Erected to the Memory of Daniel Morgan.
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, IN THE REVOLUTION.

By Mary Louise Dalton.

The story of the Revolution in the West has been but meagerly told. The main drama of the time was played along the Atlantic coast, in Pennsylvania, New York, the Jerseys, New England, Delaware, and with the final act in the Carolinas and Virginia. Even King’s Mountain, with its vast influence and far-reaching effect, has seemed to be far from the center of action.

The Mississippi Valley in the Revolution had its part to play, though a minor one. Problems of strategy, and diplomacy were worked out along its length. The capture of Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit by George Rogers Clark with a few Virginians and Kentuckians gave to the United States what was known in Washington’s time as the “Northwest Territory.” The achievements of a handful of men in a region then almost a wilderness had a bearing upon events as important as the doings of armies.

In the development of the study of history that has come with the researches inspired by the patriotic societies of America, obscure facts are emerging from tradition, sometimes from forgetfulness, to the light of popular knowledge. It is a slow work, this of rescuing from the dust of a century the story of some high endeavor, some significant achievement of an almost unknown man or band of men, but this is one of the tasks to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have set their hands. Localities in the west whose connection with events of the war of independence has been known to a few historical students are now found to be significant as the scenes of expedition, of camp, or skirmish, or as the sites of forts.
It has been commonly accepted that the Louisiana of the "Purchase of 1803" had no part in the war of the Revolution. Louisiana lay on the west side of the Mississippi, a Spanish province, and was thought to behold the struggles of the American colonies from the point of view of the spectator.

That Louisiana actively participated in the Revolution is not widely recognized, yet St. Louis, the capital city of the Louisiana Purchase, was the starting point of an expedition against the nearest point then flying the British flag. It was on January 2, 1781, that a little band of French and Spanish soldiers, with Indian allies, gathered in the snow before the government house at St. Louis. This was the first stone house of the city, having been built by Pierre Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. At this period it was used by the Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana, Don Francisco Cruvat, as his official residence. Sixty-five "militia men," with Indian companions, formed the little army. Thirty of these men are said to have been Spanish while the others were probably of French birth or descent, but all of them were sworn subjects of Spain. Obedient to the call of duty they were to make a heroic journey across the icy plains of Illinois, capture a British flag and bring it to St. Louis.

The French and Spanish residents of the little village of St. Louis had suffered in the cause of the American Revolution the year before. Trappers and savages from Michillimackinac, instigated by British agents, had descended upon the town early on that fearful day, May 26, 1780, when a number of unarmed citizens were killed. This was the St. Louis massacre, and that year was afterward called by the French "L'anne du coup." The fear of George Rogers Clark's men at Kaskaskia caused the British and Indians to retreat the very day of their descent upon St. Louis.

The expedition of the next year was undertaken by Spain not so much in revenge for this massacre as in the hope that her influence might be extended eastward in the Mississippi Valley, a consummation devoutly wished by His Catholic Majesty, and not given up by Spanish authorities until Louisiana passed from Spain's greedy hands in 1800.

The Spanish force crossed the Mississippi from St. Louis and journeyed over snow-bound Illinois to Fort St. Joseph, Michi-
gan, then the nearest point flying the British flag. This little post was in southwestern Michigan. Its exact site has been a matter of dispute, but Father Charlevoix’ narrative of his visit to it in 1721, and French and English maps show that it was on the south bank of the St. Joseph river not far from the site of the present town of Niles.

Surprising the small British garrison stationed at St. Joseph, the Spaniards captured the fort, destroyed the magazine and stores of the enemy, hoisted the standard of Spain, and returned to St. Louis bringing the captured flag of the English with them.

