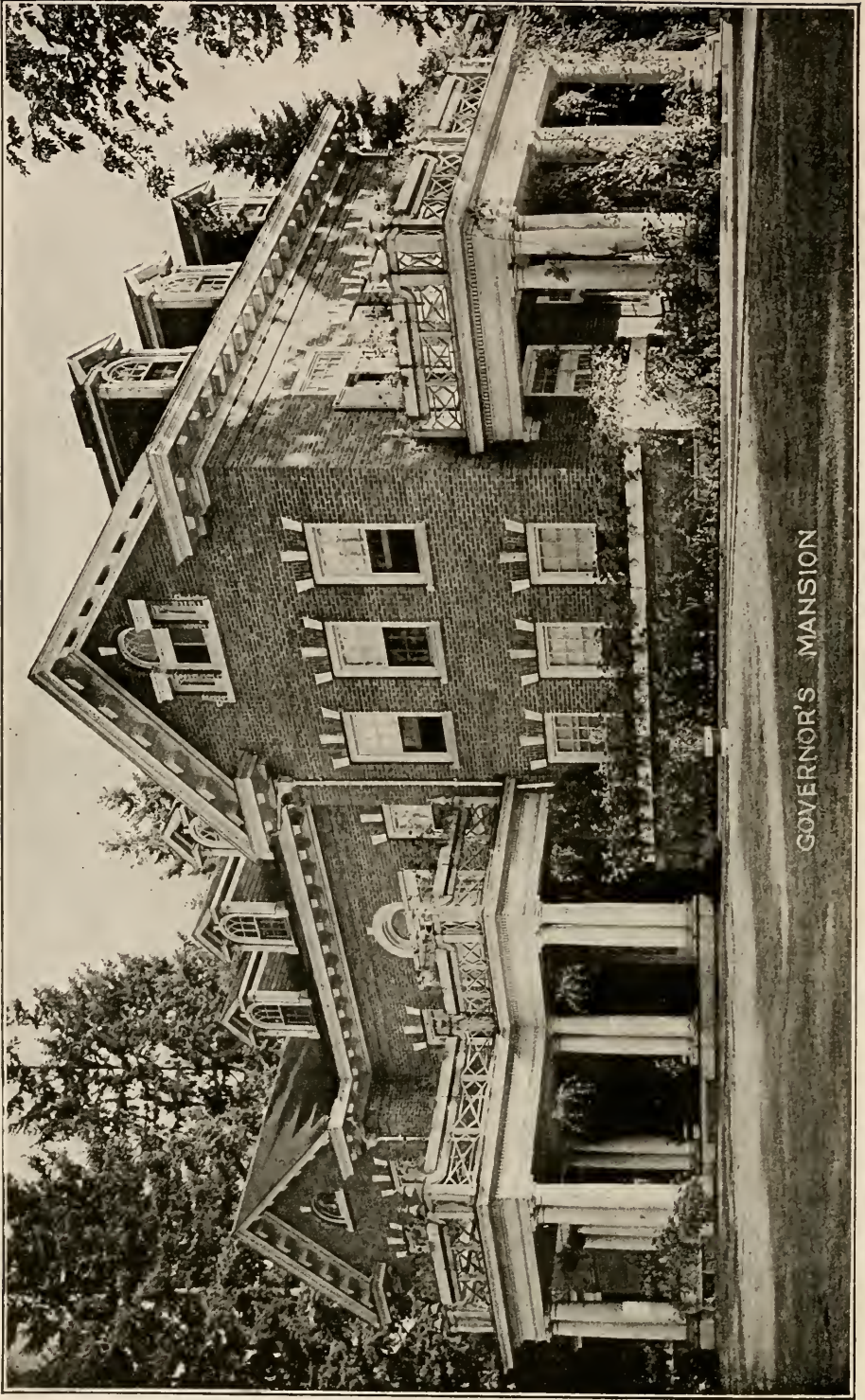
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Whole No. 292

Visit of the President General to the State of Washington

If anyone elects to devote a few moments to the reading of my very inadequate report of the Conference held in Seattle, Washington, on August sixteenth, 1916, and the days spent in that wonderful State, I hope that I may bring about two conditions of mind that I believe every Member of our organization should acquire, a full realization of the great value of these Conferences and an appreciation of the broadening result of an intimate knowledge of the States that are geographically remote from our Headquarters.

It is impossible to over-estimate the great mutual benefit of personal acquaintance among our members, the reasonableness of a full discussion and consideration of the most important issues which these meetings afford, to say nothing of the great pleasure one derives from the interchange of experiences and the council of our fellow members, which makes the National Conference an occasion of really great value.

The educational value of a broader knowledge of our Country and our People need hardly be dwelt upon, but the limited acquaintance that some of our members have with the local interests of

remote sections leads me to feel that to fail to know our States is a sin of omission.

To know Washington is an experience of great pleasure, for nothing can give one a realization of her splendor and wonders until one goes to her.

I am glad that such a State bears the name most dear to all Americans and is worthy not alone in her wonderful beauty but in her fine high Spirit.

In addition to the delights of surpassingly beautiful scenery, our journey was made most enjoyable in a material sense, for our comfort was perfect on the Northern Pacific.

On August fifteenth the Lady Stirling Chapter unveiled a Boulder.

To the inexperienced, it may appear that there is some sameness and monotony in the unveiling of many Memorials, but to one who has traveled the road taken by General Nicholas Herkimer and his brave men from Little Falls to Oriskany and has in one day participated in fourteen unveilings, finding in each one some unique and different interest, one will know full well that each unveiling is unlike all others.

The special points of interest on this

occasion will show how individual and interesting this celebration was.

A Military Escort, the presence of the Governor, a detachment of the Camp Girls, gave great interest to the occasion and when the Boys from the Parental School waved the Stars and Stripes and sang, "We've been in many a fix, since seventeen seventy-six, but the old Flag Never Touched the Ground," it was thrillingly beautiful. The Battle which was commemorated was, I believe, the only Indian Battle in which our Navy took part.

A peculiarly personal touch was given to the creation of the Tablet, in that the material of which it was made was given by the Members and represented many family heirlooms, copper card plates and other bits of metal.

On August sixteenth the Conference was held in the Scottish Rites Temple in a room of large dimensions, of great dignity and full of exquisite symbolism.

The Conference was largely attended, the Reports showed great achievement and most alert discussion and debate marked it as an occasion of real and intelligent action which was admirably reported by Mrs. Wm. Finley Dunlap, State Rec. Sec.

Several notable addresses were made; Mr. O. J. C. Dutton, Vice-President General, Nat. Soc. S. A. R., and his excellency, Governor Lister, spoke with great eloquence, and Judge Thomas Burke's address was so very inspiring and fine that I have asked him to permit us to print it.

The reports given were so good that I wish I could make detailed mention of them, but I trust that a part of the most vital points at least may be given in the State Recording Secretary's report.

Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, presided with grace and ability on all the occasions when called on to do so.

I wish to be pardoned for a very personal reference to one of our valued members, the Vice-President General from Washington, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, and I wish I could convey to

every member a realization of how blessed our Society is in having the active service and unqualified devotion that Mrs. Leary gives to the organization. A woman of remarkable strength of character and mind, she came to Washington in her early youth, daughter of the first Territorial Governor, she continually had thrust upon her responsibility and care, and from her broad experience she has developed a great and good woman, self-reliant, able and brave, a rare and splendid character.

The Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters extended most cordial receptions to their many friends and a beautiful luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry McCleary in Tacoma, to which interesting city we motored on August seventeenth.

We spent a night on the shore of one of Washington's exquisite lakes as the guests of Mrs. Parker, and a very elaborate and most enjoyable banquet was given at the Country Club by the Mary Ball, and Virginia Dare Chapters D. A. R. and the Alexander Hamilton Chapter S. A. R.

We were the guests of the Governor and Mrs. Lister in the exquisite Executive Mansion in Olympia and a beautiful luncheon was given there by the Sacajawea Chapter, and at its conclusion we attended an unveiling of the first Oregon Trail Marker which took place at Tumwater.

The ceremonies were interesting and very inspiring and presided over by Mrs. S. J. McKee most ably. Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Chairman of the Old Oregon Trail Committee, has achieved, with her Committee, a work of which the National Organization may well be proud.

I am particularly appreciative of the hospitality of the Governor and Mrs. Lister in their beautiful home which partakes not only of all of the dignity of an official Mansion but has also that most precious of all qualities the atmosphere of a Home.

His Excellency, as the chief Executive



Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington.

and also as a gifted orator, is naturally in great demand, and his courtesy in speaking on a great many different occasions during the official visit of our Society was greatly appreciated.

An interesting visit to the Navy Yard, where we were taken in Mr. Kennedy's good boat, a most beautiful sail on Puget Sound, made an occasion of great interest; we visited Captain and Mrs. Countz and saw the largest dry-dock in the country.

The last evening of our visit in Washington was spent in company with many of the women who had made our visit so enjoyable, and with some of Washington's most distinguished men as the guests of Mr. Black, who gave at the Washington Hotel a superb banquet when the famous gold service was used.

During all of my stay in Washington I was the guest of Mrs. Leary in her magnificent home, which occupies some fifteen acres right within the city limits and is situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the City. The reception given by Mrs. Leary was one of the most beautiful affairs I have ever seen.

It was a source of great regret to me that I had to forgo the pleasure of visiting Hoquiam, Everett and especially the State of Oregon.

The remembrance of the cordial welcome accorded us, the happy experience of meeting and knowing the people of this great State, will remain with me one of my most cherished memories.

I was surprised to find so fine a climate and learn that the thermometer rarely goes below freezing and the flowers blossom out of doors until December.

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of this State or its physical loveliness, and the spirit of its people is worthy of the name it bears.

I hope that you, my Daughters, will realize the great value of opportunities for conference and meeting; and that this movement for a National conference held in the intervals between the convening of our Continental Congress in a section of our country which is accessible to the far Southern and Western States, inaugurated in this Administration, may become a fixed custom and the tie of friendship and unity may grow steadily, stronger and more enduring.

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,

President General,

N. S. D. A. R.

Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, August 15-21, 1916¹

Honored by the presence of Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, President General of the organization, the second Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held outside of Washington, D. C., opened in Seattle, Washington, Tuesday, August 15th, 1916.

The unveiling of a large boulder by the Lady Stirling Chapter in City Hall Park, on the site of the Battle of Seattle, which it commemorated, comprised the first day's program.

The Battle of Seattle, which this boulder commemorates, was fought January 26, 1856, between the Indians and the

¹ Lack of space compelled the editor to condense greatly this admirable report, every word of which was interesting.



Boulder erected by Lady Stirling Chapter, 1916.

settlers of the little settlement, which was only saved from being wiped out by the timely arrival of the ship, Decatur.

Lady Stirling Chapter is fortunate in being able to have their boulder located on the exact spot where the battle was fought.

On one side of the boulder is a memorial tablet of bronze made from old ornaments and other articles of copper contributed by members of Lady Stirling Chapter. It is 22 inches long and 18 inches high and contains, besides an inscription, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the upper left hand corner and an engraving of the sloop Decatur, whose guns proved the deciding factor in the memorable battle, in the lower right hand corner.

In large letters are the words:

"The Battle of Seattle was fought on this ground January 26, 1856. This memorial tablet is erected by Lady Stirling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, August 15, 1916."

In the center of the tablet is inlaid an old copper cent, coined in 1856, the year of the battle, and donated especially for this purpose by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, past regent of Lady Stirling Chapter. Just beyond the border of the tablet is carved

in the stone, the State motto, "Patriotism, Reverence, Remembrance," originally proposed by Lady Stirling Chapter.

On the opposite side of the boulder is one of the famous Maine Memorial Tablets, made from metal collected from the battleship Maine on its resurrection from Havana Harbor. The tablets are made by the Government and are presented to patriotic organizations for purposes of this kind. Through the efforts of Mrs. H. T. Bredes and Mrs. A. J. Trumbull of Lady Stirling Chapter and Congressman Will E. Humphrey this tablet was obtained for the boulder.

The tablet is 21 inches long and 14½ inches high and contains the standard memorial design prepared by Charles Keck, of New York, in honor of the martyr crew of the Maine.

Members of Lady Stirling Chapter are justly proud of the fact that with the exception of the Maine Memorial Tablet the entire piece is of local production.

Mr. O. J. C. Dutton, Vice-President General of the National Society and President of the Washington State Society S. A. R., presided and introduced each of the speakers. After the invocation, Miss Esther McCullough, of Lady Stirling Chapter, led the impressive Flag



Unveiling of tablet by the President General, 1916.

Salute. Mr. Dutton then introduced Mrs. Bowden, State Regent of Washington as a pioneer Daughter of the West, who could always be found in the fore of those working for the good of the city and of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Bowden, in response, said:

"It has been said, 'There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may.'

"For years the members of Lady Stirling Chapter have been working at plans for the placing of a marker on the site of the 'Battle of Seattle.' Again and again has postponement and disappointment come to them, and all the while Destiny was holding in her hand the precious favor of having this boulder unveiled by the highest officer in our organization, our well-beloved President General.

"Destiny formed the strongest link in the chain of circumstances leading to this visit today, when in 1914 Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary was elected Vice-President General for this State. She needs no introduction to you. Her constant at-

tendance at the National Board Meetings; her energy and active interest, brought to the official notice of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington City the loyalty and earnest work of the Daughters in this far-away State of Washington.

"While our President General has come thousands of miles to be with us today, we are happy that the wonderful achievements of the past half century have brought her with speed and in comfort, in contrast to the journey of the little band of settlers who defended this spot sixty years ago, who came those same miles in weariness and danger.

"For the first time in the history of the organization in the State of Washington have we the honor of the presence of our national leader in an official capacity. Therefore, it is with the greatest pride and pleasure that I have the honor of introducing Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution."

The President General responded in

her most happy vein; congratulated the State of Washington on the personnel of its officers and members, and stated that she was glad to acknowledge the debt of gratitude of the National organization for the loyal service of the Washington Daughters.

She asserted that the unveiling of the memorial boulder was a source of pride and gratification to Daughters of the American Revolution in all parts of the country and that they joined with her in rejoicing with Lady Stirling Chapter on the occasion.

Mrs. John Towers of Lady Stirling Chapter, accompanied by the Marine Band, sang "The Star Spangled Banner"; Governor Ernest Lister and Hon. Will H. Thompson gave stirring addresses, and Judge C. H. Hanford, who was a small boy at the time of the Battle of Seattle and with the other members of his family took refuge in the Block House, retold briefly the scenes of that time.

Then Mrs. Story, attended by two little serving-maids, Helen Flora Thompson and Dorothy Frances Lawshe, lifted an American Flag from the Boulder and sent the emblem to the top of the nearby flag-pole. Heads were bared as the breeze caught Old Glory and the Marine Band began the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the singing by the boys from the Parental School of "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground."

Mrs. William H. Oliver, Regent of Lady Stirling Chapter, presented the Boulder to the city, as follows:

"Lady Stirling Chapter has provided this boulder to mark the spot which holds sad and triumphant memories to many of these present, hallowed with the blood of Seattle Pioneers, shed to give to the glorious West the fairest city on the Pacific Coast. It is in keeping that we should raise a memorial to those whose characters and principles have so largely made our city what it is. We have placed upon this boulder our Washington State Motto, and in giving it into your charge we

hope it will prove to every citizen, every visitor to our city, and to every child, a lesson in Patriotism, in Reverence, and in Remembrance."

This was accepted, in the absence of the Mayor, by the President of the City Council; and the crowd slowly dispersed, filled with a deeper understanding and reverence for the hardships our ancestors endured.

Among those present were Mr. Walter Graham, eighty-eight years old, the only living survivor of the Battle of Seattle, and who had lost an eye in the engagement; Mr. Percy Herbert, Coxswain of the Maine, attired in his old uniform, and a number of the old settlers who were children at the time the battle was fought. Back of the crowd stood twenty-four Spanish-American War veterans, a company of Blue Jackets from the Cruiser Virginia and Monitor Cheyenne, and a company of Marines from the Navy Yard—all of whom stood at attention when the boulder was unveiled.

On Wednesday morning, August 16, 1916, the Conference formally convened in the Scottish Rite Temple, and after singing "The Star Spangled Banner" the invocation was pronounced by the State Chaplain, Mrs. S. L. B. Penrose. Judge Thomas Burke, "one of Seattle's most representative and best citizens," and Governor Lister addressed the audience. The latter especially commended them for their work in educating in the principles of patriotism the aliens coming to the United States. He stated that in a land greatly composed of a foreign element, as is the United States, the native citizens must draw the newcomers into pride of the country of their adoption through familiarity with its ideals and history.

Mrs. George C. Squires, State Regent of Minnesota, who had traveled from Minnesota to be present at this Conference, was then introduced and spoke of the aims and work of the daughters in Minnesota.

Mrs. Bowden in her address of welcome, said:

"Looking into your interested and expectant faces—Daughters of the State of Washington—I realize how keenly the event of today—the visit of our highest national officer in an official capacity—has been anticipated by you.

"I welcome you *all* who are devoted to the interests of home and state and country.

"It is years since a President General crossed the borders of our state, and then she did not come as President General, but as Mrs. Fairbanks. Our numbers were few, and when Mrs. Bacon, our State Regent, heard that Mrs. Fairbanks was coming in company with her husband, who was to be here on official business for the Government, she hastily gathered a few of us together at her home. How long ago it was you may judge when I tell you that having been given the honor of escorting Mrs. Fairbanks from the hotel to Mrs. Bacon's home, we went in a *hack* drawn by two horses, the most elegant mode of conveyance to be found here at that time!

"Mrs. Fairbanks was a most affable woman who greeted us cordially. A year or two later she spent a few hours in this city.

"We have been greeted by our compatriot—have heard the kindly words of greetings from distinguished guests. We will tell the President General of our work in the state for the betterment of a stranger from a foreign land; of our deference for the Flag; of our Old Oregon Trail, soon to be duly honored; of our hopes of new Chapters; and we will listen to her counsel for our future guidance.

"For two years we have had a 'friend at court' who long has desired and planned for this most important and happy occasion, and today sees the fulfillment of her hopes. I voice the gratitude of the Daughters of the state—and present Mrs. Leary."

Mrs. Leary said that this was the happiest day of her life, as for three years she had hoped and prayed to make this event possible and bring Mrs. Story to

the coast. "She comes to us most appropriately—in daisy time, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I introduce to the Daughters of Washington—Daisy Allen Story."

The President General counseled the Daughters to work shoulder to shoulder in the fight for preparedness; spoke of the offer of the owner of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, to the Government to sell this historic place, and urged the Daughters to use their influence with their Senators and Representatives that the home with its priceless relics might be preserved; confided to them her great hope that the close of her administration might see the debt on Memorial Continental Hall completely wiped out, but that her greatest ambition was to bring the Chapters in all the states into harmony that the whole organization might be unified and strengthened thereby.

At the conclusion of her address, which was most enthusiastically received, the audience rose and gave her the *Chautauqua salute*.

Miss Florence G. Finch, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee gave a most interesting report on The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. She spoke of the trials and tribulations of the Magazine in the past, of the new era that was hoped had dawned for it under the new system inaugurated at the last Continental Congress; gave a list of advertising rates and urged the Daughters to assist in every way possible to get good legitimate advertising for the Magazine.

After luncheon most helpful and thoughtful reports were given by Mrs. Henry McCleary, National Chairman, Old Trails and Roads Department, and the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, of the Old Oregon Trail Committee; Mrs. N. E. Walton, of The Immigrant; Mrs. George Holmes Appleton, of Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag; and Mrs. Elinor Ingersoll Thorne, of Chapter Extension Committee.

Mrs. Ellis said in part:

The Oregon Trail begins at Gardner, Kansas, where it diverges from the Santa Fe Trail, and extends northwest through Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, terminating at Olympia, Washington.

The idea of marking the Oregon Trail as a patriotic work to be undertaken was first officially advocated by the S. A. R. in the annual address of President of the Washington State Society, Overton Gentry Ellis, in 1908.

The next official recognition of the Oregon Trail was the placing of a large boulder by the Sacajawea Chapter D. A. R. to mark the end of the Oregon Trail on the site of the old block house formerly in Olympia, now Capital Park. Mrs. C. J. Lord, of Olympia, was the originator of this project.

The completion of this monument marking the end of the Oregon Trail attracted state-wide attention and served to concentrate the interest of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. on the plan to mark the entire length of the old road between Vancouver and Washington—140 miles.

Mrs. Henry McCleary, State Regent of the D. A. R. in Washington appointed the Old Oregon Trail Committee, which formally organized in January of 1914 and inaugurated the work under her leadership. She made this the paramount feature of her administration, advocating it in her talks to the chapters of the D. A. R. and in her address at the Annual Meeting of the S. A. R.

The Committee began first the study of state history, and endeavored to gather

information in regard to what had been done by the D. A. R. in other states.

Kansas began the marking of the Old Oregon Trail with stone markers two feet high and one foot square, which were placed at short intervals, the legislature appropriating \$2,000.00.

Nebraska inaugurated the plan of erecting monuments upon the sites of the old forts and at the state boundaries with small stone markers at the cross-roads. A sum of \$2,500.00 having been appropriated by the legislature to defray the expense.

Wyoming, with a legislative appropriation of \$2,500.00 is following Nebraska's plan.

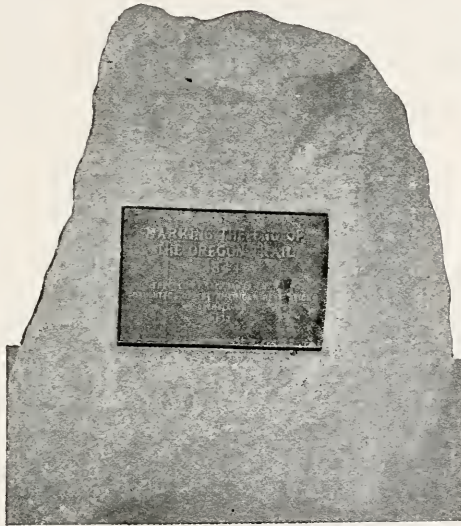
Idaho is now formulating plans.

Oregon D. A. R. have discussed several plans which have resulted in the State Assembly of March, 1916, pledging to place a monument at the Oregon end of the Interstate Bridge, which crosses the Columbia River at Vancouver, hoping they may be able

to raise \$5,000.00 or \$10,000.00 for that purpose.

During the year of 1914 the Oregon Trail Committee of the S. A. R. was appointed. Since that time the two societies have co-operated in the work most cordially.

The committees are greatly indebted to Mr. George H. Himes, Secretary of the Oregon State Historical Society, who came to the state of Washington in 1853 and is an acknowledged authority on N. W. history. Mr. Himes met with the committee members and suggested the plan of placing markers at intervals near places that were prominent during the early days. He conferred with the com-



Marking the End of the Oregon Trail.

mittee and the Washington State Highway Department in establishing the identity of the present Pacific Highway with the Old Oregon Trail. They are also greatly indebted to the State Highway Commissioner and to the State Highway Board, Governor Lister, Chairman, for their cordial co-operation.

With the guidance of histories, the recent trip of Ezra Meeker, and the invaluable aid of the friends mentioned above, the Committee finally decided that there are ten places along the Old Oregon Trail of historical importance, all of which are fortunately on the completed portions of the Pacific Highway. This latter fact insures the permanency of the marker. The markers will be placed at Tumwater, Bush's Prairie, Tenino, Centralia, Jackson's Prairie, Cowlitz Landing near Toledo, Clequa, Kelso on the old wagon road opposite Monticello, Kalama, La Center. The location to be determined by Gen. Hazard Stevens, who represents the joint committees of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., and the Highway Commissioner, Mr. J. N. Allen.

During 1854 and 1855 General Stevens, as Internal Revenue Collector for the U. S. Government traveled the old road on horseback from Olympia to Portland many times. His clear, accurate memory, as well as official maps he had made, cleared many doubtful points as to the exact line of the road.

From the beginning the committee unanimously agreed upon the following conditions to control all decisions:

- 1st. Uniform markers the entire way.
- 2nd. Size large and high enough to bear an inscription easily read from any vehicle.
- 3rd. To be placed near as possible historic places, but upon the state highway for safe keeping and for information of the traveler.

The State Highway Board passed a resolution giving permission to place these markers on the right-of-way of the Pacific Highway and insuring state care of them for all future time.

The Committees have decided that the

boundary marker to be placed at Vancouver, Washington, shall be a drinking fountain. It is to be placed to face the concrete sidewalk which is the pedestrian approach of the bridge terminal, where it is most available and will bear its message of reverence for the heroism of the pioneer to every passerby. The bridge between Vancouver and Portland, Oregon, is to be completed by November, 1916, and it is hoped that the Oregon Trail Fountain will be unveiled at that time.

Telegraphic greetings were received from the State Regents of Calif., Conn., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kansas, Ky., Mass., Mich., Mo., Nebraska, N. Y., and Oregon; and from the former State Regent of Calif., Mrs. Thayer. Of the fifteen chapter regents in the state of Washington, all but three were present and gave short, but most interesting reports of the Chapters' work, thus giving to the visitors a much better conception of what is going on in the far western state of Washington than could have been gotten in any other way in so short a time. The former State Regents gave reminiscences of the work during their term of office, thus bringing the old up to the new; and the President General in her closing remarks dwelt upon the help the western members of the Board had been to her and said that she felt that congratulations were most certainly due the women of the west for their patriotism. She mentioned especially the report on Immigration as being one of the strongest on that subject she had ever heard; and congratulated the state on the work of the Chapter Extension Committee, adding that with such a committee, existing only in the State of Washington, it was not to be wondered at that the state was making such rapid strides in chapters and members.

A large and brilliant reception was held in the evening at the beautiful home of Mrs. Eliza F. Leary. Western flowers and western foliage ran riot over the spacious rooms which were filled until a late hour with the many Sons and Daugh-

ters who came to do homage to their beloved President General, Mrs. Story.

Mrs. John T. Condon introduced the guests to the members of the receiving line, who were: Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent of the State of Washington; Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Vice-President General, from Washington; Mrs. Geo. C. Squires, State Regent of Minnesota, and Miss Florence G. Finch, Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The Past Regents of the State and Mrs. Penrose, State Chaplain, presided over the urns, and were assisted by the younger members of the local Chapters.

There were many guests present from New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, California, Oregon, and other of our sister states.

Thursday, August 17, the President General, the State Regent and Vice President General, from Washington, and others were guests of Mrs. Cleary at a beautifully appointed luncheon in Tacoma; and in the afternoon a reception was tendered by the Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters, where a large number gathered to hear the President General speak of preparedness and other patriotic topics. Later the party were shown Tacoma's world famous natural stadium and in the evening were honor guests at a dinner at the Country Club where the presidential party spent the night.

Friday, August 18, a beautifully appointed luncheon was tendered in the Executive Mansion at Olympia by the Sacajawea Chapter. Mrs. C. E. Beach gave the address of welcome, to which the President General responded; the State Regent spoke on Marcus Whitman, and the Vice-President General on "Our Pioneers," while Mrs. Ernest Lister, wife of the Governor, replied to the toast,



Mrs. Ernest Lister.

"Why I am not a member of the D. A. R."

An informal reception followed the luncheon, after which the party attended the unveiling of the first Oregon Trail Marker, at Tumwater, a description of which follows this account. Mrs. Story, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Leary and Miss Finch were entertained over night by Governor and Mrs. Lister, and other meetings had been planned at Hoquiam. Everett and McCleary, but these plans were obliged to be given up and with genuine regret we saw our President General turn her face Eastward Saturday morning. Her visit has been of incalculable benefit to our great organization, not only for the present time, and will prove far-reaching in its effects.

(MRS. EDMUND) ANGIE BURT BOWDEN,
State Regent.

(MRS. JOHN) EDITH M. WALLACE,
State Corresponding Secretary.

(MRS. WM. F.) SARAH PARKER DUNLAP,
State Recording Secretary.



President General speaking at Tumwater, Washington, August 18, 1916.

Marking the Old Oregon Trail in the State of Washington By the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Chairman

Early in the afternoon of Friday, August 18, 1916, a concourse of over six hundred had assembled to witness the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the first marker on the Old Oregon Trail, in Tumwater, Washington. The President General N. S. D. A. R. had come from her home in New York State, the State Regent of Minnesota from her distant home, and many other guests from different states were present to testify by their presence the reverence felt for the pioneers who had blazed the trail and thereby saved the Northwest to the Union.

The programme at the unveiling of the Tumwater marker brought together also a remarkable assemblage of people directly connected with the history of the Old Oregon Trail and prominent in the making of past and present state history. Gen. Hazard Stevens, the presiding officer, is the son of Governor Isaac Stev-

ens, first appointed Governor of Washington Territory, who came in 1853 to assume his official duties. General Hazard Stevens was made Internal Revenue Collector for the United States in 1854 and traveled the old road on horseback when it was still a trail. He made the official maps of the state in those days and is an author of note, and an authority on the history of the Northwest.

Hon. P. D. Moore, Chaplain of the Pioneer and Historical Society, of Thurston Co., who pronounced the invocation, came to the state as a federal appointee of President Lincoln.

Mrs. J. S. McKee, State Vice Regent of the D. A. R. and Chairman of the day, who made the introductory address, is the grand-daughter of Elkanah Walker, who brought his bride from the state of Maine on their wedding journey in the party of Marcus Whitman, to Walla Walla. Her father and mother took their



Marker on the Old Oregon Trail at Tumwater, Washington, 1916.

wedding journey from Oregon City over the Oregon Trail to Tumwater and on to Gray's Harbor which faces the Pacific Ocean, their bridal home being one of the first in what is now Hoquiam.

Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, who presented the marker to the State Regent, D. A. R., and State President, S. A. R., is the daughter of Presley Gray Nilhite who came over the Oregon Trail in 1849 and in 1862 made the trip from Sacramento, Calif., to Portland, Oregon, then on to Walla Walla and northward through what is now Yellowstone Park to the headquarters of the Missouri River and thence down the river to his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Edmund Bowden, who received the marker for the D. A. R., is a native Daughter whose forbears held many important places in the history of the Oregon country.

Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Vice-President General, who presented the marker to the state and the city of Tumwater, is the daughter of Governor Elisha P. Ferry, first elected governor of the state of Washington and a prominent figure in state history.

The four little children who raised the flag that covered the marker were Anne Bayless Allen, daughter of the State Highway Commissioner, James N. Allen, who has contributed so greatly to the successful completion of the monument; Charles Alden Aetzel, grandchild of Mrs. Fannie S. O'Brien, an honored D. A. R. who as a young girl went over the Old Oregon Trail to Portland to attend school; James S. Stanford represented the S. A. R., and Elizabeth Jaynes the D. A. R. as well as the S. A. R., and to each and to all the unveiling was the occasion for general rejoicing.

This Marker placed at Tumwater is the culmination of about two years' work by the committees in studying state history to accurately locate the old road between Puget Sound and Oregon, in investigating plans of marking the way and securing satisfactory design, materials and construction. The entire plan in de-

tail was endorsed by both societies and the committees have faithfully and with pleasure carried it to completion.

The marker is solid sand-cast concrete, reinforced by steel wire netting and two three-quarter-inch rods from summit to base. It is five feet high, the face of the shaft two feet broad and it is one foot thick. The color is almost white and the surface dressed smooth as marble.

The bronze tablet is ten by twenty inches and bears the insignia of the two societies in the upper corners. The inscription in large letters is:

OREGON TRAIL

1844

MARKED BY THE DAUGHTERS
AND SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON

1916

The bridge near which this marker is placed was recently completed, the permanent road approach will surround the foundation of the marker and the grass cover it, thus making an appropriate setting for the marker. The Pacific Highway which extends the entire western length of the state is the main thoroughfare and most traveled road in the state. The first pioneers under Col. Nicholas Michael T. Simmons who pushed their way through the dense forest and across the many rivers from Vancouver to the tidewaters of Puget Sound at the present site of Olympia, selected their unmarked way with such accuracy that no better road has ever been found. The Pacific Highway is almost identical with the first trail throughout the entire distance of 140 miles between Vancouver, Washington and Olympia.

Ranking high in the honor roll of the nation is the name of "Pioneer." It is a mission of this society to keep alive the memory of those who blazed the great highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

No more fitting memorial can be erected than to mark the old historic trails which were the scenes of their daily

toil and heroism. To make permanent these roads is to establish a civilizing influence which bind town and country in mutual welfare—a great element in making the solidarity of the American nation, in unifying the national spirit.

The markers on the Pacific Highway and the fountain at the Vancouver Bridge will appropriately mark the last link of the Oregon Trail and complete the great

western highway which George Washington began when he surveyed the "Wilderness Road" for Colonial Virginia.

These markers will speak to posterity of the heroic men and women of our past and the reverence which the D. A. R. and S. A. R. express for the brave, far-seeing ones who perceived the path from the land of yesterday to the land of tomorrow.

Address of Judge Thomas Burke Before the Conference of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Seattle, August 17, 1916

"The rise of the Daughters of the American Revolution to power and influence is one of the most promising signs of our times. Your unwavering stand for an undivided and undiluted Americanism has been a patriotic inspiration to the whole country.

"That man," says Samuel Johnson, "is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

"That American, whether man or woman, whose patriotism would not be quickened and strengthened by the contemplation of the lives and services of the founders of this Republic is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a free country.

"In these days one occasionally meets with a person or a small group of persons who find fault with our representative form of government, who sneer at the men who conceived and framed it, decrying their ability and even imputing unworthy motives to them. In nearly every such case there is the implied or the expressed statement that the critics could give us a much better form of government if it were left to them. They remind me of a story of Charles Lamb, who being at a dinner where, the conversation turning for a moment on the subject of

Shakespeare's plays, a bumptious person loftily declared that he could not see anything so very fine in Shakespeare's works; that if he had a mind to he could write like Shakespeare; whereupon Charles Lamb quietly remarked that the gentleman was right, all that he lacked was the mind. Such persons are generally as ignorant of the history of their own country as they are of general history and of human nature.

"It is said, and truly said, that a government is to be judged by its action upon men and by its action upon things; by what it makes of the citizens and what it does with them. Judged by this standard the United States, under the beneficent influence of free institutions, is the most successful government that has ever existed. The activity, energy, courage and inventive genius of our people have been the wonder of the world. General prosperity here has attained greater heights and has been more widely diffused than in any country under any other form of government known to history. Our progress in the arts and sciences has kept pace with our material prosperity. The education of the people, which in other countries before the establishment of the Republic, was the privilege of the few, has here been made the birthright of all.

"The right to a free education is a part of the inheritance of every child within the bounds of this Republic.

"These, among other things, are what the government, created by the illustrious men of the Revolutionary period, has done and is doing for us; this is the system of government which their wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices established and transmitted to us; and who dares say that it is not the richest and noblest inheritance ever bequeathed to the sons and daughters of men?

"And now what are we doing to safeguard this priceless inheritance? We have here the richest country in the world, count its wealth not by the hundreds of millions but by the hundreds of billions. We have one hundred millions of people engaged in peaceful pursuits. One country lies between two great oceans. In the present state of the art of war there is but one great nation in the world as utterly helpless as we are in case of war, and that is China. Our regular army is hardly sufficient to police our Mexican border. Our navy is relatively weak in ships and clearly undermined. We are without munitions and other means of defense in case of war. A powerful army which could be sent against us by a great power would, in our present situation, drive the hundred millions of people before it like chaff before the wind. These deficiencies cannot be supplied by shouting that we can lick all creation. The time has come for deeds instead of words in the preparation of the country to defend its integrity and its liberty. A great statesman has said, 'If there is anything certain in human affairs it is that valuable acquisitions are only to be retained by a continuation of the same energies that gained them.' Is there anyone so deluded as to believe that we are putting forth the same energy to save our inheritance that was exerted to gain it for us in the first instance and to preserve it during the civil war?

"I believe in universal compulsory service. The plan suggested recently by Admiral Goodrich seems to me a good

one. Every boy on reaching the age of eighteen years; that is, when he has finished or has had time to finish his high-school course, should give one year to the service of his country. He should enter the army to receive the training and discipline that will qualify him in the hour of need, if such hour unhappily should come, to defend his country with skill and courage against any enemy. That training would necessarily involve, in addition, valuable instruction for the performance of his duties in civil life. After his year's service he would return home a better man physically, mentally and morally. His training would, among other things, teach him discipline, the lesson of obedience, respect for the rights of others, a high sense of justice and a comradeship which would lead him to regard others as in truth, his brothers. Under such a system six hundred thousand young men would be trained every year, an invincible army for the defense of home and country. And in the pursuits of civil life there would be in a few years millions of as efficient men as could be found in any part of the world.

"It may be said that the year spent in the army would, in the aggregate, amount to a very serious loss to the industry and commerce of the country. But do you think we can have a country without making sacrifices for it? Men or women cannot truly love their country unless they do something for it, and by doing something I do not mean merely high professions of devotion or occasional acts of public service involving no serious inconvenience to the citizens doing them. The service for the country that I have in mind involves self denial, personal inconvenience, personal discomforts, real sacrifices, and all these as frequently as the public welfare calls for them. Remember what I have said: that if there is anything certain in human affairs it is that valuable acquisitions—like free institutions, like liberty regulated by law—are to be retained only by the continuation of the same energies that gained them. This furnishes a good criterion by which to

judge whether we are doing our full duty, exerting the energy we ought to put forth to make us worthy of our inheritance and to preserve it unimpaired.

"Moreover, the plan of universal compulsory service that I have just spoken of is essentially democratic. All young men, without exception, who are physically fit should be called to the colors at eighteen for one year's service. They meet on a common ground, the boy from the humble cottage and the boy from the stately mansion standing side by side for home and country. It often will happen that before the year's service is over the boy from the humble home will be the captain and among his private soldiers will be boys from the homes of the rich. They will look up to their captain with pride and confidence, because they will know he rose by merit, not by favoritism. It will be recognized by all that there is no aristocracy created by the Ruler of the universe. Such a service would furnish the highest example of true equality and would be the realization of one of the noblest American ideals.

"The sooner we come to realize that in the economy of nature we can not hope to have rights and privileges without giving an equivalent therefor, the better it will be for our country. Nature is a thrifty goddess who never gives something for nothing. If people would have the blessings of free institutions they must show themselves able and ever ready to defend and maintain them. On no other condition are they to be had. That is controlled by a law of nature which no legislature or congress can amend or repeal.

"But we are told by some very good people that preparation against war is

wholly unnecessary; that a peaceful nation like the United States need have no fear of aggression on the part of any other nation. I can see how people could reason themselves into this view three years ago, but I cannot understand how any intelligent person can hold it today in the face of the frightful object lesson to the contrary which Europe is now giving to the world. The teaching of history is against it. Human nature is against it. Fundamentally human nature is the same yesterday, today and forever—the same in its primal instincts, the same in its imperious appetites, the same in its turbulent passions, the same in its towering, ruthless ambitions, as it was when Athens was the glory and Rome was the mistress of the world. Human nature is the one constant factor in the great problem of how to keep the peace between nations. Civilization at times has had mild restraining influence upon it, but has never been able to change it in its deeper aspects. That being so, there is but one course left to a people who are worthy of liberty, and that is to be ever ready and able to defend and maintain it. It is with a nation as with an individual: its rights will only be secure from being disregarded when the nation is able and habitually disposed to stand up for them.

"Daughters of the American Revolution, it is your high office to instill this lesson of patriotism into the hearts of the people, to arouse them to a sense of duty, to impress upon them that patriotism is something more substantial than fine professions, that it means eternal vigilance in the public interest and a willingness to undergo any self denial, to make any sacrifice, even life itself, for home and country."

The fifth and youngest son of Mrs. Emma B. Merryman, of Portland, Ore., has just enlisted, making the two hundred and ninety-first member of the family to serve his country during the last 140 years.

Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

CORA WELLES TROW

When reviewing the excitement caused by the threatened railroad strike, it is interesting to note the important part played by P. L. in the settlement of the difficulty.

At first a conference was held between the President of the United States and the parties directly interested. After that a bill was drawn which is the same as a main motion, and that bill or motion was put to vote and carried and became a law by the affixing of the President's signature. This should cause us to realize what an important part P. L. plays in the settlement of all questions affecting organizations.

Question. A. K. L. writes about a matter which has caused widespread discussion in her State. Action was taken at a meeting where A. K. L. was presiding that has been severely criticized. She is anxious to close this discussion and asks how this may be done.

Answer. There is only one way of closing the discussion. Admit that the proceedings referred to were conducted in an irregular manner. Through ignorance you allowed action to be taken in an illegal manner. To refuse to acknowledge your mistake will only prolong this discussion. A mistake acknowledged is half atoned.

R. F. asks this pertinent question. What constitutes the session of our Chapter?

Answer. A session is that period of time over which a series of meetings extend and is usually outlined by the By-Laws. The adopting of a program also outlines a session. If no session is outlined in your By-Laws and no program is adopted, then the time covered by your

duly appointed Standing Committees would constitute your session and their reports would close your session.

Question. W. D. asks us to explain the following involved situation. The By-Laws of a Chapter provide for the appointment of all committees by the Chapter. During the summer months it was found necessary to provide a new meeting place for the Chapter and the Regent appointed a Committee to look for a place to report to the Board of Management. The Chairman of this Committee was unable to serve and the Committee met and elected another Chairman. What standing has this Committee and can it report?

Answer. During the summer months your Board of Management must represent the executive of your Chapter unless regular meetings of the latter are held. Therefore, it is devolved upon your Board of Management to appoint this Committee. If, however, for any reason it was impossible to call the Board of Management together, the Regent had power to appoint the Committee as an emergency measure.

The Committee had no authority to elect a new Chairman but should have referred the matter to the Regent. Under the circumstances the only course to pursue is to have the action taken by the Regent formally ratified by the Chapter and amend By-Laws to meet such a contingency in the future.

All communications sent to this department will be answered on this page. Inquirers will be referred to by the initials they send. No names, places or states will be mentioned.

(Mrs. Trow, whose address is 350 West 55th Street, New York City, has consented to answer questions of a parliamentary nature through the magazine. This new feature will be of great interest and value.—EDITOR.)

VERMONT

From the Election of Thomas Chittenden Through the War of 1812

By Mrs. W. R. White.

We are all begining to feel that in the past too much stress has been laid on our war history and war heroes so we agree with grandfather, who closes his "History of Vermont" with these words: -
Some day we will sing Vermont's praises,
Leaving out all this blood-shed and strife
And talk of our Artists and Authors,
Our peaceful and home-loving life.

And after all, is not the foundation laid by our pioneers in their pursuit of the home-loving life, our greatest history? Their stand for independence against the encroachments of the surrounding states was in protection of the home, in fact the whole political history of our little state from the election of Governor Chittenden down to the present day revolves about the home. At that memorable convention called at Windsor on July 2, 1777, for the purpose of the formation and adoption of a state constitution, it is interesting to note that before the convention proceeded to business it listened to a sermon by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret. (I wonder how our legislature would enjoy that today!) Shortly after the proceedings of the Convention began and while the draft of the Constitution was under discussion, an urgent message came from Seth Warner announcing the capture of Ticonderoga and the attack at Hubbardton. This news so alarmed the members, many of whose families were in the line of march of the enemies, that the Convention was on the point of being broken up. But just then a furious thunder storm burst over them, and compelled them to remain in their places, during which interval they hurriedly completed the reading of the constitution and unanimately adopted it. This mode of adopting the Constitution of Vermont was, of course, open to criticism; but it is said

that as a practical measure it was probably the best that could be done and therefore commendable.

The first election under the Constitution was held in Bennington, March 12, 1778, when Thomas Chittenden was elected the first governor of Vermont; and we find that he was annually re-elected for eighteen years with one exception—a just tribute to his wisdom, courage and devotion to the public interests. He was a pioneer in a very broad sense of the word. Four years before his election he had moved from Connecticut to Williston, Vt., where he had purchased a large tract of land for a farm when there were only a few families north of Rutland. There he built a log house and was just getting well established when the war of the Revolution commenced, and he was obliged to remove his family to a place of safety so they came south to Arlington, guided only by blazed trees; and there remained until the close of the war, living on a corner opposite the house occupied by Ethan Allen, until they finally returned to their home in Williston.

Governor Chittenden is said to have been tall, athletic, possessed of great common sense and remarkable tact, a man of simple habits. For several years after he became Governor he continued to live in his log house. During the first year of his administration new trouble arose with the neighboring states. At this time our state was an independent Republic, exercising all the functions of a free state, issuing its own money, etc. Therefore, desiring to come under its protection, sixteen towns on the Connecticut river applied for permission to unite themselves with Vermont. Against the better judgment of our leading men a vote was finally obtained to receive them,

but the Governor of New Hampshire interfered, claimed the towns and wrote to Gov. Chittenden protesting against this action. Consequently the Vermont Assembly of 1779 voted to renounce all connection with the towns of New Hampshire.

Afterward the General Assembly of N. H. laid claim to the whole tract of land contained in Vermont; New York repeated her claim and both New Hampshire and New York appealed to Congress. Immediately after this, as if Vermont had not trouble enough with her neighbors, Massachusetts also laid claim to a part of the territory. There were now four different claims to our little state before Congress; and it was evident by her evasions in settling the dispute that the union and affection of New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts were considered by that body of more importance to be preserved than the existence of Vermont. But the people of our state denied that Congress had any right to interfere in the internal policy and government of Vermont and again declared that this state existed independently of the thirteen United States, and that they would defend themselves and maintain their rights. The fact that this position was honorably sustained for so many years fully shows that our fore-fathers, including our first Governor were men of no ordinary energy, talent and perseverance, proving as they did equal to every trying situation.

Perhaps a few words should be said right here in regard to the famous Holdimand Correspondence, so-called because it was carried on under the management of Gen. Holdimand of the British army for nearly three years in which he endeavored to persuade Vermont, because of the treatment she had received from the United States, to abandon the American cause and declare herself a British province. The correspondence on the part of Vermont consisted in answers and proposals which were intended to give the British strong hopes of ultimate success without coming to any definite agree-

ment. Gov. Hiland Hall in his history says: The men of Vermont had no idea of becoming a British province, but under the circumstances deemed it proper to resort to strategem always practised and considered justifiable in war. By this strategy an army of 10,000 were kept back and a state saved.

By 1789 New York had given up all hope of subduing Vermont; an agreement was entered into whereby for \$30,000.00 she would surrender all claims to land in Vermont; and the controversy which had been waged with great animosity for twenty-six years was finally settled. As soon as a reconciliation had been effected with New York, the legislature of Vermont called a convention to meet in Bennington to consider the desirability of joining the Union. The people were conscious of their own power and no longer considered a union with the United States a necessity; but after a three-days' debate, they resolved to make application to Congress and this time were admitted



State Line House, built in 1783 for Col. Matthes, a local inn-keeper, of bricks imported from Holland. It is practically intact except for the small doors cut in each end of the basement portion and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The front hall, running through the center of the house, marks the boundary line between Vermont and New York; and the farm is in two states, three counties (Bennington, Washington and Rensselaer) and four towns (Bennington, Hoosick, Shaftsbury and White Creek).

without a dissenting voice, March 4, 1791. What a satisfaction this must have been to her faithful Governor, and what a pity that neither Ethan Allen nor Seth Warner lived to see that day!