The Madrid Gazette of March 12, 1782, more than a year after the date of the expedition, announced the success of the undertaking, saying that the commanders of the Spanish forces “had possessed themselves of the post of St. Joseph, which the English occupied at two hundred and twenty leagues distance from the above mentioned St. Louis, having suffered in so extensive a march and so rigorous a season the greatest inconvenience from cold and hunger, exposed to continual risks from the country being possessed by savage nations, and having to pass over parts covered with snow, and each one being obliged to carry provisions for his subsistence, and various merchan-

dises which were necessary to content in the case of need the barbarous nations through which they were obliged to cross. The commander, by seasonable negotiations and precautions, prevented a considerable body of the Indians, who were at the devotion of the English, from opposing this expedition; for it would otherwise have been difficult to have accomplished the taking of the said post. They made prisoners of the few English they found in it, the others having, perhaps, retired in con-

sequence of some prior notice. Don Eugenio Pourré took pos-

session in the name of the king of that place and its dependen-
cies, and of the river of the Illinois, in consequence whereof the standard of his majesty was there displayed during the whole time. He took the English one and delivered it on his arrival at St. Louis to Don Francisco Cruvat, the commandant of that post.”

No official record of this march of the Spaniards across Illi-

nois has been found in print, but it is thought that in the Spanish archives at Madrid evidence upon this point is still preserved.
Of the trophies of this expedition the British flag was the most valued.

What was its fate?

That it was received at St. Louis the Spanish newspaper records. If this flag has been preserved, and its authenticity can be proved, what an interesting relic it would make for the coming Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis. It appears that some papers relating to the Spanish governorship of St. Louis were found years after the Louisiana Purchase in an old barrel at Havana, Cuba. St. Louis, in the time of the Spanish control of Louisiana, was a small post, and its commandant was under the orders of the governor of Louisiana at New Orleans. That this flag was sent to New Orleans is likely, but from there to Havana, or Madrid? Whatever its disposition, if it is still in existence St. Louis would find in it a valued memento of her sole claim to active participation in the war of the American Revolution.

The little fortification of St. Joseph was held by many masters in its obscure history. Founded by the great La Salle in the seventeenth century, it was destroyed by the deserters from Fort Crevecoeur of the Illinois. In the next century the Jesuits placed a mission, and the French government built a fort on the St. Joseph River, about sixty miles from its mouth. In 1761, after the taking of Montreal, the English relieved the French. Two years later Pontiac stormed the fort, murdered the garrison, and took the commander, Schlosser, with three survivors, to Detroit as prisoners. A few years later Pontiac sullenly yielded to the British. The English standard was taken down in 1777, when a party headed by Thomas Brady, of Cahokia, or "Cahos," surprised and took the fort. On their return, however, they were overtaken not far from the site of Chicago by British and Indians and routed. In 1778, Paulette Meillet, the founder of Peoria, Illinois, with three hundred French and Indians, took the fort, but abandoned it shortly afterward. In 1781 the British were in possession when the Spaniards captured the post and displayed the standard of his Catholic Majesty "during the whole time." Eventually the territory became American.
THE BATTLE OF COWPENS.

The Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will soon erect a tablet to commemorate this expedition from St. Louis—Louisiana's claim to a share in the activity; the hardship and the heroism of the American Revolution.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS, AND ITS HERO.

DANIEL MORGAN.

By Mrs. George Keats Peay.

On the 17th of January, 1781, was fought the great battle of Cowpens, in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. An able and honest historian has said: "The battle of Cowpens was the first link in that chain of events which finally led to the capture of Cornwallis and the successful termination of the Revolutionary War." Howard, Pickens, Washington and McCall immortalized themselves on that memorable day, but standing out in bold relief, is the name of Morgan, the hero of Cowpens. Regarding the ancestry, the parentage and even the early history of Daniel Morgan but little is known. He was always reticent and uncommunicative concerning his childhood. We know that he was born in the winter of 1736 and was of Welsh extraction, but there is some doubt concerning his native state. Both Pennsylvania and New Jersey claim that honor. At the age of seventeen he settled in the then wilds of the Valley of Virginia, and labored on a farm. He was with Braddock's army as a teamster. Upon one occasion a difficulty arose between the captain of a company of Virginia troops and a powerful fellow who accompanied the army, and who had the reputation of being a skillful pugilist and a bully. It was agreed between the disputants that upon the first halt the matter should be settled by a fight. As soon as the company halted the captain stepped out to meet his antagonist, when he was accosted by Morgan—"Captain," said he, "you must not fight that man. You are our captain, and if that fellow was to lick you, we should all be disgraced. But I will fight him, and if he licks me it won't hurt the credit of the company." Morgan at once
engaged the bully, and in a short time gave him so severe a beating that he was unable to rise from the ground. It might be pertinent to remark here that Morgan was large, strong and muscular, six feet in height, and had a stentorian voice. This voice was destined to become famous, and it was said that his commands could be distinctly heard by his troops above the roar and din of battle. As soon as the Revolutionary War broke out, living then at Winchester, Virginia, he raised a company of hardy mountaineers, containing ninety-six men called the “Morgan Rifles.” Each one wore a hunting shirt, on the breast of which were stitched in letters by their wives, mothers or sweethearts the words: “Liberty or Death.” He marched with his company six hundred miles to Boston, where George Washington was then in command of the Continental forces. Arriving near Boston late in the evening, his company were resting under the shade after their long march, when Morgan saw Washington riding out alone. He had been with Washington at Braddock’s defeat, and recognized him at once. He drew up his men into line, as Washington approached, and saluting him, said: “General, I come six hundred miles from the right bank of the Potomac and bring to you these gallant men, every one of whom knows how to shoot a rifle and every one of whom knows how to die for liberty; for you see, sir, that each man bears his banner upon his breast, ‘Liberty or Death.’” The great Washington leaping from his horse, went down the line, and shook hands with every man and with tears streaming down his face, remounted his horse and rode off without saying a word. Morgan was next heard of on the plains of Abraham, charging the bastion of St. Roche, when the glorious Montgomery was killed and Morgan was taken prisoner. Here let me relate another incident which illustrates his character as a man as well as a soldier. He made at the head of his riflemen so gallant a charge and fought so desperately that the English were filled with admiration for his bravery. He was now their prisoner, and was sent for by the British general, who in flattering terms offered him a commission as colonel in the English army if he would abandon the cause of the rebels (as he called them) and join the English army. This was a tempting offer to a poor, humble and uneducated man like Morgan, but
he spurned the offer and the words which he uttered ought to be engraved in enduring marble forever. "I hope," he said, looking sternly at the English general, "that you will never again insult me in my distressed and unfortunate situation by making me offers which imply that you think I am a scoundrel."

In early life Morgan was dissipated but happily, by the time he was twenty-seven, had reformed his habits. At this time he married Abigail Bailey, who for the rest of his life was his affectionate wife and devoted companion and counsellor. Morgan rendered valuable service during the memorable campaign between Gates and Burgoyne, and was one of the heroes of the battle of Saratoga. Upon his return to headquarters one night after a hard day's fighting Gen. Gates embraced him, saying, "Morgan, you have done wonders this day. You have immortalized yourself, and honored your country; if you are not promoted immediately I will not serve another day." Morgan replied, "For God's sake, General, forbear this stuff, and give me something to eat and drink, for I am ready to die with hunger and fatigue." Alas for fickle human nature, for notwithstanding the important services which Morgan rendered in this campaign, they were not deemed worthy of more than a cursory notice in Gates' dispatches, and his name was not even mentioned in the official account of Burgoyne's surrender.

In this case there was not enough glory for all. Gates at this time entertained strong hopes of being enabled to supplant Gen. Washington in the chief command of the American army. Immediately after Burgoyne's surrender Morgan visited Gates on business when he was taken aside by the general and confidentially told that the main army was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the war by the commander-in-chief, and that several of the best officers threatened to resign unless a change took place. Morgan sternly replied, "I have one favor to ask of you, sir, which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again; for under no other man than Washington, as commander-in-chief would I ever serve."

Morgan frequently told his men in battle to shoot at those who wore epaulettes. At the first glance many would condemn a practice of this kind, as adding unnecessarily to the sanguin-
ary features of war. But this constitutes one of the principal arguments in its defense. Every additional horror which war acquires lessens in a corresponding degree the likelihood of a resort to it, and thus tends to perpetuate the blessings of peace.