It is most interesting to read of the laws of our state passed in 1779. The burglar was branded on the forehead with a hot iron with a capital B, or one ear was nailed to a post and cut off; or fifteen stripes given on his naked body. The counterfeiter was branded with a capital C and was committed to the work-house for life, his estate having been forfeited. The thief was obliged to restore three fold the value stolen. Stocks were set in public places in every town, and the liar, profane man, and drunkard were confined therein, exposed to full view. A Quaker in Monkton was condemned to stand in pillory for getting his hay in on Sunday. His wife staid near him all the time, knitting. Perhaps she had helped or at least encouraged him to get in the hay.

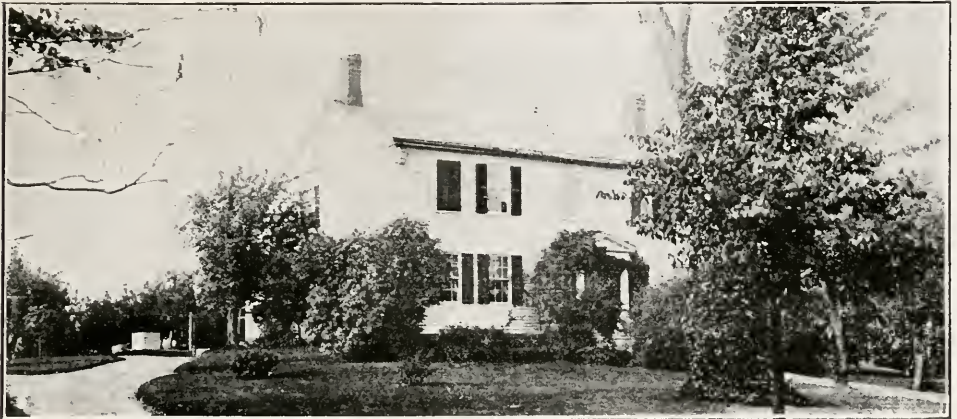
The legislature of Vermont, as that of other states in those days, sanctioned the raising of money for charitable purposes by means of the lottery; and at least one petition was presented for the use of a lottery to build a church! In general, politics in Vermont ran smoothly owing to the sincere attachment of the people to Gov. Chittenden who occupied the executive chair until 1797 when he re-

signed on account of ill health and died soon after, aged sixty-eight years, having piloted our little state through the storm and after fourteen years' struggle guided her into the desired haven of statehood under the Stars and Stripes.

Judge Isaac Tichenor⁴ was elected to succeed Gov. Chittenden and re-elected with the exception of one term until 1809. During the first year of his administration the subject of establishing banks in Vermont came before the legislature and petitions were sent from Burlington and Windsor to obtain charters; but banking business was so little understood by the members of the legislature that they were afraid of venturing without due consideration so the subject was referred to the next session for eight successive years until finally in 1806 a state bank was founded in Middlebury. The law makers of that day evidently believed in the importance of the second thought.

In the second year of Gov. Tichenor's administration—1799—the whole nation was shocked by the death of Washington. Wall paper commemorative of the event was made and the paper on the upper hall in the Governor's house is still covered with it, the design being a funeral urn, and the name being on each yard. Many other relics are found in that wonderful old home.

The high four-poster, in the Gover-



The Governor Tichenor House.

nor's own room, the warming pan, cradle, spinning wheel, the first piano ever brought to Bennington, the wonderful oil portraits, are the most prominent.

The limits of this paper do not allow me to dwell on the homes, churches, schools and colleges of our state during this period, of the circulating libraries, the early newspapers, etc. In the capitol at Montpelier is an old printing press claimed to be the first press in the continent north of Mexico. Think of the maple sugar and butter industries back in 1791, our shipping on Lake Champlain and the Connecticut river. Vermont built and launched a steam-boat on Lake Champlain in 1808, the year after Fulton launched the Clermont on the Hudson.⁵

But the peaceful, home-loving pursuits of this period were overshadowed by the war cloud that was gathering and which finally plunged the American na-

tion into a second war with Great Britain called the War of 1812. After war had been declared by the United States, President Madison issued an order for 100,000 militia to be ready for action if needed. Vermont's portion was 3,000, and Gov. Jonas Galusha, who had seen service at the Battle of Bennington, immediately issued orders to raise the desired apportionment. The general assembly passed the following resolve:

"We pledge ourselves to each other and to our government that with our individual exertions, our example and influence, we will support our government and country in the present contest and rely on the great Arbiter of events for a favorable result." So well did the people of Vermont keep this pledge that the Federal government gave thanks "for the brave and patriotic citizens of Vermont."

Notes

¹ Vermont was called The New Hampshire Grants in the Dorset Convention of Sept. 25, 1776; but the Westminster Convention of Jan. 15, 1777, in its declaration of independence, while it spoke of it by that name, declared that the state was "hereafter to be called by the name of New Connecticut."

The Windsor Convention, which met in June, 1777, passed a resolution that it should "hereafter be called and known by the name of Vermont," giving in the preamble as the reason for the change that "a district of land on the Susquehanna river had been named and was known by that name, and that it would be inconvenient for two districts to bear the same name."

² The railroad station at Arlington stands on the site of Gov. Chittenden's home; and it is said that the view on the state seal is taken from that site.

³ Vermont did not confine its independence to the Revolutionary period. At a recent auction in New York two stamps were sold for \$1,730, which were issued in Brattleboro, by the postmaster in 1846, one year before the U. S. Government issued its first postage stamps.

⁴ Isaac Tichenor, born, Newark, N. J., February 8, 1754, a graduate of Princeton, was appointed Deputy Commissary-General of purchases for the Northern Department and in that capacity was sent to Bennington in August, 1777. On arriving in Bennington during the battle, he stopped at the tavern kept by Capt. Elijah Dewey and ordered dinner. Mrs. Dewey, who had spent the day preparing large kettles of boiling meat, so as to have food ready for the men on their return, promptly refused to give the stranger a meal. He pointed to a kettle and asked why, in the midst of such plenty, she would not let him have something to eat. Mrs. Dewey's eyes flashed as she answered: "That meat is for the men who have gone to fight for their country, where you ought to be." Tichenor explained that he was out on public service, getting supplies for the patriots and was given his dinner. Tichenor wore the wig, queue, cocked-hat and great cloak of the Revolutionary period up to the time of his death in December 11, 1838. He was married but had no children, and upon his death his house was given his niece, Catherine Tichenor, who became the first wife of George Lyman. The nails used in building this house were cut in Bennington from hoops taken from imported liquor casks.

⁵ The first steel square, so common now in the carpenter's trade, was the invention of a poor blacksmith, Silas Hawes, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., soon after the close of the war of 1812. Near his shop was one belonging to Stephen Whipple, in which was a trip-hammer operated by water. For a long time the squares were turned out on Mr. Hawes' anvil, under the trip-hammer of Mr. Whipple.

October 17, 1777, and Some of the Incidents Connected Therewith

"The Seventh of October,
The morning being clear,
Brave Gates unto his men did say:
"My boys, be of good cheer,

For Burgoyne is advancing,
And we will never fly,
But to maintain our chartered rights,
We'll fight until we die."

When as a child I was obliged to "take notes" of the sermons I heard, it was my custom to take down the anecdotes and illustration only; for those were all that appealed to my mind. Glancing over some of those "Notes" in later years, I find that one can readily follow the whole trend of thought in the sermon from those illustrations. It occurred to me, therefore, that while there could be nothing new written about the Surrender of Burgoyne, a sketch, grouping together some of the anecdotes to be found in various books, and illustrated by photographs of the scenes through which the army marched, might serve to recall to the mind some of the many benefits resulting to all Americans from that act, the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of which occurs so near to the issuance of this magazine. Owing to the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress copies of the correspondence between Burgoyne and Gates have been secured; which represent Burgoyne in a little different light than the common acceptance of his character.

The valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk have been the pathway for armies in times of war and the routes of commerce in times of peace since the beginning of civilization on the continent. Frontenac, the ablest of the French Commanders, a century before Burgoyne's time, planned to move against the colony of New York by the same route followed by the British in 1777. His design was to lead his army through the valley of Lake Champlain and the Upper Hudson to Albany; seize vessels at that point to pass down the river and there act with the French ships of war which were to

meet him in the harbor of New York City. He saw that by gaining control of the course and outlet of the Hudson, the French would command the gateway into the interior, divide the British colonies; and New England, thus cut off, would eventually fall into the hands of the French. It was the design of the British Government in the campaign of 1777 to capture the center and stronghold of this commanding system—the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Burgoyne was to force his way from Quebec through the valley of the Hudson; another army under St. Leger was to push through the Mohawk Valley; General Howe with the fleet under his command, would sail up the Hudson, and all three would meet at Albany, "The Ancient Place of Treaty."

The feasibility of such a plan had not escaped the attention of the Americans. Again and again had St. Clair, Schuyler, even Washington, himself, urged immediate preparation against such a possible attack. But the Continental Congress, like many of its successors, occupied itself with debate, thought the generals too pessimistic and overzealous for the increase of the army at the expense of other branches of the Government. Therefore when on the first of July Burgoyne with 7000 trained veterans beside Canadians and Indians began his march up Lake Champlain, with the Hessians under Riedesdel on the east bank and the main body on the western shore; reached on the fifth, Ticonderoga and intrenched themselves at Mount Defiance, there was nothing for St. Clair with his 2500 Continentals and 900 militia, barefooted, ragged, without proper arms, lacking in everything necessary for adequate de-

fense, but to retreat, which he proceeded to do under shadow of night.

Although there was a full moon at the time, their flight seems to have been undetected until some miscreant set fire to a house and its flame, flashing up, revealed the situation. The British immediately pursued; overtook the rear guard at Hubbardton, who under Seth Warner fought valiantly although hopelessly, and the main army reduced to 1500 Continentals (all the militia having sullenly returned home) struggled for a week through the forest and then arrived, exhausted and forlorn at Fort Edward, where General Schuyler was in command with barely one thousand men.

With the fall of Ticonderoga, all hope of the patriot cause fell in Europe. Edmund Burke, noted for his friendly attitude, said "The Americans have done much but it is now evident that they cannot look standing armies in the face." Even in America, all confidence seemed gone; Washington wrote to Putnam "As matters are going Burgoyne will have little difficulty in penetrating to Albany." The Generals were blamed for what was really the lack of "preparedness" in the army; and the cause seemed hopeless. Then Washington uttered a manifesto: "We should never despair; our situation has before been unpromising and has changed for the better; so I trust it will be again." At the same time, he sent Benedict Arnold, an accomplished officer who was familiar with the country to Schuyler and ordered all the boats to be ready at Fishkill for any part of his own army he might wish to detach.

After camping a fortnight at the head of Lake Champlain, Burgoyne gave the order to advance and slowly forced his way through the wilderness which Schuyler had made as difficult as possible, marching only about a mile a day. So sure were the British of success that the wives of the officers accompanied the camp. The officers themselves, with their proverbial inability to understand the Americans, began to bet, not on whether they should reach Albany, but in

how many days it would take them. July 30, Burgoyne reached Fort Edward and issued a proclamation stating that God would forgive him if he incited the Indians to scalp and torture the hardened enemies of Great Britain, even the women and children. The roads were crowded with fugitives; the Tories placed signs in their hats, before their doors, upon the horns of their cattle; everywhere was alarm, retreat, submission. Then, to these fleeing farmers came the news of the murder of Jane McCrea. It spread like wild-fire and became the rallying cry for the fugitives. Many a man stopped in his flight, sent his wife and children on to a place of safety while he returned to avenge her death and prevent a similar occurrence in his own household. This seems to have been the first occurrence which began the resistance. But the farmers were unarmed, and while a scythe might do deadly work at short range, some way must be found to provide ammunition. The quick wit of the Yankee discovered a way. By August 6, Burgoyne had advanced to the Hudson, where he received the glad news that St. Leger was within sight of Fort Stanwix without the loss of a man, and wrote Howe that he would be in Albany on August 22, and expected to meet him there. In order to proceed more rapidly he issued another proclamation, offering arms to all friendly inhabitants that they might assist in the work of the army. Large numbers flocked to his camp daily, and received their arms; and in the confusion and crowd, it was apparently unnoticed—at any rate it caused no alarm—that a number of those who received arms neglected to take the prescribed oath.

On August seventh St. Leger, who had written Burgoyne that with his Indian allies he would be able to sweep down the valley of the Mohawk and place himself in the rear of the American Army found that the Palatines upon whom he relied for aid, were marching against him under Nicholas Herkimer. They had become much attached to the

British crown under the wise policy of Sir William Johnson; but amidst the trials and perils of border life had imbibed the same political convictions which animated the Colonists in all other parts of the country, and under their General fought for five doubtful, des-

perate hours in one of the most deadly battles of the army. Their desperate valor in the fight at Oriskany caused the confident hope of St. Leger to die out; and when the following day Benedict Arnold reached the fort, the Indians fled in terror, St. Leger's entire force seemed to melt away and the Mohawk expedition upon whose success Burgoyne had relied to so great an extent, became an utter failure.

Thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, under its efficient and enthusiastic Chairman of Historic Spots, Mrs. Delight Keller, the line of march of that faithful band, and the influence it had in aiding the Colonists, have been set forth and permanent markers placed on fourteen of the principal land-marks in the forty miles. A graphic account of this work may be found in the magazine for December, 1913, and the story of the influence of St. Leger's defeat on the fortunes of Burgoyne.

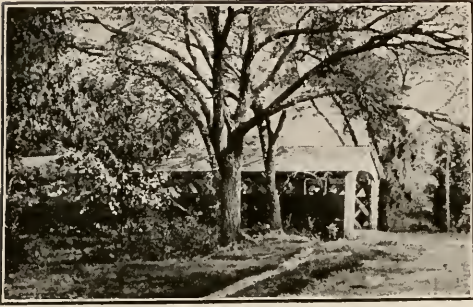


General Nicholas Herkimer.

Three days after the Battle of Oriskany, and before he had heard of it, Burgoyne found that largely owing to the prodigality with which he had been furnishing all who applied with arms and ammunition, his supply was running low. Having heard that there was a large

amount at Bennington, and believing that because Vermont had been refused admittance into the United States, and had resisted New York's demands, she would be friendly to him Burgoyne sent an expedition under Baum to Bennington, which was followed by another under Breyman.

Again the ignorance of the English is exemplified. The woods were filled with spies—alert frontiersmen, skilled in all the arts of their trade, who kept Schuyler informed of every action, and apparently every thought of Burgoyne as soon as it happened, while days elapsed before Burgoyne would hear of the deeds of his own allies. In the cemetery at Saratoga stands a tomb on which is this inscription "In Memory of Alexander Bryan who died April 9, 1825, aged 92 years. The first permanent settler and the first to keep a public house here for visitors. An unpaid patriot, who alone



Old Henry Bridge over the Walloomsac. The farthest point reached by Sheriff Ten Eyck of N. Y., when he tried to dispossess James Breakenridge from his farm.

at great peril, gave the first and only information of Burgoyne's intended advance on Stillwater which led to timely preparations for the Battle of September 19, followed by the memorable victory of October 17, 1777."

Another spy for General Schuyler, Moses Harris, relates his experiences at length in his application for a pension.

Vermont had been preparing for weeks for just such an attack. The Council of Safety had issued a call to all officers of the militia to send on all the men they could possibly raise. Ira Allen wrote to New Hampshire for assistance "against a large scout of the enemy disposed to take a tour to Bennington." His appeal was received at Exeter while the General Court was in session and Speaker Langdon responded: I have three thousand dollars in hard money. I will pledge my plate for three thousand more. I have seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum which shall be sold for the most it will bring. *These are at the service of the state.* If we succeed in defending our firesides

and our homes, I may be remunerated, if not, the property will be of no value to me." John Stark, adopted son of the St. Francis tribe of Indians, Captain in the French and English war, who had served at Bunker Hill, but had left the service because Congress had promoted younger men over him, was elected Brigadier General and given full authority. At once fifteen hundred men enlisted under the banner of their beloved commander. Ebenezer, father of Daniel Webster raised a company of fifty-four men; and all marched across the border under Stark, who had also gathered together kettles, bullets, a chaplain, a doctor, and

rum "as there is none of that article in them parts where we are going."

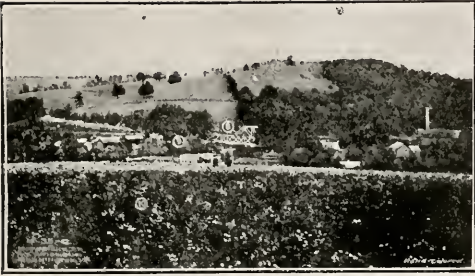
When the news of Baum's advance reached Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a company of patriots was enrolled, "every man in his haste getting to Bennington as best he could." Parson Allen started in his sulky, "conserving his forces for combat."



Catamount Tavern, named from a stuffed catamount mounted above the sign board, facing and grinning defiance to the State of New York. Here met the Council of Safety 1772-78. First State House of Vermont, built 1769; headquarters of Stark prior to the Battle of Bennington.



Stark Paper Mill, North Bennington, Vt. The caps over the windows and doors are made from the old mill stones used to grind corn night and day to feed Stark's army.



Bennington Battlefield. Baum's entrenchments on heights. Canadian Rangers and German Grenadiers in huts at foot of hill.

On August eleventh Baum had reached Cambridge, N. Y., where a preliminary skirmish took place (which was immediately reported to Stark by Eleazer Edgerton and Isaac Clark) and from where he wrote Burgoyne that from fifteen to eighteen hundred men had assembled in Bennington, "*but are supposed to leave it on our approach.*" On the fourteenth he encamped on a hill behind the Walloomsac, and the rain pouring in torrents on the fifteenth, spent the time constructing intrenchments. Before daylight on the morning of the sixteenth, Parson Allen went to the headquarters of General Stark whose camp was about two miles distant, hidden by a hill and said: "We, the men of Berkshire, have frequently been called upon to fight, but have never been led against the enemy. We have now resolved, if you will not let us fight, never to turn out again." Stark asked him if he wished to fight at once, in the dark and in the rain. "No," admitted Allen, "not just now." "Very well," answered Stark, "if the Lord shall once more give us sunshine, and I do

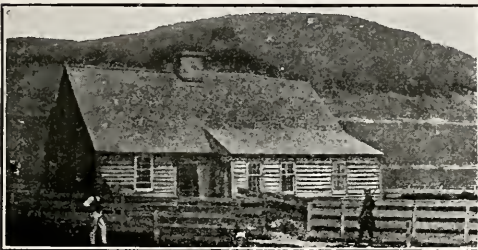
not give you fighting enough, I will never ask you to come out again."

How the battle was fought and apparently won by Stark and his men; and how after they had become scattered the reinforcements under Breyman came up and was only prevented from turning the defeat into a victory by the timely advance of Seth Warner and his Green Mountain Boys, is well-known to every reader of history. Parson Allen, after having climbed a stump and exhorted the enemy to lay down their arms, and being replied to by shots, got down and got his gun. Leonard Robinson saw a man fall every time he fired his gun and said

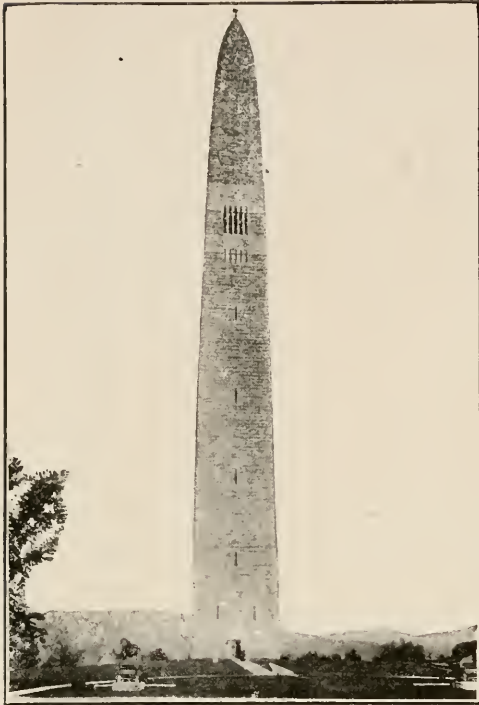


General John Stark

"I prayed the Lord to have mercy on his soul and then I took care of his body." John Fay, as he raised his musket, exclaimed: "I feel that I am fighting in a good cause." As he spoke, he was hit by a bullet and fell dead. After the fight was over the news was brought to the landlord of "The Catamount," where all during the conflict the Council of Safety had been sitting and sending appeals for help to the surrounding towns. The messenger told him that he had been unfortunate in one of his sons. "What!" demanded the father, "Did he desert his post? Did he run from his charge?"



The House where Col. Baum died, August 17, 1777.



Battle Monument, Bennington, Vt. Cannon in Foreground were captured by Stark from Baum, August 16, 1777.

"No, sir; he is among the slain. He fell, contending mightily in the cause."

"Then I am satisfied," replied the venerable man whose five sons had been on the battlefield. "Bring him in! Lay him before me, that at my leisure I may behold the darling of my soul."

They brought the body all besmeared with dirt and gore and laid it before the father, who with his own hands prepared his body for the grave "with a complacency I have never felt before"; and he thanked God in a firm voice that he had a son who was willing to give his life for his country.

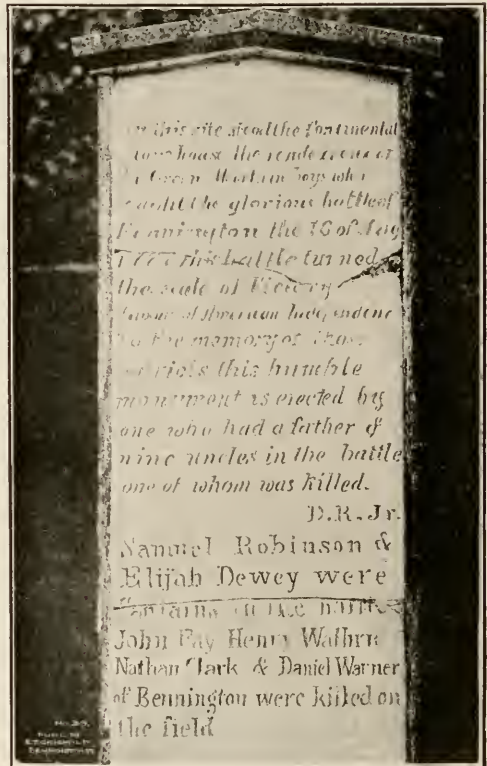
In the meantime on the battlefield the dead and wounded were being cared for. Colonel Baum, mortally wounded, was taken to a house near by and guarded throughout the night by Captain Robinson who "watched gently as a woman until he died." Some of the Hessian prisoners were buried in the churchyard; but Daniel Harmon, with his own hands,

buried one hundred and sixty-five men in two large excavations, in order that no pestilence might breed to add its terror to the inhabitants.

Ten days after the battle Paul Revere with a company of men escorted the prisoners to Boston, where they were kept throughout the war. One of the boots of a Hessian under Baum is still preserved as a trophy. It weighs six pounds, and undoubtedly prevented its owner from escaping capture.

The news of the Battle of Bennington was quickly carried to Congress. That body who even then was debating on the proper terms to convey a censure to General Stark for assuming command, immediately changed the motion into one of praise; and a little light broke through the general gloom.

While New England and New York had cut off the two side movements of Burgoyne, Washington sent Virginia to



Marker at Bennington Monument Ground.

join them in the front, choosing his especial favorites, the rifle corps of Daniel Morgan. Just at this juncture General Schuyler was replaced by General Gates who, on September 12, advanced to Bemis' Heights, which Kosciuszko had fortified and awaited Burgoyne's approach. He, whose dream of easy victory and rapid promotion had been rudely shattered, had just learned that Howe was not on his way to meet him but was on the Delaware. Not until after the war was over was the reason for this action ascertained. By one of those strange coincidences which can only be accounted for by a belief in a God of Battles, the orders which had been prepared for Howe were never delivered, and Burgoyne was left in a dense forest, so close to the Americans that he could hear their drum-beats, to fight a way through or perish. Advancing by three columns he met the forces under Gates and the battle waged until nightfall. Both sides claimed the victory—but Burgoyne's march was delayed. This battle also exerted a great moral influence upon our troops. Up to that time the Colonists had been trained in the belief that British soldiers were irresistible; to hold them superior to all others in arms had been American Patriotism. The Battle of Bemis' Heights was a fair and open contest, and in strategy, steadiness and valor the Continental troops proved themselves equal to the men against whom they



Last flag-staff on site of Bennington Battlefield.

fought. From that day the American soldier felt himself to be the equal of any who could be brought against him; and he *knew* that he was animated by higher and nobler purposes than those which moved his opponents.

Having repaired the damage to his troops as far as possible Burgoyne made a second attempt on the morning of the Seventh of October only to be met with such a furious onslaught that his men fled wildly. Reforming and again advancing they were again attacked and in less than an hour after the action began Burgoyne abandoned his guns and ordered a retreat to his camp. Scarcely were they within their redoubts when Benedict Arnold, to whom the jealous Gates had refused a command, rushed in like a madman, first to one company, then to another, and led them against the camp. A soldier in Col. Latimer's regiment said that Arnold came up to them, dashing along, leaving his aide far behind and said "Whose regiment is this?" On being told, he said "Ah, my old Norwich and New London friends, God



Old Harmon Tavern, built about 1770, kept by Daniel Harmon. Here Stark took breakfast on his way to Bennington.

bless you, I am glad to see you. (Arnold himself was born in Norwich.) Come on, boys, if the day is long enough, we'll have them all in hell before night." So successfully did this attack result that before the day dawned the Americans occupied the camp, and Burgoyne, with the remainder of his army, marched towards Saratoga. Again he was too late; and not hearing from Clinton, with no chance of escape, he sent on the night of October 13, the following note:

Lieut. general Burgoyne is desirous of sending a field officer with a message to Major general Gates upon a matter of high moment to both armies. The Lt. genl. requests to be informed at what hour genl. Gates will receive him tomorrow morning.

To this the following reply was sent:

Major general Gates will receive a field officer from lieut. genl. Burgoyne at the advanced post of the army of the United States at ten o'clock tomorrow morning from whence he will be conducted to head quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Promptly at the appointed time Major Kingston appeared, was blindfolded and taken to headquarters, where he delivered the following message:

I am directed to represent to you from general Burgoyne that after having fought you twice, he has waited some days in his present position determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprized of the superiority of your numbers and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity and thinks himself justified by established principles and precedents of state and of war to spare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms. Should major general Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, general Burgoyne would prefer a cessation of arms during the truce necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which in any extremity he and his army mean to abide.

To this General Gates submitted a proposition, which was sent to Burgoyne, and returned with his replies written on the side.

1. General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, etc., their provisions exhausted,

their military stores, tents, and baggage taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender prisoners of war.

Reply. Lieut. general Burgoyne's army however reduced will never admit that their retreat is cut off while they have arms in their hands.

2. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them, the generals of the united states never permit individuals to be pillaged.

3. The troops under his excellency general Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Reply. This article is answered by general Burgoyne's first proposal which is here annexed.

4. The officers will be admitted on parole, may wear their side arms, and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe, so long as they by proper behaviour continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their parole (as some British officers have done) must expect to be confined.

Reply. There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

5. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, etc. must be delivered to commissioners appointed to receive them.

Reply. All public stores may be delivered arms excepted.

6. These terms being agreed to and signed, the troops under his excellency general Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampments when they will be ordered to ground their arms and may thereupon be marched to the river side to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.

Reply. This article inadmissible in any extremity; sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.

J. Burgoyne.

At the same time the following message was delivered to Colonel Wilkinson (who acted for Gates throughout) by Major Kingston:

If general Gates does not mean to recede from the first and sixth articles of his proposal, the treaty to end and hostilities immediately to commence. Oct. 14, 1777.

The annexed answers being given to major general Gates' proposals, it remains for lieut.

general Burgoyne and the army under his command to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

1. The troops to march out of their camp with the honors of war and the artillery of the entrenchments which will be left as here after may be regulated.

(This was agreed to and the place assigned was the old Fort Hardy, where the arms and artillery should be left.)

The other articles called for a free passage to some port, and was agreed to for the port of Boston; for exchanges, which was agreed to; that all officers retain their baggage, Burgoyne "giving his honour that there are no public stores secreted therein," which was agreed to; that upon the march the officers and men should not be separated, each being

in his own command; agreed to "as far as circumstances will admit." various corps of sailors, artificers, camp followers, to be treated as British subjects, agreed to; all Canadians to be permitted to return home, agreed

to; "passports to be immediately granted for three officers to carry news to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton and to Great Britain by the way of New York and the public faith to be engaged that these dispatches are not to be opened," agreed to; and "these to be considered only as preliminaries for forming a treaty and two officers from each army to be appointed to draw up the formal document." To this last proposal Gates replied:

This capitulation to be finished by two this day; the troops march from their entrenchments at five and be in readiness to move towards Boston tomorrow morning (October 16).

That night a courier was sent to say that Burgoyne objected to the word "capitulation," wishing the treaty to be

called a "Treaty of Convention," which was agreed to.

Early the morning of the sixteenth Burgoyne sent a messenger to state that he had heard that a considerable force of the men under Gates' command had been detached, and asked permission to allow two of his officers to inspect the army and report to him. This remarkable offer was indignantly refused, although Gates denied the truth of the statement; and added that he must have an immediate reply to his proposals or fighting would begin at once. Burgoyne asked for time to consult his council, but that evening the treaty was signed and exchanged, and at eleven the next morning

the troops marched to Fort Hardy where, with only Morgan Lewis and Col. Wilkinson acting for the Americans, they laid down their arms. Some did it stolidly; others wept and knocked off the butts of their guns and drummers beat in their drum-

heads, before laying them down.

A little later, Burgoyne, dressed as if for a full dress parade, rode to headquarters, where he was met by Gates in an old uniform with a blue coat hastily donned to cover the rags beneath, and they dined together, the dinner consisting of meat, bread, potatoes and rum. Then as the English soldiers, without artillery or arms, approached on their way to the river, the two generals stepped out in front of the tent; and in full view of the two armies, Burgoyne drew his sword, bowed and presented it to General Gates, who in turn bowed, received the sword, and returned it to him. This scene, painted by an eye-witness, John Trumbull, is one of the four historical paintings by Trumbull which hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washing-



Surrender of Burgoyne, Saratoga, October 17, 1777. Painting by John Trumbull, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

ton, and while not a work of art is said to be a faithful reproduction of the features of the different personages.

To those who might think that Gates yielded more than he should have done, it should be remembered that he had received by courier a message from Putnam that Clinton had sailed into Newburgh Bay, the river forts being demolished, and told to "expect the worst." He yielded all he could, therefore, to hasten the negotiations, Burgoyne heard of Clinton's arrival on the fifteenth, and was strongly tempted to retract, but his fellow officers, feeling it would be dishonorable and Gates' sharp reply to his last objection, compelled him to sign the treaty as agreed upon.

In the meantime, Congress was waiting anxiously to hear the result, which meant final victory or probable defeat of the Union. On the twenty-first they had received from Washington and also from Putnam a copy of a letter of October 15, from Governor Clinton, at Kingston, giving the intelligence that at eight o'clock that evening a capitulation was signed whereby Burgoyne and all his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war, but no official confirmation came. Finally, on October 31, Wilkinson appeared bearing a letter from Gates, bringing the news of the surrender, and asking permission to arrange his papers and appear before them the next day. General Gates, jealous of Washington, had written to Congress merely, reporting as follows:

Camp at Saratoga, 18th. Octbr. 1777

Sir

I have the Satisfaction to present your Excellency with The Convention of Saratoga By which His Excellency Lieutenant General Burgoyne has Surrendered Himself and his whole army into my Hands; and they are now upon Their March to Boston. This Signal and Important Event, is the more Glorious, as it was effected with so little loss to the Army of the United States.

This Letter will be presented to Your Excellency by my Adjutant General, Colonel Wilkinson, to whom I must beg leave to refer your Excellency for The particulars that brought this Great Business to so happy, and Fortunate a Conclusion—I desire to be per-

mitted to recommend This Gallant Officer in the warmest manner to Congress, and entreat that he may be continued in His present place with the Brevet of a Brigadier General. The Honorable Congress will believe me when I assure them that from beginning of This war, I have not met with a more promising Military Genius than Colonel Wilkinson, and whose Services have been of the Greatest Benefit to this Army.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency

most Obedient

Humble Servant

Horatio Gates

His Excellency

John Hancock Esq.

The story goes that Wilkinson was so elated at the nature of his despatches that he imbibed too freely, and was delayed thereby. It goes on to state that while the brevet asked for was given, that when the "Elegant sword" customarily bestowed upon the bearers of good news, was recommended, old John Witherspoon arose and in his broad Scotch dialect, with a twinkle of the eye, suggested as a substitute a *pair of spurs*. Be that as it may, the sword was never voted.

The effect of this surrender can hardly be over-estimated. As George William Curtis says, "From that time American Independence was assured. It was the surrender of Burgoyne that determined the French Alliance; and it was the French Alliance that secured the final triumph four years later." But as another writer states: "In rejoicing in the victory one should not forget the cost of that triumph, the infinite suffering, the torture of men, the heartbreak of women, the terror of little children that had to be endured before the victory which we enjoy."

While General Gates had promised to the soldiers of Burgoyne's army free passage to England, provided they did not take up arms again against the United States, this provision was repudiated by Congress, acting, it is said, under pressure from France, who did not care to have so many men freed to fight against their land. And the men were quartered first in Mass. and then in Va. until the close of the Revolution,

Work of the Chapters

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold*.

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter (De Land, Florida) has just completed its sixth year of profitable and pleasant work. Besides our regular monthly meetings of study and social intercourse, we have assisted in making bandages, etc., for the Red Cross and have done other charitable work. St. Distaff's Day was observed by sewing and sending little garments to the Children's Home Society in Jacksonville, Fla. The usual patriotic Thanksgiving Day services were held at the John B. Stetson University conducted by the president, Dr. Hurley; and on December 16 we gave the play "Ye Girls of 1776," which was a great success.—*BERTHA A. FULLER, Historian*.

Philip Perry Chapter (Titusville, Florida) organized only a little over a year ago, has in a small way tried to follow the plan of work mapped out by the state. Our Flag Committee has placed flags, with the salute, in each room of the school; special services are arranged in the different churches each year in commemoration of Washington's birthday, and we are looking up historical spots in the hopes of reporting on that subject next year.

MRS. S. J. OVERSTREET, Historian.

Alliance Chapter (Urbana and Champaign, Ill.) has done much this year to impress upon the mind of the general public that the Daughters practise as well as preach Patriotism. The

programs for the monthly meetings have been faithfully adhered to, although it necessitated much research and study; financial assistance tendered several Southern schools; books presented the public libraries of both Urbana and Champaign, a valuable collection of books loaned the latter library and cash prizes offered the pupil having the highest mark in history in each of the schools.

Alliance Chapter has also taken a stand in the peace movement and has representatives on the National Peace Commission Board; yet we would not rest on our laurels but persevere and with unflagging energy and zeal uphold in spirit and in deed the principles to which every Daughter stands pledged.—*ANNETTA A. HILL, Historian*.

Martha Board Chapter (Augusta, Ill.) has opened a Free Township Library in the Town Hall and have collected nearly 1,000 volumes. The library has been greatly appreciated, and at the April election we secured a one mill tax for its support. In May, Mrs. F. M. King, mother of one of our members, presented the Chapter with a site in memory of her late husband, and we hope soon to erect a building of our own.—*AMY SWANSON, Historian*.

Walter Burdick Chapter (Marshall, Ill.) began its last year by holding memorial services over the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers. Through the



Bronze tablet marking site of toll gate near Plainwell, Mich., on Old Plank Road through Allegan County. The door was the front door used in the toll house

persistent efforts of the Chapter, the Liberty Bell was stopped at Marshall on its return from California, being the third town, only, east of St. Louis, to be so honored. We had a municipal Christmas Eve in the streets; Washington's Birthday exercises were held in the public schools and cash prizes awarded for the first and second best essays on patriotic subjects. Copies of the Code of the American Flag were placed in each room of the city schools, and we are now establishing a Public Library to support which a two mill tax was voted in the spring election. Mrs. Truman Booth was elected regent for the coming year. (MRS. EDWIN) ADA MADISON JENNINGS,
Historian.

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter (Allegan, Mich.) during the two-year regency of Mrs. Robert Turner has carried out a number of special enterprises in addition to the regular work of contributing to the Memorial Continental Hall Fund, Mountain Schools, etc. With the co-operation of our Mayor, council and business men, we celebrated July 4th in a most sane and delightful way. A large number of people gathered to

enjoy various forms of entertainment and at noon had luncheon on the Court House lawn. It is the custom of the Chapter to place a wreath, tied with D. A. R. ribbon, on the soldiers' monument and on the graves of our departed members each Memorial Day.

On May 24th, 1916, we unveiled tablets at Allegan and Plainwell, marking the location of toll gates on the old plank road of Allegan County. In the morning the Chapter went to Plainwell where a large number gathered to witness the unveiling, which was done by children of the Regent and other Daughters, and to listen to a fine address by a man who for fifty years has been pastor of one of Plainwell's churches.

In the afternoon the Daughters and their friends met at the beautiful horse-shoe bend of Kalamazoo river, which is where the Allegan toll gate stood. Here an able address was given by Dr. Bills, one of the Chapter's most helpful friends. A special sacredness is attached to this address, for within two weeks Dr. Bills was welcomed at the gate whose toll is Faith and a Pure Life. The program was closed by the presentation of a flag to the Boy Scouts.—(MRS. NEWTON C.) CARRIE PENNELL EVANS, *Registrar.*

At large (Minnesota). The chapter members in Minnesota are not the only Daughters in the state who are interested in patriotic work. A letter was received recently by the Village Clerk of Gibbon, Minnesota, from the State Treasurer thanking him for a generous donation to the National Guard Fund from the village, and mentioning especially with appreciation Miss Marie Flower, who had charge of the parade on Fourth of July, and of the soliciting of funds and to whose work the size of the donation was undoubtedly due.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York), with a membership of 206, meets monthly each year, beginning in May and closing with the October session.

While the social and entertainment features of these gatherings held in the different towns continue to be most enjoyable, the Chapter takes a special interest in its philanthropic, patriotic and county improvement work, practically using all its surplus funds for these purposes. At a recent meeting, the regent, Miss Annie Hatch, gave a report of moneys aggregating \$868.75 so disbursed. Several scholarships have also been purchased for the benefit of students in The Martha Berry School of Georgia.

The Chapter, as a body, is alive, progressive and bound to prove a telling factor in Allegany County. — FRANCES ALLEN POLLARD, *Historian*.

Schoharie Chapter (Schoharie, New York) has eighty-seven descendants of Revolutionary ancestors on its roll. The principal work of the past year has been the task of Chapter "Home Making," namely, that in the direction of the building up of a Free Library. It is the hope and intention of the Daughters interested in this work to make accessible to the people of Schoharie that which has hitherto been unknown in this community, free access to books, fiction,

biography, history, reference and travel and reading tables where the popular magazines may be found. In the old Colonial House built in 1800 and presented to the Chapter by the heirs of Joseph M. Lasell and recently occupied as the home of the Chapter, two spacious rooms have been set aside for library purposes. The reading room is open to the public from two o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A work of this kind must of necessity be a process of building up and must wait for the procuring of the required funds. However, the members of the Chapter Family upon whom this part of the "Home Making" has devolved have in a few short months established a real Free Library containing fifteen hundred volumes, the work of indexing these having been done by an expert in this line of work from the New York State Library. The funds thus far secured have been obtained by means of musicales, concerts, dances, card-parties and public generosity. The Daughters' intention is to extend and enlarge this library to meet the needs of Schoharie's students, book-lovers and any to whom the book shelf holds anything of interest or entertainment.

HARRIET KNISKERN DEITZ, *Historian*.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.) celebrated its twentieth birthday and Chapter Day, Oct. 12th, with a reception at the home of Mrs. Edwin A. Link, at which Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, State Regent, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Spraker spoke of the need of Americanizing of the foreigners in our midst, telling us what many other Chapters are doing along that line. With this in mind, the principal of the High School at our request secured from Albany educational slides with lectures, the lectures being read by the night school teachers, each lecture being given in four different schools. Our large foreign population showed great interest in these

lectures. On Feby. 22d was given an illustrated lecture on "The Youth of Washington," which was obtained from Memorial Continental Hall. This lecture was also given in the Public Library and at two grade schools. A beautiful flag was purchased for the auditorium of the new High School, and presented by the Regent, Miss Frances Cruger Ford, at the dedication of the building. Prizes were given as usual to pupils of the High School, having the highest average in American History, the prizes being two books—"Romance of Conquest," by Griffis, and "The Old New York Frontier," by Halsey. Four thousand flag codes were purchased and distributed to all the grade schools. As in the past two years, fifty dollars was sent to Maryville College to fulfil our pledge. The subject of the programme for the year was "Some Great Men of the Revolution." Ancestry papers were also read. The Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday at the Lady Jane Grey School by giving a play, "The Women Who Did," written by Dr. Mary Wolcott Green, Regent of Staten Island Chapter, the parts all being taken by members of the Chapter.—MINNIE E. WOODBRIDGE, *Historian*.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes-barre, Penna.) celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization by giving a reception at Hotel Sterling, Saturday, April 29, 1916. Scranton City Chapter, Dial Rock Chapter and the Colonial Dames sent representatives. The room was decorated with national colors and among the decorations was a sword that had been used in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Martha Hoyt Corss, acting Regent, made the opening address and graciously welcomed those present. Miss Emma Crowell, State Regent, gave an account of the work done in Pennsylvania by the D. A. R., and Miss Overton, Honorary State Regent talked of the Flag. Mrs. Annette C. Line Wells gave a history of the Chapter from the time of its organization to the present and spoke of the work of the late regent, Mrs.

Katherine Searle McCartney, who served for twenty-three successive and successful years. The last fort marked, Fort Wilkes-Barre, at a cost of \$4,000, was completed just before her death.

Following the program tea was served, and all agreed that the anniversary was both pleasant and profitable.—ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS, *Secretary*.

Northampton County Chapter (Northampton Co., Va.) unveiled May 24, 1916, a marker to the memory of Surgeon John Tankard, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Tankard was the son of Stephen and Hannah Tankard and was of Royal lineage. He was born in 1752; entered William and Mary College, Va., and was one of twenty-seven students of that institution to enlist at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and continued to serve until the surrender of Cornwallis rendered it no longer a necessity. He was Surgeon under Matthew Pope



The Misses Grace Roberts and Annie Tankard, great grandchildren of Surgeon Tankard, unveiling the marker and tablet erected in his memory

and became Director General of Virginia Hospitals under Marquis de LaFayette. He was at Vineyard, near Williamsburg during the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the Revolution he took a

post graduate medical course in Edinburgh, Scotland, and practised his profession with skill and distinction in Northampton Co. the remainder of his life, making his old birth-place, "Tankard's Rest," his home and living there until his death in 1836.

Dr. Tankard's grave is the only one of a Rev. soldier ever marked on the Eastern shore of Virginia; but the chapter are planning to mark others as soon as they can be located. The marker is a marble shaft, surmounted by a bronze tablet with a plate attached facing the head of the grave. On the marker is inscribed: "Surgeon John Tankard, Virginia Militia, Revolutionary War." The tablet bears the inscription: "A Soldier of the Revolution"; and on the plate is engraved "Northampton County Chapter, May 24, 1916." Although it was a stormy day between three and five hundred people assembled at Tankard's Rest to witness the ceremonies which were conducted by Mrs. Wm. Bullitt Fitzhugh, regent of the chapter and herself a great grand-daughter of the hero. Through the courtesy of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., a bugler and cornetist were sent from Fortress, and they called the Assembly together and sounded "Taps" at the close. The principal addresses were given by Hon. Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, and Hon. Wm. Bullitt Fitzhugh; and one of the most interesting ceremonies was the

march of school-children singing and strewing flowers over the grave.—Mrs. Wm. BULLITT FITZHUGH, *Regent*.

Buford Chapter (Huntington, West Va.) celebrated its sixth birthday, June 10, 1916, at the home of its historian, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, who, by request, brought out some old relics, among them a pair of socks knit by her great grandmother, who, as a child, saw Washington and Lafayette and heard Liberty Bell peal the joyous tiding on July 4, 1776.

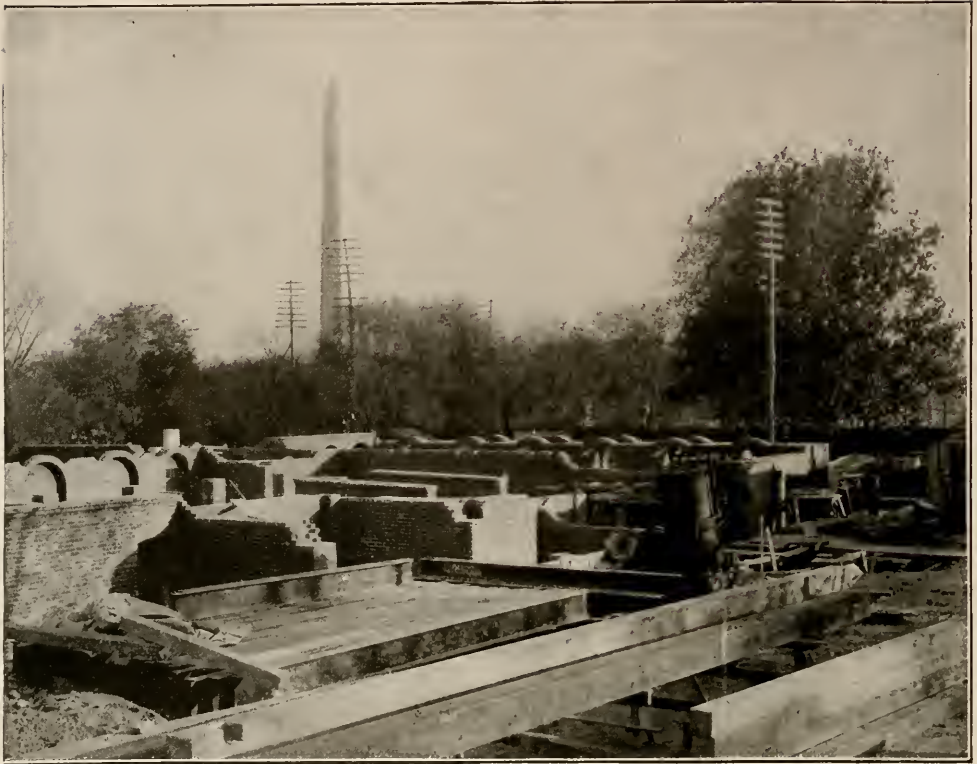
During the past year the chapter succeeded in having the new city boulevard named Washington in honor of the fact that George Washington surveyed the vicinity in Colonial times. The West Va. Flag Law has been placed in the City Hall, County Court House, Government Buildings, Carnegie Library and several of the public school buildings; and the Flag Rules and Salute will be placed in all the schools this year.—MAUDE ANNETTE ALLEN ROBERTS, *Historian*.

Wisconsin. Word has just been received of the celebration May 22, 1916, of the Golden Wedding, at Brodhead, Wisconsin, of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Kimberley. Mrs. Kimberley (Ada P. Murdock) is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murdock, of Winchester N. H., is a Charter Member of the D. A. R., her National number being 9, and has been Honorary State Regent of Wisconsin for twenty years.

CORRECTION.

Through an inadvertence the name of Mrs. Mabel W. Slocum, *Historian* of the Ganowanges Chapter, was omitted in the August issue in giving her report. The statement was also made that the name Ganowanges was to be found in "Hiawatha." It was in the poem of a local chronicler.

"About once in so often, some correspondent, claiming to be a regular reader, writes to inquire about some matter which has already been carefully explained in the magazine. Then the Editor feels as if no one really reads the pages which are prepared with so much care. But she promptly changes her mind when she makes a mistake of any kind in those pages! With the unerring precision of the Röntgen ray the eyes of our alert readers instantly perceive the mistake. Often they take valuable time to write the Editor a friendly letter and tell her about it—a service which is sincerely appreciated." The above quotation from *Woman's Work* is another proof that the whole world really is kin.



Memorial Continental Hall, November, 1904.

How few of the Daughters who viewed with so much pride the above picture, the first one taken of the Hall, dreamed that within twelve years the building would be completed and the final payment of the debt on it being urged. Yet here it is, and such a small debt in comparison with all that has been given!

1012 West Main Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

DEAR FELLOW-MEMBER:—

A plan for the Final Payment of the Debt on Memorial Continental Hall was approved at a Spring meeting of the National Board of Management. Since the debt was reduced to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, during our last Congress, we are anxious to find One Thousand Women who will each be responsible for Twenty-five Dollars. This is a business proposition to stop interest. Do you realize that the interest on Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for Six months would do much to strengthen some of the great work of our National Committee? Shall we stop that interest *now*?

A list of the contributors, with the names of the Chapters to which they belong will appear in the Magazine. The total sums contributed by each State will be announced at our next Congress. Pledges should be sent to me, so that I may know how the campaign is progressing, while drafts or checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General and sent to her direct, care Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Please have your money in her hands before December first.

There is a peculiar home feeling which comes from living in an unincumbered abode. This feeling of joyous ownership in our National Home of Patriotism is that for which we are striving. Many of you who would esteem it a privilege to give, at this time, are not known to me. Will you volunteer?

Loyally,

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,

Chairman,

For the Final Payment of the Debt on Memorial Continental Hall.



Mrs. Henry McCleary, Chairman National Old Trails Road Department.

National Old Trails Road Department

Mrs. Henry McCleary, whose National number is 51639, was born in Winchester, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Allen) Johnson, and descendant of Capt. John Baldwin, of Berkeley Co., Va., who received bounty land in Ohio in recognition of his services in the Eighth Va. Regiment, during the Revolution, and lived there during the latter part of his life. There the young maiden, Ada L. Johnson, married Henry McCleary and moved to the far West, living in the town of McCleary, named for her husband. She was State Regent of the Daughters in Washington during the years 1913-1915, and at the expiration of her term was appointed by the President General, Chairman of the National Old Roads Department, in recognition of the work she had already inaugurated in her state. As chairman she appeared before the Committee on Good Roads of the U. S. Congress, and her knowledge of the situation and clear, concise way of expressing herself as well as her practical ideas won her the respectful attention of all the members.—*Editor.*

Perhaps no other department of our great Society more heartily approved the action of the last Continental Congress in voting to send the magazine to each Daughter of the American Revolution than the National Old Trails Road Committee. This furnishes us with the means of reaching the entire membership with our plans and gives us publicity so long desired. The daily requests from all sections of our country for information and literature in regard to our work,

which we have been unable to supply, we now hope to meet through this department. Great as the work is which has already been done in creating a sentiment in behalf of national legislation for our proposed ocean-to-ocean highway and in marking it with signs, tablets and monuments, we confidently expect increased effort and enthusiasm with this means for a wider knowledge of the aims of this committee. We hope that soon each Daughter will know the history of "The

Boston Post Road, Washington Road, Braddock Road, the Cumberland Road, Boone's Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail, the El Camino Rial and the Oregon Trail." We are having maps of our proposed highway printed and expect soon to send them to each state chairman and active member of our committee. We are asking the co-operation of the Sons of the American Revolution and of State Historical Societies in our efforts for national legislation. We believe no other work of our Society has created greater interest in the early history of our whole country than the work of this committee. Not alone in the states through which the proposed National Old Trails Roads Highway passes but in every state in our land, the Daughters are searching out and marking the pioneer trails. In this way many interesting facts in the history of our country are being brought to light which otherwise might never have been preserved. The story of the trails is the story of the pioneer, the history of the development and civilization of a continent, of the growth of a great people and a world power from a few struggling colonies on the Atlantic Coast. We erect monuments to commemorate the achievements of war and to mark battle fields. Why should we not, as a patriotic society, use our utmost endeavors to have a National Highway in honor of the pioneers who led the way across this great continent and by peaceful conquest added vast territory to our domain? There are

other reasons to be urged in behalf of our highway. This is a practical age and highways are not builded alone for patriotic sentiment, however worthy it may be. Compare your maps with our proposed road and note how thickly most of the country is settled. Make this a great National Highway—over it children will attend school, rural free delivery of mail will reach thousands of homes, farmers will market their products, motorists will traverse it and will learn to know our country better, will be entranced by its natural beauties and amazed at its resources awaiting development and it will become a wonderful factor in the commercial, social and educational life of our land. Since this committee was appointed, an additional reason for building great highways has been brought forcibly to our attention by the dreadful war in the old world and the inestimable value of good roads in the matter of national preparedness. All the foreign powers involved in this awful struggle have been greatly aided by transporting troops and munitions of war over good roads, when railroad bridges were burned, tracks torn up or trains loaded with the wounded.

We ask the interest and support of every Daughter in an effort to build this road—as a means of national defense, a memorial to the worthy pioneers and a practical lesson in patriotism, a monument that not only honors the dead but serves the living.—ADA L. McCLEARY, *Chairman.*

“The National Songster”

A few weeks ago, at a sale in New York of rare books, autographs and views, a buyer acquired a copy of “The National Songster; or, a collection of most admired patriotic songs on the brilliant victories achieved by the naval and military heroes of the United States over equal and superior forces of the British.” The little book bore the further note on cover and title page:

“From the best American authors. First Hagers-town Edition. Hagers-town: Printed by John Gruber and Daniel May: 1814.”

The book was a thin one, ordinary in appearance, but it brought \$55. Copies of the book are exceedingly scarce; furthermore, the slim little volume contains the first printing, in book form, of “The Star Spangled Banner,” which originally was published in a Baltimore newspaper. The song, called in the book, “Defence of Fort McHenry,” according to the book, was “written by an American gentleman who was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry on board of a flag vessel, at the mouth of the Patapsco.” It is further noted in connection with the verses that they are “to be sung to the tune of Anacreon in Heaven.”

WHAT THE DAUGHTERS ARE DOING IN OTHER SOCIETIES

THE COTERIE CLUB

Honorary Directorate

- | | |
|--|--|
| Mrs. Charles Clemence Abbott, Keene, N. H. | Mrs. Ernest Lester, Olympia, Wash. |
| Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich. | Mrs. John T. Manson, New Haven, Conn. |
| Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C. | Mrs. Charles Lee Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah. |
| Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill. | Miss Anne Morgan, New York City, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Richard Clark, Mobile, Ala.; | Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Richmond, Ky. |
| Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Cooksburg, Penna. | Mrs. Winfield H. Smith, Seattle, Wash. |
| Mrs. Wm. Howard Crosby, Racine, Wis. | Mrs. William Cumming Story, New York City, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Washington, D. C. | Mrs. John F. Swift, Berkeley, Calif. |
| Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt. | Mrs. George C. Squires, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, Jersey City, N. J. | Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, New York City, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown, W. Va. | Mrs. Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mobile, Ala. | Mrs. William W. Wallis, New Orleans, La. |
| Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City, N. Y. | Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Denver, Colo. |
| Mrs. Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C. | Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York City, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Seattle, Wash. | |

Within the past year a new club has been started whose aims are so radically different from those of most clubs, and whose honorary directorate includes the names of so many prominent Daughters of the American Revolution that it is believed that some account of it will be interesting and helpful to the readers of the magazine.

The Coterie Club is organized not only to provide superior accommodations in its club house, which may be reserved by individual members or a group of members for giving social entertainments, but also to provide and furnish to its members any and all kinds of service.

Realizing that many a woman to whom a visit to New York would be a delight

and help, is deterred by the fear of loneliness, or lack of knowledge as to where to go and how to obtain desired service, the Club agrees to procure for a member or any of her family having occasion to visit New York: Hotel accommodations, furnished or unfurnished rooms or apartments within the City of New York; special automobile and taxicab service; boxes or seats for operatic and theatrical performances. It arranges trips by land or water to near-by resorts and all details for private parties given at the club house or at any of the leading hotels. It provides ballroom, dining-room and lounging rooms in the club house for afternoon or evening entertainments; private card rooms; private rooms for social appoint-



The Coterie Club, No. 40 West 58th Street, New York City, N. Y.

This building, twenty-five feet in width and five stories in height, is beautifully decorated, furnished and equipped; has elevator service to all floors and is most admirably adapted for club purposes. It is conveniently located within 500 feet of the Fifth Avenue bus line, and the elevated and surface cars on Sixth Avenue, and only one block from the Interborough Dual Subway, which runs to every section of the city



Ballroom in Coterie Club

ments; services of experienced social secretaries, chaperons, shoppers and guides to all places of interest. It also furnishes introductions to reputable lawyers, physicians or other professional men, and names and addresses of dealers where goods of any description may be purchased most advantageously; and in every possible way it aims to give to its members, and especially its non-resident members, the personal assistance of a friend.

Acting upon the belief that the rich or moderately well-to-do need help in Social Service as much as the poor, the Club is formed to supply that need. It will accept no fees or commissions from any individual or house with which its members may transact business; its aim is merely to relieve members of the difficulty and annoyance incidental to procuring satisfactory and reliable service themselves. Because of the volume of

business it will control it hopes to secure for its members a saving in cost; but its principal object will be reliability.

While in order to benefit as many as possible, the dues, especially those for non-resident members, are merely nominal, the greatest care is exercised in the matter of admission to the Club; and an invitation from a member who is willing to become sponsor is necessary for each applicant. Owing to the large number of Daughters on the Honorary Directorate, the officers have yielded to the request of Mrs. Story, President General, that every Daughter who desired might have the privileges of membership—and have agreed that any Daughter of the American Revolution who applies will be treated as if invited.

All communications should be addressed to The Coterie Club, 40 West 58th Street, New York City.



Views of the Interior of the Coterie Club

Book Reviews

A HISTORY OF OLD KINDERHOOK, by Edward A. Collier, D.D., with 100 illustrations and 3 maps. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$5.00.

As the latest accessions to the D. A. R. Library relating to New England were reviewed in the August issue and those relating to Virginia in the October issue, the allotted space this month will be given to New York. First is the History of Old Kinderhook, its story of the early settlers, their traditions and their descendants, over which Dr. Collier spent seven years of painstaking search. No known available source of information has been neglected; old Dutch records have been copied; and sometimes one short paragraph means months of constant search in order to obtain the correct information. It was in Kinderhook that a portion of Burgoyne's army was

encamped after its capture; and it is said that many of his German soldiers deserted and made their homes there. Many a prominent Tory came from Kinderhook, also; and at least one family—Andries Kittle and wife Catherine—were divided, the wife siding with the Colonists and the husband with the British. Kinderhook was the home of many noted men and of one President of the United States, Martin Van Buren; the story of Van Buren's return to his native town is most interesting. An unusual amount of interesting data concerning the town and its inhabitants has been collected and related in such a way as to be extremely readable to any student of history.

A WALLOON FAMILY IN AMERICA—Lockwood de Forest and his Forbears, 1500-1848, by Mrs. Emily Johnston de Forest. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Price, \$5.00.

This work of two volumes is really a history, although a good deal of genealogy is condensed and placed in the Appendix. The most valuable portion of the book, however, if one can make comparisons, is the reproduction of a rare old manuscript found in the British Museum, being an account of a voyage to Guiana in 1623 by Jesse de Forest. A transcription of the original French is given on the left hand page and the English translation on the right. It is of value, historically, aside from its interest as a curiosity. It furnishes corroborative evidence in regard to the date of the earliest settlement of New Amsterdam and tells of Jesse de Forest's desire to take to Virginia certain colonists whom he had enrolled, and that plan having proved inadvisable, of his offering to conduct them to

the West Indies under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. The first volume of this work is devoted entirely to the ancestors of Lockwood de Forest, a description of the Revolutionary patriot, Nehemiah de Forest, father of Lockwood, being especially worthy of note. An interesting feature of the second volume is the Revolutionary War Records of all men by name of de Forest; and among them we note an account of The Four Revolutionary Brothers, *Samuel*, fifer, in Capt. Samuel Blackburn's Co. of Volunteers; *Abel*, private in Lieut. Curtis' Co. of Conn. Militia; *Mills*, private in Capt. Joseph Birdsey's Co., and *Gideon*, who served in the same company. The work shows much careful research and is a valuable addition to the literature of the time.

A SURVEY OF THE SCOVILS OR SCOVILLS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA, by Homer Worthington Brainard, 150 Warrenton Ave., Hartford, Conn. Price, \$6.50.

This work of nearly 600 pages, 130 of which are devoted to the family in England, and 64 to the index, is a very comprehensive account of the descendants, so far as known, of John Scovil, of Waterbury, Haddam and Farmington, Conn. Very little indeed of its contents has been previously printed, and as many of the Scovill descendants were Revolutionary soldiers, it will prove invaluable to the family, which is now scattered throughout the

entire country. All of them were not sympathizers of the Colonists, however; and the account of the Loyalists will also prove of great value to all genealogists as well as to the descendants of John Scovill. The abstracts of Scovel wills in England, the list of descendants of Arthur Scovell, of Boston, Middletown and Lyme, and the 65 pages of index, all add to the value of the work.

FORD GENEALOGY, a record of the descendants of Martin-Mathew Ford, of Bradford, Mass., by Eliakim Reed Ford, Oneonta, N. Y. Price, \$5.00.

This work of 230 pages contains much interesting material in regard to the Ford Fam-

ily that has never before been published; and while dealing mostly with the descendants of

Martin Matthew Ford, who bought land in Bradford, Mass., as early as 1688, it gives a sketch of the other Ford families of New England and also of New Jersey. An interesting letter of Jacob Ford's, written at Cherry

Valley, July 18, 1778, is reprinted; and one of his commissions reproduced. The book will prove of value to descendants of the name and others.

A GENEALOGY OF THE VAN PELT FAMILY, compiled by Mrs. Effie M. Smith, City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska. Price, \$5.00 in cloth and \$7.50 in leather.

This book of 250 pages, 10 of which are devoted to an index will prove of great value to all descendants of the family which landed in New York from the ship *Rosetree*, in March, 1663. The first Van Pelt home was built at New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1664, from stone used as ballast on the ship; it contained a great fire-place in the living-room, faced with old Dutch tile; and in the triangle in front of the house was a sun-dial and on the stone carriage-steps was carved "Van Pelt Manor." This house with all its original features is still in the possession of members of the family. One of the descendants of this family built a

home at Woodrow, Staten Island, in 1717; and in this house Bishop Asbury preached the first Methodist sermon preached in America, and for many years it was a center to which, from all parts of the world, Methodists loved to make pilgrimages.

Another descendant, Jacob Van Pelt, ran away from home and enlisted in the American army during the Revolutionary war. After the struggle was over he married in Pennsylvania, Sarah Ryan, moved to Loudon County, Va., where they lived some years and then emigrated to Kentucky and two years later to Hillsboro, Ohio.

Important Notice to Readers

Please note the change of addresses in the present number. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to whom, by order of the National Board, all subscriptions should be sent, lives no longer at 237 West End Avenue.

The Editor and Genealogical Editor, to whom all communications in regard to the literary part of the magazine should be sent, lives no longer at Kendall Green. Letters sent to either of the old addresses are subject to delay and liable to be lost in the mails. The following notice, published in the last Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, applies so strongly to senders of Queries for publication in this magazine, that it is hereby reprinted:

"SPECIAL NOTICE.

Many correspondents fail to sign their names. Some do not give post-office address. Persons living in large cities fail to furnish the street address; and some give as the post-office address the name of an office that has been discontinued for years. The department is unable to handle correspondence unless the signature is legible and the post-office address given in full, with street number or rural route number, as the case may be. Correspondents are therefore earnestly requested to see that the complete address is given in all communications addressed to this department."

DO YOU KNOW where and when the only battle was fought between the Navy of the United States and the Indians?

DO YOU KNOW the name of the discoverer of oxygen, and where he is buried?

DO YOU KNOW the name of the woman that edited the first daily newspaper in the world, and where and when it was published?

DO YOU KNOW where the grave of the Revolutionary soldier is placed, that is the farthest west of any marked?

Answers to all these questions and many others can be found in the October and November issues of the magazine. If Chapters would take pains to get up a set of questions like that and give to a school to answer, offering a small prize for the best answer, it would be a great incentive to learn more about U. S. History.

Olde Ulster, Ancestral Home of Charles E. Hughes

Ulster County, New York, is teeming with records of the early settlers, and it has been my great privilege and pleasure to roam this summer through experiences replete with thrills of early historic days. This one particular evening, July 4, 1916, I was the guest of Dr. C. O. Sahler and his wife, both members of our grand patriotic organizations, Mrs. Sahler being one of our chapter members, in a ride of most wonderful contrasts. We motored first to the well-kept cemetery and visited the sepulchre of one of Kingston's leading wealthy citizens. This \$500,000 resting place is a dream of beauty and of marble and of flagstone; its pergola of exquisite design standing on a knoll surrounded by majestic pines and wonderful pink roses. A small American flag marking a Grand Army Post was a mute tribute to this day of American Independence. We motored on into the country, far from the busy haunts of man, until we came to an old farm house overrun by weeds, the remains of the original house consisting of some burned stones. We crawled on foot slowly and carefully through a field of high grass and weeds, climbed through a barbed wire fence into an ancient family burying ground overgrown with bushes higher than our heads, tangled bushes and vines under foot, and stood with bated breath beside a red cedar post dressed down to its solid red heart, the solitary marking of the last resting place of a man who was one of the three first settlers of this county, a man who gave of his very best and who for 186 years has slept in an unmarked grave, this heart of red cedar through all these years the silent token of the great red heart of the man who gave so much for American Liberty. No line of inscription, no graven word to tell whose ashes it guards or what the man lying there did for the land he loved or the people he led—186 years of storm and frost have beaten in vain upon that cedar heart. It is still sound and true; it is still undecayed, and will last down the ages, but it is forgotten excepting by one true patriot who hopes some day to see a more fitting memorial erected in token of gratitude to the man who was a leader of the people in their fight against privilege.

History lives again in the hearts of the people who care for the deeds of our first settlers, and no more patriotic work exists than the reclaiming of family burying grounds that are lost to the eyes of the passer-by because overgrown with weeds and the ruthless hand of time. One other ride I enjoyed with the Doctor and his wife was to visit one of these reclaimed places of rest. On a cliff

overlooking the Hudson, God's vineyard of sleep was a dream to behold, though I saw it not in its lost condition, I can picture the destruction by this day's experience. It is a large plot, surrounded by a gray stone fence with a large maple tree growing in each corner, the stones replaced and mended, grass carefully tended after the old stumps and stones had been turned out. I read many of the inscriptions on the headstones, some are effaced by time and winds and storms, some of lengthy verse, but standing beautifully forth on the hillside sleeping, lulled by the trees and the sounds of the voices of the waters, awaiting the judgment day. As I sat on the stone fence gazing down over the tree tops of the apple orchard sloping to the river, across which stood the majestic homes of New York millionaires, I thought what a wonderful love existed in the heart of the man who had engineered this work and given these names again to humanity. The cost was only \$500, and was loyally contributed by the descendants of these dead, Dr. Sahler heading the list with his check and Justice Hughes being among the contributors, as his ancestors, the Connellys, rest here.

One afternoon we stopped at a parsonage in the Wawarsing Valley and examined the church records of that old church, records dating from 1741 of baptisms and marriages, written in Dutch in a clear type, wonderful records with nothing but names now recording the finished stories and romances of these lives who built up our dear America, lives who lived and loved as we do, and naught remains but lines bearing this testimony upon parchment kept in a little iron trunk. I did so want to bring them with me and place them in Continental Hall. For a Virginian this visit to Olde Ulster with its opportunity to see and know these really sacred things with people who care for them was uplifting and unfolding of greater love for our wonderful history that we cherish so closely in our hearts, because of its high ideals that it brings to our perception.

Many of us know Kingston historically, and some of us have personal knowledge of the splendid work done by the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to hundreds of us Kingston is more than a name because of that great worker, Miss Isabella Forsythe, who added so much to the great records we have accomplished. I have been a guest of the chapter in its wonderful chapter house of Revolutionary fame, but in my numerous visits here I have never come nearer the heart of

Revolutionary days and Colonial days than this visit, when I have roamed around with the Sahlers and gathered up broken and forgotten links that marked the progress of

American history around Olde Ulster.

MARGARET V. MCCABE,
Regent Thomas Marshall Chapter,
Washington, D. C.



Lawrence Family Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y.

DUTHIE, *Jane*, d Nov. 5, 1811, aged 76 years.

HARTMAN, *Edmund L.*, d Nov. 1858, aged 33 years; *Lewis*, b 1768, d Oct. 29, 1839; *Mary*, wife of Lewis Hartman and daughter of John Lawrence, b Nov. 20, 1781, d Jan. 20, 1863; *William P.*, son of Lewis Hartman, d 1829, aged 18 yrs.

LAWRENCE, *Abraham Riker*, b Dec. 18, 1780, d Aug. 3, 1863; *Agnes*, wife of Nathaniel Lawrence and daughter of Martin Rapalye, b June 20, 1779, d Nov. 1, 1858; *Gen. Albert G.*, b Apr. 14, 1836, d June 18, 1887; *Amy*, wife of Richard Lawrence, b May 13, 1713, d Oct. 4, 1781; *Andrew*, d Apr. 18, 1806, aged 30 yrs.; *Andrew*, b 1813, d July 30, 1881; *Anna*, wife of Wm. Lawrence, d May 18, 1770, aged 37 yrs.; *Charles W.*, son of John L. Lawrence, b Jan. 8, 1827, d Oct. 8, 1885; *Cornelia Beach*, wife of Isaac Lawrence, b Apr. 22, 1777, d Sept. 12, 1837; *Col. Daniel*, d Nov. 7, 1807, aged 68 yrs.; *Eliza*, wife of Abraham R. Lawrence and daughter of Wm. and Julia Miner, b Nov. 3, 1838, d June 30, 1915; *Eliza Remsen*, wife of John T. Lawrence, d July 1, 1822, aged 39 yrs.; *Elizabeth*, b 1741, d 1822, daughter of Nathaniel Fish; *Elizabeth*, wife of Samuel Lawrence, d 1771; *Eve*, wife of Daniel Lawrence, d Oct. 11, 1809, aged 59 yrs. 7 mos.; *Hannah Maria*, wife of Thomas Lawrence, and daughter of Rev. Nathan Woodhull, d Apr. 30, 1822, aged 35 years.; *Isaac*, b Feb. 8, 1768, d July 12, 1841; *Jane F.*, b Aug. 6, 1785, d Feb. 22, 1814; *John*, b Sept. 9, 1695, d May 7, 1765; *John*, b Dec., 1755, d Dec. 19, 1844; *John*, d Nov. 1, 1795, aged 26 yrs., 10 mos.; *John*, d Aug. 29, 1817, aged 59 yrs.; *John L.*, b Oct. 2, 1785, d July 24, 1849; *John T.*, b Aug. 18, 1780, d Oct. 25, 1823, aged 43 yrs.; *John W.*, b Jan. 8, 1827, d Oct. 8, 1885; *Jonathan*, b Oct. 4, 1737, d Sept. 4, 1812; *Jonathan, Jr.*, b Nov. 19, 1807, d Apr. 26, 1835; *Joseph*, b May 5, 1783, d Apr. 28, 1817; *Judith*, wife of Jonathan Lawrence and daughter of Nathaniel Fish, d Sept. 28, 1767, aged 17 yrs.; *Judith*, d May 13, 1828, aged 24 yrs.; *Margaret*, b Jan. 13, 1771, d aged 80 yrs. 11 mos.; *Margaret*, b Jan. 16, 1771, d 1851; *Mary*, b 1741, d 1751; *Mary*, wife of John Lawrence, b 1750, d May 13, 1829; *Mary*, wife of Joseph Lawrence, b Apr. 28, 1793, d Apr. 28, 1879; *Mary*, daughter of Wm. and Mary Lawrence, d Nov. 21, 1793, aged 12 yrs.; *Mary*, wife of Wm. Lawrence, d Apr. 2, 1806, aged 62 yrs.; *Mary J.*, daughter of John L. Lawrence, b Sept. 28, 1828, d Nov. 5, 1837; *Nathaniel*, b July 11, 1761, d July 5, 1797; *Nathaniel*, d Sept. 8, 1858, in 61st yr.; *Patience*, wife of John Lawrence, b May 12, 1701, d Oct. 24, 1772; *Peter M.*, d Nov. 25, 1819, aged 25 yrs.; *Richard*, d Sept. 21, 1816, aged 51 yrs.; *Richard*, d Aug. 12, 1836, aged 29 yrs.; *Richard M.*, b Jan. 12, 1778, d July 4, 1856; *Richard M.*, b June 1, 1825, d June, 1843; *Samuel*, b Sept. 27, 1735, d Aug. 22, 1810; *Sarah*, wife of Richard Lawrence.

b Sept. 20, 1765, d May 30, 1838; *Sarah Augusta*, wife of John L. Lawrence and daughter of Gen. John Smith, b May 19, 1794, d Nov. 1, 1877; *Sarah Augusta*, b Jan. 26, 1820, d Jan. 27, 1866; *Thomas*, b Nov. 21, 1733, d Dec. 3, 1817; *Thomas*, d Apr. 10, 1825, aged 35 yrs.; *William*, b July 27, 1729, d Jan. 13, 1794; *William*, b Feb. 11, 1783, d Aug. 16, 1804; *William*, b Feb. 26, 1792, d Dec. 8, 1864; *William Beach*, son of Isaac Lawrence, b Oct. 23, 1800, d Mch. 26, 1881; *William Remsen*, son of John T. Lawrence, d Dec. 17, 1815; *William T.*, b May 7, 1788, d Oct. 5, 1859.

SACKETT, *Amy Leverich*, daughter of John Sackett, b Jan., 1804, d July 30, 1834; *Anna*, wife of Wm. Sackett, d Apr. 1798, aged 66 yrs.; *Elizabeth*, wife of John Sackett, d May 27, 1836, aged 71 yrs.; *Elizabeth Gibbs*, daughter of John Sackett, b Dec. 18, 1799, d Dec. 22, 1830; *Elizabeth G.*, d 1799, aged 1 yr.; *Gertrude*, d Aug., 1856, aged 32 yrs.; *Gertrude Meserole*, wife of Wm. Sackett, d Jan. 28, 1841, aged 52 yrs.; *John*, d May 12, 1819, aged 64 yrs. 9 mos.; *Magdalena*, d Mch. 15, 1850, aged 25 yrs.; *Nathan L.*, d Mch. 26, 1797, aged 32 yrs.; *Patience Lawrence*, daughter of John Sackett, b July 2, 1793, d June 2, 1828; *William*, b Dec. 29, 1727; *O. S.*, d Apr. 28, 1802; *William*, d Feb. 4, 1849, aged 64 yrs.

SUYDAM, *Henry*, b 1779, d Apr. 8, 1868; *Jane Lawrence*, wife of Henry Suydam, d Dec. 20, 1838, aged 55 yrs.

VAN SINDEREN, *Eliza*, daughter of Adrian and Maria Van Sinderen, d Aug. 20, 1804, aged 4 yrs.; *Maria*, wife of Adrian Van Sinderen and daughter of Thomas Lawrence, b Aug. 15, 1773, d Aug. 20, 1818; *William Lawrence*, son of Adrian and Maria Van Sinderen, d Nov. 16, 1807, aged 3 yrs. 2 mos. 11 days.

WELLS, *Eliza*, wife of John Wells and daughter of Thomas Lawrence, b Sept. 16, 1775, d Oct. 17, 1812.



The Lawrence Family cemetery, situated within half a mile of the old Lawrence homestead which was built by Thomas Lawrence who came to Newtown in 1656, is now a part of Long Island City and is the only piece of land in that locality belonging to the family. It contains the names of more celebrated patriots, soldiers and statesmen, all of the same family, than can be found in any similar place in the United States.

Within the enclosure will be found the grave of Major Jonathan Lawrence, born Oct. 4, 1737, died Sept. 4, 1812. He was one of nine brothers, all Revolutionary patriots, a member of the provincial Congress of 1776, of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State of New York, an active and

valued officer in the army and one who performed many important services for his country.

Other graves are those of John Lawrence, an officer in the Revolution and a Supervisor of the Old Town of Newtown; of Lieut. Nathaniel Lawrence, who after the war was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States; of Capt. Thomas Lawrence, who commanded a war vessel in the War of 1812; of Capt. Richard Lawrence, who was captured by the British and died from illness contracted while in prison; of William T. Lawrence, a Judge of the County Court and member of the United States Congress; of Samuel Lawrence, whose sufferings in the war affected his intellect for

the rest of his life; of Col. Daniel Lawrence; of John L. Lawrence, charge d'affaires at the Court of Sweden 1814 to 1816, State Senator, first President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Treasurer of Columbia College and Comptroller of the City of New York; of William Beach Lawrence, charge d'affaires at the Court of St. James in 1828 and later Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island; of Capt. Andrew Lawrence, U. S. N.; of Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence, U. S. A.; of Magistrate John Lawrence, whose nine sons were ardent and active patriots in the Revolution, and many other graves of men who held military and State offices and who served their country well.

Interments are still made in this cemetery,

occasionally, by different branches of the family, the last one being within two years.

The cemetery has recently been put in fine condition, its front of massive stone pillars and the iron entrance gates repaired, the brush and weeds cleared out, grass sown and flowers planted, and presents a most attractive appearance. A movement is on foot to purchase the surrounding property and convert it into a park, keeping the cemetery intact; and the officials of the borough are strongly in favor of the plan thereby saving the historic place for future generations.

(MRS. GEORGE G.) MARY LAWRENCE MARTIN,
Regent, Emily Nelson Chapter,
Washington, D. C.

Current Events

LAFAYETTE.

In accordance with the order of the Continental Congress of 1910, made at the request of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, then Chairman of the Franco-American Committee, the birthday of Lafayette was observed by the placing of a wreath at the foot of his statue in Lafayette Square. This wreath, as seen in the accompanying picture, was composed entirely of white asters. Its size and colonial shape attracted notice from many a passer-by and was favorably commented upon in the newspapers of the day.

In the evening a joint celebration of all the patriotic societies was held at Hotel Lafayette, to commemorate the 159th anniversary of the birth of this distinguished patriot. Dr. Bullock, of the Order of Washington, presided; addresses were given by Representatives Jacob E. Meeker, Richard Wayne Parker and Joseph G. Cannon, and several other distinguished men; musical selections were rendered, and Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, Regent of Wendell Wolfe Chapter, recited James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory." She held in her hands a silken flag which she addressed while reciting, and as she closed with the words:

"As I float at the steeple or flap at the mast,
Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod,
My name is as old as the glory of God,
So I came by the name of Old Glory,"

the audience showed its appreciation by most enthusiastic applause.

Among the prominent personages were Viscount Dejean, Counselor of the French Embassy; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. A. R., for the District; Thomas Campbell Washington, descendant of John Augustine Washington; C. C. Calhoun, President of the Southern Society, and many other noted Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION UNVEIL A TABLET AT ALLENTOWN, PENNA.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution unveiled June 10, 1916, under most brilliant auspices, a tablet in Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, Penna. The tablet commemorates the fact that this church, in 1777 and '78, was used as a hospital for the Continental Army at the time that the city of Philadelphia was occupied by the British. During the same period the Liberty Bell and eight bells from Christ Church were hidden under the floor of the pulpit.

The Sons own eighteen beautiful flags, which were carried to the altar rail where the bearers lined up, and at the command of the captain of the color guard dipped the colors and then entered the choir stalls where they held the flags during the exercises. While the seats of honor were assigned the Sons of the Revolution, choice seats were also given the Liberty Bell Chapter, D. A. R., and its Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Caroline Young, a descendant of Rev. Abraham Bloomer, pastor of the church during the Revolution; and President Cadwallader, in an address teeming with patriotism, presented the tablet on which is inscribed:

"In memory of the soldiers of the Continental Army who suffered and died in Zion Church, used as a Military Hospital, Sept. 1777-April, 1778, this tablet is erected by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution."



Statue of the Marquis de Lafayette, Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

MARRIAGES IN SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT, copied by Mrs. A. G. Draper.

(The marriages include all prior to 1801 recorded in the town records. When place of residence or marriage is not given, it is in Shaftsbury. *B. M. D.*)

- Andrew, Caleb and Ruonsiler Matteson, May 29, 1797.
Barber, Oliver and Chloe Trumble, December 22, 1796.
Barker, Jairus and Abigail Newel, by Nathan Leonard, J. P., Nov. 27, 1782.
Bates, Thomas and Zilpha Staples, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Sept. 13, 1799.
Bennett, Daniel and Lucy Gore, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Jan. 7, 1799.
Bennett, John and Lucy Bennett, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Dec. 6, 1798.
Bottum, Ebenezer and Lucretia Damet, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Nov. 27, 1792.
Bottum, Ebenezer and Lucretia Damet, Nov. 27, 1792.
Bowen, Isaac and Olive Harris by Amos Huntington, J. P., Jan. 10, 1799.
Briggs, Joseph and Charlotte Matteson, October 3, 1790.
Buck, Marthew of Arlington and Frelove Hadlock, Oct. 27, 1799.
Caswell, Benjamin and Lydia Briggs, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Jan. 26, 1800.
Chace, Nathan and Rachel Butler, by Amos Huntington, J. P., Aug. 10, 1797.
Clark, Salmon and Sally Bennet, October 17, 1790.
Cole, Benjamin and Prudence Hard, of Arlington, at Arlington, by Thomas Chittenden, Govr., Dec. 3, 1778.
Cole, Bethuel and Loice Bennet, by Ebenezer Cole, Esq., Aug. 25, 1775.
Collins, Alexander and Rhoda Clemmons, Sept. 7, 1792.
Corey, David and Damaras Aylsworth, August 12, 1784.
Denio, Ebenezer and Hannah Sanders, of Bennington, by Amos Huntington, J. P., Oct. 26, 1800.
Draper, James, Jr., and Ruth Pierce (no date nor place, recorded Apr. 11, 1789, evidently long after the marriage).
Draper, Jonathan and Trypheny Cole, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Nov. 16, 1800.
Draper, Nathan and Elizabeth Allen, of Little White Creek, N. Y., at Shaftsbury, by Peter Wright, J. P., June 23, 1782.
Dwinell, Henry and Lylils Briggs, April 22, 1796.
Dyre, Daniel, of Bennington, and Susannah Olin (date omitted).
Fish, David and Susanna Drinkwater, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Dec. 6, 1799.
Fisk, Jeremiah, Jr., and Elizabeth Green, of Rensleurwick, by Timothy Green, Elder, Feb. 18, 1790.
Galusha, David and Charity Lathrop, of Norwich, Conn., at Norwich, by Elisha Lathrop, Jr., J. P., Jan. 31, 1773.
Galusha, David and Rhoda Galusha, by Jeremiah Clark, J. P., Nov. 21, 1779.
Galusha, Jacob and Parthania Hard, of Arlington, Feb. 13, 1765.
Glass, James, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Rachel Warren, Sept. 10, 1797.
Glasure, Napthala, of Manchester, and Welthan Smith, by Francis Matteson, J. P., Apr. 1, 1799.
Gunnagal, Dan M. and Anna Briggs, Apr. 4, 1796.
Haward, Otis, of Jamaica and Polly Millington, Jan. 3, 1799.
Herrington, Levy and Zilpha Bates, Mch. 10, 1789.
Herrington, Phinehas and Mercy Green, Nov. 22, 1799.
Huling, Alexander, 2nd., and Lydia Layne, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Dec. 21, 1800.
Huntington, Elias and Aurellia Galusha, Jan. 4, 1798.
Huntington, Henry and Clohe Stanley, June 16, 1791.
Huntington, John and Olive Clark, Dec. 25, 1788.
Huntington, Samuel and Bethiah Doggett, of Plainfield, Conn., at Plainfield, by James Bradford, J. P., Jan. 24, 1780.
Janes, Elisha and Bethiah Huntington by Jacob Galusha, Jan. 19, 1800.
Jenkins, Joshua, of Cambridge, N. Y., and Remember Bowen, June 29, 1800.
Johnson, Freeborn and Dinah Matteson, Jan. 17, 1790.
Lathrop, Anson and Sarah Martin, May 21, 1797.
Love, Jonathan and Nancy Colegrove, Oct. 28, 1798.
Luther, Samuel and Dimis Ransom, of Arlington, at Arlington, by Russel Catlin, Priest, Oct. 13, 1793.

- Lyon, Abial, of New Springfield, N. S., and Susanna Matteson, Mch. 7, 1790.
 Mason, Royal and Sarah Dwinells, Dec. 4, 1796.
 Matteson, Abraham 3rd. and Betsy Woodard, by Amos Huntington, J. P., Dec. 4, 1800.
 Matteson, Asa and Barbary Matteson, Oct. 3, 1790.
 Matteson, Asahel and Mary Andrew, of Arlington, at Arlington, Dec. 2, 1794.
 Matteson, Isaiah and Charlotte Harpending, Aug. 30, 1801.
 Millington, David and Lydia Dyer, Aug. 17, 1798.
 Millington, Gamaliel and Elizabeth White, by Ebenezer Harris, J. P., Dec. 9, 1800.
 Millington, Jonathan and Susanna Buck, Jan. 28, 1798.
 Munro, Joshua and Hannah Willoby, by Gideon Olin, J. P., Dec. 13, 1789.
 Niles, Samuel and Lydia Farnum, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Dec. 12, 1800.
 Olin, Henry and Lois Richardson, of Adams, Mass., at Adams, Mch. 20, 1788.
 Olin, John H. and Anna Bowen, by Ebenezer Harris, J. P., Jan. 9, 1799.
 Olin, Jonathan, Jr., and Penelope Herrington, Dec. 14, 1786.
 Olin, Stephen and Penelope Grady, April 6, 1789.
 Orton, Ichabod and Naomi Hard, of Arlington, at Arlington, May 7, 1784.
 Outman, John, of Arlington, and Hannah Stoddard, May 2, 1799.
 Parker, Thomas and Mary House, June 3, 1800.
 Potter, Case and Nancy Olin, Nov. 8, 1798.
 Prine (Prince?), Peter, of Cambridge, N. Y., and Polly Stevens, Mch. 25, 1799.
 Puffer, Timothy and Elizabeth Cady, Nov. 25, 1779.
 Robinson, Absalom and Polly Fuller, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Feb. 26, 1800.
 Robinson, Samuel and Elizabeth Webster, July 11, 1799.
 Ross, John and Lucy Manning, Nov. 1, 1795.
 Smith, John and Ellis Abbee, by Nathan Leonard, J. P., May 31, 1784.
 Smith, Phillip and Lydia Timans, Nov. 2, 1797.
 Standley, John, Jr., and Sarah Dimis, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Nov. 26, 1800.
 Starkweather, Asa and Grace Gibbons, both of Norwich, Conn., at Norwich, by Elisha Lathrop, J. P., July 8, 1773.
 Stone, Carder and Susanna Motley, Nov. 11, 1787.
 Sturdevant, James and Sarah Wheat, of Bennington, at Bennington, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Nov. 16, 1800.
 Sutherland, John and Mary Martin, Jan. 22, 1793.
 Taft, James, of Hertford, Washington Co., N. Y., and Anna Slater, by Amos Huntington, J. P., Feb. 26, 1800.
 Wait, Benjamin and Mercy Mattison, Feb. 3, 1796.
 Wait, William and Roan Case, by Francis Matteson, J. P., Mch. 3, 1799.
 Waldo, Gershom and Martha Waldo, Dec. 20, 1789.
 Walker, John and Anna Woodward, by Ebenezer Harris, J. P., Feb. 28, 1799.
 Wall, Henry and Eunice Sumner, May 13, 1789.
 Waters, Amos and Rhoda Alger, of Pownal, at Pownal, by Samuel Robinson, Jr., J. P., Apr. 2, 1780.
 Watson, Simson and Olive Stratton, by Jacob Galusha, J. P., Dec. 11, 1800.
 West (Wist?), Daniel and Sarah Whitford, Feb. 3, 1789.
 Whipple, Elijah and Mercy Wait, Dec. 22, 1799.
 Whipple, Oliver, of Petersburg, N. Y., and Polly Hatch, July 7, 1796.
 Whitford, William and Elizabeth Luther, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Dec. 24, 1800.
 Whitman, Gideon and Lucina Bewel, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Jan. 5, 1800.
 Whitman, Jacob and Sarah Spencer, July 11, 1795.
 Whitman, Thomas, of Canada, and Mary Austin, by Caleb Blood, Minister, Nov. 23, 1800.
 Willoughby, Ebenezer and Annah Hard, of Arlington, at Arlington, by Bliss Willoughby, J. P., June 29, 1775.
 Wilson, Joseph and Rebeckah Fuller, by Amos Huntington, J. P., Feb. 4, 1800.

(The above marriages are all that are recorded as having taken place before Jan. 1, 1801.

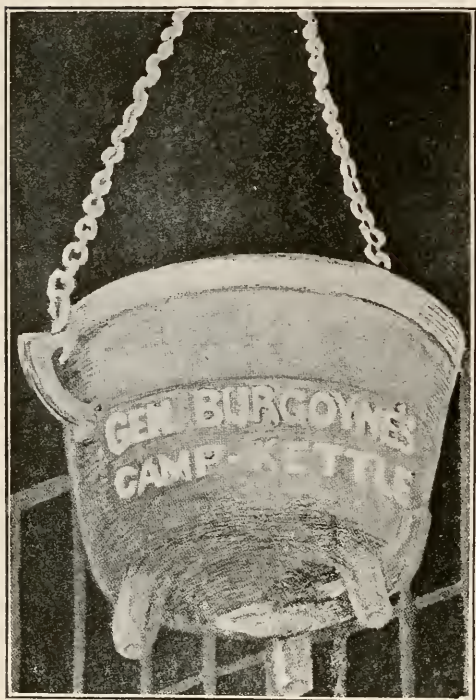
The following marriages are also found recorded in the first fifteen pages of Book I of Births, Marriages and Deaths; but as they were not always recorded chronologically, I am not sure that they are *all* that took place before 1803. The two lists include all that are to be found on the first fifteen pages.)

- Ames, Barnabas, of Shoreham, and Letitia Powers, Mch. 10, 1801.
 Andrus, Jeremiah and Mehitable Warren, Mch. 12, 1801.
 Bacon, Joseph, of Arlington, and Diana Matteson, Dec. 1, 1801.
 Bates, Caleb and Rachel Millington, Nov. 19, 1801.
 Blood, Moses and Anna Cole, March 1, 1801.
 Carpenter, Gideon and Olive Whitford, Jan. 18, 1801.
 Culver, Datus and Clarissa Millington, Feb. 23, 1802.
 Downer, John and Mary Harvey, of Bennington, Feb. 21, 1802.
 Drinkwater, James and Sarah Allen, Jan. 22, 1801.
 Galusha, Amos and Elizabeth Spencer, by Caleb Blood, Minister, May, 3, 1802.
 Hawley, Crandal and Elizabeth Matteson, April 23, 1801.

Jenks, Obadiah and Clara Wooden, Feb. 21, 1802.
 Matteson, Job and Melinda Glasier, of Glastonbury, Vt., May 28, 1801.
 Millington, Solomon and Olive Rockwell, Jan. 7, 1802.
 Nichols, Peter, of Petersburg, N. Y., and Eunice Stone, June 21, 1801.
 Odel, Daniel, of Arlington, and Sarah Harris, Nov. 14, 1802.
 Rice, Abner and Elizabeth Bracket, of Manchester, Jan. 22, 1801.
 Robinson, Nathan and Mary Brown, Feb. 21, 1802.
 Sage, Joel and Saloma Stone, May 11, 1801.
 Smith, Isaac and Rachel Draper, Nov. 22, 1801.
 Spencer, Asahel and Clarissa Cole, Aug. 30, 1801.
 Stone, Nathan, Jr., and Freelove Manchester, of Arlington, Jan. 5, 1802.
 Taylor, Samuel, of Manchester, and Catharine Aylsworth, Feb. 18, 1801.
 Trumble (Trumbull?), John, Jr., and Priscilla McCoy, Apr. 27, 1802.
 Watson, Benjamin and Cintha Crane, Mch. 3, 1801.
 Wheat, James, of Bennington, and Lillis Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1801.
 Wright, Joseph and Lydia Spencer, June 28, 1801.

SELECTMEN OF SHAFTSBURY, VT., DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The first mention of any selectmen in the town records is dated April, 1765; the next Jan. 16, 1767; the third is Mch. 22, 1777. From that time until Nov., 1783, the following men acted as Selectmen: John Abbot, Isaac Andrus, John Burnam, Jeremiah Clark, Parker Cole, Joseph Coon, Cyprian Downer, Reuben Ellis, Bigalow Lawrence, Thomas Matteson, Gideon Olin, Gideon Seegar, Charles Spencer, Abiathar Waldo, Bliss Willoughby and Ebenezer Wright. Jeremiah Bingham acted as Surveyor, and Jeremiah Clark, John Millington and Abiathar Waldo were Committee on Roads, one of which was to begin at the west line of Shaftsbury about thirty rods southeast of Gabriel Dutcher's dwelling house, where the "Walloomscoot" (Wallomsac) meets said road. Jeremiah Clark, Samuel Robinson and Peter Wright, of Shaftsbury, and James Bradford, of Plainfield, Conn., are mentioned as Justices of the Peace during the same period. Descendants of any of the above are eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, provided the other requirements are complied with.



But the Colonial timepieces kept ticking, ticking to the pressure of the English government, the giant wheels playing calmly till 1777, when there was a strange stir and buzz within the case. But the sixtieth minute came and the clock struck. The world heard: The murder of Jane McCrea, one; the Battle of Oriskany, two; the Battle of Bennington, three; the Battle of Bemis' Heights, four; the Battle of Stillwater, five; the surrender of Burgoyne, six; and then it was sunrise of the new day, of which we have yet seen only the glorious forenoon.

(Paraphrased from Thomas Starr King's "Sunrise in America.")

*General Burgoyne's Camp Kettle, Captured
 October 17, 1777.*

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

2439 (2) HARMON. Mrs. Laura A. Mad-den, author of "The Harmon's in the Revolution," 512 West 156 St. New York City writes that as the Rev. records from S. C. are meagre and not easily obtained she has copied the record of four—the only ones of that name who served in the Rev. from that state, so far as she knows, for the benefit of the Daughters. They are: Henry Harman, private, July 1, 1775, from Va. aged 30; served in Col. Thompson's reg't. of Rangers; Henry Harmon, private, on Capt. Kershaw's pay-roll for 20 days, Oct. 1775, Third Co. of Rangers.

Thomas Harmon, rec'd. Feb. 22, 1776, twelve pounds, from Colony treasurer, expenses from Ga.

John Harmon, mariner, one of the American prisoners at Plymouth in 1782.

She also states that in a record kept by Col. Isaac Hayne, Jacob Harmon m Barbara Beech, Sept. 3, 1758. Many more of the name served from Va. and N. C.

2505 (3) GRAY Major John Gray came to Todd Ky. early in the nineteenth century, the first record being in 1809. although he seems to have been in the county some time before that. He took up a large tract of land about two miles from Guthrie (which is on the State line) on the road from Gallatin, Tenn to Clarksville. He built a tavern and large stables at one time owning 150 horses, and for many years conducted a stage line; was a prominent man of affairs, and owned hundreds of acres of land. Elkton is built on land

which he gave for the town. He has many relations in the county; and one of his descendants still lives in his old home. *Ruth Collins Canby*, Keokuk, Iowa.

3693 BOYD. The following information found in a Bible in the possession of Phinehas Latham of Hyde and Beaufort Counties, N. C. published in 1760 may be of assistance. Sarah Boyd, dau. of Zachariah Barrow and Ann his wife and wife of Wm. Boyd died Sept. 15, 1843, aged 82 years. Then follows more recent Boys records; and there is also recorded the following Barrow data. Zachariah Barrow b July 17, 1734 O. S. and d May 31, 1796. Zachariah Barrow and Ann his wife were m Jan. 1, 1761. Sarah Barrow, b Dec. 23, 1761; Mary b Sept. 10, 1763; John, b 1766, d 1784; Becca b Aug. 30, 1768; Bexer, b Apr. 28, 1770, d Oct. 26, 1802; Elizabeth, b Jan. 3, 1774; Ann, b 1777, d 1795; Prussia, b Nov. 10, 1778; Russia, b same day and d Nov. 7, 1784; Eunice, b Jan. 16, 1782, d Sept. 17, 1806; Lois, b Nov. 11, 1784. The above was kindly sent by *Mrs. W. H. Whitley*, Paris, Ky.

4004 (3) WOODS. Samuel Woods of Albemarle Co. Va. who had a dau. Barbara who m George Martin, a dau Jane, who m Joseph Montgomery, etc. is not the Samuel Woods who served as Lieut. under Col. James Wood and who applied for a pension from Mercer Co. Ky. in 1823. Woods' History of Albemarle Co. Va. states that Samuel was one of the original purchasers of land in Charlottesville in 1763 and that he died in 1784. The

Lieut. Samuel was the son of Michael and Anne Woods, was born in 1738, and died in 1826. He married Margaret and had a son Samuel Jr. and a brother David as well as numerous other brothers and sisters. David m for a second wife Mary McAfee ab 1779 1786, m her nephew in law, Samuel Woods who after the death of her first husband, in Jr and had two sons before his death in 1802. Lieut. Samuel gave the bulk of his property to his son Samuel in 1791; and in 1819 when he applied for a pension was living with his grandson James Harvey Woods b Sept. 12, 1792 who m Sarah E. Dedman of Versailles, Ky. in 1818 had twelve ch. and d in 1860. James Harvey Woods was one of the sons of Samuel Jr. and Mary (McAfee) (Woods) Woods. Lieut. Samuel deposed that his wife Margaret and he were old and feeble and that all his children were dead; that he had already rec'd. as Bounty land, 400 acres on the Shawnee river in Mercer Co. Ky. but had given that in 1791 to his son Samuel Jr. About 1734 Michael Woods and wife Anne moved to that part of Goochland Co. Va. which is now Albemarle Co. but some years later moved to Botetourt Co. where Samuel purchased a farm in that part of the county which is now Montgomery Co. on the south fork of the James river. In the French and Indian War Michael and his son Samuel were in the Albemarle Co. Militia.—*Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood*, State Center, Ia.

4286. LEWIS-ADAMS. Attention has been called to a statement in this query which is a manifest absurdity on the face of it. Col. Wm. Lewis, b 1724, m Ann Montgomery. So much is correct; but L. A. goes on to state that "The Irvin Book" says his granddaughter, Judith, m Micajah Clark. Judith Adams m Micajah Clark in 1736, and of course could not have been the grand-daughter of a man born in 1724. The Gen. Ed. has examined several genealogies of the Irvin and Irwin families that are in the Library of Congress; but in none of them can she find the above statement. She thinks, therefore, that there must have been some mistake in copying the statement. Judith Adams who m Micajah Clark was the dau. of Robert Adams who came to Va. settling on the James river (son of Wm. and grandson of Robert of 1620, the emigrant) and his wife Mourning. Judith's sister Mary m Achilles Moorman; and her sister Elizabeth was the second wife of Thomas Moorman. (Woods' Hist. of Albemarle Co. Va. pp 180, 286).—*Gen. Ed.*

4427(4). EDWARDS. There were two men by name of William Edwards who are mentioned among the Rev. Soldiers from Va. published in the N. Y. Historical Society Col-

lections, mentioned in Ans. to 4723(2) in this issue. One, Wm. Edwards Jr. (pp 602-4) had gray eyes, brown hair dark complexion; was a planter from Northumberland Co. Va. where he was born 19 years before. The other, called Wm. Edwards Sen. was 25 yrs. of age, also a planter from Northumberland Co. Va. was 6 ft. 1 in. tall; brown hair, grey eyes and a fair complexion.—*Gen. Ed.*

4553. HALE. Jerusha Hale, b Mch. 27, 1776 was the daughter of Hezekiah Hale and his first wife Jerusha Parsons. Hezekiah was b May 4, 1737 in Middletown, Conn. and was the son of Joseph Hale, who died in 1779, and descendant of Samuel Hale, the emigrant. Hezekiah m (1) Sept. 6, 1764 at Middlefield, Conn. Jerusha Parsons who d Mch. 30, 1776; he m (2) Aug. 31, 1777, Rachel Bevins, who d Aug. 29, 1782 at Middletown; he m (3) Oct. 29, 1783, Annie Blake, of Watertown. I have been unable to find any Rev. service, military or civil for Hezekiah Hale.—*I. M. Warner*, 1414 Rock St., Little Rock, Ark.

4579(2). HALL-SWETLAND. Salome Hall m Joseph Swetland Sept. 27, 1786, not 1785, according to the Vital Records of Kent, Conn. *Mrs. Nellie A. Cresner*, Plymouth, Ind. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there is nothing in the Hall, Tiffany or Swetland Genealogies in the Library of Congress that throws any light on this query.

4581(4). PECK. According to the Peck Gen. Stephen N. Peck, b Solon, N. Y. May 13, 1814, m Belinda J. Thompson and d at New Market, C. W. May 4, 1865. He was the son of Stephen Northrup Peck and Lydia Phillips, his first wife. Stephen Sr. was b at Stanford, N. Y. in 1778; moved to Solon in 1804 where he died in 1874. (C. W. stands for Canada West, which is now the Province of Ontario).—*Gen. Ed.*

4638. MARSTON. In the Marston Genealogy, the statement is made: Capt. Levi Marston, son of Jasper, grandson of John, and descendant of Wm. the Emigrant, was b Falmouth, Maine, July 22, 1763; m Olive Lord in 1786 and settled in North Yarmouth, Maine on a farm where he died Jan. 11, 1852. He had four ch.: David, b Aug. 16, 1787, Eunice, b Nov. 17, 1788, m in 1819, Wm. Stinchfield; Charlotte, b Oct. 4, 1790, d Nov. 16, 1862; Olive F., b June 7, 1795, m Mark Allen.—*Miss Laura Marie Marston*, Raymond, N. H. R. R. No. 1.

4664. S. C. Rev. Soldiers. See Answer to 4723 (2) in this issue.

4664 (3) MILLEN. Some years ago an uncle of mine living in Elkton gave me a History of Todd and Christian Counties, Ky. and in that I find that a James Millen is mentioned as having taken land a few miles from Elkton as early as 1809. The older members of the family married and left many descendants

still living in or near Elkton.—*Ruth Collins Canby*, Keokuk, Iowa.

4691. HAMMOND. There is a William and a Paul Hammond in every generation of the Hammond Family down from 1634. There is a Hammond Genealogy which is quite complete published by Roland Hammond of Campello, Mass. which will probably contain everything desired.—*Mrs. John F. Ross*, Box 1214, Amarillo, Texas.

To this the Gen. Ed. would add that according to the Hammond Genealogy, by F. S. Hammond, Vol. II, p 706, the Wm. Hammond who served from Tolland, in Capt. Grant's Co. (For official proof see Conn. Men in the Rev. p. 528, where the name is spelled Hammon) was bapt. in Windham, Conn. Sept. 19, 1735, and d in Norwich, Vt. Oct. 18, 1793. He m Sarah Hutchins (or Hutchinson) who was b Wethersfield, Conn. 1735 and d Norwich, Vt. Dec. 9, 1820. They had: Elijah, b Tolland, Conn. Jan. 20, 1760, m Lydia Hutchinson, and d Hebron, N. H. 1846, a Rev. Soldier; Titus, b Tolland, Conn. Feb. 27, 1761, m (1) Lucy Mudge, and d in Yates Co. N. Y. a Rev. pensioner; Rebecca, b Dec. 29, 1763, m (1) Joseph Brown, and (2) Mr. Brooks, and d.s.p.; and Sarah b Norwich, Vt. April 25, 1765, m Martin Brown and d Yates Co. N. Y. William's brother, Eleazer Hammond (1733-1837) who m Mehitable Button, was also a Rev. soldier, according to the Hammond Gen.

4705. MAGIE. Phebe Magie (Magee) was a dau of John Magie b Sept. 30, 1733, d Sept. 26, 1781, and his wife, Phebe Ogden, b Aug. 25, 1734, d July 1798. Phebe (Ogden) Magie was a descendant of John Ogden, the Pilgrim.—*Mrs. Henry B. Howell*, 158 Magnolia Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

4714. BOONE. Rachel Boone, dau of James Boone (1709-1785) and his wife, Mary Faulk (1714-1756) whom he m May 5, 1736, m in 1758 William Wilcoxon and their son, Samuel (1760-1825) m in 1788 Anna Jordon (1765-1853) and had son, Elijah (1790-1870) who m in 1811 Charlotte Celeyaw, and their dau Zerelda (1812-1874) m in 1830 Moses A. Johnson (1807-1851).—*Mrs. Almeda B. Harpel*, 1013 Twenty-first St., Des Moines, Ia. According to Query 3872 the Moses A. Johnson who m Zerelda Wilcoxon was of Northern parentage and nothing is said to indicate that he ever left New England and New York. It might be well for 4714 to correspond with both parties.—*Gen. Ed.*

4715 (4). GILMAN. While the statement made in the Sept. issue that Bartholomew Gilman, b Exeter, Nov. 9, 1772, was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Gilman) Gilman, is correct according to Bell's History of Exeter, which has a list of births and deaths taken from the town records, I find that in the Gil-

man Genealogy by Arthur Gilman Bartholomew is said to have m July 12, 1821, Mrs. Eliza Wiggins, of Wolfboro, N. H., and d Sept. 9, 1853. There is another Bartholomew Gilman mentioned in the Genealogy, of Treworthy and Eliz. (Bartlett) Gilman, whose birth date is not given, who is claimed in the Genealogy (on back page in Additions and Corrections) to be the one who m Eliz. Fisher and to have moved to Ohio. There is nothing in the History of Newport, N. H. which throws any light on this subject. The Vital records of Dedham, Mass. give the birth of an Eliz. Fisher, dau. of Daniel and Sibil (Draper) Fisher as May 1, 1774. Sibil was the dau of Ebenezer and Sibel (Avery) Draper was b Sept. 10, 1750 and m Daniel Fisher May 23, 1770. If J. A. B. writes The Department of Vital Statistics, Concord, N. H. she can, for a nominal fee, obtain all information desired.—*Gen. Ed.*

4716. ABBOTT. According to the Abbott Genealogy, revised edition, pp 90-92, Jemima Abbott, Mch. 23, 1729, d near Bridgeport, Harrison Co. Va. (now West Va.). She m in Windham, Conn. Mch. 14, 1750-1 Dr. John Waldo, a Rev. soldier; moved with him to Albany Co. N. Y. in 1762 and then ab 1795 with their son, John, also a Rev. soldier, to Va. (now West Va.) She was the dau of John and Elizabeth (Phipps) Abbott. John lived in Stow, Mass. from 1722 to 25, in Windham, Conn. until 1727, in Franklin (then West Farms), Conn. until 1728. He is then lost sight of in New England but is believed to be the same one who with a wife Elizabeth appears in Georgetown, S. C. ab 1730 where he lived until 1737 or 8 when he moved to N. C. and in 1751 sold all his property in Georgetown. Owing to the destruction of records it is impossible to tell whether he had any more children in the south or not. He is believed to be the John Abbott whose estate was administered by Winnefred in 1782 in Camden, S. C. There was another John Abbott in Camden, S. C. with a wife Elizabeth about the same time; but he lived until 1802. Sixteen pages of the first deed book at Wilmington, N. C. were cut out during the Rev. and among the twenty records of deeds destroyed was one of John Abbott to Neil McNeil which might have thrown some light on this perplexing question. Much time and expense was spent by the compiler of the genealogy, but it seems hopeless to expect to obtain definite information.—*Gen. Ed.*

4723 (2). N. C. Rev. Soldiers. There are other records of N. C. Rev. Soldiers; and if names are sent I will make search for a small remuneration. *Mrs. M. T. Norris*, 421 N. Blount St. Raleigh, N. C. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that many soldiers who served in the Rev. from N. C. and received

pensions for their services are not recorded in N. C. Archives. The New York Historical Society has just published three volumes of its Collections for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. One volume contains the proceedings of a Board of General Officers of the British Army at New York, appointed by Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1781, to consider the expenditure of public money; and among other items it includes a return of the men, women and children in the British regiments, victualled in N. Y., in the Civil Department, and in Foreign regiments with a Muster Roll of Assistants, covering those who were in Brooklyn and adjacent places; also a list of vessels with names of masters, etc. The other two volumes are filled with lists, heretofore unpublished, of Rev. soldiers serving from Artillery, Canadian regiment, Conn. Line, Cont. Infantry, and troops from Maryland, Mass. (including a list of Minute Men from Dunstable) N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., (only four pages of them) Penna., R. I., S. C. (ten pages) and Virginia. As all the volumes are carefully indexed, the work will be of great value to thousands of searchers.—*Gen. Ed.*

4726. HEYWOOD. In the Lee Genealogy by Wm. Lee, p 155 a Jonas Heywood is given as a member of a Committee of Correspondence under date of April 26, 1775. Together with Ephraim Wood Jr. James Barret Jr., Joseph Hosmer and Samuel Whitney the committee was formed; met daily and acted in a legislative, executive and judicial capacity. All suspicious persons were brought before it for trial and, if found guilty, were condemned. The account in the Lee Genealogy was their decision in the case of Dr. John Lee, of Concord, and they recommended that he be confined to his farm, etc.—*Mrs. E. J. Kling*, 416 W. Maple St., Nevada, Mo.

4737. CUSTIS-DANDRIDGE-CALVERT. Martha Dandridge, dau of Col. John and Frances (Jones) Dandridge was b June 2, 1731, d May 22, 1802, m Col. Daniel Parke Custis in 1749. They were the parents of: Daniel Parke, 1751-1754; Frances Parke, 1753-1757; Martha Parke, 1757-1773; John Parke, b 1755, d Nov. 5, 1781 of Camp fever contracted at Yorktown while serving on Washington's staff. He m Feb. 3, 1774, Eleanor, dau of Benedict Calvert of Mt. Airy, Pr. Geo. Co. Md. son of the fifth Lord Baltimore, and left four ch. Eliz. Parke, b Aug. 21, 1776, m Thomas Law; Martha Parke, b Dec. 31, 1777, m Thomas Peters; Eleanor Parke, b Mch. 21, 1779, m Lawce Lewis, and d 1852; Geo. W. Parke, b Apr. 30, 1781, d 1857, m in 1806 Mary Lee Fitzhugh, dau of Col. Wm. and Ann (Randolph) Fitzhugh of Fairfax Co. Va. and had an only child, Mary Anne Randolph who m Robert E. Lee. The above is taken from

William and Mary College Quarterly for July, 1896.—*Mrs. Walter Matthews*, 417 Transylvania Park, Lexington, Ky.

4741. WILLIS - BROMMERLEY - PIXLEY - SCOTT. William Willis m Bersheba Bromley, and d Oct. 9, 1774, aged 49 years. He was a patriot, and lived in several places in N. J. He had: Wm., b Mch. 27, 1754, through whom several have joined the D. A. R.; Bethuel, b Apr. 9, 1757; Joseph, b Feb. 12, 1761; Russell, b Nov. 22, 1762; John, b Oct. 22, 1765; Lewis, b Dec. 30, 1767; Anthony, b May 15, 1769; Welthy, b Sept. 18, 1772, m James Carroll; Nancy, b Sept. 9, 1774 (according to a Bible record, not 1772) Bathsheba (or Bersheba) was b in Preston, Conn. in 1733 was baptized Bersheba, but in later life was known as Bathsheba; died in 1819; married in 1752 Wm. Willis who was b Jan. 9, 1725. She d at Lee, Mass. All their seven sons were in the Rev. The youngest, Anthony, at thirteen years of age was a drummer boy and water carrier for Gen. Washington, according to tradition. Have tried in vain to find some official proof of this service.—*Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis*, 610 Springfield Ave. Summit, N. J.

4747 (3). BREED. In the History of Stonington, Conn. by Wheeler no service either civil or military is credited to Amos Breed. Capt. John Breed, Gershom Breed and Jabez Breed served in a military capacity; and a John Breed, Jr. was appointed on a committee to receive goods and appraise them. (The goods mentioned were soldiers' clothing to outfit the soldiers from Stonington.) Amos Breed was the son of John Breed b Jan. 26, 1700 who m Mary Prentice a dau. of Samuel and Esther (Hammond) Prentice. She was born Apr. 12, 1708, and m John Breed Oct. 14, 1725. They were descendants of Allen Breed of Lyun, Mass. in 1630.—*Mrs. E. J. Kling*, Nevada, Mo.

4753. (2). STOCKTON. According to Dr. Stockton, the author of the new Stockton Genealogy, the Virginia Stocktons are not related to the Signer. He states that Davis or David Stockton emigrated from the north of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling first in Lancaster Co. Va. removing later to Goochland (now Albemarle) Co. where in 1739, he entered much land on Rockfish and Stockton's Creeks near the junction of the two into Mechem's River. He d in 1760 leaving ch.: Richard, Samuel, William, Thomas and Hannah and a widow, Sarah, who m (2) Samuel Arnold. Richard m Agnes, and d in 1769, leaving Thomas, John, Robert, David, Richard, Nancy who m Mr. Shields in 1761; Jemima who m Mr. Sharp; Margaret who m John Pulliam; Sarah who m Mr. Ross; Winneford who m Richard Randals; a dau who m Mr. Wilkey; Eliz. who m Mr. Lockhart; and Deborah who m Robert McMahan.

—Ellen M. Clark, 1470 Wesley Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

4813. BUTTRICK. Although one could hardly say that "the first shot fired in the Revolutionary war" was at Concord, as earlier in the same day an encounter had taken place at Lexington, where eight men were killed, and nine wounded on the American side, and several of the British soldiers were wounded, to Major John Buttrick belongs the honor of giving to his troops the first order ever given to American rebels to fire upon the soldiers of their king. The bronze statue of the Minute Man by Daniel C. French, dedicated by the town on the centennial anniversary of the fight, stands on the spot where this "all-irrevocable order" was given, the site having been given by Stedman Buttrick, a lineal descendant of the emigrant William, from whom he had received the land through the generations. The house is still standing in which Major John lived during the Revolution. It is said to have been built in 1712 by his ancestor, Jonathan Buttrick. At the east of it is the lawn where the militia and minute men were formed, preparatory to their march to the bridge; near by a stone in the wall, within a little inclosure marks the grave of the two British soldiers who fell and were buried by the side of the road, and in the burying-ground on the hill is a stone setting forth the estimable character and distinguished services of Major John Buttrick. He was born July 20, 1731, married June 24, 1760 Abigail Jones and d May 16, 1791. In "The Story of Concord, as told by Concord writers," edited by Josephine L. Swayne, and pub. in Boston, 1906, by the E. F. Worcester Press is a letter written to his grandson in 1825 by Amos Barrett, who, a youth of 23 yrs. fought as a private in Capt. David Brown's company.

Although too long to be re-published in its entirety, it gives a most graphic description of the encounter. "We at Concord heard that they (the British troops) was acoming. The bell rung at three o'clock for alarum. As I was then a Minit man, I was soon in town and found my Capt. and the rest of my Company at the post. It wasn't Long before thair was other minit Companey's. One Company I believe, of Minnit men was Raised in a most every town to stand at a minit's warning. Before Sunrise thair was, I believe, 150 of us and more of all that was thair." (It may not be known to all the readers of the magazine that the word "Minute man" is said to have been coined in Concord and used first Jan. 9, 1775 when the town voted to pay each minute man a certain rate per diem for ten months. The officers of the Minute men were Abijah Pierce of Lincoln, Col., John Buttrick, of Concord, Major David Brown

and Charles Niles of Concord and Isaac Davis of Acton, Captains, etc. Joseph Hosmer, acting as adjutant, formed the soldiers as they arrived singly or in squads on the field near Major Buttrick's residence—the minute companies on the right and the militia on the left, facing the town.)

"We thought we wood go and meet the British. We marched Down towards Lexington about a mild or a mild half and we see them acoming. We halted and Staid until they got within about 100 rods, then we was ordered to the about fall and marched before them with our Droms and fifes agoing, and all so the British. We had grand Musick." (The White Cockade, an old Jacobite tune, intensely disliked by the Hanoverian soldiers, was the tune played.) "When we was on the hill by the Bridge thair was about 80 or 90 British come to the Bridge and there made a halt—after awhile they began to tair the plank of the Bridge. Major Buttrick said if we wair all of his mind he wood drive them away from the Bridge, they should not tair that up. We all said we wood go. We then wasn't Loded. We wair all ordered to Load and had Stricked orders not to fire till they fired first, then to fire as fast as we could. We then marched on, Capt. Davis' minit Company marched first, then Capt. Allen's minit Company. The wone that I was in next. We marched 2 Deep . . . Capt. Davis had got, I Believe, within 15 Rods of the British when they fired 3 guns, one after the other. I see the balls strike in the River on the Right of me. As soon as they fired them, they fired on us. Their balls whistled well. We then was all ordered to fire that could fire and not Kill our own men. It is Stringe that their wasn't no more killed, But they fired to high. Capt. Davis was killed and Mr. Osmore (Hosmer) and a number wounded. We Soon Drove them from the Bridge. When I got over their was 2 Lay Dead and another allmost Dead. We did not follow them. Their was 8 or 10 that was wounded, and a Running and Hobbling aBout, Lucking back to see if we was after them."

Ezra Ripley in his History of the Fight states that John Buttrick Jr. and Luther Blanchard were the fifers who led the "grand Musick." He says: "When the Americans arrived within ten or fifteen rods of the bridge, and were rapidly moving forward, one of the regulars, a sharp-shooter, stepped from the ranks and discharged his musket, manifestly aimed at Major Buttrick or Col. Robinson. . . . This gun was immediately followed by a volley which killed Capt. Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer of Acton. Major Buttrick instantly jumped from the ground and partly turning to his men exclaimed: "Fire, fellow soldiers, for God's sake,

Fire!" Major Buttrick's order ran along the line of militia and minute men, the word "Fire, Fire," came from a hundred lips and a general discharge instantly followed from the Americans. They fired as they stood and over each other's heads.

In honor of April 19, 1775, the artillery of Concord were presented with two cannon captured from the British, on which was placed the following inscription: "The legislature of Massachusetts consecrate the name of Major John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops at Concord Bridge the 19th. of April, 1775, which was the beginning of a contest in arms that ended in American Independence."—*Gen. Ed.*

4843. BREWSTER-PIERCE. There was an Anna Brewster, according to the Brewster Genealogy, so carefully compiled by Mrs. Emma C. Brewster Jones, who m Palmer Pierce. She was b July 15, 1779 and was the dau of Asher Brewster who m Feb. 5, 1772, Eliz. Prentice of Stonington, Conn. They

had: Eliz. b Aug. 31, 1773, who m 1800, Azel Pierce; Prentice, b Mch. 27, 1775; d. unm.; Eunice, b 1777 m 1797 John Brown and d.s.p.; Anna, and Cynthe, b Aug. 31, 1784, m Mr. Swan. Asher was the son of Simon and Anne (Andrus) Brewster, a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrim, Wm. Brewster, and was b July 22, 1745. The Genealogy gives nothing further, but in Conn. Men in the Rev. p 556 the name of Asher Brewster is found in Capt. H. Edgerton's Co. of Norwich. "A return of men detached from the 2nd Regt. of Light Horse in the State of Conn. to serve in the Continental Army until the 15th. of January next, agreeable to orders from Lieutenant-Col. Seymour, Commandant." As Simon lived in Norwich and Griswold, Conn. this is probably his son, Asher, whose service is given. There is no Asher Brewster given in the Census of 1790, but in the town of Norwich, Vt., resided at that time Asa Brewster (evidently a misprint for Asher) whose family corresponds with the one given above. In the same Census Palmer Pierce is given as a resident of Royalton, Vt.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

4813. BUTTRICK. Our family takes the magazine. I am now 72 years old; but when a lad attending school, in my father's library was a book entitled Daring Deeds of American Heroes from which I copy a bit of family history and if you have anything regarding the same, or know if there is any truth in the statement, I would be glad to know about it. I copy: Wm. Buttrick . . . settled in Concord, Mass. in the fall of 1635 on a farm overlooking the river near where the North Bridge now stands, and embracing the spot where the minute men stood when they received the first shot fired in the Revolutionary war. Major John Buttrick who led the company of Minute men at Concord Bridge, was Wm.'s great grandson and the old farm is still in the possession of the Buttrick family. Is there any official proof of this? *O. H. B.*

4814. WILLIAMS. Thomas Williams took up land in Armstrong Co. Pa. Tradition says he came from Conn. Is he the Thomas Williams who served in Wyoming Valley in 1776? Ancestry desired.

(2) NICHOLS (NICKELS) John Nickels m Eliz. Palmer ab 1812 in Orange Co. N. Y. Were either descended from Rev. ancestry? As there were no Nickels who served from N. Y. during the Rev. did John belong to the Mass. family? *B. J. S.*

4815. PASSMORE-KING. Who were the parents of Susan Passmore who m Michael King, and lived in Penna. during or about the time of the Revolution? *M. K.*

4816. LUMPKIN. Wm. Lumpkin, High Sheriff of Oglethorpe Co. Ga. m Eliz. Ragan, and had a brother, Wilson Lumpkin who was Gov. of Ga. Their father, John Lumpkin m Lucy or Eliz. Hopson, and was the son of George and Eliz. (Cody) Lumpkin. George and John Lumpkin moved from Pittsylvania Co. Va. in 1783 to what is now Oglethorpe Co. Ga. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on this line?

(2) JAMESON. David Jameson, a physician of Macon, Ga. m Miss Mims and was the son of a planter in Washington Co. Ga. They were of the Va. family of Jamesons. Ancestry with all gen. data, and official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired on either the Jameson or Mims side.

(3) ANDERSON-FOSTER-MOTTLEY. Richard Anderson and his wife, Jane Foster, of Pittsylvania or Amelia Co. Va. had a son, Frank, who m Sallie Mottley and moved to Tenn. There were six men by name of Richard Anderson who served in the Rev. from Va. Official proof desired of this one, together with all gen. data. *H. C. A.*

4817. TURNER-BRYAN. Eliz. Turner m Daniel Boone Bryan. Wanted, date of marriage, and official proof of service, if any, of Daniel Boone Bryan. He was called Lieutenant.

(2) CALLAWAY-DOWDEN. Wanted, date of m of Betsy Callaway and Clement Dowden. She was dau of Standes and Jemima (Boone) Callaway; and Jemima was the dau of Daniel Boone.

4818. WILLIAMS-DUKE. Duke Williams who lived in Halifax Dist. N. C. and later in

Maury Co. Tenn. m Mary Martha Long, gr. dau of Col. Nicholas Long. Ancestry of each, with all gen. data desired. *M. W. G.*

4819. HANCOCK-RAMEY. Wanted, names of descendants of John Ramey, Rev. soldier from Va. who enlisted Feb. 10, 1778, and also John Hancock, who enlisted in 1780 from Va. *M. F. M.*

4820. CASTNER-LEIGHT. Eliz. Castner, b 1813, m (1) her cousin, Mr. Castner, m (2) John Leight, and lived near Cincinnati, Ohio. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.

(2). PERRIN. Was John Perrin who emigrated to Northern Ohio or Southern Mich. ab 1835 and m Lucy Camp, a descendant of the Perrin ment. in Query 4512 in the June issue? *M. P. H.*

4821. INGERSOLL. Isaac Ingersoll, b in 1773 or 4, is supposed to have been the son of Richard and Zipporah (Smith) Ingersoll, who lived in Willington (where the gr. father of Robert G. Ingersoll was born) moved bet. 1769 and 1774 to Petersham, Mass. where he owned a flour and feed mill, and from which town Ebenezer, his son, enlisted in the Rev. Are the church records of Petersham extant? If so, is there any record of the birth or baptism of Isaac? *F. A. S.*

4822. DINKINS. Joshua Dinkins was living in Richland Co., S. C., in 1790, and had seven sons and three daughters. Was he a Rev. soldier? What was the name of his wife? Wm. Dinkins of Claremont (now Sumter) Co. S. C. had three sons and four daughters. Wanted his Rev. record, name of wife, and names of children.

(2). BABER. Were Wm. and James Baber of Pittsylvania Co. Va. Rev. soldiers? If so, names of wives and children desired.

(3). HOUSE. Reuben House of Richland Co. S. C. in 1790 had one son. What was the name of his wife, and who were his parents? Where and when was he born?

(4). LEWIS. Henry Lewis received grants of land from 1786 to 1800 in St. George, Burke and Jefferson counties, Ga. Give names of wife and children.

(5). BUCHANAN. John Buchanan of Augusta Co. Va. made his will in 1776 leaving property to wife Margaret, and ten ch. as follows: Wm., Patrick, Robert, John, James, Alexander, David, Mary, Katherine and Martha who m John Buchanan. (Martha may have been his daughter in law.) The exrs. Patrick and James qualified April 20, 1790. What became of John Jr. the fourth son? Did he move to N. C. and from there to Ga. in 1773? Want names of his wife and children. *J. M. D.*

4823. ELLIS. John Henry Ellis was b June 7, 1832 in or near Johnstown, Pa. probably; lost his father when he was ab two yrs. old,

and was bound out to a Dr. Phithian or Tithian. His mother m (2) Mr. Snow, and m (3) Mr. Black. John Henry m Oct. 2, 1851 Harriett Patterson and they resided at Johnstown for several yrs. afterwards moving to Ia. All gen data ab his ancestry desired.

(2). PATTERSON-FLEMING. Harriett Patterson, ment. above was the dau of Alexander, b June 23, 1798 and Jane, b May 25, 1799. Jane was the dau of Samuel and Jane Fleming and had beside Harriett: Ann m Mr. King; Nancy, m Mr. Reggar; Thomas who m and remained in Penna.; Mary who m Mr. Campbell; Pomilla who m Mr. Sellars; John who d. unm.; Samuel. All the above except Thomas moved to Ia. in later life. All gen. and Rev. data on both Patterson and Fleming side desired.

(3) WILLIAMSON-EVANS. Hiram Williamson m in Phila. Sarah Evans whose ancestors came from Wales, and had seven ch. as follows: Eli, who had Nancy, Thomas, Caroline, Permilla; Jonathan who m Mary A. Nuzum and had Hiram, Sarah Ann and Esther Robinson; Wm. who lived in Indiana Co. Penna. and had Hiram, John, Charles, Louisa, Jess, Silas and Hiram; Sarah who m Samuel Bleakney and had John, Clark, Lucinda, Lewis, Pauline and Franklin; Joshua who d unm. and Mary (Polly) who m Mr. McHenry. Hiram and Sarah Williamson lived in Darby, and later in Indiana Co. Penna. Wanted, Rev. service or any gen. data on either the Williamson or Evans lines.

(4). TAYLOR. Richard, father of Pres. Zachary Taylor, is said to have had a son who ran away and m in Washington, D. C., later moving to Ohio. What was the name of this son? Any information ab the family desired. *I. K.*

4824. McALISTER. Is there any record of James McAlister being with Washington when he crossed the Delaware?

(2). McDONALD. Was there at any time an Alexander McDonald or MacDonalld who served on Washington's staff?

(3). GILLOW. Where can I find further information regarding Francis Gillow, mentioned in Pierce's Register, Nos. 45399 and 46229? *M. B. M.*

4825. SMITH-BRIGHT. Margaret Smith, whose mother's maiden name was Phoebe Dunbar, was b in 1753 in Va. m in 1773 James Bright, emigrated to Ky. in 1785 or 6. Margaret had a sister who m Mr. French, another who was called "Aunt Polly Dingus," a brother, Capt. John Smith and a half brother, Wm. Anderson. James Bright was b ab 1751; and both the Smith and Bright families lived in Giles or Montgomery Co. Ancestry with all gen. data of these families, desired. *F. C. R.*

4826. CHASE. Thomas Chase, b ab 1785 d

1837. Was he the son of Levi and Temperance (Crocker) Chase of Mass.? Thomas came to Steuben Co. N. Y. from Pompey, Onondaga Co. N. Y. and to that place from Mass. Ancestry and all gen data desired. *B. I. O.*

4827. SEBRELL-BOGCESS. Owen Sebress or Sederal was b Mch. 14, 1794 and was the son of Frederick and Catherina Sederal. Other sons were: Frederick, John and George. Frederick Sr. was a German lad who emigrated to this country just before the Rev. enlisted July 19, 1776 in the German Battalion and was mustered out in Dec. 1780. What became of him bet 1780 and 1794? Date of marriage and surname of Catherina desired. Owen m ab 1821 in Va. or Penna. Amelia Boggess dau of Nimrod and a Miss Porter, "a cousin of the admiral." What was her Christian name, and who were her parents?

(2). ESTES-HUGHES-FRENCH. Lucy Hughes m James French Dec. 14, 1820 in Mason Co. Va. (now West Va.) She was the dau of Reuben and Eliz. (Estes) Hughes. Eliz. was the dau of Joel Estes, a Rev. soldier, who m Miss Tharpe. What was her Christian name and when were they married? Who were the parents of Reuben Hughes? When he was fourteen they moved from Bedford Co. Va. to Putnam Co. (now West Va.) James French b Rockingham Co. Va. May 9, 1800 was the son of Robert and Catherine and had brothers Wm. and John and a sister Nancy who m Mr. Corbin. His mother dying when he was young he was adopted by his grandmother and taken to Mason Co. Ancestry and all gen. data of these families desired. *J. M. O.*

4828. DELONG-KERRICK. Eleanor DeLong m Frederick Kerrick in Pike Co. Penna. and had a son John DeLong Kerrick. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired? *C. A. S.*

4829. LITTLE. Micajah Little lived in Martin Co. N. C. in 1784. Whom did he marry? Where and when did he die, and what were the names of his children.

(2). NASH. Phineas Nash m Phoebe Ligon in 1823, and lived in Prince Edward Co. Va. Who were his parents and did his father serve in the Revolution? Names of brothers and sisters also desired. *T. A.*

4830. WILLIAMS-DAWSON. Isaac Williams, b July 16, 1737 in Penna. d. Sept. 25, 1825 in Ohio, was with Col. Ebenezer Zane. What was the name of his wife? He had a dau Sicha who m Mr. Dawson? Did she have brothers and sisters?

(2). ROGERS. Matthew Rogers lived in Culpeper Co. Va. in 1745, moved to Hampshire Co. and had Matthew, b 1764 or 5; James, b 1766; Wm., b Mch. 6, 1768 who d

1850 in Ohio and perhaps others. What were the names of all the children and also of the wife or wives of Matthew Senior? *C. B. S.*

4831. WHITAKER. Jeremiah Whitaker, according to Bible records, was b Sept. 1, 1754 m Feb. 19, 1778, Sarah Keen, b June 17, 1757, and had Priscilla, b Jan. 10, 1779; Jeremiah, b Nov. 23, 1780; John, b Mch. 30, 1783; Henry and Sarah (twins) b Mch. 13, 1785; Wm., b July 18, 1787; David, b Jan. 17, 1790; Hannah, b Apr. 8, 1792; Lydia, b Sept. 28, 1794; Nancy, b Sept. 12, 1797; Thomas, b June 6, 1800; Mariah, b Mch. 2, 1803. Lydia m Joel Sparks, my ancestor who was b in Salem Co. N. J. Aug. 31, 1794 m Feb. 28, 1820 and d July 11, 1871 at Elwood, Ia. Lydia d in 1853. *E. S. J.*

4832. JONES. Wm. Jones m Mary E. Travis; Mary Jones m Mr. Gibbs and Thomas Jones, lived in Va. Who were their parents, and was there Rev. ancestry? *W. M.*

4833. SIMPSON. Who were the parents of John Neal Simpson (who m Judith Lowe and had James Barksdale b Wilkes Co. Ga. 1805, m in Lincoln Co. Ga. Caroline Prather, b there 1814) Easter, (who m Mr. Booker) and Tabitha, b Culpeper Co. Va. July 1780 m Jonathan Fouche (b Loudon Co. Va. 1771) and had an only son, Simpson Fouche b Wilkes Co. Ga. 1806 m in Washington Co. Ga. Oct. 10, 1832 Sarah Ball who was b in Savannah, Ga. Any information regarding them, especially Rev. service, desired. *P. S. M.*

4834. TRIBBLE. George Tribble, b Jan. 15, 1794 in Spottsylvania Co. Va. m near Fredericksburg, Jan. 7, 1815, Peggy Collins, b Nov. 3, 1797. His brother, Wm. Tribble m Peggy's sister, Patsy Collins at the same place Aug. 15, 1815. Another brother, George Tribble became a Baptist minister moved to Ky. ab 1823 and to Mo. ab 1829. Who was the father of these men?

(2). COLLINS. The brothers and sisters of Peggy and Patsy (Collins) Tribble, ment. above were Elsie and Betsey who m brothers by name of Eads; Sally who m a Dillard; Polly who m a Southard; Augustus (or Lewis Augustus) and John, perhaps others. Who was their father? Will someone living in Va. give me the name of someone by name of Tribble or Collins who may be able to help me? *W. J. R.*

4835. FULLER-HAMMOND. Paul, son of Wm. and Eliz. (Shepherd) Hammond m at Pitts-town, N. Y. Mary Fuller in 1780, who was b at Easton, Mass. Dec. 14, 1763 and d at Concord, Penna. July 9, 1843. To what branch of the Fullers did this Mary belong, and did her father have Rev. service? *J. F. R.*

4836. WEST. Who were the parents of John West, a Rev. soldier of Craven Co. N. C. and what was the name of his wife? *J. M. H.*

4837. CORDELL-ADAMS. George E. Cordell m Cathrine Basie in Dec. 1763 and had seven-teen ch. some of whom were: Eliz. (the third ch.) who m Samuel Funk and had nineteen ch.; Martin who m (1) Ruth Hazlewood, m (2) Rosana Hoff and m (3) Martha Combs; Pressley who m (1) Keziah Wilson and (2) Amelia Conner; Nancy who m John Boyce; Lucy who m Robert Adams; Collin who m Mary Musgrove; Wm. who m Elizabeth Morar; Alexander who m Diana Wilson and several who d. y. Did George E. Cordell serve in the Rev. war? Was this Robert Adams the one who was in Col. John Lynch's reg't. in 1780? *L. M. D.*

4838. ELLISON-HOLMES. Samuel Ellison lived in 1762 in N. J. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2). ADAMS-TURPIN. James Adams m Mrs. Turpin ab 1763 and lived in Delaware. Did he or his wife's father have Rev. service of any kind? *M. J. A. C.*

4839. HOWARD-McCRACKEN. John Howard, b Del. Dec. 1, 1780 (probably in Kent Co.) m May 30, 1802 Martha McCracken of Scotch parentage who was b Mch. 17, 1777. They lived for a time near Carmichael, Greene Co. Penna. then moved into Monongolia Co. West Va. part of which later became Preston Co. where both are buried. Ancestry of each desired, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. *A. L. P. S.*

4840. WISE. Joel Wise once lived in Oglethorpe Co. Ga. and had five ch. Isaac, John (b 1796 m Nancy Herren in 1821) Riley, Polly and Emma. Ancestry and Rev. service desired.

(2). BAIRD. James Baird (1798-1827) m Rebecca Jackson in Wilkes Co. Ga. Ancestry of James and Rev. service, if any.

(3). CHARLTON. Arthur M. (or James M.) Charlton, b 1782, m Frances and lived for a long time in Wilkes Co. Ga. Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Frances? Was there Rev. service in this line? Would like to correspond with anyone descended from this family. *E. A. C.*

4841. MOORE. Zedekiah Moore and wife, Henrietta B., had John, Wm., James Everson, Calvin, Rufus, George and Sarah. Zedekiah Moore and wife are buried at Westbury, N. Y. Wanted, full name of wife, Henrietta, date of marriage, also names of parents of Zedekiah with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. *M. A.*

4842. KIRKPATRICK - GILLIAM. Major Thomas Kirkpatrick of S. C. had a dau who m Isaac Gilliam. Can anyone tell me the dates of his birth, marriage and death, and names of his wife and children.

(2). GILLIAM. Thomas Gilliam of Va. was the father of Charles, Thomas Jr. Wm., James, John and Isaac. Wanted, dates of his birth,

death and marriage and name of wife, also Rev. service, if any.

(3). McCORKLE. Robert McCorkle of Va. m Miss Forest, and their dau Mary m John Morrison. Dates of his birth, marriage and death, names of all ch., and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(4) MORRISON. James Morrison of Penna. and later of Va. had two sons John and Nathaniel. Wanted, all gen. data, name of first wife and Rev. record. *E. R. M.*

4843. KIMBALL-PIERCE. Eunice Kimball m Palmer Pierce of Norwich, Vt. Nov. 20, 1783. Ancestry desired, with Rev. service, if any.

(2). BREWSTER-PIERCE. Anna Brewster m Palmer Pierce, Jr., of Norwich, Vt. Sept. 21, 1810. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3). FISH-PIERCE. Eunice Fish m Timothy Pierce Jr. Aug. 8, 1754 in Plainfield, Conn. Did her father serve in the Revolution? *N. P. P.*

4844. BOWNE-SALTAR-LINCOLN. Sarah, dau of John and Lydia (Holmes) Bowne, of Middletown, N. J. m Richard Saltar; and their dau m Mordecai Lincoln. I am familiar with much that is in print concerning the Bowne-Lincoln lines but seek information from private records touching birth, marriage, death dates, and also places of residence of Sarah and Hannah; also data relative to the ch. of Hannah (Saltar) Lincoln. *M. J. R.*

4845. WALKER. John Walker, b Dec. 7, 1766, in Hanover Co. Va. moved to Ga. when quite a lad, settling in Wilkes Co., m Feb. 11, 1790 Martha Smith who was b Nov. 17, 1770. They had: Wm., b Jan. 3, 1791; John Smith, b May 12, 1793; Taylor, b Nov. 14, 1795; James, b Aug. 5, 1798; Nancy, b Feb. 24, 1801; George, b Mch. 12, 1803; Richard G., b May 13, 1805; Robert, b Oct. 10, 1807; Sophia, b Aug. 13, 1810; Martha, b Apr. 13, 1813. Ancestry and any data concerning the family of John Walker desired. *L. L. M.*

4846. WILLIAMS. Charles Williams, son of Elisha, m (1) Betsey Wyman and had a dau. m (2) Sylvia Chamberlain (who is buried beside him in Salem Cemetery, N. Y.) and had: George, Nathan, Elisha, Henry, Willis, Charles, Mary, Phebe and Fannie. Charles also had a sister who m Giles Torrey and settled in Williamstown, Mass. and another who m Mr. Worthy and lived in North Adams, Mass. Elisha Williams, the father of Charles, is said to have served in the Rev. Official proof of service desired.

(2). COOK-BAKER. Daniel Cook, son of Benjamin (sometimes called Benja) m Waity Baker and d in Granville, N. Y. Their ch. were: Hiram, Andrew, Daniel, Marie, Jane, Sarah and I think two others. Allen Cook of Middletown, Vt. was a cousin of Benjamin. Wanted, ancestry with all gen. data and Rev.

service, if any, of both Benjamin and Waity.
E. C. F.

4847. LAWS-OSTEEN. In a codicil to the will of George Laws of Clearmont Co. S. C. (probated Mch. 3, 1829) he mentions his niece, Sarah Newman Osteen. Who were the ancestors of Sarah and also of George Laws? The latter was b Country Antrim, Ire. and came to S. C. when a young man. His wife's name was Ann Lards. Their ch. were: Wm., James, b Nov. 10, 1781, m Sarah Washburn; Isaiah, b Apr. 23, 1784, m Margaret Washburn, sister of Sarah; George Jr., who was b Mch. 12, 1798 and m Martha McDonald; Henry, m Miss Murphy; Jared, who m Ann McDonald, sister of Martha; Robert, m Hannah Norwood; John; Nancy, m Mr. Brown and David. Whom did Wm., John and David marry? Is there Rev. service for George Laws?

(2). WASHBURN - JONES. Gabriel Washburn m Priscilla Jones and lived in S. C. He is thought to have emigrated from N. Y. Two of their ch. Sarah, b July 3, 1783 and Margaret, b July 28, 1788 m James and Isaiah Law. (The sons of George Laws dropped the "s" and the family are now known as Law.) Ancestry of Gabriel and Priscilla with all gen. data desired.

(3). HARDIN-CLAY. David Clay, b Duplin Co. N. C. ab 1756 served seven yrs. in Rev. and d in Wilkinson Co. Ga. Aug. 1818. He m Eve Hardin of Warren Co. Ga. Sept. 26, 1792. She was b in 1772; and applied for a pension while residing in Wilkinson Co. July 14, 1852. Her claim was allowed. Ancestry with all data desired of Eve.

(4). COBB-MASSENGALE (MASSINGILL). Mary Massengale whose mother was Tabitha Cobb was b June 27, 1798, m 1817 Wm. Murray Christian of Gochland Co. Va. Name of her father, with all data, desired. Also wanted ancestry of Tabitha Cobb. She had a sister, Patience, who m Wm. Baker and moved to Louisiana. These families are said to have resided in East Tenn. *L. E. J.*

4848. WHITE. Edward White a Rev. soldier of Somerset Co. N. J., lived in later years in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penna. Names of his wife and children desired. *M. C. T.*

4849. PARSONS. James Parsons, b ab 1780 had brothers Enoch and Silas. James m Char-

ity Essex and had Ambrose, Helious, Silas, Margaret, b 1815, Martha, Nealy and Ann. Margaret was b in Green Co. Ky. the family soon afterwards moving to Monroe Co. Ind. James d in 1864 and Charity ab 1840. What was the name of the father of James. According to tradition his name was James also; and he was with Braddock and Washington in Western Penna. in 1758. Is there any mention of this line in the Parsons Genealogy?

(2). HARDING. Among the various books in the D. A. R. Library on Wyoming, Penna., is there mention made of Capt. Stephen Harding, b Warwick, R. I. in 1723 d Oct. 11, 1789, or of his son Stephen b at Colchester, Conn. 1749, d Exeter, Penna. 1816, or of David, son of Stephen Jr. b 1767 at Colchester, Conn. d Ripley Co. Ind. 1837?

(3). SUMNER. David Harding Jr. son of the David ment. above, b Apr. 1, 1793, d Mch. 20, 1846 and m Eunice Sumner Nov. 15, 1812. Eunice is said to have been aunt or cousin of Charles Sumner, former Senator from Mass. Is there a history of this branch of the Sumner family? *O. T. C.*

4850. CARRINGTON. Will you tell me where official proof of the following service may be found. Riverus Carrington, b June 13, 1757, d May 23, 1823, served as a private from May 8 to Dec. 20, 1775 in the fifth company of the first regiment, Gen. Wooster. This company served at the siege of Boston under Capt. Caleb Trowbridge. *M. M.*

4851. TIBBALS-WILSON. Harriet Tibbals, b 1807 in Milford, Conn. m Edwin Wilson (b 1807) in 1826. Her mother, Mrs. Eunice Tibbals d in 1858 in Kalamazoo, Mich. and before her death said that her father was in the Rev. Wanted, maiden name and name of husband of Mrs. Eunice Tibbals.

(2). SHEERER. Azoe Sheerer, b 1805, Hiram, b 1806, Lewis, b 1807, m Miss Bates in Pompey, N. Y. ab 1828, Wm., b 1808 and Persis, b 1816, brothers and sisters, are said to be descendants of a Rev. soldier. Wanted, name and dates.

(3). HARSH. Henry Harsh b near Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. Penna. m Catherine and moved from Penna. to Warren, Ohio in 1802 taking their sons Jacob, Henry and John with them. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired. *S. W. M.*

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We are unable to know with definiteness whether our appeal which appeared in the October issue has met with a hearty response from our members or not, as sufficient time has not elapsed since the October issue of the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* reached the hands of its readers. We must therefore accept for granted that the response has been a hearty one and before the December issue shall be on the press, we shall know from the advertisers who used the pages of the October issue, the number of responses which they have received and shall then be able to judge somewhat as to the success of the October issue.

I call your attention again to the advertising as it appears in this, the November issue, and ask if you will not carefully read the same, and what is more to the point, answer direct to the advertisers, in a tangible form.

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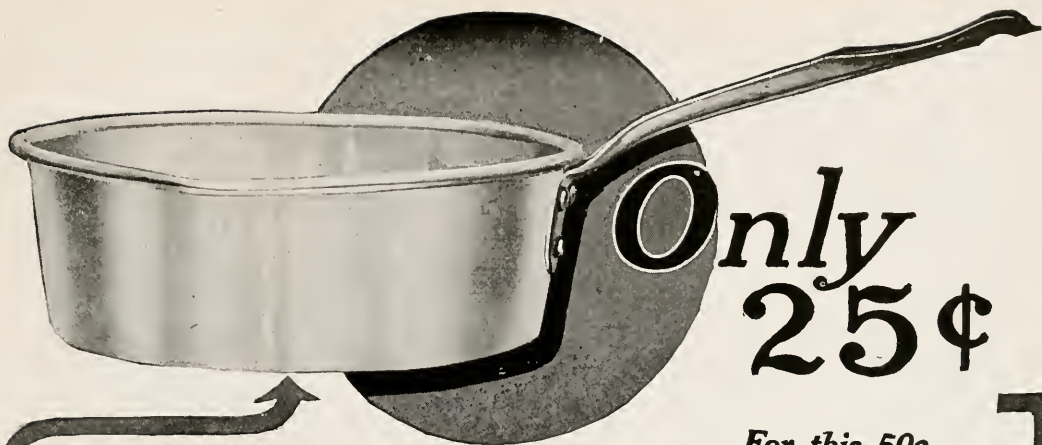
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The Crimes We Commit Against Our Stomachs

By

Arthur True Buswell, M. D.



Eugene Christian

A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract.

Physical efficiency is the backbone of mental efficiency. Unless our stomachs are effectively performing their functions in the way Nature intended, we can't be physically fit. And unless we're physically fit, we can't be thoroughly successful.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Of course, there are successful men who have weak digestions, but they are exceptions to the rule. They succeed in *spite* of their physical condition. Ten times the success would undoubtedly be theirs if they had the backing of a strong physique and a perfect stomach. There are a thousand men who owe their success in life to a good digestion to every one who succeeded in spite of a poor digestion and the many ills it leads to.

The cause of practically all stomach disorders—and remember, stomach disorders lead to 90% of all sickness—is wrong eating.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver

and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years!

The trouble is that no one has, until recently, given any study to the question of food and its relation to the human body. Very often one good harmless food when eaten in combination with other harmless foods creates a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes, giving off dangerous toxics which enter the blood and slowly poison our entire system, sapping our vitality and depleting our efficiency in the meantime.

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50% efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other dis-

comfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and

whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 7511, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves are more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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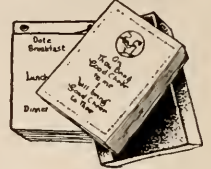


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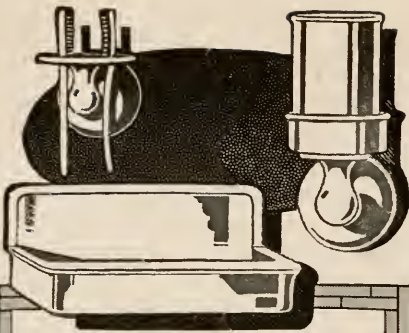
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Washington, D. C.

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Street Scene of The Colonial Village, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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Milwaukee—Past and Present

A Collaboration of two articles by Cora Hinckley Atwell and Marcia B. Ferguson

In the old world almost every city of importance can point to the original lordly castle or picturesque old monastery, or to the exact spot where the feudal hall once raised its bastion to protect the country from the neighboring robber barons. In America, among the early founded Eastern States, the same scheme prevails, though in a much simpler degree. Here the castle is represented by the rude block house, and the ancient monastery by the ruder chapel of the early missionary. But in contrast to these coast cities, is a still larger proportion of our western cities, which had no other beginning than a humble dwelling, around which a solitary woodsman cleared a small space to plant his scanty stores of grain, or where an adventurous trader of the early days spread out his wares to barter with the Indian.

To this last class Milwaukee belongs, and its peaceful beginning is an epitome of its whole subsequent history. It can point to no ruin of fort or castle; no battles ever raged within its borders; only the occasional chronicler knows who built the first church, and an ordinary business block covers the spot where the first settler built his house. The history of the city, therefore, can be but a record

of the peaceful conquest of the soil, only occasionally disturbed by little internal discussions or financial convulsions; a beneficent record, but not of such a character as to excite the lively interest and sympathy of an outside world.

On the fourteenth day of June, 1818, a large Michili-mackinaw Bateau entered the Milwaukee river, and as it approached the shore, it was hailed by numerous red men of the forest, who were the only inhabitants of eastern Wisconsin, and who recognized in this little craft two French Canadian traders who were destined to be the first white settlers of this region. These men were Jacques Vieau and his son-in-law, Solomon Juneau. Vieau had visited the country bordering on the Milwaukee river the summer preceding and erected a log trading house on the back of the Menominee river. But no white settlement had ever been made here, although several fur traders had occasionally visited this place which was then an independent point for Indian commerce; and the Indian settlement of "Millioki" was quite well known throughout the Northwest. For a few years after his father-in-law's departure, Mr. Juneau lived in the log cabin above referred to, and in 1822 he built a store

for himself on the eastern side of the Milwaukee river. From the time Juneau landed here in 1818 up to the settlements of 1833, his was the only white family residing in Milwaukee.

The natural attractions of the place in an early day were not easily discernible. The streams which emptied into the bay at this point were sluggish; their mouths obstructed by wide sand bars, and the whole Menominee Valley was an uninviting swamp, alternately covered with water, reeds and tamarack. But her location has proved to be admirable and is not equalled by any city on the great chain of lakes. She has a bay susceptible of being made into a harbor of unlimited dock room; is nearer the inexhaustible iron and copper mines of the north than any other large city; nearer the pine and hard wood forests; nearer coal (by water); nearer the vast fields of Dakota, and in the latitude whose character and climate predispose the greatest amount of life and strength.

The land north and east of the Milwaukee river was ceded to the United States Government by the Menominee Indians in February, 1831; and that south and west of the river by the Pottawatomies in February, 1833, and the treaty ratified the year following. When in 1836, according to a Chicago made treaty, the Indians moved, many new settlers came in. Among them were Albert Fowler, Rodney Carrier, Andrew Lansing, Quartus Carley, Col. George H. Walker, Byron Kilbourne, Horace Chase, Samuel Brown and Richard M. Sweet, all of whose names appear every week in the early Milwaukee newspapers.

The first election for the town offices was held in 1835, although the town was not incorporated until February 27, 1837. These men of '35 seem to have brought all their eastern customs with them, and to have elected a full ticket. There was, probably, not a mile of fence in the county, yet they elected three fence-viewers and a pound master!

A memorable year for Milwaukee was 1836. The tide of immigration had now

commenced to flow into the embryo city; speculation was rife; every man's pocket was full of money; lots were rapidly selling at far advanced prices; buildings went up like magic. No western city had ever had such a birth. Some sixty buildings were erected; streets were graded; ferries established; officers of the law appointed; a court house and jail erected; all in five months—and the population did not exceed seven hundred.

But with the close of navigation in 1837 came a reaction from the boom of '36. The speculators and capitalists had departed for their homes in the East and South. A great financial embarrassment convulsed the whole country, putting an end to all improvements, particularly in the West, leaving Milwaukee hard and fast for a season upon the rocks of commercial bankruptcy and despair. Lots and lands for which fabulous prices had been paid in '36 were of no commercial value now whatever. But this period of depression was short-lived, and before many months had passed Milwaukee commenced its second and more rational period of growth and development.

The Court House which was erected in 1836 was given as a present to the county by Solomon Juneau. His death which took place November 14, 1856, marks the close of the real infancy of the city. Always her firm friend when friendship was worth something, he was ever Milwaukee's generous-hearted protector. In the fall of 1856 he set out to transact his usual settlements with the Northern Wisconsin Indians, but, becoming fatigued by the journey and exposure, he died in Schwano after a short illness. He was conscious up to the last, and his greatest regret was that he must die away from Milwaukee.

No man on the American continent has ever been more loved and respected by the Indians than Solomon Juneau. When the enterprise and speculation of the white man demanded extortion from the Indians and when others pushed them aside, Solomon Juneau stood their friend and they never forgot it. A splendid



Log-house and mural of The Colonial Village. (Plate 73)

statue of the founder of the city, done in bronze, stands on the shores of Lake Michigan, on that beautiful strip of land now known as Juneau Park.

* * * * *
* * * * *

The growth and prosperity of Milwaukee was steady and assured; and when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, we find among its charter members, four Milwaukee women—Mrs. W. L. Mason, Mrs. D. J. Whittemore, Mrs. Fannie Whittemore Littell and Mrs. Matthew Carpenter—Mrs. Mason bearing the National number of thirty. In 1892 Mrs. James S. Peck was appointed State Regent for Wisconsin, entered upon her work with great enthusiasm; and finally, after surmounting many obstacles, assisted in the organization of the Milwaukee Chapter in February, 1893, with

seventeen members. This chapter grew slowly, stretching out a little here and there until in March, 1896, it ventured on a Loan Exhibit at the Atheneum, of books, autographs, letters and newspapers, beautiful old silver, antique and valuable jewelry, rare old brocades and miniatures, an original badge of the Order of the Cincinnati, samplers and many other valuable heirlooms.

In the large room upstairs, draped with American flags, was a kitchen of Mayflower days, with fire-place and crane, shining andirons, spinning wheels, low wooden cradle, pewter and old china dishes. There were two Chippendale chairs used in the first Continental Congress; cabinets, drop-head tables, candelabra, quaint wall decorations and all the exquisite trifles of a Colonial house that go to make up an interesting exhibit.

In the center were large glass show



Clap-board House and mural of The Colonial Village. (Plate 72)

cases in which were four ball dresses over one hundred years old—also a suit of a Colonial gentleman, the coat of pink corded silk, the vest of white silk with a pattern of rose buds; a huge white satin bonnet with nodding plumes; a handkerchief spun and woven by Mercy Wight in 1740. In another part of the room were muskets, pistols, flint-locks, Revolutionary hats, snuff-boxes, shell combs, samplers worked by careful fingers over two hundred years ago—there was an endless variety of everything having to do with Revolutionary times, which made the loan exhibit one of the most interesting and instructive entertainments ever given in Milwaukee. At the closing evening about one thousand persons were present, many of the chapter dressing in Colonial costume which added greatly to the attraction of the entertainment.

From that time one of the most im-

portant and valuable works of the Milwaukee Chapter has been the gathering of data on early Wisconsin history and of relics of many kinds, some of which are kept at the Atheneum. Two years ago about three hundred relics were turned over to the Milwaukee Public Museum. A year ago when a convention was held in Milwaukee of Superintendents of Museums they greatly praised our collection, and said it was one of the finest in the country. One piece of china especially, is very valuable, being a genuine Lowestoft cup and saucer made on the east coast of England, between 1762 and 1789, showing the carefully pencilled rose design so characteristic of English Lowestoft. We were told by these gentlemen that there were not more than six or seven pieces of this ware extant at the present time.

We will close this article with a very



Workshop of The Colonial Village—(Plate 709)

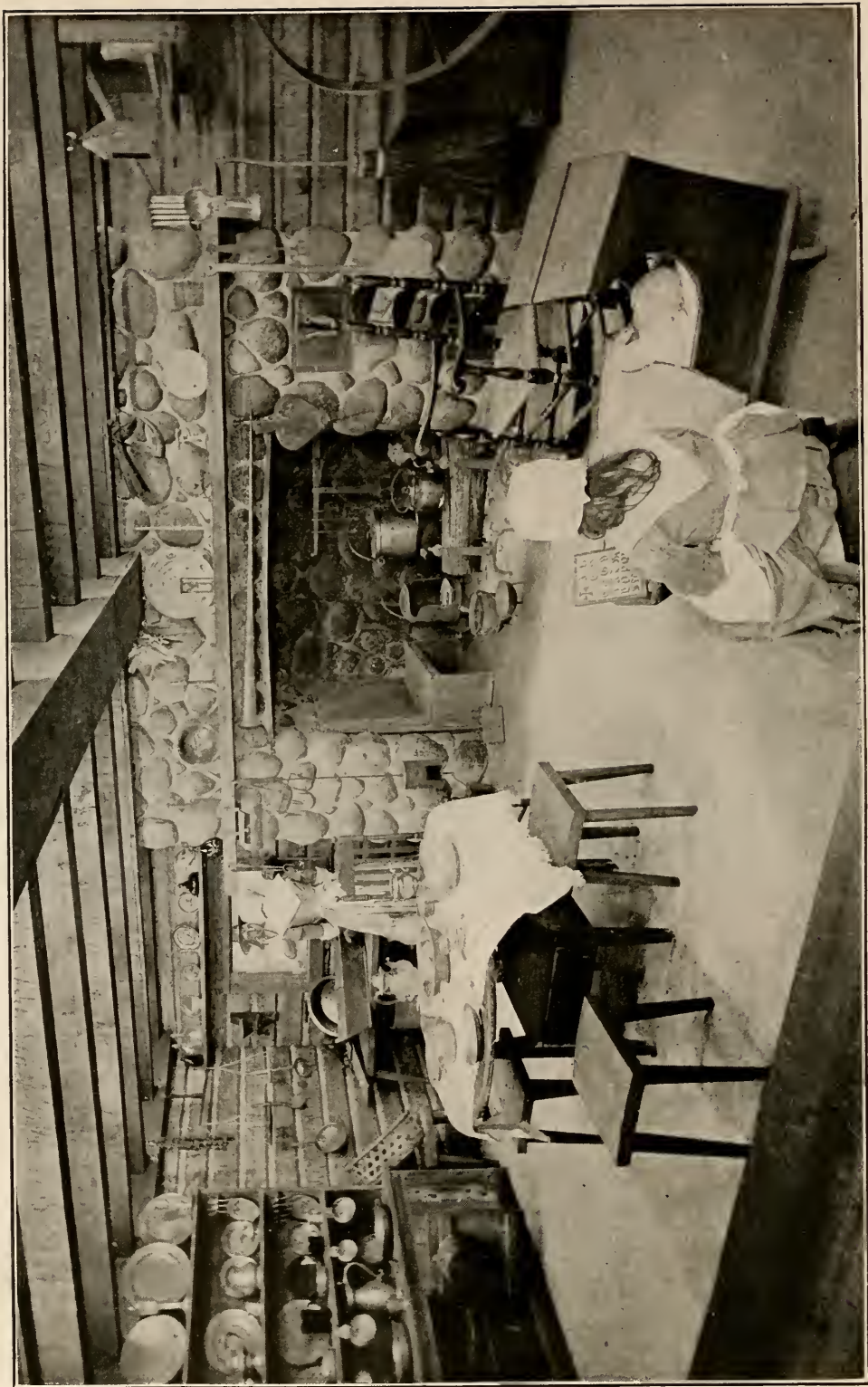
brief description of one of the most unique exhibits in our city—the Colonial Village in our Public Museum, to which the chapter has contributed so freely.

As the first of a series of large, historical and ethnological groups now being built in the Milwaukee Public Museum, "The Colonial Village" was completed some two years ago.

The accompanying illustrations will convey something of the quaint charm of this lovely village which conjures up for the beholder, in a manner never before attempted, a living picture of New England life shortly before the Revolution, and has been pronounced by fore-

most American Antiquarians, "the finest Colonial exhibit in the country."

Upon entering the village we behold on the one side of the street a log house and workshop (plate 73), and on the other a two-story, clap-board house of the overhang type (plate 72). These buildings, which are constructed in actual size, are flanked by cleverly painted murals, with long stretches of sun-flooded landscape, typically rugged and hilly. The fresh verdure and blossoming fruit trees tell us it is a day in early summer. Here is the garrison house, with its stockade, now somewhat out of repair, for the Iroquois, whose military organization so nearly resembled that of the Romans, no



Kitchen of The Colonial Village—(Plate 710)



Weaving Room of The Colonial Village—(Plate 70)



Bed-room of The Colonial Village—(Plate 704)

longer harassed the inhabitants of the village but were moving westward where they later became the allies of the English in the Revolution.

There, too, is the village meeting house with its elm-shaded church-yard, the inn (frontispiece), before the door of which stands the host exchanging greetings with the wearied travelers as the stage coach tarries while the driver draws water at the well-sweep to refresh his thirsty horses. Farther up the street, we find John Smith in the stocks undergoing, as the quaint sign sets forth, "Ye punishment for drinke."

Let us now look in at the windows of the old log house (plate 710). Here we behold the good wife kneading bread and exchanging a cheery word with her husband who has come up from the field. The little daughter rocks the cradle while she studies her letters from a horn-book,

and in the deep, stone fireplace the kettle sings on the crane over the glowing logs. The table, inviting in homespun cloth and shimmering pewter, stands ready for the mid-day meal. Adjoining the kitchen is the workshop (plate 709), holding many primitive tools and implements; and here the grandfather, so like Giles Corey of the Salem Farms, in his vigorous old age, labors at his bench.

The diamond-paned windows of the clap-board house stand ajar to admit the balmy air, and we are sure that our ears detect the whirr of the busy spinning wheel, and the thwack, thwack of the loom at which an elderly woman is weaving one of those beautiful blue and white coverlets so highly prized by the good dame of that period (plate 70.)

In the bedroom (plate 704), the grandmother quiets the baby as she sits busily knitting at the window; while in the at-



Pewter dresser in kitchen of The Colonial Village

tic the father of the household, with pierced lantern in hand, rummages among the bunches of dried herbs and seed corn in search of tansy and fennel.

The Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., has

contributed a number of valuable articles, sixty-one being of pewter, which combined with the museum's extensive collection, form the interior furnishings of "The Colonial Village."

Two Saint Memin Portraits Discovered in Oregon

Through the efforts of Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Oregon, two beautiful portraits made by Saint Memin were discovered in Portland, Oregon, and copies of them sent for the readers of this magazine to admire. "The portraits are life size and done on a pale pink paper with what

seems to be some sort of a crayon," writes Mrs. Patterson. Those who have read the articles on the Saint Memin Portraits written by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, will remember that in the May issue she stated that by means of a physionotrace the life-size outline of the head and shoulders of the sitter was drawn, and finished by hand in crayon. She also

stated that while some families have preserved copies of the small engravings, twelve of which were given with each portrait, the larger portraits are still more rare, and cites the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which owns 118 of the smaller engravings yet has only one life-size profile likeness.

Mr. Percy Pope Dabney, to whom these portraits have come by descent is the great grandson of the sitters, William Pope, and his wife, Ann Woodson. He has sent a short sketch of their lives, from which we quote the following:

"William Pope familiarly known as Capt. Pope, was born



Mrs. Ann (Woodson) Pope

in Louisa County, Virginia, October 23, 1762, and died at his plantation home, Montpelier, Powhatan County, Virginia, July 19, 1852. He was prominent as a lawyer and was Commonwealth's attorney for Powhatan for many years. He served as private in the Revolutionary war and also in the War of 1812. He was an intimate friend of William Wirt and in Kennedy's Life of Wirt, there are given copies of correspondence between William Pope and William Wirt. Mrs. Ann Pope was the daughter of Charles Woodson, Jr., and his wife, Ann (nee Trother), was born June 14, 1774, died October 28, 1823, and was buried at Montpelier, Powhatan County. They had only one child, Lucy Ann Pope, born May 21, 1793, who married Robert Kelso Dabney January 24, 1827, died March 21, 1834, and was buried at Montpelier, leaving two children: William Pope Dabney and Professor Robert Dabney, of Sewanee, Tennessee.



Capt. William Pope

"William Pope Dabney, born at Montpelier July 17, 1829, graduated at Hampden Sidney College and the University of Virginia; married December 31, 1856, Leila Madison, daughter of Ambrose Madison, and grand-niece of President Madison, and died March 5, 1894, leaving eight children, among whom was Percy Pope Dabney."

State Conferences

IOWA

A most successful State Conference was held at Waterloo, October 17, 18 and 19. Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Vice President General were in attendance. The Standing Rules were amended, and the date

of the Conference changed to March.

Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, State Regent, and Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, State Vice Regent, were unanimously chosen for the coming year, to be confirmed at the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS

The State Conference was held in Pittsfield, October 24 and 25, with headquarters at the Maplewood Hotel. A banquet of Sons and Daughters, at which the President-General N. S. S. A. R. was the guest of honor, was held at seven on the evening of Tuesday; and Wednesday, after a business session of the Board of Management, cars were taken for Bennington, where lunch was enjoyed and a visit to

the various points of historic interest. The State Regent presided and addresses were given by Dr. John Mason Tyler on "Grand-daughters of the Revolution," Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and Mr. Frank E. Woodward, President Mass. S. A. R., on Washington and Lafayette. Of the ninety-two chapters in the state, a large number were represented.

NEW YORK

The State Conference will meet in Albany, November 9 and 10, 1916. A Welcoming Address will be given by the Honorary President-General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and other prominent speakers will be: The President-General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, the State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Hon. Charles Seymour Whitman, Governor of the state of New

York, and Dr. John Hustin Finley, President of the University of the state of New York. A reception will be given the Daughters by the Governor and wife in the Executive Mansion; and a tea by the hostess chapter at the home of Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson. Election of officers, reports, etc., will take up the hours devoted to business.

VERMONT

The State Conference was held at the State Capitol, Montpelier. Fine weather and an unusually large attendance marked the gathering. Among other resolutions passed, were appropriations of \$250 for a scholarship at Norwich University to be continued for three years; and a sufficient sum to furnish a second inner rail (from the second to the third floor) for Memorial

Continental Hall. It was also recommended that the chapters aid in the restoration of the Old Constitution House at Windsor, Vt., and the plan for such restoration received the endorsement of the Conference. The State Regent and State Vice-Regent were re-elected for the coming year, subject to confirmation by the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress.



*Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, State Regent for
New York.*



*Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, State Regent for
Vermont.*



*Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent for
Massachusetts.*



*Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, State Regent for
Illinois.*



Mrs. John C. Lynch, State Regent of California.



Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, State Regent of Oregon.

The report of the State Conference of *California*, held at Pasadena, on February 10, 1916; of the State Conference of *Illinois*, held at Ottawa, on March 29 and 30, 1916; of the State Conference of *Oregon*, held at Portland, on March 10 and 11, 1916, were received too late for publication. We have fortunately been able to secure pictures of the Daughters chosen at that time for the office of State Regent for the current year in their respective states.

The report of the State Conference of *Colorado*, held at Boulder, March 15 and 16, 1916, was also delayed in its receipt; but we hope at the proper time to give our readers accounts of the Conference of these states for the coming year.

It is rumored that *Michigan*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia* and *Wisconsin* have held Conferences during the past month; but no word has come to headquarters concerning any of them.

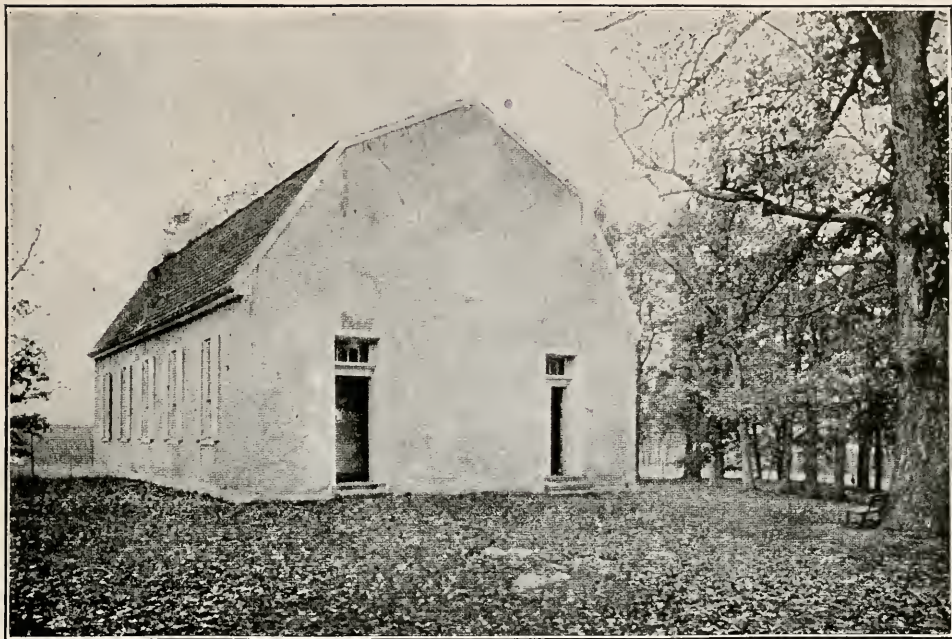
VISIT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD TO MONTICELLO

Promptly on the morning of October 7, 1916, a number of the members of the National Board, and Committee Chairmen, headed by the President-General, the State Regent and Vice-President-General from Virginia, seated in the special car provided for their use, embarked on the trip to Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, for the purchase of which a bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, and endorsed by the members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress.

Passing Montpelier, the former home of President Madison, the train stopped long enough to give each Daughter a fleeting view of that beautiful estate; and on their arrival at Charlottesville, the party was met by a delegation from the Albemarle Chapter who

escorted them to their destination some two miles away. There luncheon was served and a telegram read from Hon. Jefferson Levy, owner of the estate, appointing the President-General as hostess of the occasion, in his absence.

After a most interesting and instructive examination of the house and grounds, the party were taken to the University of Virginia, where in the house of one of the professors, a delightful tea was served by the chapter; and they returned more enthusiastic than before in their desire to have Monticello purchased by the Government and given to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to guard, protect and keep in its present state of preservation for all time to come.



Historic Donegal Church

By Anna Eloise Pugh

Prior to the year 1714 there came to America a little band of Scotch-Irish emigrants, who sought religious liberty in a new land.

The tide of emigration followed the eastern side of the Susquehanna river, and reached the valley of the Chicquesalunga, now in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where this sturdy praying band organized in the year 1714—Donegal Presbyterian Church.

These sturdy pioneers established and constituted the congregation. They suffered many hardships, for our country was still a wilderness; but they were stout of heart and surmounted every difficulty with wisdom. The congregation grew as the years rolled on, and a larger church became a necessity.

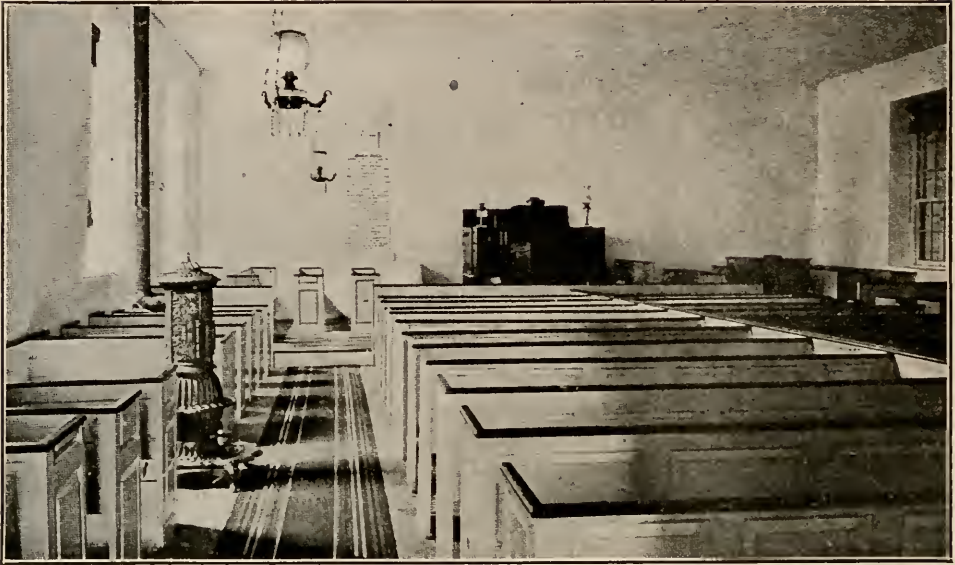
In the year 1740 the present church was built, and remodeled in 1851. Before the remodeling of the church the exterior was not plastered, the windows and doors were arched and the aisles of the church were paved with bricks. The

four large pillars which supported the ceiling were removed, likewise the very high box pews.—(Ziegler's History.)

The first pastor of Donegal Church was Rev. James Anderson, born in Scotland 1678. He was called to Donegal from New York, where he had a charge and was installed in August, 1727. Anderson died in 1740. "He left to his family a large estate, including the present site of Marietta, Pa., and the ferry, known as 'Anderson's Ferry,' now called 'Kelsey's Ferry,' and still used by steamboat between Marietta and Accomac."—(Webster's Hist.)

The congregation of Donegal took a prominent part in the country's struggle for independence, and early during the Revolutionary War, the congregation surrounded the large white oak tree, plainly seen in the picture, which still stands near the east end of the old church, and pledged allegiance to the Colonies against Great Britain.

This tree is known as the "Witness



Interior of Donegal Presbyterian Church, Donegal, Penna.

Tree" and a beautiful memorial to the "Flying Camp" has been erected near it by the "Witness Tree" Chapter, D. A. R.

Donegal Church is still open for service and many descendants of the sturdy pioneers still kneel in its sanctuary. Donegal has given to the world eminent men and women, foremost among them our lamented President, Wm. McKinley, who was a direct descendant of James Stephenson, a pioneer.

Andrew Galbraith, who was an elder of the church, took a prominent part in public affairs. "He was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1731 to 1738."

—(Penna. Archives, Vol. IV, page 769.)

Arthur Patterson, also an elder, "Under Colonial Government was a collector and a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1743 to 1754."—(Penna. Archives, Vol. IX, page 776.)

The quaint, silent graveyard contains many slabs bearing names well known in the nation's history. The numerous rough-pointed stones mark the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers who fought and died so that we might have liberty.

"One generation passeth away,
And another generation cometh;
But the earth abideth forever."

THE FAMILY OF HENRY WOLCOTT

One of the First Settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, Compiled by Chandler Wolcott,
99 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Price, \$10.00.

Only two hundred copies of this valuable book were published and the Librarian-General feels correspondingly grateful to the talented author of "Pioneer Mothers of America," Miss Mary Wolcott Green, and her sisters for the gift of this work in memory of their mother, Marion (Wolcott) Green, a descendant of Henry Wolcott of Windsor.

This book of 455 pages, 50 of which are devoted to a comprehensive index, is the only attempt that has been made to compile a genealogy of the Wolcott family. More than thirty

years ago the Wolcott Memorial was printed, but that did not purport to be a genealogy. It was only a Memorial of Henry Wolcott and some of his descendants. The greatest care has been taken to make this record as complete as possible; and there is an appendix of forty pages which gives the various families of Wolcott throughout the country whose relationship to Henry of Windsor have not yet been proven, and their lines as far back as they can be traced. It will prove of the greatest assistance to all interested in the study of the Wolcott Family and its various ramifications.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag

In response to the request of the editor for a picture and sketch the following, probably her last official letter, dated September 25, 1916, was received:

My dear Mrs. Draper:—

After much tribulation and worry, I have written an account of the work of the "Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag," which you will probably say is entirely too long—and you are at liberty to shorten it to suit yourself—but I didn't see what I should leave off. **I wanted all to know the whole truth so far as I did.**

I just left the Hospital two days ago, much against my physician's wishes. I am far from well. I thank you for your kindness to me.

Sincerely, your friend, (MRS. GEO. B.) ALICE O. MACFARLANE.

"I have no late or good picture of myself, and am not able to have one made now."

Mrs. George B. Macfarlane, 6176 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of National Committee "TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE FLAG," is a most ardent and loyal D. A. R., and a thorough American, with nine generations of true Americans behind her—beginning in 1618 at Hampton, Va., and again in 1651 in Essex, Va., and with other ancestors who came to Virginia in the first century of its settlement. All of her ancestors, Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 were Virginians. She organized the Columbian Chapter D. A. R. at Columbia, Mo., in 1903, and was Chapter Regent nine years, retiring as Honorary Chapter Regent. Columbia is the seat of the Missouri University and of several other fine schools to which the Columbian Chapter has been a leader and teacher in Patriotic Education.

Mrs. Macfarlane was State Regent of Missouri D. A. R. in 1912-1914. In her two years' term, she organized 36 new D. A. R. Chapters in her State, and 1,250 new members were added to its D. A. R. membership. She was elected Honorary State Regent for Life, at the 15th Missouri State Conference, held in Springfield, Mo., Oct. 1914.

In September, 1914, she was appointed Chairman, National Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag,"

by our President-General, Mrs. William Cumming Story. At that time, 35 States, Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaiian and Philippine Islands had State laws to protect our Flag—of that number only one State (Louisiana) was a Southern State. It has been Mrs. Macfarlane's most earnest desire that all the other States shall enact good Flag laws, and she has worked unceasingly toward that end. Much progress has been made, and she is hopeful of complete success before the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress meets next April. In February, 1915, West Virginia enacted a State Flag Law; Alabama followed in August, 1915; South Carolina did the same in February, 1916; Mississippi and Virginia followed their example in March and April, 1916, respectively. The Committee of the District of Columbia has a Flag Bill before the United States Congress, which does all legislating for the District. This bill passed the House, and is now pending in the United States Senate, and the Committee is very hopeful that it will be passed there when Congress again convenes in December, prox.

The Flag Committees of the other States are busy, and promise to have Flag Bills up before their Legislatures this next winter, and to work faithfully

for their passage, with strong hopes that the unusual wave of patriotism which has recently swept over our Country, as a result of the outrages perpetrated by our semi-civilized neighbor on our Southern border, and the many evidences of disloyalty by some of the foreigners within our gates may arouse the several General Assemblies to the urgent need of stringent laws to protect the emblem of our Country.

We still hope, and are working for a Federal Law to Protect our Flag which will be uniform in its requirements for our whole country; or to get the United States Congress to copy-right our Flag and Shield and other insignia of our Government and forbid their use for advertising and other degrading uses by thoughtless and irreverent people.

The only Federal legislation we have, with regard to the Flag, forbids the registration of any trademark which consists of, or comprises the Flag, Coat of Arms, or other insignia of our Government, or any simulation thereof; or of any State or Municipality, or of any foreign nation, etc.

The insulting practice of breweries and liquor firms using the pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and other great patriots, with garbled extracts from their writings to advertise their commodities has not been forbidden by any law, State or Federal. Neither has the misuse of our Flag for clothing for clowns, ballet dancers, representation of Uncle Sam and Columbia, or the Goddess of Liberty really been included in or forbidden by any State Flag law. We must try to persuade such desecrators to give up the pernicious practice.

The "United States Shield," which represents the majesty of the United States Government, was left out of all of our State Flag laws; and although the heraldic meaning of the word "Shield" really includes it in "Flag, Standard, Color or Ensign," attorneys

are taking advantage of its omission from the Flag laws, and encourage their clients to desecrate our Shield by using it for trademarks and advertising purposes. The State Chairmen are urged to make test cases in the State Courts and settle this point. Otherwise, we must have our State Flag laws revised and amended to include the "U. S. Shield or other insignia, or any simulation thereof," which, it is thought, will cover the whole ground.

Flag Day, June 14th, is almost universally observed, and is the occasion for a great display of patriotism throughout the length and breadth of our land, and our other patriotic anniversaries are more generally observed than ever before.

It is hoped that the Flag Committee will continue to be alert, aggressive and inventive with plans and exercises for patriotic celebrations, and efforts to make patriots of our children and citizens.

From the Army and Navy usages, and other sources, Mrs. Macfarlane has gleaned the following Code or Rules for Flag Etiquette, which she commends to the consideration of all Daughters of the American Revolution:

1. The Flag should not be hoisted before sunrise, nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

It should not be displayed upon stormy days, nor left out over night.

2. When the Flag is displayed at half staff, for mourning, it is to be lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterwards hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

3. When the Flag is formally raised, all present during the ceremony should stand at attention, with hand raised to the forehead ready for the salute.

4. The correct salute to the Flag, as required by the regulations of the United States Army, is: Standing at attention, raise the right hand to the forehead over the right eye, palm downward, fingers extended and close together, arm at an angle of forty-five degrees. Move hand outward about a foot, with a quick motion, then drop to the side.

5. When the colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if a man or boy, and if walking, halt; if sitting, rise, stand at attention, and uncover.

6. Whenever possible, the Flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform or scaffolding.

7. When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument, they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

8. When the Flag is used out of doors, it should always be allowed to fly in the breeze. When clusters and draping of colors are desired, bunting or cloth should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When our National Flag and State or other flags fly together, or are used in decorating together, our National Flag should be on the *right*.

10. For indoor decorations, the Flag can only be used as a drapery; it cannot be used to cover a bench or table, desk or box and where anything can be set or placed upon the Flag.

For indoor decorations, the Flag may be caught up in many artistic fashions, and used with bunting, garlands, plants and flowers, but should never be placed below a person sitting.

11. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral, the stars should be placed at the head.

In no case should the Flag be allowed to touch the ground.

12. The Flag must not be marred by advertisements, nor desecrated on the stage.

13. It is an unwritten law in the Navy that the Flag is never to be washed; it is always to be considered immaculate.

14. When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played, all present should rise and *stand at attention until the ending*. The playing of it as a part of a *medley* should be *prohibited*, and it should not be played as an exit march.

15. The only Federal legislation with regard to the Flag, forbids the registration of any trademark which consists of or comprises the Flag or Coat of Arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any States or Municipality, or of any foreign nation, etc.

16. The Flag Salute adopted by the N. S. D. A. R., and by our Military Schools, the Boy Scouts and other organizations, and which should be taught in all of our Public Schools, is: "I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO MY FLAG, AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS: ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE, with Liberty and Justice to all."

17. Our children should be taught to carefully handle and guard their little flags from rough and disrespectful treatment, and not be permitted to carelessly toss them about in parades and processions, nor throw them away should a stick become broken or should the child tire of holding it.

18. OUR MOST IMPORTANT HOLIDAYS (when the Flag should be displayed at full staff) ARE:

Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Memorial Day, May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Star Spangled Banner Day, September 14, and your own State Day.

Mrs. Alice O'Rear Macfarlane, widow of the late Chief Justice of Missouri, George B. Macfarlane, entered into Rest Eternal, at St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 1916. Her body lay in state from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., October 12, and was then taken to Mexico, Mo., for interment.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with sorrow the death within the past month of two of its former National Officers: H. C. Chamberlain, Vice-President General, 1905-1909; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General, 1890-1892, 1903-1907. An account of the life and services of each will appear in the Book of Remembrance to be issued in January.

Work of the Chapters

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Tamalpais Chapter (San Francisco, Cal.) opened its new year after the summer vacation with Miss Florence Perkins, as Regent. This chapter is an outgrowth of Valentine Holt Chapter, C. A. R., and it has taken much pains to reform the children's society and start it anew. The chapter has also spent a great deal of energy in assisting needy children; numerous articles of clothing have been distributed; medical attendance, and eye-glasses furnished one child, and a summer vacation to another. Plans are now being completed for a doll show, to be given early in the fall. Each child is to dress a doll, and friends of the chapter will also be asked to contribute; and at Christmas time these will be given to the poor children in the community.

—ADELE E. KELLOGG, *Historian.*

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Ga.) has had a varied and interesting year of work. Meadow Garden is maintained by the chapter. When we remember that it was here that Washington, Lafayette, and other notable personages were entertained by our own George Walton, one of the Signers of the Declaration from Georgia, the enormity of the undertaking is realized. But we try to keep the historical house in repair; and while at times we wonder how we can, at this time comes the feeling of joy that we have been entrusted with such a priceless treasure. It has been our pleasure to entertain here many conventions outside

of our own organization. At these functions, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, our efficient Registrar, would always loan her beautiful Revolutionary and Colonial silver. Those who have been thus entertained will learn with regret that this silver, together with Mrs. Jefferies' home, her valuable paintings and furnishings, were lost in our dreadful fire of March 22. Eleven other members of our chapter lost their homes.

We have heard that there are in existence two vases, once the property of George Walton. The owner is willing to dispose of them, and the chapter will furnish the address to any one desiring to purchase.

Several meetings have been held recently to sew for the soldiers at the Georgia Mobilization Camp at Macon; we took part in the campaign for early closing of shops, etc., during the summer months, and for a safe and sane Christmas; and endeavor not only to create an interest in our particular line of work, but to co-operate with other organizations for the betterment of the city and community.

MRS. JAMES R. LITTLETON, *Cor. Sec.*

Polly Sumner Chapter (Quincy, Ill.) beside enjoying an interesting study of Revolutionary topics, has reached out a helping hand in several directions. At a garden fete, held at Quincy's beautiful Historical House, we were well represented both in the fine exhibit of an-

tiques and on the musical program—thus helping to make it a unique success.

Flay Day Picnic was held in South Park, the place of assembly being marked by our handsome Chapter Flag—suspended from a tree. Not only were the usual picnic features well arranged, but the committee surprised us with a program of twenty-two questions from Flag Lore, the one answering the largest number correctly being presented with a large silk flag.

—GERTRUDE S. PEASE, *Secretary*.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Ind.) has given for several years a prize to the pupil in the Grammar School having the highest standing in the study of United States History and Good Citizenship. Pupils contesting for the prize met in debate, the subjects chosen being relevant to the above mentioned topics; and an invitation extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution to be present. These occasions have proved a source of great benefit to both debaters and listeners.

This being Indiana's Centennial year much attention has been given to Historical Research. Copies of the first deed made in 1811, first will made in the same year and marriage records of Jefferson Co., Ind., have been made and preserved; and papers written on the lives of the founders of Madison, its earliest business enterprises, first schools and churches. In connection with our Centennial work a marker has been placed on the old State Road of Indiana, called the Michigan Road, which began on the north bank of the Ohio River at Madison, and ran north the entire length of the state to Michigan City. A large boulder at the interesection of West street and the Michigan road was unveiled and presented to the city of Madison by the John Paul Chapter, September 28, 1916.

—MRS. HENRIETTA GRIGGS ROGERS,
Historian.

John Stanton Chapter (Garner, Iowa) has closed its third year. Washington's Birthday was observed with an old-fashioned dinner; and Decoration Day was devoted to unveiling two beautiful tablets which were mounted on a gray granite boulder and placed on the lawn of the Public Library. One was a "Maine Memorial," and the other was presented to the town of Stanton as a lasting memorial to the efforts of the chapter and a lesson of patriotism to coming generations.

Our Flag Committee has distributed over 200 sets of Flag literature in the public and country schools of our county. The Program Committee has issued attractive year books, giving a membership list, National Number of each member as well as her Revolutionary ancestor or ancestors, and state from which they served.

—MRS. J. E. FRASER, *Regent*.

Okomanpado Chapter (Estherville, Iowa) entertained January 12, 1916, one thousand children with the picture play, "The Colonial Girl," at the Grand Theater. America was sung by the audience, and General Washington's Farewell Address was also read. As the story progressed the constant applause gave evidence that patriotism was alive in the breasts of the pupils, great and small, causing us to feel our efforts were appreciated.

As has been our custom for a number of years, prizes of three and five dollars were given for the best patriotic essay written by pupils in the seventh and eighth grade public schools; and our charities have also not been neglected.

The Colonial Tea and Ball, February 22, is a permanent and looked-for social event in our city. This year, thanks to the untiring efforts of our regent, Mrs. F. H. Rhodes, who spares neither time nor strength where the interest of our chapter is concerned, it was even better than previous years. Ten tea tables, presided over by Daughters in old-time gowns, were placed around the artisti-



Reading from left to right—Betsy Ross, Martha Washington, George Washington

cally decorated banquet hall, where tea, sandwiches, jam and hatchet cookies were served. Twelve couples of children in Colonial costumes danced the minuet and Virginia reel, to the delight of the large company. In the evening eighty couples were in the Grand March, and eight couples of young people in costume danced the Oxford Minuet. Other old-fashioned dances were indulged in by the older people, and caused much merriment.

Our chapter chose for its name Okomanpado, the old Indian name for the beautiful body of water situated on the north line of Emmet Co. The name means "the nesting place of the blue heron," which abounded there in an early day. June 14 we visited the spot and enjoyed a sumptuous picnic dinner in the former pioneer cottage, now a club house, situated on the shore of the lake.

—MRS. CALLIE B. LETCHFORD,
Historian.

Dana Chapter (Columbus, Kansas) joined with other women's organizations of Columbus in the annual Old Settlers'

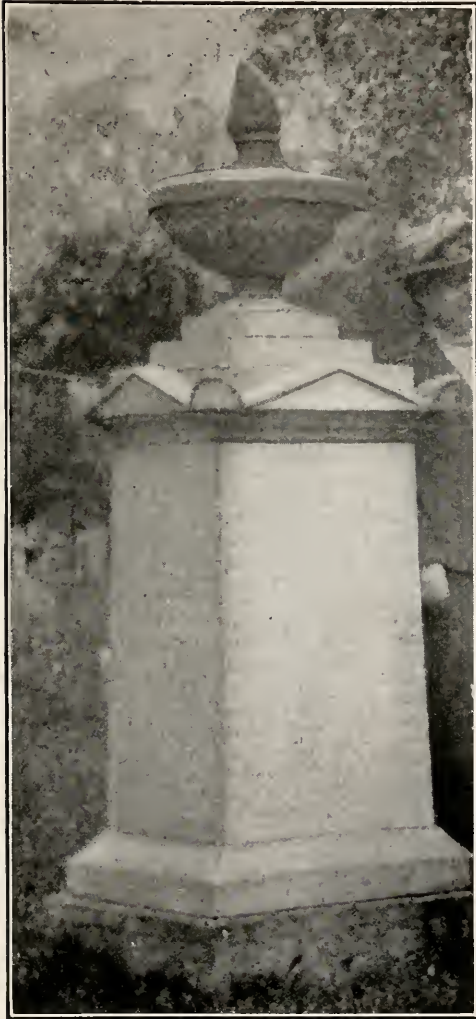
Day parade. Each organization was represented by a float, and that of our chapter was considered one of the most attractive of any in the parade.

It represented the birth of the American Flag, and Betsy Ross, George and Martha Washington were the persons represented. Our chapter, organized December 10, 1915, is the youngest except one in the state, and has an enthusiastic membership, with a number of additional members in prospect.

—JENNIE STEWART, *Historian.*

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.), the oldest chapter in the state, has completed a successful year, closing with a membership of 428. A noteworthy feature was the Dolly Madison Tea Party, given on March 4, to raise funds for the committees, which was a great success socially as well as financially. An excellent program, including "Mrs. Murray's Dinner Party," a Revolutionary play in costume, and a Mother Goose Quadrille, was much enjoyed. An Heirloom Exhibit brought forth many rare treasures and proved very interesting.

The chairmen of the various committees speedily availed themselves of the



Grave of Judge James Witherell

new treasury funds. A party was given for the women of the Settlement Clubs; an order was placed for a lantern, to be used for stereopticon lectures on patriotic subjects; one hundred framed flag codes were presented to the schools; and three bronze markers for the graves of Revolutionary patriots were purchased. On Flag Day chapter members carrying banners assembled to witness the unveiling of these markers. The ritual service

was read and biographic sketches of the patriots were given—John Trumbull, author of *McFingal*; Judge James Witherell and Col. John Francis Hamtramck. On July Fourth representatives of the Children of the Republic Clubs were taken over to Belle Isle, where they participated in the celebration of Americanization Day by carrying their silk flag to the platform and reciting in unison the Flag Ritual, the Flag Salute, and the Ephebic Oath.

—LENA HARRIS DOTY, *Regent*.

Belvidere Chapter (Greenville, Miss.) has just completed its most successful and effective year. We have donated suitable reading matter, including the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*, to our Public Library; have responded through our historian, Mrs. Clifton Hood, to the request of the State Normal College for legendary lore anent the early Indians in our locality; have stimulated a reverence for our flag and successfully petitioned city and county officials that the flag be displayed on proper anniversaries and events. On the last Fourth of July the school children met at the home of the regent, received flags and marched to the Court House grounds to participate in a patriotic celebration.

—MARTHA M. MOORE, *Regent*.

Elijah Grove Chapter, (Stromsburg, Nebraska) dedicated on June 20, 1916, the first marker to be placed on the Overland Trail, one of the historic old emigrant roads crossing the state. The marker is of red Minnesota granite, five feet high, two feet wide and one foot thick, rough hewn, all but the face, which is polished and bears this inscription:

OVERLAND TRAIL

Erected by Elijah Gove Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916, Stromsburg, Nebraska.

Its erection was due entirely to the efforts of Elijah Gove Chapter, which is only a little over two years old; and as we were assured that we are the first



chapter in the state to erect a marker without outside help, we feel that the day was indeed a red letter day for the chapter.

A reception had been held on the evening of the nineteenth in honor of the State Regent, and a luncheon on the twentieth, that all possible might become desirous of joining the society. Promptly at 2 p. m. the exercises of the day began in the presence of several hundred people, with a dedicatory prayer. The regent, Miss Chattie Coleman, introduced the speakers of the day, Mrs. Charles Herbert Aull, state regent, and Chief Justice Morrissy, both of whom delivered stirring patriotic addresses. The marker, which had been carefully veiled with a beautiful American flag, the gift of Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton and family, for whose ancestor the chapter had been named, was then unveiled by two little children of the chapter, and Mrs. J. G. Green, vice-regent, presented it to the State Historical Society, stating that her own father, while still a young man, had passed over this trail to the land of promise, and had never returned, but is sleep-

ing somewhere in the golden West. The vice-president of the Historical Society in accepting the marker gave a history of the old trails in the state; and the regent while thanking all who had contributed to the success of the day called upon the people of the community to see that the marker was preserved for all time, she having already appealed to the county authorities to give it the same care as other public property. After the singing of America by the audience, the benediction was pronounced.

—ADA M. COLEMAN, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio) feels justly proud of this past year's work under its regent, Miss Mary White Pearce. At our April meeting, Dr. William F. Pierce, president of Kenyon College, gave a splendid talk on preparedness, and Professor C. C. Miller, superintendent of our Fairfield Co. schools, gave a delightful discourse on "Blennerhasset."

It has been the custom of this chapter since presenting each of the six schools of our city with a flag—to each year give a flag to some district school. This year the flag was to go to the school whose pupil should win the championship in our county spelling contest. Miss Bess Swinehart, of the Kirlin district school, won the contest. A 6 x 10 flag was presented this school by our chapter. It is interesting to note that Miss Swinehart also received the one hundred mark in the Ohio state spelling contest.

The crowning achievement of the chapter's work for the year was the furnishing of the two charity wards in the Lancaster Municipal Hospital at a cost of \$800. Half of this sum was generously donated the chapter for this work by the daughters and grandchildren of our beloved Elizabeth Sherman Reese, for whom our chapter is named. Our chapter has pledged itself for this year to do sewing, both for the Red Cross and our hospital.

—MRS. M. E. S. PETERS, *Historian*.

Book Reviews

BLUE BOOK OF SCHUYLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Who Was Who, and Why, by Mrs. Ella Zerbey Elliott, 504 West Norwegian St.
Pottsville, Penn. Price, \$3.75.

This work of over 450 pages is crammed full to overflowing with interesting bits of historical and genealogical lore. The absence of an index is atoned for in part by the Table of Contents, but it is a great pity that the information gathered, evidently with so much care, should be so difficult of access. If any Daughter wishes to perform a public service, and has time but no money to give, she could not well perform a better one than by making an index and presenting it to the Librarian-General.

The History of the Palatines who emigrated to New York on account of the terrible persecutions they had suffered for religion's sake, their settlement in New York, the shameful way in which they were treated, their purchasing land of the Indians and settling in Schoharie, N. Y., their dispossession again, and finally their settlement in Pennsylvania in 1723 at the invitation of Sir William Keith, is clearly, concisely but graphically set forth. One can see the little band of twenty-three families, "guided by friendly Indians" through the unbroken forests, set out for a new Eldorado, in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, their destination being the Tulpewihaki, "the land of the turtle's song." "With heroic faith and pathetic determination they performed an act of endurance and fortitude that has no parallel and forms one of the most romantic and tragic epochs in the early history of the United States."

As one reads the tale of their adventures, so simply told, one feels anew the force of the old adage: "*Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required,*" and realizes the duty of every American man, woman or child to guard sacredly the precious privileges that cost our forefathers so much to obtain for us.

The Palatines finally settled along the banks of the Tulpehocken River in what was then Chester County, later Lancaster, then Berks, and for the past one hundred years has been Schuylkill County. It is said that twelve horses belonging to the immigrants, not liking the new location, returned to Schoharie, the journey occupying almost a year. Trouble followed the Palatines to this new country, and their petition to be allowed to remain, given in full, is very interesting—as in a different way are the tales of how "Old Dress Scared the Indians," "How George Washington Spoke Pennsylvania German," etc.

Thirty pages are devoted to the part Schuylkill County took in the Revolution, closing with the account of George Washington, speaking Pennsylvania German, and how he secured the services of a brave soldier, Philip Schwartz, by it; and sixty pages treating of The Early Settlers closes the historical part of the book. Part II comprises the Genealogical Records of the Zerbeys (Sevier) and their numerous connections in other parts of the country.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY OF REVEREND OBADIAH HOLMES.

By Col. J. T. Holmes, Brunson Boulevard, Chambers, Ohio. Price, \$2.00.

This work of 247 pages, sixteen of which is devoted to an index, makes no claim to be a complete genealogy of the Holmes family—although no extended genealogy of this branch of the family or any part of it has ever been published—but rather an outline of the mass of material, some 75,000 manuscript pages, bearing on the subject which has been collected by the author.

The account of the martyrdom of the distinguished divine is so simply but vividly portrayed that one can see him standing steadfast in the presence of his torturers, and can well believe his later statement that he did not suffer pain while the punishment was being inflicted, but was sustained by the firm conviction that this was the one thing needful

to arouse the colonists and make them demand hereafter religious freedom and the separation of civil and religious law.

Only the line of Jonathan, the second child of Obadiah and Katherine (Hyde) Holmes is given in this volume, and this line only through the first child, Obadiah, who was born at Gravesend, L. I., July 17, 1766, moved to East Jersey where he became Sheriff of Monmouth County, and had several children. His second son, Joseph, who died July 25, 1777, in his seventy-ninth year, and whose funeral occurred the day that Jane McCrea was murdered by the Indians at Fort Edward, "the year of the three bloody sevens," is the only one of Obadiah's children whose descendants are given in this volume. Two of Joseph's

sons, Jonathan and John, were officers of the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. Jonathan's will was admitted to probate the same day as that of his father. Another son, Joseph was also active and influential on the side of the Colonists. Obadiah, the oldest son of Joseph, to grow to maturity, like his cousin, "Virginia John Lincoln," emigrated from New

Jersey to Rockingham County, Virginia, and settled at Mecklenburg, now Shepardstown, and later in 1785 to the Pan Handle of Virginia where he died in 1794. His widow found a home with her son Jacob to whom the U. S. Government had given land in Jefferson County, Ohio, for his services as a spy during the Revolution.

THE SAMPSON FAMILY

By Lilla Briggs Sampson, published by Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. Price, \$5.00.

This book of 238 pages, sixteen of which is devoted to an index, without which a genealogy is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, deals especially with the Sampsons of Ireland, and the descendants of John Sampson, the Scotch-Irishman whose will, proven 1800, is to be found at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Vol. I. The author cites the following quotation from the historian, Egle, as her inspiration, and her reason for not including the Sampson Families of New England.

"While the descendants of the Puritans and of the Dutch of New York have carefully preserved their family memorials, there has not been until recently any effort made by Pennsylvanians, especially those of the Scotch-Irish, toward the compilation of family genealogies.

In our own locality few have been prepared. Yet we are glad to learn our families are looking up the records of their ancestry for permanent preservation. This is a duty we all owe to the memory of a revered and pious ancestry—and even though the records may be meagre, there is no one who cannot assist in the performance of this noble work, nor is it too late to begin. Those to come after us will honor the labors thus bestowed even if we do not receive, while living, the reward for well doing."

One chapter is devoted to the Sampsons of Virginia, and as references are freely given the book may well be considered one of those whose value is not ephemeral, but will grow as time goes on.

Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

CORA WELLES TROW

Many of the questions received by this department would not be sent in if the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society were carefully read. Chapters are required to frame their By-Laws in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society and when a situation arises it would be well to see if it is met by them.

M. R. McK. Question. At the annual election of my Chapter a Regent and Treasurer were elected, both of whom refused to serve. Our By-Laws state that in the event of the resignation or death of the Regent the Vice-Regent becomes the Regent. The Chapter held a special election and filled these offices. Was that correct?

Answer. If the ladies elected as Regent and Treasurer knew that they were to be candidates and made no objection, they acted in bad faith toward the Chapter. If they did not know, they were not eligible for election because the consent of a candidate to serve must be obtained before she may be placed as an official nominee.

Your By-Laws cover the situation when things are properly conducted as, no doubt, they provided for the Board of Management's filling a vacancy which would cover the case of the Treasurer and the above provision for Vice-Regent becoming Regent covers that point. I therefore infer that the ladies were elected without their knowledge or consent and in that case a special election was proper.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

4246. **HIERONYMOUS.** According to the Bush Genealogy by A. C. Quisenberry, Mrs. Julia Tevis, a dau. of Pendleton Hieronymous, was b Dec. 5, 1799 in Clark Co. Ky. Her grandfather Hieronymous was a native of Austria who settled in Va. prior to the Rev. and was among the first settlers of Clark Co. Ky. Although an Austrian the name shows that he was of Latin descent; and he is said to have been highly educated and spoke all the European languages. When Mrs. Tevis was quite young her father, Pendleton Hieronymous and his wife, who was a dau of Ambrose Bush, moved to Winchester, Va., subsequently moving to Georgetown, D. C., where the daughter finished her education under the best masters. She saw the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814; met in Georgetown and Washington the most distinguished men of the times and in 1824 m Rev. John Tevis, a native of Ky. and a minister of the Episcopal church. In 1825 she founded in Shelbyville, Ky. the Science Hill Academy for Young Women which became one of the most famous schools in the country, and continued to direct this school until her death in 1883. She wrote a valuable autobiography, "Sixty Years in a School Room" which is very interesting in connection with Clark Co. as well as with the Bush Family. She educated more than three thousand young women; and some of her first graduates attended the semi-centennial, bringing their grandchildren with them. *A. N. Toole*, 809 N. Fourth St., St. Joseph, Mo.

4702. **VANKIRK.** Samuel Van Kirk emi-

grated from N. J. to Allegheny Co. Penna. shortly after the Revolution settling in Elizabeth twp. He served throughout the Rev. war, carried the colors at the Battle of Long Island, and was present at Yorktown. His wife was Mary Price of N. J. Both of them d in 1834, leaving a dau Ruth who m Joseph Scott a soldier of the War of 1812. (Hist. Allegheny Co. Penna. p 368, pub by A. Warner, Chicago, Ill. 1889.) According to the Genealogy of the McGinnis-Scott Families and other authorities Samuel Van Kirk, born near Trenton, N. J. Dec. 15, 1757, died in Elizabeth, Penna, Jan. 9, 1836. He m Mary Price who d Jan. 28, 1836 aged 74 yrs. They had eleven ch.: Sara, who m Joshua Wilson; Eliz. who m Daniel Budd; John, who m Eliz. Luker; Wm., who m Mary Devore; Thomas who m Susan LaFevra; Ruth who m Joseph Scott; Samuel who d unm; Joseph who m Mary Lee; Susan who m Albert Means; Mary who m James Scott and Isaac who d unm. Joseph and James Scott, brothers, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and sons of James Scott Sen. who was b in Ireland bet. 1752 and 5, settled in the "Falls of Yough" near Elizabeth bef. 1789, m in 1781 Mary Pearson who was b in Westmoreland Co. Penna. He was a frontier soldier and d in 1825 in Elizabeth having had eight ch.: John, who d 1815; James, Zaccheus, Kennedy who d in 1809; Joseph, Sarah who m Joseph Weddle; Margaret who m John Peirce; and Hannah who m James Guffey. *Gen. Ed.*

4709. **HURLBUT.** Jehiel Hurlbut, his wife,

Sybil Martindale, and his parents, Jehiel and Eunice (Bacon) Hurlbut with others of the family moved from East Hartland, Conn. (to which place they had moved from Granby, Conn. after the Revolution) to Ohio, settling in or near Hartford. Jehiel Sr. was a Rev. soldier, having served as a private in Capt. Hezekiah Holcomb's Co. of the 18th. reg't. Conn. Militia in 1776 at New York (Conn. Men in the Rev. p 472.) His ch. were: Eunice who m a Gangyard and d in 1858, Meloda, who m a Long and d 1861; Jehiel Jr. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, and while in service contracted fever and came home to die in 1813. His father who had nursed him during his illness was stricken at the grave during the burial services, and died the same day; and the young widow, Sybil, followed her husband within a month. The poor, old grandmother was left in what was almost a wilderness with the five little children to bring up; and nobly did she perform her task. A short sketch of her life is given on p 305 of "Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve" but one wonders why no chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named for this patriotic pioneer? *Gen. Ed.*

4715. WARREN-BRISCOE. James Warren, b 1775 in Spottsylvania Co. Va. d May 22, 1819 in Mercer Co. Ky. and is buried on the Briscoe farm at Lost Creek in said county, with his tomb well marked. He m Feb. 25, 1802 in Mercer Co. Phoebe Briscoe. There were two pioneers in Mercer Co. by name of Briscoe, brothers; one of them being Parmenas. It is supposed that Phoebe was the dau of Parmenas, who with his brother came from the Valley of Va. and were kin to the Hites and Bowmans. James Warren was the son of Capt. Wm. Warren, b 1740 Spottsylvania Co. Va. and d Sept. 3, 1819, in Lincoln (now Boyle) Co. Ky. He m ab 1762 Ann Wilcox in Va. and in 1776 came to Ky. (See Pre-emption Book, Fayette Co. Ky.) and was granted 1000 acres of land on a branch of Dick's river "about a mile from Knob Lick." Nov. 16, 1779. He at once built a fort or station upon it, was made a captain in the Ky. Militia according to family tradition, and in 1782 brought his family from Va. on horseback through the wilderness. His ch. were Wm., 1771-1825, m (1) Lucretia Taylor, m (2) and (3) names unknown; John, 1776-1824, m Judith Boswell; Thomas B.; Mary, m in 1808, Fouché Taylor; Eliz. m 1802, James Kennedy; Samuel, 1782-1839, d unm.; Letitia, 1763-1838, m Col. Baker Ewing; Frances, m 1792, Richard Burch; Winnifred, 1769-1825, m 1791 Col. Young Ewing; James, 1775-1819, m Phoebe Briscoe; and perhaps Susan, m 1798 Benjamin Baker. The last is not mentioned in his will but he had by tradition a dau Susan. In Will Book G, p 41, Lincoln Co. Ky. is recorded his

will, dated May 17, 1817 and probated Oct. 11, 1819. It mentions his wife and all the above ch. except Susan. In John Filson's Map of Ky. made the year after the Revolution from notes taken during the war his fort is mentioned, and is clear evidence of his having served his country during the Revolution to all those who have studied Western history. He is called "Captain Warren" in the will of Willis Green, second clerk of Lincoln Co. and in other papers in my possession. Capt. William Warren was the son of Samuel Warren b ab 1715-20 in Spottsylvania Co. Va. and d Berkeley Parish, same Co. in 1780. His will is in Spotts. Will Book E p 364 dated Sept. 3, 1779 and probated Oct. 19, 1780. Capt. Wm. was an executor and when the news came to him in Ky. of his father's death he returned to Va. and helped to wind up the estate, sold his farm, returned to Ky. Samuel's ch. as named in his will were: Wm.; Samuel; James; John; Letitia, m a Humphries; Eliz. m John Rash; Rebecca m a Shackelford; and Ann (Wilcox) Warren whom he calls daughter in his will. His wife, name unknown, predeceased him. Samuel was the son of Wm. and Elizabeth Warren of Spottsylvania Co. grandson of John R. Warren and wife Rachel (Sargeant) Warren of Essex Co. Va. gr. grandson of Thomas Warren of Surry Co. Va. and his wife Susan; and gr. gr. grandson of Sir Edward Warren of Poynton, Cheshire, 1563-1609 by his third wife, Susan Booth. As for the kinship with Dr. Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame, it is genuine but not close and the connecting links are in England. *Lucien Beckner*, Attorney at law, Winchester, Ky.

4768. (2) WHITESIDE. John Whiteside, son of William and Eliz. (Stockton) Whiteside served as a captain in the Orange Co. (N. C.) Militia. See Colonial and State Records of N. C. Vol. XXII, p 103. Wm. Whiteside, his father, moved from Va. to Tryon Co. N. C. where he d Dec., 1777, leaving a will in which he mentioned his wife, Eliz. nine sons, Davis, Robert, James, John, Wm., Thomas, Samuel, Adam, Francis; and four daughters, Margaret wife of Wm. Monroe; Anne, wife of Col. Richard Singleton; Betsy, wife of Davis Stockton, and Sally, wife of Lewis Nowland. *Mrs. Penelope J. Allen*, Tate Spring Hotel, Tate Spring, Tenn. To this statement *Mrs. John E. Helms*, of Morristown, Tenn., adds that Wm. Whiteside and Betsey Stockton, his wife had thirteen children of whom John was the fourth. He m Judith Tolly and they had: Wm., Sally, Joel, Samuel, Easter, and one other. Sally m a first cousin, another John Whiteside, son of Davis, the oldest son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Stockton) Whiteside. John, the son of Wm. moved to Indiana and d there at Whiteside Station.

4772. GALLUP-KINNE. There was an Isaac

Gallup of Groton, Conn. who was Captain in 1776 and 1777; and there was also a William Gallup who marched as sergeant from Voluntown, Conn. on the Lexington Alarm. He was living in Windham Co. Conn. in 1832 and was a Rev. pensioner. For full particulars of his service write the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. I find no mention of a Thomas Kinne under any of the spellings of the name in Conn. Men in the Rev. but in Pierce's Register, to be found in the Seventeenth Report of the D. A. R. to the Smithsonian Institution, mention is made of a Thomas Kinney who was in Ebenezer Huntington's Conn. Regiment. As E. D. P. gives no dates it is impossible to state whether any of these references pertain to the men she is seeking. *Gen. Ed. Mrs. Calvin Easterly*, R. F. D. No. 1, Covina, Calif., writes that according to the Genealogy of the Gallup Family, Wm b at Voluntown, now Sterling, Conn. was the son of Capt. Isaac Gallup and his wife Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel and Margaret Gallup of Stonington, Conn. They were m Mch. 29, 1749 at Stonington, Conn. Wm. m Amy, dau of Benjamin and Amy (Kinne) Gallup of Voluntown. Benjamin was the brother of Margaret, wife of Capt. Isaac Gallup. Wm. d Jan. 23, 1842 and his wife d Mch. 5, 1847. Capt. Isaac Gallup was captain of the militia, active in the affairs of the town and church, and represented the town of Voluntown in the legislature in 1768, 71, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, & 88. Wm. was the brother of Benadam Gallup, grandfather of Mrs. Easterly. E. D. P. states that Wm. Gallup was the son of Isaac and Amy (Kinne) Gallup; but according to the Gallup Genealogy the only Amy Kinne who married into the Gallup family, married Benjamin, son of Nathaniel and Margaret Gallup. She was m at Voluntown Jan. 20, 1763, and was the mother of Amy Gallup who m William. There is no record in the Genealogy of any Isaac Gallup marrying an Amy.

4782 & (2) COBB. There was a John Cobb who marched in the Lexington Alarm from Plainfield, Conn. in Capt Andrew Backus' company; and in 1818 was a Rev. pensioner residing in Vt. No mention is made of Gideon Cobb in Conn. Men in the Rev. *Gen. Ed.* To the above *Mrs. L. E. Weaver*, 165 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y., adds that John Cobb who m Mary, dau of Joseph Fuller in 1782 marched in the Lexington Alarm being one of the first men to answer the call of Lexington. He served throughout the war and for his services received a grant of land in 1803 in Western N. Y. but moved from there to Orwell, Vt. where he d in 1815. Gideon, the youngest son of John Cobb, was b in Pawlet, Vt. 1791. His descendants settled in Rochester, N. Y.

4783. FARNEYHOUGH. No one by the name of Farneyhough is mentioned in any list of Va. Rev. soldiers accessible to the Gen. Editor, but there was a William Farney whose name is given in the Eighth Report of the State Librarian of Va. Possibly the "hough" was dropped earlier than E. S. W. realized. *Gen. Ed.*

4786. KNOWLTON. Ezekiel Knowlton who m Susannah Morgan had no Rev. service as he d in Shrewsbury, Mass. (to which place he had removed from Manchester, Mass.) March 14, 1774. His widow d Mch. 17, 1794. Of the sons of Ezekiel and Susanna—Ezekiel, Luke, William and Thomas—Ezekiel served as Capt. of Militia from Templeton, Mass. to which place he had moved, Thomas was a Capt. and served at the evacuation of N. Y., William served at Winter's Hill in 1775 and also at the Lexington Alarm, according to the Knowlton Genealogy, and Luke was a Tory. *Mrs. Wm. Marland*, 24 Woodland Road, Malden, Mass. Information has also been received from *Mrs. Lewis F. Metcalf*, 10 Pleasant St., Whitinsville, Mass., who states that Wm. Knowlton who m Hannah Hastings was sergeant and Lieutenant in the Revolution (See Mass. Soldiers and Sailors) that he was born in Shrewsbury, Mass. April 29, 1741, and died there Sept. 13, 1820. His ch. were: Hannah, b 1765, m Capt. Thomas Harrington; Asa, b 1767, m Olive Waite; Susannah, b 1771, m John S. Whitney; Artemas, b 1774, m (1) Huldah Lyon, m (2) Rhoda Smith; Wm., b 1777, m Cloriinda Smith; Seth, b 1781, m Relief Howe; and Joseph, b 1785 m Chloe Forbush.

4786 (2) & (3) GREEN-KING. Samuel Green who m Hannah Kinney Feb. 20, 1779 was the son of Samuel Green who m Zerviah Dana of Ashford, Conn. for his first wife Jan. 28, 1753 and had: Samuel, b Nov. 1757, and Elijah, b May 3, 1760. Zerviah d June 28, 1797, aged 65 yrs. and Samuel m (2) Mrs. Fisk of Sturbridge. Samuel was the son of Thomas Green, and grandson of Samuel, the founder and first Captain in the town of Leicester, Mass. He was member of the town's Committee of Safety in 1775, and was the one appointed to notify the Minute Men which he did April 19. When his young son Elijah enlisted he followed him to Roxbury, Mass. and remained there until December of that year when the boy died in camp of fever. He represented the town in General Court in 1777, and was Selectman at various times from 1770 to 1798, notably in 1776-7, 1780, and 1782-6. He died Feb. 20, 1811 aged 84 years, in Lancaster, where he had lived his entire life. John King who m the dau of Samuel Green, Jr. was b Sept. 29, 1776 and was the son of Henry and Prudence (Dudley) King, who were m in Sutton, June 18, 1772. Henry called "Capt.

Henry" in the record of his death, was b May 9, 1748 in Sutton, Mass. and was the son of Henry, a Colonial Captain, who d in Sutton Feb. 6, 1782, aged 74 yrs. and his wife Abigail, who d there Nov. 16, 1759, in her 52nd yr. Henry Jr. emigrated from Sutton to Leicester and had: Tamar, b 1774; John, b 1776; Henry, b 1779; Charles and Charlotte, twins, b 1783. He was Sergeant at the Lexington Alarm; was delegate from Leicester to the General Court in 1779; and Selectman in 1779, 1791-4, and 1798. He d Jan. 2, 1822, aged 74 yrs. and his wife Prudence d Jan. 14, 1802, both of them in Leicester. Prudence was b May 4, 1747, in Sutton, and was the dau of Jonathan Dudley who d Nov. 23, 1789 aged 81 yrs. and his wife Hannah Putnam who d May 21, 1803, aged 83 yrs. They were m Aug. 18, 1736, in Sutton, where they died. The above information is taken from the Vital Records of Sutton and Leicester, Mass., and from Washburn's History of Leicester. He states that Henry King was Captain and that he commanded a company in the Lexington Alarm, but gives no proof. *Gen. Ed.*

4791. HOYT-KIMBALL. Information in regard to one of the Rev. soldiers buried in Norwalk, Ohio, has been received from *Mrs. Nellie A. Cressner*, 401 N. Plum St., Plymouth, Ind., a descendant of Agur Hoyt, and his father Comfort Hoyt, both Rev. soldiers. Agur Hoyt, son of Capt. Comfort and Anna (Beach) Hoyt was b in Danbury, Conn. June 30, 1761, and d in Norwalk, Ohio, Nov 30, 1836. He m in Danbury, Conn. Dec. 11, 1783, Lois Boughton, dau. of Sergt. Miles and Mary (Benedict) Boughton. She was b Apr. 5, 1766 and d Aug. 28, 1808. They had: Betsey, b Nov. 3, 1786, m David Wood; Amelia, b Nov. 27, 1789, m Zerah Barnum; Polly, b Aug. 15, 1792, m Amos Harris; Philo, b Sept. 30, 1794, m Catherine Frederick; Agur Beach, b Nov. 11, 1802, m Melinda Hack; and Eli Boughton, b Aug. 28, 1808 and d unm. Agur Hoyt m (2) in Kingston, Penna, May 9, 1809, the widow Sarah Grubb, dau of Wm. and Judith (Reed) Gallup. He was also a Rev. soldier. Their ch. were: Wm. Reed, b Nov. 6, 1814, m Eliz. Morse, dau of Israel Peck; and Samuel Grubb, b May 19, 1821, d Mch. 6, 1839. Sarah (Gallup) Hoyt was b Mch. 4, 1772, and Mrs. Cressner has a bar also on the record of Wm. Gallup. Agur Hoyt's name appears on the pay roll of those who rode horses. He was a member of Capt. James Clarke's Co. in the 16th. reg't. commanded by Col. Nehemiah Beardsley on an expedition to Fairfield, Conn. July 16, 1779. (Conn. Hist. Society Coll. Vol. VIII, p 194.)

Miss Susan B. Meech, Groton, Conn., answers the appeal in regard to Moses Kimball. He was the son of Jacob and Mary (Clark) Kimball, b May 6, 1741, in Preston,

Conn. d Dec. 21, 1835 in Norwalk, Ohio (after an illness of one day.) He went from Preston, Conn. to Norwalk, Ohio by water, leaving May 11, 1835, and arriving at the home of his grandson, Moses Kimball, May 25. He wrote a long letter Oct. 14, 1835 to a friend, John Harkness of Preston, describing his journey and the new home which pleased him very well. He was exceedingly active for a man of his years. He served in the Rev. war as a private in 1781 and 82, in Capt. Hungerford's co. under Col. McClellan. He also served from Oct. to Nov. 1782 in Capt. Preston's co. In addition to this family tradition states that he served previously to this—that he was in some fort when a battle was going on and was lowered from a parapet to bring water to the soldiers who were desperate for the lack of it. He accomplished the duty bravely though but a lad. Reference, Conn. Men in the Rev. pp 580, 587; Kimball Genealogy, p 135; Kimball Family News, May, 1900, p 75; D. A. R. Nat. Nos. 4207, 4208, 4209. I am grateful to C. W. S. for bringing this search for unmarked soldiers' graves to public notice, for it is a pleasure to me to know just where my ancestor is buried and that he has a stone still standing to mark the spot.

4802 (2) WOODS. (WOOD.) In the Library of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at Columbus, Ohio, is a two-volume history of the Ohio Falls Cities and their Counties, published at Cleveland, Ohio, by L. A. Williams and Co. in 1882. On p 423, Vol. 2, under the history of Wood township, Clark Co. Ind. mention is made of George Wood who was among the first to settle in that twp. "Wood emigrated north in 1802 and settled near Charlestown where he resided until 1807. He then removed to the Muddy Fork Valley, and settled for life one and a half miles below where New Providence was afterwards located. George Wood was a native of S. C.; he died ten or twelve years after removing to this twp." As you will note the name is Wood, not Woods, but the page and volume are the same asked by F. B. W. *Miss Minnie L. Bushfield*, Assistant Librarian, Columbus, Ohio.

4804. DUNCAN. Dr. Samuel Duncan, son of John Duncan, was a surgeon in the Revolution. He was b in 1745 at Topsham, Me. He m Hannah Donnell of Bath, Me. whose father, Benjamin Donnell, was also a Rev. soldier, and died there in 1784, being buried in the old burying ground. His ch. were: Hannah, who m Jonathan Crooker, Samuel Eaton, who m Sarah Webb, Lydia who m Timothy W. Waldron, M. D., who grew to maturity, and Philena, the first-born, who d. in infancy. His gravestone is a large flat slab, and on it is inscribed: "In memory of Mr. Samuel Duncan, Physician, who departed this life June 30,

1784. Aetatis Suae 39." followed by poetic effusions after the manner of that time. I visited his tomb five years ago and found it in good condition. My daughter is the great great grand-daughter of Dr. Samuel Duncan through her father, and has obtained recognition in the D. A. R. on his service. *Mrs. F. C. Duncan*, 634 South Pleasant St., Princeton, Ill.

4806. In Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn. mention is made of Azariah Babcock as one of the Rev. soldiers who served from that town. Nothing further on record. *Mrs. E. J. Kling*, Nevada, Mo. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in Conn. Men in the Rev. Asariah Babcock of Stonington is given as a private in Capt. Eldridge's company in the Conn. Line, serving from 1777 to 1778, when he was honorably discharged.

4807 & (2) DEWEY. The Dewey Publishing Co. of Westfield, Mass. issued in 1898 a book entitled "Life of George Dewey and Dewey Family History." From that I find that David Dewey b Jan. 3, 1721 at Stonington, Conn. lived in the eastern part of North Stonington and married at Stonington Sept.

28, 1741, Deborah, dau of Christopher Tracy of Preston, Conn. She joined the First Congregational Church of Stonington Aug. 2, 1741. No Rev. service is given to him in the book, but their ch. are given as follows: David, Lydia, David, Deborah, Theodi, Esther, Jabez, Sarah, Naomi, Christopher and Lucy. David was the son of Jabez Dewey and great, great grandson of Thomas Dewey, who came to America before 1633 on the ship Lion or Lyon. The son David, b Feb. 9, 1746, at Stonington, m Jan. 12, 1768, Sarah Witter or Willer of Hopkinton, R. I. and they had: Solomon, b 1769; David, 1771; Jabish, 1773; Theda Cole, 1775; Hanah, 1777; and Fanny, 1779. *E. M. Dewey*, Bennington, Vt.

4809. CAMP. A Phineas Camp, probably son of Phineas and Rebecca (Clark) Camp of Milford, Conn. was in Woodbury, Conn. in 1765, where he married June 27 of that year Charity Mallory. The births of three ch. are given in Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Conn. Thomas, b Sept. 14, 1767; Nathan, b Aug. 29, 1769; and Phebe, b Oct. 7, 1771. Cothren has it that Phineas d Jan. 16, 1778. No mention is made of a dau. Deborah. *George C. Bryant*, Ansonia, Conn.

QUERIES

4852. ENGLE. Philip Engle, a Rev. soldier served under Gen Gates. I have a complete line of descent from him, but lack dates. Can anyone give me the dates of his birth, death, marriage, and names of his children with all gen. data concerning them? *C. V. E.*

4853. JONES. Abraham Jones with wife Ruth lived in Swedesboro, Salem Co. N. J., where the family settled in 1727 or earlier. They had at least three boys, Wm., b 1785, Meredith, b 1786; and Abraham, b 1789. Information desired of the parentage, birth, marriage and death of this man. Church, county and state records have been searched but with little success. *C. M. J.*

4854. CORDELL. George E. Cordell m Cathrine Basie in Dec. 1763 lived in Va. during the Rev. and d at the age of 84 yrs. His wid. dying at age of 88 yrs. They had seventeen ch.: Elizabeth, 1773-1853, m Samuel Funk, July 9, 1791; Sallie, 1776, m Wm. Stephenstein and had 9 ch.; Martin, 1777-1825, m (1) Rosana Huff, m (2) Martha Combs; Pressley, 1779-1849, m (1) Keziah Wilson by whom he had twelve ch., m (2) Amelia Conner; Nancy, b 1780, m John Boyce and had 15 ch. after wh. nothing more is known; Lucy, b 1783, m Robert Adams and had 14 ch. of whom nothing more is known; Collin, 1784-1809, m May Musgrove; Wm., b 1788 m Eliz. Moran and d in Cincinnati, leaving 4 ch.; Linda, 1790-1807; Alexander, b 1792 m Diana Wilson and

had 12 ch.; and seven others who d. inf. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on the service of George E. Cordell? *L. M. D.*

4855. BUTLER. Parnel Butler m David Humphreyville, b 1716. Who were her parents? When and where was she born, married and died? Any information in regard to her desired. *C. H. P.*

4856. WOOD. Stephen Wood, b Norwich, Conn. Apr. 14, 1749, came with his parents to Bennington, Vt. in 1761, and probably enlisted from there in the Rev. He m Hannah Storrs who d at Whitehall, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1830 aged 73 yrs. Their ch. were: Ann, Amy, Jerusha, Philly, Isaac, Stephen Jr. and perhaps others. Rev. service desired. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. through this service? *E. A. C.*

4857. KEYES. Did Thaddeus Keyes of LeRoy, N. Y., who had a wife Polly, have Rev. ancestry?

(2) BECKWITH-BUTTON-PERKINS. Daniel Beckwith, b ab 1845 is the son of Jabish Beckwith who m Polly Button. Jabish is the son of Daniel Beckwith who m Lucy Perkins. Is there Rev. ancestry on either of these lines?

(3) PALMER. Abigail Palmer m Jonathan Knapp in 1775. Is she a descendant of a Rev. patriot? *C. M. K. P.*

4858. SUTTON. Nathan Sutton, b Dec. 4, 1767 in Morris Co. N. J. m Sarah, dau. of

Benjamin Coleman, and lived in Oxford, N. J. Ancestry, with all gen. data desired of Nathan Sutton.

(2) PHILLIPS. Peter Phillips of Kinderhook, N. Y. where he was bapt. in 1751, is supposed to have had a son Abraham, b Feb. 18, 1771 who m Esther Wilson in 1796 and had a son, Peter b 1797 who m Catherine Green. All information of Peter Phillips Sen. desired.

(3) GREEN. Can anyone give me the ancestry of Catherine Green who m Peter Phillips?

(4) WILSON. Ancestry desired of Esther Wilson who m Abraham Phillips, ment. above.

(5) SIMONS. (SIMONDS.) Benjamin Simons or Simonds owned property in Plymouth, Chenango Co. N. Y. in 1838. His will, probated in Rochester, N. Y. mentions wife Martha, and ch.: Adolphus, Benjamin, Anson, Fanny and Nooney. (1790-1845.) Ancestry, with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(6) WELCH. Deborah Welch, who m the above Nooney Simons was brought up by her grandmother Owen, her mother Deborah (Owen) Welch having died when she was a child. Ancestry of Deborah on both sides desired. *S. W. M.*

4859. WALTON. Martha Walton b Apr. 21, 1768 in Cumberland Co. Va. m Aug. 27, 1782 Dr. George Christian of Goochland Co. Va. and had: Mary Ann, Edward Leak, Charles Hunt, Wm. Murray, Nancy Walton, John Hughes, George Asbury, Thomas Coke and Martha Malinda. Martha (Walton) Christian's sister, Judith b Feb. 19, 1770 in Cumberland Co. m there Apr. 12, 1787, Capt. Tilman Walton, b Jan. 9, 1760, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Walton, and rec'd a pension Mch. 10, 1843, while a resident of Burke Co. N. C. on account of her husband's service in the Rev. Their ch. were: Nancy Mursey, Wm. Onell, Judith Cox, Edward Marshall, Thomas Madison, Josiah Wesley and George Sidney. Martha and Judith were daughters of Edward Walton and his wife Nancy. Was Edward a Rev. patriot? What was the maiden name of Nancy, wife of Edward Walton?

(2) JONES-HARDIN. John L. Jones Jr. of Morgan Dist. Wilkes Co. N. C. was b Dec. 8, 1776 and m Lucy dau. of Dr. John and Mary (Hardin) Taliaferro. Was he the son of John L. Jones who was living in Morgan Dist. Wilkes Co. N. C. in 1790, according to the Census with four males under 16 and two females in his family? John Taliaferro (Toliver) was living in the same District with 3 females in his family in 1790. Was his wife Mary Hardin dau. of Henry Hardin who was also living there with 1 male under 16 yrs. and 3 females in his family in 1790?

(3) HATCHER. Jesse Hatcher who d in Jefferson Co. Ga. in 1815 left a wife, Mahaney

and sons: Isham, Solomon and James M. Where and when was he born? What was his wife's maiden name? Where and when were they married? Did Jesse serve in the Revolution? *L. E. J.*

4860. MANSKER-CAMPBELL. Who were the parents of James Elliot Mansker of Penna. who m Mary Campbell and settled in Ala.? Mary's brothers were Samuel and David Campbell. Is there any Rev. record on the Mansker side? Did Mary's father serve in the Revolution?

(2) COOPER. Mr. Cooper m Mary Curle and lived in or near Norfolk, Va. They had three ch. George, Susan and Ann. Correspondence desired with anyone possessing data regarding this family. *L. R. C.*

4861. BRACKETT. Capt. John Brackett a Rev. soldier, was sent with private dispatches from our government to France and was lost at sea. He enlisted from Boston, Mass., and is said to have been given a Bounty Warrant for his Rev. services. Information desired of him and his family. *M. L. W.*

4862. SCOTT. Wm. Scott was living in Richland Dist. S. C. in 1806 when he made his will leaving his property to his wife and children: Wm. Jr., Samuel, Eliz., Sarah Mary and Hester. His wife's maiden name was French. What was her Christian name? Wm. Jr. died unm. in 1820 leaving a fortune to his sisters, nieces and nephews. Samuel Scott m (1) Miss Fox, ab 1797; m (2) Jane Ross in 1808. By his (1) wife he had: Joseph, Wm., John, Samuel and Sarah; by his (2) wife he had: Mary Eliz., Jane Margaret, and James Ross. The above ch. m as follows:

Samuel Scott m (1) ab 1797 Miss Fox and had: Joseph who m Martha Ballard; Wm., who d unm.; John who m his cousin, Ann Carter; Samuel; and Sarah who m Mr. McNary. Samuel m (2) in 1808 Jane Ross and had: Mary Eliz. who m Dr. James B. Davis of Fairfield Co. S. C.; Jane Margaret who m James H. Adams; and James Ross. Were either William or Samuel Rev. soldiers?

(2) FOX. Information desired of the Fox brothers, twins, Elijah and Elisha. They had a sister who m Samuel Scott, mentioned above ab 1797 and another who m Mr. Carter and had a dau. Ann who m her cousin, John Scott. Wish given names of these sisters with all gen. data of them and their brothers, also parentage, with Rev. service, if any.

(3) DUDLEY. Did Margaret Dudley m Wm. Scott? Any information in regard to this possible marriage will be appreciated.

(3) SCOTT. Samuel, Thomas and William Scott, brothers, served in the Rev. all of them being in the battle of King's Mountain. What became of William after the war? Whom did he marry? Would like to correspond with any descendants of this family. *E. L. D.*

4863. RANDALL-ORAM. Did Benjamin Randall or his son, Timothy Randall of or near Durham, N. H. serve in the Rev. war? Benjamin was b in New Castle, N. H. Feb. 7, 1749 and was the founder of the Free Will Baptist Church, m Joanna Oram, dau. of Robt. of Kittery, Me. in 1771. Was Robert Oram in the war also? *A. F. H.*

4864. McMASTER. James McMaster enlisted with Penna. troops in the Revolution. Where and when was he born? What was the maiden name of his wife, and where was he buried? Is there a McMaster Genealogy? If so, where can it be obtained? *L. H. H.*

4865. CAMPBELL. Charles Campbell d Oct. 3, 1814 from wounds received in service during the War of 1812, at Sackett Harbor. He was a private in Capt. Miller's Co. 30th N. Y. Infantry. He m Hannah or Anna Swart who was b Schoharie Co. N. Y. Sept. 6, 1775, d Auburn, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1832. Their ch. were: Maria, b Mch. 1, 1793; m Mr. Haines; Elizabeth, b April 11, 1796, m Mr. Nashold; Hannah, b Dec. 19, 1800 m a Domonic; Catherine, b Dec. 9, 1797, m a Springstead; Laney, b May 11, 1802, m a Schell; Wm., b May 17, 1804, lived in Knox, N. Y. John, b Aug. 27, 1795, Phoebe, b Feb. 20, 1812; Peter, b Mch. 8, 1808 and Eve, b June 11, 1810. The last three are mentioned in his pension papers Aug. 14, 1820. When was Charles Campbell born and what were the names of his parents? According to tradition his father's name was Archibald, and served in the Revolution from or near New Berne, N. Y. Can this be proved? If so, which of the four Archibald Campbells who served from N. Y. was his father? *O. M. M.*

4866. MARSH-SPRING. Hannah Spring m Capt. Elisha Marsh in Walpole, N. H. in 1770. They had seven ch.: Elisha, Josiah, Lorin, Susan, Luther, Deborah, Levi and Hannah. Who was Hannah Spring's father and did he have Rev. service? *M. M. R.*

4867. SPURGIN-MARTIN. Wanted information of the Spurgin family of N. C. and also of the Peter Martin family of Ky. and Va. *C. M. B.*

4868. CLARK-HALL. John B. Clark, b June 13, 1773, m Mary (Polly) Hall and d in Fulton Co. Ky. Jan. 31, 1852. Mary had d June 21, 1826. They had: Sarah, b Jan. 25, 1795 in Shelby Co. m Elijah Maddox; Prudence, b Dec. 28, 1794, m Wilson Maddox; Asa W. b Jan. 15, 1797, m Lavinia Winn Snead in Shelby Co. Dec. 15, 1818; Spicy (1799-1801); Levi, b Dec. 30, 1801, m Keziah Jones; Cynthia, b Apr. 1, 1805, m Andrew Shuck; Israel, b Aug. 13, 1807, m Sarah Owen; Eliza, b Apr. 15, 1810, m Sam Richardson. Ancestry of either John B. Clark or his wife, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, greatly desired. *J. A. C.*

4869. PUREFOY-SEARLES. An old Welsh

Baptist Hymn Book, with one line in Welsh and one in English, was taken from the house of Henry Purefoy Whitehurst of Newbern, Craven Co. N. C. ab 1862. It contained the records of the Purefoy, and Searles families, as well as others; and information that may lead to its location will be greatly appreciated. *A. G. B.*

4870. WILLIAMS-FLOURNOY. Elizabeth Williams m Jean Jacques Flournoy. Who was her father? Did he serve in the Rev. war? *C. G. E.*

4871. HINCKLEY. (HINKLEY.) Josiah Hinckley or Hinkley b Brunswick, Me. Feb. 18, 1742 d at Georgetown, Me. July 1, 1811; m Keziah Hutchins of Kittery, Me. What was his Rev. service?

(2) KILGORE-HASTINGS. Samuel Kilgore, b Apr. 17, 1777, d Nov. 8, 1829, m in 1801, Sarah Hastings (b Dec. 20, 1779, d Jan. 1, 1862.) One son, Samuel, was b Newry, Me. Dec. 29, 1806 and d at Smithfield, Me. Dec. 31, 1899. The father moved from Oxford Co. to Mercer, Me. in 1811. Did the parents of either serve in any capacity during the Rev. war? *E. S. K.*

4872. SMITH-JENNINGS. Wanted, names of the parents of Eliz. Smith who m Jeremiah Jennings of Fairfield, Conn. She d 1819. Was her father in the Rev. war? *E. W. K.*

4873. DENNIS. Information desired of Thomas Dennis of R. I. who served in the Revolution. Also is there a genealogy of the Dennis family of Rhode Island? *L. C.*

4874. LINDLEY-BLAIR. Was Jonathan Lindley who m Nancy Blair and moved from S. C. to Ga. a Rev. soldier? Who were the ancestors of either Jonathan or his wife?

(2) BOONE. Will someone give me the names of Daniel Boone's brothers and sisters and to whom they were married? Also give me the same information regarding Daniel Boone's children?

(3) SCOTT. Wm. Scott, said to be a descendant of Sir Walter Scott, was a Rev. soldier, of N. C. m Margaret Henderson and moved to Walton Co. Ga. Ancestry of each desired. *L. F. L.*

4875. CLARK-REYNOLDS. Joseph Clark b 1777 d Sept. 21, 1804. He m Mary Reynolds Oct. 8, 1789 and was buried in Clark Co. Va. Who were his parents, and was there Rev. service in this line?

(2) KEISER. Who were the parents of Daniel Keiser who m Mary Koiner? He was b Sept. 3, 1782 and is thought to have come from Page Co. Va. Is there Rev. service in this line? *E. P. H.*

4876. WOODY. Austin Woody was living in Pittsylvania Co. Va. in 1782 and was a Rev. soldier. Wanted, names of his wife and ch. if any, with all gen. data. He is thought to have lived in Fluvanna Co. at one time.

(2) KING. Josiah King of Stafford Co. Va. m Martha Fristoe Dec. 12, 1751 and is

said to have fought at Valley Forge. Wanted official proof of service, and names of ch. and to whom married.

(3) KING-CORNWELL. Wm. Suddeth King m Catherine Cornwell or Conwell and served in the Rev. either under his full name or under the name of Wm. King or Suddeth King. He lived in Prince William Co. Va. and had fourteen ch. and I have the names of thirteen of them. Can anyone give me the date of his marriage and name of father of Catherine who was said to have been a Rev. soldier from Md. What relation was William Suddeth King to Stephen King whose will was probated in Prince William Co. Va. in 1814, in which he mentions his wife Priscilla, ch. Benjamin, Ephraim, Alfred, Stephen, John, Theodosia, Delia, Katherine and Priscilla, also his mother, and the land in the western county he received for his Rev. services. There was another Stephen King in the same locality who m Jane Pomeroy and had: Mountjoy who m Mary Barrett; Wm., John, Nancy, Jane, Mariah, Drusilla; Zelunia. This latter Stephen King moved to Cow Creek, Wood Co. West Va. and is said to have had a brother Edmund who went to Halifax Co. Va. from Prince Wm. Co. G. K. F.

4877. CAMPBELL. Robert Campbell b 1763 near Baltimore, d in Beaver Co. Pa. in 1850, m Catherine Smith (1767-1853) and had: Henry, John, Robert, Sarah, Jacob, Samuel, Mary, Isaac, Margaret, Joseph, William. The father is said to have fought in the Rev. Official proof of service desired.

(2) GOVER. Josiah Gover b 1800 was the son of Samuel Gover b 1750, d Ala. 1860, and his wife Bathiba, b 1766. He is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Can this be proved?

(3) POPE. Hopson and John Collins Pope were sons of Josiah Pope and his wife Frances Compton who were m in Oglethorpe Co. Ga. in 1808. Wanted parents of either or Rev. service. J. H. L.

4878. EDMONDS Thomas Edmonds was a Captain in the Rev. When and where was he born and who were his descendants? S. I. R.

4879. TOWLES. Did John Towles, the father of Lt. Col. Oliver Towles serve in the Rev. war? If so, in what capacity? Any information ab him, his wife—Margaret Daniels—their dau, Lucy, or her husband Thomas Eastland, desired. Thomas lived in or near Old Ninety-Six District. Was he a Rev. soldier? J. E.

4880. WEEDON. (WEEDEN.) Thomas Weeden or Weedon came from Exeter or North Kingstown, R. I. where he was b in 1730, to Hartland Vt. where he d Jan. 11, 1824. He m Molly, 1733-Nov. 25, 1815. They were the parents of Samuel Weeden who m Lucy Warren. Both father and son are said to have served in the Rev. the father as ensign, the son as private. Official proof desired. C. J. C.

4881. EATON. Ancestry desired of Joseph Eaton and wife Lucy who lived in Plainfield, Conn. in 1781 and had a dau. Hannah, who was b July 31, 1754, and other ch. names unknown. Was he the Joseph who served in the Rev. war?

(2) Samuel Eaton, m Millicent Wheeler Apr. 18, 1748 at Watertown, Mass. and lived in Sudbury, Mass. where the following ch. were born: Eliz., Luce, Uriah, Nabby, Millicent, Samuel, Abel, Rebecca, Juduthan. Whom did Nabby marry? Did this Samuel serve in the Revolution? C. A. S.

4882. SNEED-BLANTON. Susan Sneed, b 1771 d 1847, m Carter Blanton Nov. 7, 1788 and lived in Ky. near Frankfort. Who were her parents and did they render Rev. service? M. L.

4883. DOANE-BROWN. Edward Doane, b Dec. 25, 1770, d Monterey, N. Y. July 14, 1845, m at Wellfleet, Mass. Jan. 17, 1797, Sarah Brown, who was b July 6, 1773 d Mch. 28, 1860. Who were her parents and did they render Rev. service? R. C. B.

4884. SHELTON-ROBERTSON. Abraham Shelton Sen. m Chloe Robertson and lived in Pittsylvania Co. Va. Where and when was he born? Who were Chloe's parents? Is there Rev. service in either line? Crispin Shelton Sen. m Lettice. What was her maiden name? Any information about either of these families will be greatly appreciated. W. C. M.

4885. SHANKLE. Abraham and Jacob Shankle emigrated to this country, Abraham settling in Va. and Jacob in N. J. Tradition states that both served under Washington. Official proof desired. W. H. N.

4886. McDANIEL. Wanted official proof of service of Spencer McDaniel, possibly spelled McDonald, who was b Va. moved to Ky. ab. 1790 and d ab. 1840. He was buried near Green River Knob in Pulaski Co. Ky. and it is believed that he came to Ky. from Campbell Co. Va. and that he served in the Revolution. F. W. McD.

"I have gon, and rid, and wrote, and sought and search'd with my own and friends' eyes, to make what Discoveries I could therein. . . . I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge and delete, according to better information. And if these my pains shall be found worthy to passe a second Impression, my faults I will confess with shame, and amend with thankfulness, to such as will contribute clearer Intelligence unto me."

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The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
Mrs. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.	Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.	Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.	Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
Mrs. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.	Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
Mrs. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.	

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, Friday, October 6, 1916

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, October 6, 1916, at 10:10 a. m.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood:

Father of the Universe; Father of the Nations of the Earth; Father of the people; to Thee we lift our hearts in thanks today for Thy loving care, which has brought us together in the line of duty. May courtesy and kindness harmonize all our deliberations. Help us to remember that all our work and all our aspirations when followed strictly in the paths Thou hast laid down will be crowned with Thy blessing. We feel that all our aspirations for the high standing and effective work of this great organization when followed strictly in the paths Thou hast laid down will be crowned with Thy blessing and truth and justice will prevail and the good work of this Society keep pace with the years that have gone by wherein merit and renown redound to its glory. Help us in living up to our Constitution day by day and to the tenets of our work, whereby patriotism and love of country shall grow stronger day by day. To this end let us pray.

The members of the Board then joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members answered to their names: *Active Officers*: Mesdames Story, Moody, Smith, Foster, Wood, Leary, Butterworth, Howell, Lockwood, Boyle, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Augsbury, Sternberg, Miss Barlow. *State Regents*, Mesdames Brumbaugh, Bahnsen, Guernsey, Boone, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Franklin, Brant, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Longley, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume. *State Vice Regents*, Misses Todd, Donnell, Mrs. Page.

The President General called attention to the invitation to visit Monticello, and asked those who intended to go to give their names to the Recording Secretary General that their hostess might know the number to provide for; the members were to be entertained at luncheon at Monticello, and they were later to be taken by the Albemarle Chapter to the University of Virginia and be entertained at tea.

The President General read her report as follows:

Report of President General.

My dear Fellow Members:

After the long interval since our last meeting I long to address you at length, but we all must keep in mind the fact that we cannot indulge our desire to write long reports except at great expense, for now that the Magazine is sent to each one of our members the cost of printing ninety-four thousand copies of a report is very great and we must sacrifice our desire, to the interests of the Society, and save the expense that is entailed by a long report. I wish to emphasize this fact for it is possible to condense, to be clear and concise, and it is now our duty to do so. The Magazine is flooded by requests for space. We have an exceptionally able editor. We have brilliant contributions. Let us save as much space as possible by condensing our reports.

We have sustained a great loss in the death of several of our valued members. Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, Regent of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter of Chicago; Mrs. William H. Alexander, State Treasurer of New York; Mrs. Abigail Treat Stone Holt, a member of the Eve Lear Chapter of New Haven, have left us, and our hearts are heavy in the knowledge that they have gone.

Early in the summer a Bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and it is now in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which petitions Congress to purchase Monticello, the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence, in order that it may forever belong to our Government and be preserved for our people, and we have asked that this priceless relic be given into the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I earnestly bespeak your personal effort to induce your Representatives to vote favorably on this Bill.

The charge made by the company employed for the investigation of the business methods of this Society was presented and appeared to the members of the Finance Committee excessive. A settlement was finally agreed on for \$1,648.08, when I was requested to consult Attorneys Perkins and Train who succeeded in settling for \$1,190.95, thus saving the Society some \$457.15.

In accordance with a request from the ex-State Regent of the District, Mrs. F. F. Greenawalt, representing the Society, permission was granted to place flowers on the base of the pedestal of the monument to Lafayette in Lafayette Square on the morning of Sep-

tember Sixth, the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. The commemoration of this day, which was widely observed all over the country, demonstrates the sentiment that our people feel for the great men of history, and emphasizes the value of the project that I have submitted to the members of our National Board, every member of which, who having responded to this proposition, has enthusiastically favored this movement. The project is to memorialize the great men of America by placing in such cities and towns as may desire to co-operate with this movement, statues of the Patriots, Washington, Jefferson and others illustrious in our country's annals.

As nearly everyone is aware, America is more deficient in monuments and other forms of enduring mementoes of its national heroes than any other country. Throughout Great Britain and the Continent, in every town or city of any importance may be found a statue, or other memorial in bronze or stone, to the leaders in various periods of that country's history—thereby keeping alive the memory of their great men and acting as a constant reminder of the services they rendered. The unfortunate backwardness of sculptural art in America, added to the extremely material form of civilization which prevails here, has caused us sometimes to forget what is due in the way of public memorials to our great men from the immortal Father of His Country down. In no other land is there such a REAL NECESSITY for a plentitude of such memorials because in no other land is there anything like the constant influx of immigrants, nearly all of whom are densely ignorant of the struggles, heroism, personal appearance, or even historical incidents in the lives of the men who founded the nation of which they are potential citizens—and they see very little indeed in the shape of memorial sculpture to arouse their interest, or to provoke their curiosity, in the personal histories (which, after all, form the history of our country) of the brave men who risked their homes, their lives, and their honor to found a nation where liberty should take the place of oppression, where worth should supplant the privilege of birth. Now, to the end that our beloved land shall not continue to lag too far behind the older countries in this form of manifestation of its high regard for its heroes, and also for the greater glory of our Society, I propose that a movement be inaugurated at once for the erection of statues to George Washington, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in such cities and towns as may wish to co-operate with us in this patriotic and artistic uplift.

The practical side of such a movement has

been worked out in detail. Neither the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution nor its individual members will be financially liable in any way—all necessary funds for the project's completion being assured (in the opinion of your President General and Committee) by an active press campaign, and a public appeal to the City Councils and residents of the various communities that offer their co-operation in this much needed work. On the base of every monument would be engraved acknowledgment of the credit due to the Daughters of the American Revolution for mothering the movement, etc.

As the report of the Conference held in Seattle, Washington, has been fully given in the November number of the Magazine, I will not report here, but I wish to express my great satisfaction in this most admirable meeting, and also wish to say that I deeply regret my inability to accept the cordial invitations I have received to a number of the State Conferences which are to be held this autumn.

With the heartfelt hope that this season may be the period of the Society's greatest accomplishments and progress, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

In connection with her report the President General read the proposition outlined by the American Publicity Corporation. The acceptance of the report of the President General with approval of project suggested was moved by Mrs. Augsburg and seconded by Mrs. Page. Mrs. Guernsey moved *that motion to accept the report of the President General with approval of the project suggested, be amended by voting separately on the adoption of the report and suggestion of approval*, which was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried. After acceptance of report, Mrs. Guernsey moved that the approval of the project suggested in the report be expressed and the motion to *approve the project* was carried.

Mrs. Boyle then read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the Board of Management on June 22 last the routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual during the summer months.

The minutes of the June Board meeting have been prepared and turned over to the editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting have been

sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting have been duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on committees have been mailed and the acceptances and regrets entered and filed. The copy for the Committee List has been sent to the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee is being sent each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting, as well as the notices for the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, were sent out as soon as the date was fixed in order that the members might have as much time as possible to arrange their dates for the autumn.

One thousand and eighty-two certificates signed by the President General have been issued and mailed.

In accordance with the permission granted by the Board in June, the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws adopted since 1914 were printed on an extra page and pasted at the back of 10,000 constitutions and turned over to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,

Recording Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, and carried, that *the report of the Recording Secretary General be accepted.*

Miss Barlow requested that time be allowed for the Chairman of Art Critics to say a few words following her report and desired to know when her report might be given in order that Mr. Brown could be informed of the time to appear. The regular order of the day being called for, the President General informed Miss Barlow that her report would probably come about four o'clock and Mr. Brown might be requested to appear at that time.

In the absence of Mrs. Smoot, the Recording Secretary General read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present the name of Mrs. Charles Summer Lobingier for confirmation as State Regent of the Orient, the report of her election not having been received in time for her to be confirmed by Congress.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Julia Gunter Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala.; *Mrs. Viola Chambers Frisbee*, Lindsay, Cal.; *Mrs. Ida Belle Winter*, Washington, D. C.; *Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield*, Pensacola, Fla.; *Mrs. Anna W. Lytle Tannahill*, Lewiston, Ida.; *Mrs. Mary Weatherby Patton*, Baltimore, Md.; *Mrs. Abbie Isabelle Carleton*, Somerville, Mass.; *Mrs. Luella Reynolds Spencer*, North Platte, Neb.; *Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce*, Naples, N. Y.; *Mrs. Harriet W. Smith*, Newark, N. Y.; *Mrs. Lelia Foster Livermore*, Newark Valley, N. Y.; *Miss Fannie Decker Palen*, Rockland, N. Y.; *Miss Catherine Rebecca Carson*, Hendersonville, N. C.; *Mrs. Hannah Jane Blair*, Monroe, N. C.; *Miss Fanny Harnit*, Maumee, Ohio; *Mrs. Cora Rogers Maxwell Pierce*, North East, Penna.; *Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson McKellar*, Sewanee, Tenn.; *Miss Emma Rosena Arnold*, Burlington, Wash.; *Miss Mary Ethel Strong*, Mabton, Wash.; *Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelleo*, Prescott, Wis.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: McRoberts and Whitesburg, Ky., and New Bedford, Mass.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: *Mrs. Lelia Lee Lusk*, Guntersville, Ala.; *Mrs. Grace Locke Davis*, Redlands, Cal.; *Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson*, Kissimmee, Fla.; *Mrs. Frances Brooks Pittman*, Commerce, Ga.; *Mrs. M. Louise Kitchen Liston*, Carlinville, Ill.; *Mrs. Emma M. Pace*, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; *Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood*, Batesville, Miss.; *Mrs. Jennie Mershon Hilt*, Buckner, Mo.; *Mrs. Albertise Coon Reppy*, Hillsboro, Mo.; *Miss Henrietta Worsham*, Seventy-six, Mo.; *Miss Jessica May Kellogg*, Red Cloud, Neb.; *Mrs. Clara King Jones*, Wayne, Neb.; *Mrs. Elvira Pillsbury Carter*, Boscawen, N. Y.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents: *Mrs. Emma M. Pace*, Mount Vernon, Ill.; *Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood*, Batesville, Miss.; *Mrs. Albertise Coon Reppy*, Hillsboro, Mo.; *Miss Emma Buckner*, Paris, Mo.; *Miss Jessie May Kellogg*, Red Cloud, Neb.; *Mrs. Clara King Jones*, Wayne, Neb.

Miss Ruth E. Shepard, who was confirmed Organizing Regent at Spokane, Wash., April 24, 1916, wishes to have the location of the chapter changed to Newport, Wash.

The resignation of Mrs. Annette Thayer Walker as Organizing Regent at Martinsburg, W. Va., has been received.

The following chapters wish to be officially disbanded: *Anne Kennedy* at Oxford, Miss.; *Washington Irving*, at Chandler, Okla.

The following chapters have reported their organization since the June 22nd Board meeting: *Santa Cruz* at Santa Cruz, Cal., July

22, 1916; *Ocklawaha* at Eustis, Fla., July 31, 1916; *Belleville* at Belleville, Ill., Aug. 1, 1916; *Hazard* at Hazard, Ky., March 27, 1916; *Gov. William Paca* at Bel Air, Md., Sept. 13, 1916; *Copper Country* at Houghton Co., Mich., Sept. 9, 1916; *Norborne* at Norborne, Mo., June 30, 1916; *Lone Oak* at Latta, S. C., June 22, 1916; *Walhalla* at Walhalla, S. C., July 7, 1916; *Admiral d'Estaing*, Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1916; *Richard Henderson*, at Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1916; *Wheeling*, W. Va., May 14, 1916; *Erskine-Perry-Sears* at Racine, Wis., June 22, 1916.

Commissions Issued: Organizing Regents, 21; State and State Vice Regents, 36; Vice-Presidents General, 11. Re-election cards issued to State and State Vice Regents, 56. Permits: Regents and ex-Regents bars, 19; National and ex-National officers insignia, 7; Charter Members insignia, 4. Charters, 5; nine Regents Lists issued, six to Chairmen of Committees, and three to offices.

Admitted membership June 22, 1916—124,789.

Actual membership June 22, 1916—93,173.

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Brant requested permission for the appointment of Miss Dorothy McArthur, of Circleville, as Organizing Regent, and authorization for the organization of chapters at Lorain and Warren, Ohio, and it was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that *the report of the Organizing Secretary General, with the addition of the recommendations from State Regent of Ohio be accepted.*

Miss Crowell announced that Pennsylvania had again been called on to mourn the death of a Regent, Mrs. David Sprague Stetson, Regent of Independence Hall Chapter, who died July 31.

Miss Pierce, having been called out of the Board Room in connection with the work of her office, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,243 applications presented to the Board and 620 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 502; ancestral bars, 313, and recognition pins, 413. Papers examined and not yet verified, original 555; supplemental 1,138. Supplemental papers received prior to January 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received, 295;

papers returned unverified, original 48; supplemental 277; 164 application papers were copied at 25c each, \$41.00. New records verified, 476.

Two applications for Real Daughters presented.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Longley requested that the Board admit her daughter as a member, her papers lacking the signature, which would be supplied as soon as possible, and on motion of Mrs. Augsburg, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Rhode Island with regard to the application papers of her daughter be granted,* and the motion of Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Brant, was also carried, *that the name of Rosalind Longley Sternberger be added to the list of new Life Members accepted today.* The motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Augsburg, that *the report of the Registrar General be accepted,* was then carried, and the Recording Secretary General was empowered to cast the ballot.

Miss Serpell brought to the Board the case of a former member of a chapter who had resigned but who now desired reinstatement and was prepared to pay all back dues, but that she had been informed that her paper was not correct. The President General ruled that she should interpret the word "reinstatement" to mean the replacing of the name in membership, and that when a woman has been a member of the Society admitted after having met all the requirements and has acted as a member of the Society and has not been expelled, but is simply dropped for not paying her dues, and then returns, she had the right of reinstatement. There being no exception taken to this ruling, the President General authorized the State Regent of Virginia to take the message to her member that in the opinion of the Board she was entitled to reinstatement upon the payment of the back dues.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for 1,243 members.

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

Report of Treasurer General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I am unavoidably detained at my Louisiana home, and regret my inability to attend the October meeting of the National Board of Management. From my report, which is sub-

mitted herewith, you will see that the balance in the Current Fund is \$14,858.04.

By order of Congress the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund, \$1,517.79, was transferred to the Permanent Fund, to take up Land Notes.

The sum of \$1,130.00 from the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund has also been transferred to the Permanent Fund, the Board having granted the Chairman of this Fund and the Treasurer General authority to

invest whenever the fund reached \$1,000.00. This amount is invested in the 5 per cent. Land Notes of the Society.

The report to the June Board showed a balance in the Permanent Fund of \$10,163.54. It was stated in that report that from this amount Land Notes would be taken up. In accordance therewith, the second trust of \$1,300.00 and \$5,000.00 of the first trust on the recently acquired land, has been paid.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, JUNE 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1916..... \$31,101.70

Receipts.

Annual dues \$11,899, initiation fees \$1,771, certificate \$4., D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution \$25.35, die of Insignia .55, directory \$2.47, duplicate papers and lists \$55.60, exchange \$2.15, hand books \$24.05, index of books in library \$2.92, interest \$198.37, lineage books \$213.35, magazine, sale single copies \$17.32, proceedings \$6.15, ribbon \$3.85, rosettes \$1.95, sale of waste paper \$4.71, slot machine \$1.85, stationery \$2.70 statute books \$22.50, telephone \$16.79, use of slides \$3., refund, House Committee Twenty-fifth Congress \$62.97, auditorium events: George Washington University \$100, Washington College of Law \$100, Memorial Service, Chinese Minister \$100, Total receipts.....	14,642.60
	\$45,744.30

Disbursements.

Refunds: Annual dues \$623, initiation fees \$60.....	\$683.00
President General: clerical service \$360, postage \$76.26, telegrams and telephones \$35.10, letter heads \$3.75, rent of typewriter \$10.50, mileage N. S. D. A. R. Conference, Washington \$116.20	601.81
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service \$780, postage \$15., engrossing \$33.95, expressage .27, perforator \$2., sharpening erasers .20.....	831.42
Recording Secretary General: clerical service \$700, postage \$2.50, expressage .35, telegrams .86, dater and stamps \$2.95, cards \$14.93, 2300 Officers' lists \$19.75.....	741.34
Certificate: clerical service \$300, postage and expressage \$61.08, 3500 certificates \$298.67, engrossing \$211.70.....	871.45
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service \$300, postage \$45., 50,000 application blanks and expressage \$601.41, transfer cards \$5.60, record book \$4.25, wrappers for blanks \$10..	966.26
Registrar General: clerical service \$2,513.76, postals \$50., record book \$6.25, cards \$7.75, binding records \$76.75, adjusting typewriter .65	2,655.16
Treasurer General: clerical service \$2,548, bill books and "Guides" \$34.35, cards \$18.13, telegrams .88, sharpening erasers and repairing typewriter \$1.20.....	2,602.56
Historian General: clerical service \$700, binding Lineage Books \$1.80, sharpening eraser and expressage .39.....	702.19
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: preparing index to 18th D. A. R. Report \$40., postage \$40....	80.00
Librarian General: clerical service \$340, postage \$3.91, dater \$2., accessions \$39.25, binding 40 volumes \$39.20, express and drayage .74, cards and pamphlet boxes \$3.75, clerical service, Genealogical Research Department \$300.....	728.85
Curator General: clerical service \$300, dater and pad \$2.35, postage .50	302.85

General Office: clerical service \$300, messenger \$88.60, postage \$1.13, overdue postage \$5., stamped envelopes \$420.86, supplies \$193.21, blank book \$1.60, cards \$6.07, dater \$6., telegrams \$2.42, drayage and expressage \$2.13, repairing bicycle \$5.15, dies of the Insignia .40, binding magazines \$5.25, flowers Mrs. Donald McLean \$25., insuring President General's badge \$5., Parliamentarian's expense to Board Meeting \$20.20, professional service in re Contract for official pins \$25., paying taxes under protest \$25., press article \$75., settlement of Harvey S. Chase bill \$125, consideration of purchase of additional Land \$100, expense of lawyer in connection with foregoing \$33.52; Committees: clerical service \$300—Conservation of the Home, printing \$4.—Finance, postage .90—International Bureau of Slides, postage, expressage and telegram \$5.14—Legislation in U. S. Congress, postage .36—Liquidation and Endowment Fund, postage, expressage and engrossing \$5.66—Patriotic Education, telegrams \$1.05, Special Cup, Naval Academy \$43.—Twenty-second of February, taxicab and messenger \$3.40—Welfare of Women and Children, printing \$15.....	1,850.05
Expense Continental Hall: superintendent \$400, watchman \$240, guide \$200, telephone operator and assistant guide \$120, cleaners \$740, electric current \$82.20, water rent \$19.82, ice \$17.64, towel service \$14., soap and disinfectants \$37.75, paper cups \$8., hardware \$2.25, paints, oils, etc., \$14.01, electric fixtures and making connections \$15.61, repairing elevator \$10.80, inspecting elevator \$1.25, insurance premium on furnishings \$83.33	2,006.66
Printing and Duplicating Machine: printer \$72., supplies \$4.20....	76.20
Magazine: Chairman—clerical service \$447.94, postage \$49.40, telegrams \$2.38, repairing typewriter \$1.50, supplies for addressing machine \$7.43, mileage N. S. D. A. R. Conference, Washington \$116.20, Editor—salary \$400, postage \$38.62, cards and envelopes \$14.55, binding magazines \$13.50—Expense "Notes and Queries" \$120, Secretary—postage \$10., Advertising Manager \$1,100, printing and mailing July number \$871.55, printing and mailing August number \$685.92, printing and mailing September number \$796.09, printing and mailing October number \$7,522.90, cuts May, June and July \$134.64, old magazines \$7.20, expressage, freight and drayage \$19.21, 2,000 copies Remembrance Book, postage, mailing and addressing \$135.29.....	12,494.32
Real Daughters: support June, July, August and September....	1,288.00
State Regents postage: Arkansas \$10., Florida \$10., Louisiana \$5., Michigan \$10., Minnesota \$15., New York \$10., Ohio \$10., Oklahoma \$5., South Carolina \$14.99, South Dakota \$5., Tennessee \$10., West Virginia \$15. (1915).....	119.99
Stationery, National Officers and General Office: President General \$7.80, Recording Secretary General \$4.50, Corresponding Secretary General \$6.25, Librarian General .75, Historian General .75, Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution \$7.55, General Office \$10.75.....	38.35
Stationery, State Regents: Alabama \$11.30, Arkansas \$7., Connecticut \$8.25, Georgia \$10.30, Illinois \$9.10, Kentucky \$11.10, Louisiana \$4.15, Maryland \$11.30, Massachusetts \$15.65, Minnesota \$3.75, Mississippi \$11.10, New Hampshire \$8.35, New Jersey \$3., New York \$10.80, South Carolina \$3.50, Tennessee \$11.10, Virginia \$11.10, West Virginia \$7.65, Wisconsin \$5.80	164.30
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: postage.....	3.00
Lineage: postage, express, freight and drayage \$23.49, telegram .78	24.27
Ribbon: 4 bolts D. A. R. Ribbon.....	12.00
Statute Books: expressage and drayage.....	36.89
Spoons—for Real Daughter.....	2.40
Telephone: service and toll.....	272.78
Auditing Accounts: audits May, June and July.....	150.00
Furniture: typewriter, Editor, Magazine \$57.25, electric stove \$3.50	60.75
Twenty-fifth Congress: Committees, Credential, telegrams \$2.13, freight and drayage voting machine \$13.47—House, postage	

and telegrams \$7.26, cards, crayons and checks \$11.55—Page, book .15—Program, 5,000 programs \$335., postage and telegrams \$3.35—Reception, postage \$4.....	376.91	
Auditorium Events: George Washington University, labor, current and ice \$37.75, refund \$9.75—Memorial service to Minister of China, labor and current \$16.50, refund \$31.—Washington College of Law, labor, current and ice \$24.75, refund \$22.75	142.50	
Total Disbursements		\$30,886.26
Balance, Current Fund September 30, 1916.....		\$14,858.04
Franco-American Fund: as at last report May 31, 1916.....		219.19
Patriot's Memorial D. A. R. School Fund: as at last report May 31, 1916....		701.05
American International College D. A. R. Building Fund: balance at last report \$1,046.50. Receipts: Chapters—Charity Cook .75, Coldwater \$1.10, Marquette \$1.10, Sarah Caswell Angell .45—Michigan.....		1,049.90
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank September 30, 1916.....		\$16,828.18
Petty Cash Fund.....		\$500.00

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.*

Cash Balance at last report May 31, 1916.....	\$1,114.63
Receipts: California, Mrs. Wallace M. Alexander at large \$2., Mrs. Caroline S. Wood at large \$1., Michigan—Chapters: Charity Cook .75, Coldwater \$1.10, Marquette \$1.10, Rebecca Dewey \$5., Sarah Caswell Angell .45—Ohio: Mrs. Thomas Kite, State Chairman, Philippine Scholarship Committee \$10.—Tennessee: Mrs. A. M. Shook, Philippine Scholarship Committee \$7.—Philippine Islands Chapter \$500.—Interest on Second Mortgage Investment \$30.	558.40
	\$1,673.03

Disbursements.

Transfer, invested in Permanent Fund, 5 per cent.....	1,130.00
Cash balance National Metropolitan Bank September 30, 1916.....	\$543.03
Cash balance in National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$543.03
Investment: 6 per cent. Second Mortgage, Norfolk, Va.....	1,000.00
Investment: Permanent Fund, 5 per cent.....	1,130.00
Total Philippine Scholarship Fund.....	\$2,673.03

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Receipts.

Connecticut: Chapters—Green Woods \$50., Mr. E. B. Bronson, Green Woods Chapter \$50., Judea \$10., Lady Fenwick \$25., Miss Emily Wheeler, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter \$50., Sibbil Dwight Kent \$50., District of Columbia: Monticello \$25., Wendell Wolfe \$15., Georgia: Chapters—George Walton \$5., Piedmont-Continental \$25., Michigan: Chapters—Hannah McIntosh Cady \$5., Mrs. William L. Oliver, thru Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter \$5., Pennsylvania: Chapters—Donegal \$5., Germantown \$30., Tennessee: Chapters—Adam Dale \$50., Chickamauga \$20., Col. Hardy Murfree \$7.65, Jackson-Madison \$3., John Carter \$3.30, Old Glory \$4.35., Wisconsin: Chapter—Waukesha-Continental \$25.	\$463.30
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Disbursements.

George Washington University D. C. \$15., Berry School, Ga. \$45., Mineral Bluff School, Ga. \$25., Hindman W. C. T. U. Settlement School, Ky. \$10., Maryville College, Tenn. \$255., Tennessee D. A. R. School \$88.30, Mountain Missions, Va. \$25.	463.30
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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS.

Receipts.

District of Columbia: Chapters—District of Columbia Daughters \$42., Col. John Donelson \$18., Columbia \$18., Constitution \$18., Elizabeth Jackson \$18., Independence Bell \$18., John Hall \$18., John Lindsay \$18., Little John Boyden \$18., Livingston Manor \$18., Louisa Adams \$18., Lucy Holcombe \$18., Marcia Burns \$18., Margaret Whetten \$18., Mary Bartlett \$18., Mary Desha \$18., Mary Washington \$18., Martha Washington \$18., Monticello \$18., Our Flag \$18., Patriot's Memorial \$18., Richard Arnold \$18., Sarah Franklin \$18., Virginia: Chapters—Fairfax County \$18., Falls Church \$18., Old Dominion \$18.	\$492.00
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Disbursements.

Erecting iron fences for milestones.....	420.00
Balance, Historic Spots	<u>\$72.00</u>

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN HISTORICAL FUND.

Cash balance at last report May 31, 1916.....	\$1,512.75
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Receipts.

Interest	5.04
	<u>\$1,517.79</u>

Disbursements.

Transfer invested in Permanent Fund, 5 per cent.....	<u>1,517.79</u>
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Investment.

Permanent Fund Land Notes, 5 per cent.....	<u>\$1,517.79</u>
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COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

Receipts.

Daughters of the American Revolution thru the Commission for Relief in Belgium.....	\$148,615.99
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Disbursements.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.	<u>\$148,615.99</u>
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RED CROSS.

Receipts.

Alabama: 29 memberships thru Mrs. Rhett Goode, V. P. G. \$29., Connecticut: Chapters—Judea \$25., Lady Fenwick \$15., Missouri: Chapter—Cornelia Greene for Belgians \$5.....	\$74.00
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Disbursements.

American Red Cross	<u>74.00</u>
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PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1916.....	\$10,163.54
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Receipts.

Charter Fees \$47., Life Membership Fees \$125.....	\$172.00
Continental Hall Contributions. Alabama: Mobile Chapter \$25., Arkansas: Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter \$20., California: Mrs. Alvin M. Hostetter .25, Colorado: Fort Morgan Chapter	

\$5., Connecticut: Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Bond \$5., Mr. George S. Godard & Bros., Desk, Museum \$78., District of Columbia: Chapters—Katherine Montgomery \$10., Mary Washington, Library Stacks \$142.75; Florida: Mrs. M. W. Carruth, State Regent, \$10.; Illinois: Rockford Chapter, Penny-a-day, \$3.66; Iowa: Miss Alice M. McDonald, at large, through Mrs. Margaret M. Berry, Maj. Wm. Overton Callis Chapter, D. C., Sale of Lace Collar, \$34.83; Kansas: Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent, Plate, Museum Case, \$3.; Kentucky: Frankfort Chapter \$1.; Michigan: Chapters—Charity Cook \$6.75, Charity Cook, Museum case \$75, Coldwater \$4.05, Coldwater, Museum case \$1.10, Marquette \$9.90, Marquette, Museum case \$1.10, Sarah Caswell Angell \$9.90, Sarah Caswell Angell, Museum case \$4.45; Missouri: Chapters—Cornelia Greene Certificates, \$14.50, King's Highway \$5.; New Jersey: Maj. Joseph Bloomfield Chapter \$5.; New York: Chapters—Corp. Josiah Griswold \$10., Knickerbocker \$25., Mary Weed Marvin \$2.50, Mrs. James H. Aldrich of New York City Chapter, Museum case, \$175.80, Skenandoah \$10.; Ohio: Chapters—Canton \$87., Joseph Spencer \$5.; Tennessee: Jackson-Madison Chapter \$10.; Texas: Jane Douglas Chapter \$10.; Virginia: Beverly Manor Chapter \$10.; Wisconsin: Chapters—Kenosha \$15., Plymouth \$5.	762.29
Christmas Offering: Mrs. Marie Harris Smith, Chicago Chapter, Ill., \$1.; Member at large, Ind. \$1.; Col. Dummer Sewell Chapter, Maine \$1.; Member at large, Md. \$1.	4.00
Silver Chain Contributions: Chapters—Tomochichi, Ga. \$1., Emporia Kans. \$2., Jemima Johnson Ky. \$3., Col. Dummer Sewell Me. \$3.25, Old Blake House Mass. \$.50, Abigail Stearns N. H. \$2., Tawasentha N. Y. \$1.50.	13.25
Contributions to Final Payment of Debt, Memorial Continental Hall: Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Vice President General Colo. \$25., Mrs. Kate G. Hollack, Colorado Chapter Colo. \$25., Mrs. Ann B. L. Elliott, Caesar Rodney Chapter Del. \$25., Mrs. Eugene du Pont, Caesar Rodney Chapter Del. \$25., Mrs. George H. Hall, John Pettigrew Chapter Del. \$25., Mrs. Lena A. Rathbun, Mary Washington Chapter D. C. \$25., Mrs. Larz Anderson, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter D. C. \$25., Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at large D. C. \$25., Mrs. Henrietta S. Christopher, Jacksonville Chapter Fla. \$10., Mrs. Fanny A. Talcott, Rockford Chapter Ill. \$25., Fort Harrison Chapter Ind. \$25., Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent Kans., \$25., Mrs. James G. Dunning, Chairman Patriotic Education Committee Mass. \$25., Mrs. William DeYongh Field, Paul Revere Chapter Mass. \$25.10, Mrs. Kate M. Howard, St. Louis Chapter Mo. \$25., Mrs. F. H. Ludington, St. Louis Chapter Mo. \$25., Rumford Chapter N. H. \$25., Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Honorary Vice President General N. J. \$25., Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, State Regent, N. J. \$25., Boudinot Chapter N. J. \$25., Mrs. Minnie A. M. Tatem, Haddonfield Chapter N. J. \$25., Mrs. Ruth R. Brown, Buffalo Chapter N. Y. \$25., Mrs. Pauline A. Abbott, Jamestown Chapter N. Y. \$25., Jane McCrea Chapter N. Y. \$10., Johnstown Chapter N. Y. \$25.50, Mrs. Catharine C. Condé, Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter N. Y. \$25., Mahwenawasigh Chapter N. Y. \$75., Mrs. Elizabeth F. Eaton, Manhattan Chapter N. Y. \$50., Mrs. James H. Parker, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter N. Y. \$25., Mrs. Mary F. deV. Stump, New York City Chapter N. Y. \$25., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, New York City Chapter N. Y. \$25., Oneida Chapter N. Y. \$25., Onwentsia Chapter N. Y. \$25., Ticonderoga Chapter N. Y. \$25., Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Vice President General Ohio \$25., Mrs. Austin C. Brant, State Regent and Miss Eleanor Garde, State Secretary Ohio \$25., Mrs. Sarah V. Wheeler, Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter Ohio \$25., Mrs. Eva C. Rutter, Quemahoning Chapter Pa. \$25., Mrs. Margaret W. Baxter, Bonny Kate Chapter Tenn. \$25., Alamo Chapter Tex. \$25., Mrs. A. S. Burleson, Thankful Hubbard Chapter Tex. \$10., Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, State Regent Vt. \$25., Mt. Vernon Chapter Va. \$25., Mrs. Z. G. Simmons, Kenosha Chapter Wis. \$25.	1,130.60
Contributions to Land; Colorado: Chapters—Fort Morgan \$3.,	

Gunnison Valley \$1.70, Mount Garfield \$2.85, Zebulon Pike \$8.50; Connecticut: Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter \$5., Mrs. John T. Manson, Eve Lear Chapter, \$700.; District of Columbia: Katherine Montgomery Chapter \$5., Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Maj. Wm. Overton Callis Chapter \$1.25; Maryland: Miss Margaret B. Field, At large \$5.; Michigan: Chapters—Charity Cook \$.75, Coldwater \$1.10, Marquette \$1.10, Sarah Caswell Angell \$.45; Minnesota: Minneapolis Chapter \$11.23; Missouri: Cornelia Greene Chapter \$3.75; Ohio: Chapters—Delaware City \$2.50, Hetuck \$5., Molly Chittenden \$2.50, Nabby Lee Ames \$2.50, Nathaniel Massie \$2.50, Taliaferro \$2.50; Pennsylvania: Wayne Chapter \$3.75; Rhode Island: Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter \$6.15; Tennessee: Jackson-Madison Chapter \$3.75; Washington: Washington Chapters \$18.75, Mrs. E. A. Shore, Rainier Chapter \$2.50, Mrs. H. A. Reynolds, Seattle Chapter \$1.25.....	804.33
Liquidation and Endowment Fund.....	5.00
Commissions: Luncheon Nordhoff Guild \$44.42, Recognition Pins \$56.50	100.92
Interest on Bank Balances	47.82
Total Receipts	\$3,040.21
Transfer for investment:	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.....	1,517.79
Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.....	1,130.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,851.54

Disbursements.

Interest, Bills Payable, Building.....	\$625.00
Bills Payable, Land	6,300.00
Interest, Bills Payable, Land.....	987.30
Balance—First Payment, Additional Land.....	1,116.82
Examination of title, preparing and recording deed and notes, etc.	128.29
Taxes	285.82
Insurance on Building	1,200.00
Table, Museum, Connecticut	78.00
Steel Stacks, Library, D. C.....	142.75
Plate, Case, Museum, Kansas.....	3.00
Plate, corner cupboard, Room, Mass.....	2.00
Plate, Mahogany Doors, Michigan	3.50
Memory Book, Michigan	20.00
Memory Book, Missouri	20.00
Total Disbursements	\$10,912.48
Balance on hand September 30, 1916.....	\$4,939.06
	<hr/>
Balance, American Security & Trust Co. Bank, Sept. 30, 1916.	\$4,939.06
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds.....	2,314.84
	<hr/>
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment.....	\$7,253.90
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVE POWELL-RANSDALL,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

*Note.—The Philippine Scholarship Fund appearing on page 208 of the September Magazine should read as follows:

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Cash balance at last report, March 31, 1916.....	\$936.63
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Receipts.

District of Columbia: Army and Navy Chapter \$10.; Illinois: Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, State Chairman Philippine Scholarship

Fund, \$100.; Louisiana: Spirit of '76 Chapter \$1., Mrs. H. T. Bunn, Spirit of '76 Chapter \$1., Mrs. W. O. Hart, Spirit of '76 Chapter \$1.; Pennsylvania: Chapters—Fort Antes, in memory of Jean Staples \$50., Gettysburg \$5., Phoebe Bayard \$10. \$178.00 178.00

Cash in National Metropolitan Bank May 31, 1916.....		\$1,114.63	=====
Cash balance in National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$1,114.63		
Investment: 6% Second Mortgage, Norfolk, Va.....	1,000.00		
Total Philippine Scholarship Fund	\$2,114.63		=====

This was received as read.

The report of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution being called for, Mrs. Brant stated that Mrs. Orton was not at all well and regretted exceedingly she could not be present, but there was a report.

Report of Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board, N. S., D. A. R.:

Ladies: I have the honor to report that the Eighteenth Report to the Smithsonian Institution was issued by the Government Printing Office the third week in September and is now ready for distribution.

The work reported by the State Regents and chapters reflects great credit upon our society. The volume also contains a list of graves of 3,000 soldiers of the Revolution, together with their services. These have been located by the chapters and have not been previously reported. As usual, there are many beautiful illustrations in the volume.

Blanks for the Nineteenth Report, to the number of 1,632, have been sent to State and Chapter Regents, and upon their return, filled out, will be embodied in the next report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ANDERSON ORTON,

Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Augsburg then read her report.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Upon returning to my office after the vacation period, I am happy to report that the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Five hundred records, representing one-half the material for volume 43 of the Lineage Book, have been sent to the printer; the remainder will be sent during the current month. Having been authorized by the Board to ar-

range for a larger edition than heretofore published of the forthcoming volumes, I have through Mrs. Johnston been in correspondence with the Telegraph Printing Company which has published the entire set of books. A scale of prices has been submitted, proportioned to the size of the edition. Referring to the latter, I would state that only three volumes are left of volume 40, published last year. I would therefore recommend 1,500 copies of volume 43 to be ordered.

Early in August it became my sad duty to represent the National Board at the funeral of Mrs. William H. Alexander, State Treasurer of New York, D. A. R. Her death, which was the result of a fall down the stairs at her home in Johnstown, New York, deprives our Society of one of its most talented and useful members. She will be sincerely mourned by a large number of Daughters from many states.

List of gifts to the National Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records.

Two hundred marriage records, Springfield, Mo., presented by *Rachel Donelson Chapter*; Henry County, Mo., records six hundred marriage bonds, Commonwealth of Rives (now Henry Co.), Mo., 1835-45. Copied by *Henry County Chapter*, Windsor, Mo. Legible marriage records performed by Rev. Thomas Romine (Romeyn) Caughnawaga (now Fonda) Reformed Church, Tryon (now Montgomery) Co., New York; presented by *Mrs. Alice H. Putnam*, Historian Caughnawaga Chapter. Pamphlet, historical sketch of Reformed Dutch Church at Caughnawaga (now Fonda), New York, with program of 150th anniversary celebration. Press clipping, Revolutionary graves on D. A. R. lot, Frankfort, Ky., from *Mrs. Roberta H. Atkins*, Historian, Lexington Chapter. Thirty-eight marriages performed by Rev. Joy Handy, 1830-37, copied from his Bible, now in Free Library, Fredonia, N. Y. Will of James Bryant, County of Powhatan, Va., 1783. Will of James Bryant, Jr., County of Powhatan, Va., 1807, donated by *Mrs. Mary E. Kelsey*, Historian Webb City Chapter, Mo.

Illustrated program of unveiling ceremonies by Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New

York City, from *Mrs. C. A. J. Queck-Berner*, Regent. Blue print map of Braddock Fields, from *Mrs. Effie W. Tecmer*, Lorain, Ohio. Historian's report, *Mrs. Helen M. Cooke*, Wayne Chapter, Hawley, Pa. Program, Little Falls Historical Pageant and lift lock (barge canal) celebration, from *Miss Clara L. H. Rawdon*, Regent, Astenrogen Chapter. Historian's report, *Colonial Daughters Chapter*, Dryden, Maine. Press clippings from *Miss Mary I. Stille*, State Historian, Penna. Original paper, "Heroic Women of the American Revolution," by *Mrs. Harriet T. K. Garlick*, Historian Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Conn. Book, "Maine in History and Romance," compiled by Maine Federation of Clubs, presented by *Mrs. E. C. Carll*, Historian Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. AUGSBURY,

Historian General, N. S., D. A. R.

Mrs. Augsburg presented to the Society and the Librarian General the handsome volume, "Maine in History and Romance," gotten out by the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs and presented by that Federation through Mrs. E. C. Carll, Historian of the chapter at Augusta, Maine, with the request that the book be kept in the Maine Room. The President General accepted the book with expressions of appreciation and stated that disposition of it would be made, if possible, in accordance with the request of the donor. Inasmuch as the recommendation in the report of the Historian General was along the lines of previously granted authorization by the Board, the motion of Mrs. Leary, seconded by Mrs. Wait, that the report of the Historian General be accepted with the recommendation, was put and carried.

Mrs. Sternberg presented her report, reading only the summary.

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library:

Books.

History of Jefferson County, New York. By Franklin S. Hough. Albany, 1854. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Pioneers, preachers and people of the Mississippi Valley. By William H. Milburn, New York, 1854.

History of Wayne County, Ohio. By Ben Douglass, Indianapolis, 1878.

History of Daviess County, Kentucky. Chicago, Interstate Publishing Company.

Bibliographer's manual of American history. By Thomas L. Bradford. 5 volumes, Philadelphia, Stan V. Henckels, 1907-1911.

Narva—1915 Year Book of Park College, Missouri. Presented by Mrs. George A. Lawrence.

A Brief Account of the Life at Charlottesville of Thomas William Lamont and of his Family. By Thomas Lamont. 133 p. O. New York. Duffield and Company, New York, 1915. Presented by the author.

A sketch of the Cotton Smith Family of Sharon, Connecticut, with genealogical notes. By Bayard Tuckerman. 73 p. O. Boston, 1915. Presented by the author.

Michael Bacon, of Dedham, Mass., 1640, and his descendants. By Thomas W. Baldwin. Cambridge, 1915.

History of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, 1735-1914. Compiled by Charles H. Chandler and Sarah F. Lee. New Ipswich, 1914.

History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster family of Connecticut. By Wm. Holcombe Webster and M. K. Webster. Rochester, 1915.

Tappan-Toppan genealogy. Ancestors and descendants of Abraham Toppan of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1606-1672. By Daniel Langdon Tappan. Privately printed by compiler. Arlington, Massachusetts, 1915.

Colonial Men and Times containing Journal of Colonel Daniel Trabue, Huguenots genealogy with brief sketches of the allied families. Edited by Lillie Du Puy Van C. Harper. Philadelphia, 1916.

Vital records of Becket, Granville and Kingston, Massachusetts, to the year 1850. 3 volumes. Boston, 1903, 1911, 1914.

A History of Old Kinderhook, New York, from aboriginal days to the present time. By Edward A. Collier, D.D., New York, 1914.

Baker Ancestry. The Ancestry of Samuel Baker of Pleasant Valley, Steuben County, New York, with some of his descendants. Compiled by Frank Baker. Chicago, 1914. Presented by the author's daughters.

A Survey of the Scovills or Scovills in England and America. By Homer Worthington Brainard. Hartford, 1915.

Major Abraham Kirkpatrick and his Descendants. Compiled by Kirk Q. Bigham. Pittsburgh. J. P. Durbin, 1911. Presented by the compiler.

Genealogy of the Fishback Family in America, 1714-1914. Compiled by Willis Miller Kemper, New York, 1914.

Bryant Family History. Ancestry and Descendants of David Bryant (1756) of Springfield, New Jersey, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Knox County, Ohio and Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana. Compiled by Clara

Vaile Braiden. Chicago, 1913. Privately printed. Presented by the compiler.

History of Wayne County, Indiana. By Andrew W. Young. Cincinnati, 1872.

A Geographic Dictionary of New Jersey. By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1894.

A Geographic Dictionary of Massachusetts. By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1894. The last two presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Strange. Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Strangers of America and Across the Sea. By Alexander Taylor Strange, 1911.

The Googins Family in America. By Charlotte H. Googins Stevens. Portland, 1914.

Genealogy of the Van Pelt Family. By Effie M. Smith. Chicago, 1913.

The Sampson Family. By Lilla Briggs Sampson. Baltimore, 1914.

A Walloon Family in America. Lockwood De Forrest and his Forebears, 1500-1848. Two volumes. By Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Boston, 1914.

Catalogue of Manuscripts and Relics in Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York. With historical sketch. Compiled by E. M. Ruttenber. Newburgh, 1890. Presented by Randal Kent.

Ford genealogy. Being an account of some of the Fords who were early settlers in New England; more particularly a record of the descendants of Martin-Mathew Ford of Essex County, Massachusetts. By Eliakim Reed Ford. Oneonta, 1914.

Genealogical Frost Record, 1635-1906. By Charles S. Frost. Presented by the author.

Heroes of the Middle West. The French. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Boston, 1898. Presented by "Nathaniel Prentice" Chapter, D. A. R.

General Timothy Ruggles, 1711-1795. By Henry Stoddard Ruggles. n. p. 1897.

Reminiscences of the early settlement and early settlers of McNairy County, Tennessee. By Marcus J. Wright. Washington, 1882.

Vital records of Rehoboth, 1642-1896. By James N. Arnold. Providence, 1897. The last three books received from the Library of Congress.

The American Family of Reverend Obadiah Holmes. By Colonel J. T. Holmes. Columbus, Ohio, 1915.

The Battles in the Jerseys and the Significance of Each. By William G. Armstrong. Published by the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, 1916. Presented by the author.

Maxwell History and Genealogy. By Florence Wilson Houston, Laura Cowan Blaine and Ella Dunn Mellette. Indianapolis, 1916.

The McClure Family. By James Alexander McClure. Petersburg, Virginia, 1914. From Mrs. William Butterworth the fol-

lowing seven volumes have been received in memory of her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Deere:

History of Illinois. By Henry Brown. New York, 1884.

Gazetteer of Illinois. By J. M. Peck. Philadelphia, 1837.

History of Cook County, Illinois. By A. T. Andreas. Chicago, 1884.

History of La Salle County, Illinois. Two volumes. Chicago, Inter-State Publishing Company, 1886.

History of McDonough County, Illinois. By S. J. Clarke. Springfield, 1878.

Good old times in McLean County, Illinois. By E. Dins. Bloomington, 1874.

Proceedings of the 20th Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. Ottawa, Illinois, March 29-30, 1916. Presented by the Illinois "Daughters."

Genealogy of the Eliot Family. Compiled by William H. Eliot, Jr. Revised and enlarged by William S. Porter. New Haven, 1854. Presented by Mrs. Mary E. Greer.

Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society for 1915. Springfield, 1916. Presented by Illinois State Historical Society.

Historical Collections relating to the town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. Arranged and published by The Salisbury Association Incorporated, 1916.

The Blue Book of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Who was Who and Why. By Ella Zerbey Elliott. Pottsville, 1915.

The Letters of Richard Henry Lee. Collected and edited by James Curtis Ballagh. Two volumes. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1914. Presented by Miss Virginia Miller, great-great-granddaughter of Richard Henry Lee.

Early records of the city and county of Albany and colony of Rensselaerwyck. Translated from original Dutch by Jonathan Pearson. Revised and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer. Albany, 1916.

United States Official Postal Guide, July, 1916. Albany, J. B. Lyon Company, 1916. Presented by Miss Lillian Norton.

Pennsylvania Archives. Seventh Series. Five volumes. Harrisburg, 1914. Presented by Pennsylvania State Library. These volumes constitute the index of the Sixth Series.

The Montgomery Family Magazine. Edited and published by William M. Clemens. Volume 1. New York, 1915.

Genealogy. A journal of American ancestry. Edited by Lyman H. Weeks. New York, William M. Clemens, 1912-1915.

The Norris Family of Maryland. By Thomas M. Myers, New York, 1916.

Brief History of Winthrop, Maine, from 1764 to October, 1855. By David Thurston.

Portland, 1855. Presented by "Patience Stanley" Chapter, D. A. R.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Number 24. Baltimore, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Index to Historic Shepherdstown. Compiled for the library of Memorial Continental Hall, "in loving memory of the author, Danske Dandridge," by Anna L. Chapline Phillips. 1916. Typewritten.

Collections of the New York Historical Society. Volumes 47-49. New York, 1914-1916.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Washington, D. C. Volume 19. 1916.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Volume 24. Richmond, 1915-1916.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Volume 48. New York, 1916.

The Mayflower Descendant. Volume 17. Boston, 1915.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Volume 16. Baltimore, 1915.

Register and manual, 1916. State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1916.

Official Program of Unveiling of Lafayette Monument at Lafayette Park, Fall River, Massachusetts. September 4, 1916. Presented by "Quequechan" Chapter, D. A. R., through Mrs. Bradford Davol.

History of the National Capital from its foundation through the period of the organic act. By Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan. Volume 1. 1790-1814. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1914. Presented by "Wendel Wolfe" Chapter.

Some Emigrants to Virginia. By W. G. Stanard. Richmond, Bell Book Company, 1915. Presented by Mrs. Van Rancke.

The Western Reserve of Ohio and Some of its Pioneers, Places and Women's Clubs. By Mrs. William G. Rose. Two volumes. Cleveland, 1915, 1915. Presented by the author.

Edmond Hawes, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, an emigrant to America in 1635, his ancestors and some of his descendants. By James William Hawes.

The following volumes, written by Indiana authors for the case in the Indiana Room were presented by Fort Harrison Chapter.

History of Terre Haute, 1816-1840. By Blackford Condit, New York, 1902.

Socialists at Work. By Robert Hunter. New York, 1912.

The Mystery of Madeline Le Blanc. By Max Ehrmann. Cambridge, 1900.

The Poems of Max Ehrmann. New York, 1910.

The Wife of Marobius. By Max Ehrmann. New York, 1911.

Jesus a Passion Play. By Max Ehrmann. New York, 1915.

Poverty. By Robert Hunter. New York, Macmillan Company, 1912.

Handbook History of the Town of York, Maine, from early times to the present. By Edward C. Moody. Augusta, Kennebec Journal Company, n. d. Presented by Mrs. W. W. Truesdell, Regent "Old York" Chapter, D. A. R.

Wolcott genealogy. The Family of Henry Wolcott of Windsor. By Chandler Wolcott. Rochester, New York, 1912. Presented by Miss Mary Wolcott Green, Marion Euphemia Green and Virginia Green Freese in honor of their mother Marion Wolcott Green.

National Year Book, 1916, Society S. A. R. Washington, 1916. Presented by the Society.

PAMPHLETS.

Descriptive catalogue of the Washington Relics in the United States National Museum. By Theodore T. Belote. Washington, 1915. Two copies, one presented by Mr. S. C. Stuntz & one by Mr. W. De C. Ravenel.

Johnson Genealogy. Ancestors and Descendants of Elisha Johnson of Freedom, Waldo County, Maine. By George D. Johnson. Leavenworth, 1915.

Genealogy of the Darby Family. George Darby, 1726-1788, of Montgomery County, Maryland. Edited by R. C. Darby. Atlanta, n. d. 2 copies. Presented by the editor.

Official bulletin of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for June, 1916. Presented by the Society.

A Gazetteer of Delaware. By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1904. Presented by Mr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey.

The Cranford Family of Oakham, Massachusetts. By General William Crawford. Oakham Historical Society, 1912. Presented by Henry P. Wright.

Tombstone Inscriptions in the old Presbyterian Burying Ground at Greenwich, New Jersey, with historical sketch, compiled by Frank D. Andrews. Vinelands, 1915. Presented by the compiler.

Ancestry of Henry L. and John C. Andrews, Woburn, Massachusetts. Woburn, 1914. Presented by Henry L. Andrews.

The Relation of New Hampshire Men to the Siege of Boston. By W. F. Witcher, Concord, 1904.

Smith College Studies in History. Contents: Woman's suffrage in New Jersey, 1790-1807, by Edward R. Turner, and The Cherokee negotiations of 1822-1823, by Annie Heloise Abel. The last two presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Pomeroy Pamphlet Number Two. Sandusky, 1916. Presented by A. A. Pomeroy.

Harris Family of Virginia from 1611 to 1914. Data gathered and printed for Thomas

Henry Harris. Presented by Thomas Henry Harris.

Indiana Local History. A guide to its study, with some bibliographical notes. By Logan Esarey, 1916. Presented by Indiana University.

A Geographic Dictionary of Rhode Island. By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1914.

A Geographic Dictionary of Connecticut. By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1914. The last two presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Biography of Deacon Benjamin Judson of Woodbury, Connecticut, with names of his descendants. By F. E. Weeks. Norwalk, Connecticut, 1914.

History of the Rowland Family, with names of the descendants of Aaron and Levi Rowland, Mrs. Esther King and Mrs. Nancy Wood. By Dr. F. E. Weeks, 1910. The last two published and presented by the author.

Sketch of the ceremonies at the unveiling of the marker erected by the "Udolph Miller" Chapter D. A. R. at the grave of Lieutenant William Baylis, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County, Missouri. Presented by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Charles Rutherford.

Peace Through National Defense. By Anne Rogers Minor. Presented by the author.

Remembrance Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Washington, 1916.

A collection of over 6,000 names, "Descendants of Balthasar and Susanna Phillipina Loesch." With Supplemental List. Compiled by William W. Lesh. Washington, 1914, 1916.

Northrup Genealogy, 1637-1914. History of the ancestors and descendants of William Northrup, an early settler in town of Masonville, New York. Compiled by George Clark Northrup. Elizabeth, n. d. Presented by the author.

A Brief Sketch of my Ancestors. By Carrie Corbett Brown. Typewritten sketch of the Corbett, Gresham, Vaughn, Livingston, Scott and other families. Presented by the author.

History of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America for year ending May 13, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Flag Day number, July, 1916, of The Midwestern. 2 copies. One presented by Mrs. Dixie Gebhardt and one by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Watters Family. By Dennis Alonzo Watters. Portland, Oregon, 1915. Presented by the author.

"Coryell's Ferry" (now New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania) in the Revolution. By Oliver Randolph Parry. 1915. Two copies. Presented by Mrs. J. P. Marshall.

The Bell Family in America. New York, 1913.

The Bells in the Revolution. Record of American Soldiers and Sailors of 1776 of the name of Bell. New York, 1916.

Early Marriage Records of the Black Family in the United States. Edited by William M. Clemens. New York, 1916.

The Darling Family in America. Early settlers prior to 1800. New York, 1913.

Early marriage records of the Fox Family in the United States. Edited by William M. Clemens. New York, 1916.

The Hamilton Family in America. New York, 1913.

Early marriage records of the Hopkins Family in the United States. Edited by William M. Clemens, New York, 1916.

Early marriage records of the Lamb Family in the United States. New York, 1916.

Early marriage records of the Mills Family in the United States. Edited by William M. Clemens. New York, 1916.

The Penn Family of Virginia. A chronological record. New York, 1915.

Early marriage records of the Weaver Family in the United States. Edited by William M. Clemens. New York, 1916.

The first three numbers of the *Campbell Family, Lincoln Family, Miller Family, Mitchell Family and Turner Family Magazines*, published by William M. Clemens.

A record of the Descendants of Alfred Martin, late of Floyd, Ontario County, New York. By Angeline E. Hicks. Rome, 1916.

West Virginia in Song and Story. By Mrs. Parks Fisher and Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch. Presented by Mrs. Fisher.

Address in memory of John W. Alexander by John G. Agar. New York, 1916. Presented by Memorial Committee.

Cemetery inscriptions in the old cemeteries of Troy, New York. Transcribed under the supervision of the "Philip Schuyler" Chapter D. A. R. Published in *The Troy Record* of June 19th and July 7th, 1916, and copy presented by the "Philip Schuyler" Chapter, D. A. R.

A list of books relating to the history of the State of New York. Albany, 1916.

From Mrs. Robert Molyneux, Chairman Onondaga County, New York Genealogical Research Committee, were received copies of the inscriptions in the Smith Bridge Cemetery, Eaton, New York, and records of the Franklin and Lewis Families of Virginia.

Annual Report of The Connecticut Historical Society. May, 1916. Presented by Connecticut State Library.

Connecticut Houses. A list of manuscript histories of early Connecticut homes presented to the Connecticut State Library by the Connecticut Society, Colonial Dames of America. Compiled by Mrs. Elford Parry Townsend.

Hartford, 1916. Presented by Connecticut State Library.

Directory of the officers, chapters and committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts. 1916-1917. Boston, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Frank D. Ellison.

History of land titles in the vicinity of Quakertown, New Jersey. By Mary C. Vail. Flemington. H. E. Deals, 1915. Presented by Mr. Hiram E. Deats.

Maar family records. Compiled by Charles Maar, A. M., Albany, 1913. Presented by the author, together with two historical newspaper articles.

The early history of Berlin, Connecticut. By Emily S. Brandege. Presented by the author.

Index to Foote's Historical Sketches of Virginia. First and second series. Compiled for the library by Miss Grace M. Pierce. Typewritten.

From Mrs. Anne Boehman Hyde were received two interesting newspaper articles, "The early books of Tennessee," and "Old times in Tennessee."

Periodicals.

<i>Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine</i>	August
<i>Genealogical Magazine</i>	June
<i>Kentucky State Historical Society Register,</i>	
<i>Sept.</i>	
<i>Mayflower Descendant</i>	Jan., April
<i>National Genealogical Society Quarterly,</i>	
<i>July, Oct.</i>	
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i>	July
<i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i>	July
<i>New York Public Library Bulletin</i>	June
<i>Newport Historical Society Bulletin</i>	July
<i>Presbyterian Historical Society Journal</i>	Sept.
<i>Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly</i>	July
<i>South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine</i>	April, July
<i>Vermont, The</i>	Vol. 21, No. 5
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,</i>	
<i>July</i>	
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine</i>	July

The above list includes 102 books, 59 pamphlets and 18 periodicals; 49 books were presented, 15 purchased and 38 received in exchange. There were 43 pamphlets presented, 16 received in exchange.

During the summer months the work in the library was carried on in a satisfactory manner and without interruption. A number of valuable books, historical and genealogical, have been received, among them seven important works relating to Illinois, presented

by Mrs. William Butterworth in memory of her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, and the new Wolcott genealogy, presented in honor of her mother by the three daughters of Mrs. Marion Wolcott Green, who has been Chaplain of the "Staten Island" Chapter ever since its formation.

Many of the accessions were secured through the medium of the reviews in our Magazine for which thanks are due to the editor.

Indexes to two valuable historical works, Foote's Sketches of Virginia, First and Second Series, and Dandridge's Historic Shepherdstown, have been compiled for and presented to the library, the first by Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General N. S. D. A. R., the second by Mrs. Anna L. C. Phillips, Regent "Pack Horse Ford" Chapter.

The two book stacks presented by the "Mary Washington" Chapter, the latest of its many gifts, have been installed and are rapidly being filled.

It gives me pleasure to report that a check for \$8.00, representing ten per cent. of the rentals received for the illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall owned by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza Olver Denniston, has been sent by them to the Treasurer General, with the expressed stipulation that it is, with any others from that source, to be used for the purchase of books for the library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Since closing this report two valuable gifts, The Vanderpool Genealogy and The Ryerson Genealogy, have been received from friends of the Society, George B. Vanderpool and Edward L. Ryerson.

During the reading of this report Mrs. Moody, Vice-President General from Delaware, occupied the chair during the absence from the room of the President General.

The acceptance of the report of the Librarian General and that it be published in the Magazine was moved by Mrs. Augsburg, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Miss Serpell announced that the day before the different chapters in the State of Virginia subscribed \$100 to be used for the Virginia shelf.

Miss Pierce asked that State Regents request their organizing regents to get their papers into the Registrar General's office as early as possible and not wait to send them all at one time; that there were a number of chapters to be organized which would mean additional delegates in the state conferences and the office of the Registrar General was working desperately to get the papers in to the

Board, and it would very much facilitate matters if the papers could be sent in one after another just as fast as it was possible.

At 1 p. m. Mrs. Sternberg moved that we take a recess for luncheon. This was seconded by Mrs. Augsburg and carried.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:45. The announcement of trains for the visit to Monticello was made, and the list of the members desiring drawing room accommodations on the train was taken and turned over to those making the arrangements.

Mrs. Clementson read her report as Acting Chairman of Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Vouchers have been approved during the months of June, July, August and September (1916) by the Chairman of the Finance Committee to the amount of \$180,283.39, of which amount \$148,615.99 was for Belgian Relief.

A bill for \$185.50 for office furniture for the Chairman of the Magazine Committee has been held for several months owing to the fact that no definite ruling by the Board for the payment of same seems to have been made. May I ask the Chair to invite a motion covering the payment of this bill?

Respectfully submitted,

VIDA K. CLEMENTSON,

Acting Chairman, Finance Committee, N. S.
D. A. R.

On motion duly seconded the acceptance of this report was carried with the provision that the bill be paid.

The report was read from the Treasurer General of total deceased 234, resigned 225, and reinstated 31, which was received as read, and the motion of Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Foster, that the members (31) be reinstated was carried.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Greenawalt, as follows:

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has the honor to report that we have met and carefully examined the reports of the National Accounting Company, auditors for the National Society, for the months of June, July, August and September, 1916, in connection with the report of the Treasurer General for the same months.

We are happy to inform you that the totals of the accounts of the Treasurer-General for this period agree with the auditor's record, as also do the balances of the various funds. The petty cash fund, stamped envelopes and other minor funds have been examined and checked up by the auditors, and found to correspond with the report of the Treasurer General as presented.

The National Accounting Company, expert accountants for our society, in submitting reports to your Committee for these respective months, has called our attention to the following.

In the letter submitting the report of the National Accounting Company of June, 1916, appears the following paragraph:

"We examined cancelled checks and vouchers covering payments made from the Current and Permanent Funds, and reconciled balances as shown by the books with the Bank Pass Books. We did not see Permanent Fund Voucher No. 591 in favor of the American Security & Trust Company, amounting to \$5,021.10."

From the letter of the National Accounting Company, submitting the report for July, 1916, we quote the following:

"We examined cancelled checks and vouchers covering payments made from the Current and Permanent Funds, and reconciled balances as shown by the books with the Bank Pass Books. We did not see Permanent Fund Voucher No. 597, in favor of the Library Bureau, amounting to \$142.75. This, we understand, had been forwarded to the President General for approval."

In the letter accompanying the report for August, 1916, of the National Accounting Company, the following paragraph appears:

"The voucher in favor of the American Security and Trust Company, amounting to \$201.31, paid during the month from the Permanent Fund, was without the authorization of the President General."

We also submit extracts from the September, 1916, report from the National Accounting Company as follows:

"In Schedule 2 are listed the Current Fund vouchers which we did not see, all but three of which, we understand, had been forwarded to the Chairman of the Finance Committee for approval. Numbers 4721, 4759 and 4760 had not been returned by the Organizing Secretary General.

"Permanent Fund Voucher No. 600 we were informed had been sent to the President General for approval, and had not yet been returned.

"It would seem advisable that in the absence from Washington of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, someone else should be designated to approve vouchers for the current expenses of the Society, in order that they be paid promptly and entered on the records in the month in which incurred."

We hereby submit, to be placed on file, the reports of the National Accounting Company, including the letters in full from the expert accountant of said company from which these extracts have been made.

Upon inquiry by your Committee, we were advised by the Treasurer General that the voucher No. 591 in favor of the American Security and Trust Company amounting to \$5,021.10 was not submitted to the National Accounting Company because of the fact that it did not carry the required signature of the President General.

Your Auditing Committee brought the matter to the attention of the President General that the National Accounting Company reported to this Committee that this Permanent Fund Voucher No. 591 and other checks from the Permanent Fund were being paid without her authorization.

The President General has filed with your Auditing Committee the following letters, which we hereby present:

October 5th, 1916.

"The American Security and Trust Co.,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sirs:

"By Article VI of the By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is provided that the Treasurer General shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society, shall deposit the same in a banking institution in Washington selected by the National Board of Management to the credit of the Society and to 'draw thereon by check when so directed by the Continental Congress or by the National Board of Management.' The same By-Law also provides that the account shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant. The expert accountant who audited the accounts for the month of June, 1916, advises the Auditing Committee that a permanent fund voucher number 591 in favor of the American Security and Trust Company in the amount of \$5,021.10 was drawn by the Treasurer General and was paid. This draft was never directed either by the Continental Congress or by the National Board of Management. The accountant who examined the accounts for the month of July, 1916, advises the Auditing Committee that in August a check in favor of the American Security and Trust Company in the amount of \$201.31 was drawn, by the Treasurer General and was paid. This draft was never authorized by me.

"We give you immediate notice of these facts that you may take such steps to protect your

interests as you may be advised are necessary.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "DAISY ALLEN STORY,

"President General, N. S. D. A. R."

October 5th, 1916.

"The National Metropolitan Bank,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sirs:

"By the By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Article VI) it is provided that the Treasurer General shall draw on the banking institution in which the funds of the Society are deposited by check 'when so directed by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management.' The Treasurer General has no power to draw except when so directed. It has recently been called to my attention that some checks have been drawn on and apparently paid by you when no direction therefor had been given either by the Continental Congress or by the National Board of Management. In order that you may hereafter have notice of what checks the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management has directed to be drawn upon you, all of those in which such directions have been given will be in the future as they have been in the past, countersigned by me, by reason of my occupying the position of President General of the Society and by Article III of the By-Laws ex-officio chairman of the National Board of Management and of the Executive Committee and a member of every other committee of the Society.

"This is to advise you that any checks which may hereafter be presented for the Permanent Fund, to you for the withdrawal of funds of the Society from you are without authorization by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management unless so countersigned by me and you are requested not to pay the same unless they bear my signature countersigning them. If you will kindly send me such signature blanks as you desire from me I will fill them out in order that you may have them on file.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "DAISY ALLEN STORY,

"President General, N. S. D. A. R."

Following the advice of the Auditors in the report submitted for September, "that in the absence from Washington of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, someone else should be designated to approve vouchers for the current expenses of the Society, in order that they be paid promptly and entered on the records in the month in which incurred" we respectfully report that we have brought this matter to the attention of the President General and that she has appointed Mrs.

Vida K. Clementson, State Vice-Regent of the District of Columbia, to act temporarily.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Frank F.) MAUD L. GREENAWALT,

Chairman, Auditing Committee.

After some discussion, it was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Augsburg, and carried, that *the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted*. It was further moved by Mrs. Leary and seconded by Mrs. Page and carried that, *inasmuch as it has been customary, during this and prior administrations, for the President General to countersign all checks drawn from the Permanent Fund, be it Resolved that hereafter the direction of the National Board of Management to the Treasurer General to draw on the funds of the Society provided for by Article VI of the By-Laws shall be evidenced by the countersignature of the President General of the Society upon such checks; that the President General be directed to file her signature with the bank in which the funds of the said Society are kept, and that such bank be instructed to pay no checks signed by the Treasurer General unless they shall bear such countersignature.*

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report progress in the affairs of the Museum.

Three Wall Cases have been installed and furnished with a nucleus of articles to inspire others to follow. The case from the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Wisconsin, in memory of Mrs. James Sindy Peck, Founder and first State Regent of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, the second State Regent, holds china. The case from the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Michigan, holds fans and jewelry. The case presented by Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, of New York, in memory of Mrs. Donald McLean, holds the crystals and glass. These cases are now ready for your inspection.

The Keystone Chapter of Washington, D. C., has presented a morocco covered arm chair for the use of the Curator General. This chair is an exact reproduction of one exhibited in Independence Hall, which was used by the Secretary during the sessions of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Accessions have been: *Certificate of birth and christening of Peter Fenner, dated June 9th, 1814, presented by Mrs. Harriet E. Blodgett, of Brockport, N. Y.*

Commission of Frederick Fenner as a Lieutenant in the Penna. Militia, dated Aug. 3rd, 1821, presented by Mrs. Harriet E. Blodgett, of Brockport, N. Y.

Copper Coins, one cent, dated 1797, and one-half cent, dated 1804, presented by Mrs. Louis J. Schroeder, Washington, D. C.

Two Silver Teaspoons, owned by Daniel and Elizabeth Bennet, presented by their great-granddaughters, Mary Elizabeth Barlow and Catherine Brittin Barlow, of Washington, D. C.

Three Decanters of Waterford, Ireland, cut glass, with mushroom stoppers, made in 1770. Presented by Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, of New York.

One Pair Ruby Bohemian Glass Decanters, presented by Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, of New York.

China Saucer, formerly owned by Capt. Daniel Brown, of Mass., which matches a cup previously presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Sanders Johnston, Washington, D. C.

Letters have been sent to the members of the Revolutionary Relics Committee; also letters have been sent to each State Regent, in each case soliciting continued interest in the Museum.

During the summer the electric lights have been raised to make them uniform throughout the room.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,

Curator General.

Moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Page, and carried, that *the Curator General's Report be accepted*.

Mrs. Speight, Chairman of Souvenir Committee, reported briefly on the work she was doing to dispose of the 25th Anniversary Medals, of which she had fifty on hand, some being out in several of the states. She urged that State Regents have them at the State Conferences so that members might have the opportunity to purchase.

The President General read a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Danville, Virginia, enclosing resolutions endorsing the project of the purchase of Monticello.

The President General referred to the illness of Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Vice-President General from Colorado, and on motion of Mrs. Leary, seconded by Mrs. Smith, it was carried, that *a message of love and affection be sent Mrs. Thomas*.

It appearing that the Organizing Secretary General was not well enough to be present at the Board meeting, on motion of Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, it was carried that *we send a message of sympathy*

to Mrs. Smoot and the hope she will soon be with us.

Mrs. Brumbaugh reported that Mrs. Pealer had lost her husband within the week, and, on motion, it was carried that a letter of sympathy be sent her.

Moved by Mrs. Moody, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. George C. Hall, State Regent of Delaware, who was unable to meet with the National Board on account of illness.

The Recording Secretary General read the Supplemental report of the Registrar General presenting 235 additional applications for membership, and on motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Angsbury, it was carried that the supplemental report of the Registrar General be accepted. Mrs. Boyle announced that she cast the vote for the 235 additional members in the last list.

The following supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General was also read by Mrs. Boyle, in the absence of Mrs. Smoot.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Mary T. Banks, Tifton, Ga.; Miss Mary Frances Lewis, East Walpole, Mass.; Mrs. Florence Clark Ball, Osceola, Neb.; Mrs. Ida Pauline Manney Neisler, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Miss Dorothy Whitney McArthur, Circleville, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Elerbe McClelland, Clarendon, Texas; Mrs. Arabella Stuart Ochiltree Bancroft, Orange, Texas; Mrs. Ida Johnson Brodie, Leesville, S. C.; Mrs. Eleanor B. McCoy, Vancouver, Wash.; Mrs. Hettie L. Palmer Hyde, Baraboo, Wis.

After reinstatement at this meeting the following are to be confirmed Organizing Regents, at the request of their State Regents:

Mrs. Mary Phillips Brownell, Perry, Fla., and Mrs. Eleanor Cheney Schmoele, Boyd, Texas.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: *Marion and Lorain, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,

Organizing Secretary General.

*Marion authorized at June Board Meeting.

The acceptance of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Brant, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.

Miss Rogers, Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read her report as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has the honor to report that, carrying out the wish of the President General, the clerks of the National Society were granted a half holiday on Saturday, September 16th, this being the day following the close of the summer schedule which was from June 15th to September 15th.

The Committee reports that in order to have the new cases for the Museum placed in position, it was necessary to raise all the electric light brackets. This work has been completed, the entire expense having been kept under \$20.

The Committee reports also that the clerk to the Curator General of the Museum was detailed to give as much of her time as possible in the office of the Registrar General as the temporary clerk, Mrs. Edwards, who had been employed since March 28th, resigned.

The Committee reports further that, in accordance with the direction of the June Board, one steel stack and two mahogany filing cases were purchased for the office of the Registrar General at a cost of \$120.

The Committee reports that on Gen. Lafayette's birthday, September 6th, Mrs. Greenawalt, who was at that time Acting Chairman, arranged to have a floral wreath with the D. A. R. colors placed upon his statue in the park in Washington named for him. This was in accordance with a ruling of the Congress of 1910. We therefore recommend:

That the expense in this connection be paid out of the Franco-American Fund.

An urgent request having been received from the Registrar General, Miss Pierce, for an additional clerk for her office, as the work is hampered by a lack of sufficient help, we recommend:

That a clerk be supplied for the Registrar General's office, either by detail from the present force or by appointment, and that the ruling of the Board of January 20th, 1915, restricting the number of clerks in the Registrar General's office to nine, be rescinded, and that that office be allowed ten clerks.

The Historian General, Mrs. Angsbury, appeared before this Committee, stating that, inasmuch as her office has only one clerk, the title of Chief Clerk, which implies that there are other clerks in the office, is a misnomer and should be removed, the salary re-

maining \$85 as agreed upon at the June (April) Board meeting, owing to the fact that a second clerk is no longer employed. The Committee therefore recommends:

That Miss Weedon be known officially as clerk to the Historian General.

The Building and Grounds Committee is much perturbed by reason of the enormous increase in the cost of supplies, especially paper, large quantities of which are necessarily used in all the offices. Even the paper towels, toilet paper, etc., have almost doubled in price. The Committee endorses the recommendation of the Treasurer General, made in her last report to the Board at the June meeting, in the interest of economy, when she, the Treasurer General, said, "I beg that this Board will consider well before voting any expenditure."

In reference to the motion of the Treasurer General to increase the salaries of all chief clerks to \$85 because of the promotion of the Historian General's clerk, the Committee feels that its position in this matter has not been understood, as the action relating to Miss Weedon was in the interest of economy, inasmuch as the services of a second clerk were dispensed with, thereby making a net gain of \$65 per month to the Society. The report of the Committee on Readjustment of Clerks' Salaries, recently accepted, did not set a fixed salary for chief clerks, evidently feeling that other requirements than merely the official title should regulate increase of salaries. With this view the Building and Grounds Committee concurs.

Respectfully submitted,

DORINDA E. ROGERS,
Acting Chairman.

Mrs. Guernsey moved that the report be accepted and the recommendations voted on *ad seriatim*. This was duly seconded and carried. On motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, it was carried that *Recommendation No. 1 be approved*. On motion of Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, it was carried, that the *second Recommendation of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee be accepted*. Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, and carried, that the *third recommendation of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted*.

Miss Barlow explained that Mr. Brown was not able to wait to appear before the Board with his suggestions and that he had incorporated them in a letter, which she read.

After some further elaboration of Mr. Brown's ideas by Miss Barlow, the President General stated that it would be necessary to consult with the Building and Grounds Committee as to what room in the basement might be made available for the screen. With

reference to the model of the frigate Constitution, which was sadly in need of repair but which it was Miss Barlow's idea might be made to serve a good purpose by presenting it to some naval station for study, the President General said the details might be looked into and some plan presented to the Board for action at some future time.

It was suggested by the President General that a letter be sent to the Vice-President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Davis, who was regretful that she could not meet with the Board and who she understood had to undergo some further treatment for her eyes. On motion of Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Page, it was carried, that a note of affection and regret at her absence be sent our Vice-President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Davis.

Miss Finch, Chairman of Magazine Committee, read her report as follows:

Report of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my privilege to report that, owing to the vote of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, the circulation of our Magazine is now some 93,000, as the October number was sent to all members in good standing.

Although many predicted that we would probably have no advertisements until the first number to be sent to all the members had gone out, I am happy to state that the money represented in the advertising department of the Magazine for October in gross comes to about \$2,800.00.

Getting the mailing list ready in itself is a tremendous task, but with the lack of co-operation of some of the Officers in the Hall, it was almost impossible to correctly prepare the list to be handed over to the stencil makers. If the Belgian Relief Committee list had not been made, it would have cost the Society in clerical services and material \$1,500.00 and perhaps \$2,000.00 to have given me the names and addresses, to say nothing of the time the work would have taken. Having the list made for the Belgian Flag Day Campaign enabled me to get the list ready without that expense to the Society. Corrections, including new members, resignations, deaths, dropped members and reinstatements, as well as changes of address were recorded from the date the Belgian list was made. But with this list and changes filled out as correctly as possible comes the revelation that hundreds of the addresses of the members on file here at Continental Hall are incorrect, as notices have been coming in daily to me from the Post Office notifying me of that fact, also a great many notifications

from the Post Office are coming in to the effect that people are "not found." Of course, as fast as the changed addresses come in from the Post Office, I am seeing to it that the corrections are made in the stencils.

Owing to the increase in price of dyes, etc., since the war began the blue and gold cover used on the Magazine, while not an expensive proposition for seven or eight thousand copies per month, I found would be a different proposition for ninety-three thousand copies per month. Almost simultaneously with this discovery, I ascertained that the blue and gold cover as a commercial asset would be a poor one inasmuch as the back cover on magazines nowadays usually contains colored advertisements and the colors now being used are blues, browns, reds, greens and yellows. So, both as an economical measure and to make the cover a commercial asset, it has had to be changed. The new cover will appear on the November issue of the Magazine, and I herewith show you the design. Posters have been made of the cover, which it is proposed to hang in book stores and public places, which will call people's attention to the existence of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,
 FLORENCE G. FINCH,
Chairman.

Miss Finch also read a slip from the editor asking that the authorization given to the editor in regard to condensing of reports refer not only to the reports mentioned but to others of a similar nature, the President General ruling that it went without saying that the authorization would apply to all the reports. Moved by Miss Donnell, seconded by Mrs. Page, and carried, *that report of Magazine Committee be accepted.* After some further discussion of matters in connection with the first issue of the enlarged edition, rates for advertising, etc., a rising vote of thanks to the Chairman of Magazine Committee for her energetic efforts toward the successful launching of the 92,000 copies of the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Longley and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Boyle read a request from the Organizing Secretary General that report be made of the organization of the *Charles Pinckney Chapter* of Denmark, S. C., officially organized October 6, 1916, and on motion of Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Wait, it was carried that *the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General, concerning the organization of the Charles Pinckney Chapter, at Denmark, S. C., be added to her report.*

The report of the Corresponding Secre-

tary General was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Blodgett, Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Maupin, *pro tem.*

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report for the past four months the receipt of 1,505 letters in this office and that 1,354 have been written.

The following supplies have been sent out:

Application blanks, 13,696; Leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 1,338; Miniature blanks, 1,184; Leaflets "General Information," 1,077; Transfer cards, 389.

A copy of the amended Constitution has been sent to the National Officers, Vice-Presidents General, State Regents, State Vice-Regents and the Regents of chapters, numbering 3,483 copies in all.

As usual the mail for the building has been cared for and the clerical work of the Finance Committee attended to in this office.

Respectfully submitted,
 (Mrs. Delos A.) DAISY P. BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried, *that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted.*

Mrs. Wait stated that for the first time Michigan had an endowment fund given to her, which, while small, the state desired to hold, and hold it legally, but that in order to do so they must be incorporated; that it was found while many chapters had been authorized to incorporate there was no precedent for the incorporation of a state, and she therefore moved *that the request of the State Executive Board of Michigan that the Michigan Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be permitted to incorporate, be granted.* This was seconded by Mrs. Longley and carried.

Miss Serpell announced that a message had just come from Mrs. Maupin stating that the boat had been delayed all day on the river and she had just arrived and would be present as soon as possible and wanted to be counted in the number going to Monticello.

Miss Finch appeared again before the Board to reply to questions that had been asked about the rights of the advertising agent under his contract with the Society with regard to the placing of advertising, etc., and read a letter from Mr. Thompson regretting that there should have been any misunderstanding and agreeing to waive his rights to some extent, which letter it was desired should be filed with the records of the meeting.

The matter of the expulsion by a New York State chapter of a member was brought up by Mrs. Wood who stated that the lady in question had previously asked for a transfer to membership at large, and two months after receiving the letter advising her that she had been dismissed from the chapter was granted this transfer, and that at the time this notice of dismissal was sent the chapter had only ten members. A motion was made by Mrs. Wood declaring the expulsion illegal, which motion was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh. The President General stated that the action was unconstitutional and illegal inasmuch as the organization that took the action did not exist, and ruled that if a chapter falls below the required number for existence that chapter does not exist and therefore it has no power to expel a member or do anything else. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Page, and carried, *that the chair be sustained in the ruling regarding the New York chapter matter.*

Mrs. Sternberg moved that *the Building and Grounds Committee be instructed to investigate and learn if it is practicable to install an electric motor power for our elevator thereby doing away with the water power; the Committee to report the result of the investigation to the Board*, which was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried, after Mrs. Sternberg had explained that she presented the motion because at the last Congress great complaint was made in the auditorium that the motive power of the elevator was so noisy.

On behalf of the Treasurer General, who was absent and could not present the motion, Mrs. Brumbaugh made the following motion. That beginning with the month of October all monies received by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee for advertisements, subscriptions, single copies, or from any other source in connection with the Magazine be turned over to the Treasurer General on or before the last day of each month, together with an itemized statement: which was seconded by Mrs. Wood. The President General requested that the Chairman of Magazine Committee be sent for, and after some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Boyle, seconded and carried, *that until the Treasurer General herself is here to explain that, this motion be laid upon the table.* It appearing during the discussion that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee had paid her own expenses for bonding for some time past, and that the National Society assumed the expense of all other bonding, it was moved by Mrs. Page, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that all expenses for bonds that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee has incurred and will incur be borne by the National Society.*

The motion was presented by Mrs. Leary and seconded by Mrs. Smith, *that every Committee shall meet at least once a year, and those failing to do so are dissolved.* This was carried with the understanding that it was operative only in case the chairman failed to call a meeting of her committee.

Mrs. Maupin, Vice-President General from Virginia, here reported present and expressed her regret at having been kept from the meeting all day by the delayed arrival of her boat.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Cook, Chairman of State and Chapter By-Laws, requesting a ruling in the matter of the rights of chapters, etc. At the suggestion of the President General a motion was made and carried that *we refer the question in regard to the By-Laws to the Parliamentarian who acted during our Congress*, Miss Serpell, mover, and seconded by Mrs. Maupin.

It appearing from another letter of Mrs. Cook that the Board was requested to instruct the Recording Secretary General to furnish her with a copy of the verbatim report of certain of the proceedings of one of the Board meetings, and the fact being brought out that only members of the Board had the right of access (and then only in the office of the Recording Secretary General) to these verbatim reports, and that no one was furnished a copy of any of the verbatim reports, which were held to be confidential and not given publicity, the Chair ruled that no member has a right to copies of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Board, nor any one but members of the Board a right to access to these reports, and then only in the office of the Recording Secretary General. Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the ruling of the Chair be sustained.*

The President General read a letter from a member suggesting that the National Society adopt Martha Washington's birthday as one of especial commemoration to be called possibly Martha Washington Day, and on which each chapter could hold a special meeting with music, recitations, and the reading of a historical paper. Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that some observance of Martha Washington's birthday be recommended to the Daughters of the American Revolution.*

A letter was read by the President General regarding the possession of an old six-pound note dated March 25, 1776, in which the writer thought the National Society might be interested. This was referred to the Curator General for investigation.

The President General read also a letter

from a member referring to a visit to Christ Church in Alexandria and to the discovery of the fact that the church was not endowed, and inquiring whether a movement might not be set on foot for the purpose of paying off the debt on the church and raising an endowment fund. The Recording Secretary General was requested to write the member that while the Board was interested in her proposition it would be necessary for the Society to inform itself as to what could be done, and that possibly later on if it was found that the Society was financially in a position to assist it would be glad to consider the proposition.

The announcement was made that the printed Committee Lists would be sent from New York and be ready for distribution on the next day.

The President General referred to a lengthy communication from the Chairman of State and Chapter By-Laws in the matter of committee expenses and suggested that it be referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. It was therefore moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, and carried, that the communication from the Chairman of Committee on State and Chapter By-Laws be referred to the Finance Committee.

The motions as passed were read, and there being no corrections, were approved as the minutes of the meeting.

On motion, adjournment was had at 6:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Number of Members Admitted from Each State

OCTOBER 6, 1916

Alabama, 17; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 16; California, 49; Colorado, 17; Connecticut, 25; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 17; Florida, 6; Georgia, 72; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 78; Indiana, 63; Iowa, 69; Kansas, 40; Kentucky, 36; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 22; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 63; Michigan, 45; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 15; Missouri, 62; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 51; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 37;

New Jersey, 21; New Mexico, 3; New York, 134; North Carolina, 33; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 89; Oklahoma, 13; Oregon, 14; Pennsylvania, 67; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 57; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 20; Texas, 38; Utah, 2; Vermont, 21; Virginia, 8; Washington, 26; West Virginia, 41; Wisconsin, 42; Wyoming, 1; Philippine Islands, 2.
Total, 1,479.

My Dear Fellow Members:

As you know, the vote of the last Congress was to send the magazine to every member in good standing. But many of the old subscribers and some members who heretofore have not been subscribers have continued to remit their yearly renewal or sent in their subscription, as the case might be, and the Magazine Committee wishes to thank those who have sent in remittances and to say that those who wish to send in their subscriptions will help the initial cost of printing and mailing such a large number of copies monthly very much.

All members are most earnestly urged to secure advertisements, and given below is a schedule of our advertising rates. Whenever a member is instrumental in or secures an advertisement please notify me of the fact, as no commission is paid to our advertising representative on any advertisement secured by members of the Society.

Faithfully yours,

FLORENCE G. FINCH,

Chairman of Magazine Committee.

ONE PAGE (5½" x 8") 224 LINES.....	\$250.00
HALF PAGE (5½" x 4" or 2½" x 8") 112 LINES.....	125.00
QUARTER PAGE (5½" x 2" or 2½" x 4") 56 LINES....	62.50
LESS THAN QUARTER PAGE AT LINE RATE.....	1.50

Minimum Advertisement Accepted 1 inch or 14 Lines.

Preferred Positions Are Subject to Quotation.

Forms Close on 6th of Month Preceding Date of Issue.

Terms: 3% for cash within 10 days of date of billing, which is the 20th day of month preceding date of issue.

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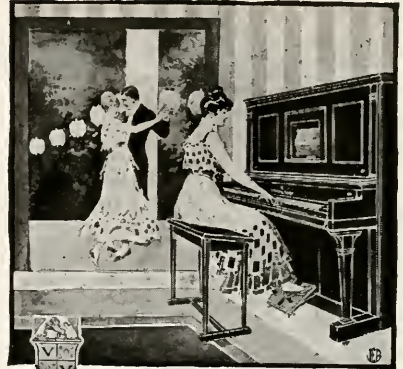
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The Crimes We Commit Against Our Stomachs

By

Arthur True Buswell, M. D.



Eugene Christian

A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract.

Physical efficiency is the backbone of mental efficiency. Unless our stomachs are effectively performing their functions in the way Nature intended, we can't be physically fit. And unless we're physically fit, we can't be thoroughly successful.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Of course, there are successful men who have weak digestions, but they are exceptions to the rule. They succeed in spite of their physical condition. Ten times the success would undoubtedly be theirs if they had the backing of a strong physique and a perfect stomach. There are a thousand men who owe their success in life to a good digestion to every one who succeeded in spite of a poor digestion and the many ills it leads to.

The cause of practically all stomach disorders—and remember, stomach disorders lead to 90% of all sickness—is wrong eating.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver

and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years!

The trouble is that no one has, until recently, given any study to the question of food and its relation to the human body. Very often one good harmless food when eaten in combination with other harmless foods creates a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes, giving off dangerous toxics which enter the blood and slowly poison our entire system, sapping our vitality and depleting our efficiency in the meantime.

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50% efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other dis-

comfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had not organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and

whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 7512, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves are more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

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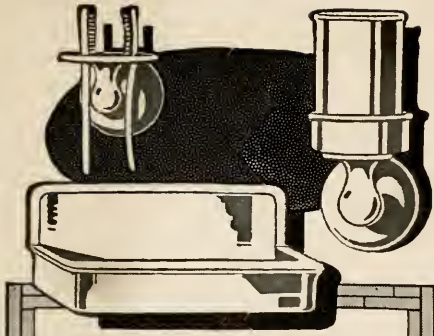
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