Morgan was an ideal commander. He appealed to the pride rather than to the fears of his men, and always encouraged them to come to him whenever they had any just cause of complaint. He took great pains to have them provided at all times with a sufficiency of provisions, clothing and everything necessary to their comfort; and the wounded and sick experienced his constant attention and care. He never permitted any of them to be brought before a court martial or to be punished by whipping. When one of them was charged with an offense which called for punishment the accused, if guilty, was taken by Morgan to some secluded place where no one could witness what might occur, and there, after a lecture on the impropriety of his conduct, would receive a thumping more or less severe, according to the nature of his offense. Morgan rode up one day where a number of his men, under the command of an ensign, were repairing a road. The ensign looked on while two men struggled but without effect to remove a huge rock. "Why don't you lay hold and help?" inquired Morgan, addressing the ensign. "Sir," replied the latter, "I am an officer." "I beg your pardon," responded Morgan, "I did not think of that." Instantly alighting from his horse he approached the rock, seizing hold of which he exclaimed to the men, "Now heave hard, my boys." The rock was soon removed; when Morgan, without another word, mounted his horse and rode off.

Morgan's rifle corps frequently received the public acknowledgments and thanks of the commander-in-chief, and no regiment of the Revolutionary War contributed as largely to the success of the cause or the glory of our arms as Morgan's "Rangers."

He received his commission as brigadier general just before the battle of Cowpens. His promotion should have come long before this for he had served actively and with great distinction throughout the entire war, with the exception of fifteen months when he was compelled from illness to retire to his home to recuperate. There was no period during the whole war when the
condition of affairs was more gloomy than just previous to the battle of Cowpens. At the North even the great Washington, devoted as he was to the cause, could scarcely hold together a little handful of brave but famishing men. At the South the whole country, except where a few heroic partisans maintain their birthright with their good swords, was in the possession of the enemy, and the people were in despair. They had to meet in this fearful conflict not only the British but their allies, the worthless Tory and the savage Indian. Every incident that could add horror to war was thus present with these unhappy people. The country from Charleston to the mountains was in the possession of the British, and the people were subjected to the cruel domination of military rule. It was at this time, so full of hopeless despair, that Greene, the great soldier and unconquerable patriot, was assigned to the command of the Southern department. Under Greene were three Virginians of remarkable ability, Henry Lee, familiarly known as Light Horse Harry, William Washington, a distant cousin of the commander-in-chief, and Daniel Morgan. The British forces in the South were commanded by Cornwallis. In order to confuse Cornwallis, Greene divided his army, sending one part to the northeast part of South Carolina to threaten Cornwallis, and the other to the southwest. This compelled Cornwallis to divide his force. He sent half of his army to the southwest under Colonel Tarleton to meet Morgan, and they met at Cowpens.

The place was called Cowpens on account of it being a grazing ground for cattle, for in the genial clime of South Carolina where the grass is springing in every month of winter, cattle grazed in the field all the year round. Morgan had been advised to avoid an engagement, but he finally found this impossible. With a noble confidence in himself and in his troops, he resolved to give battle to his pursuers. In the evening of the 16th he moved among his men inspiring them with cheerfulness. An hour before daylight he saw that Tarleton’s troops were within five miles of his camp. One of the first duties of a commander is to keep himself well informed of the movements of his adversary, this is the chief element of military success. In his long career, Morgan never experienced a surprise. His
men were roused quietly, breakfasted, and prepared for battle. The principal commanders under Morgan were Howard, Pickens, Triplet and Wm. Washington. Morgan's last words to his assembled troops before the battle commenced were these: "The old wagoner will crack his whip over Ben Tarleton in the morning as sure as he lives. Just hold up your heads, boys; three fires, three cheers and a charge, and you are free. And then when you return to your homes how the old folks will bless you, and the girls kiss you for your gallant conduct." More eloquent and stirring words have been said—said by Napoleon when on the soil of old Egypt and under the shadow of the Pyramids just before he fought the Mamelukes, he proclaimed, "Soldiers of France, from the heights of yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." Or when Nelson threw out his glorious ensign at the battle of Trafalgar, in the presence of all the sailors of England upon which were emblazoned the words: "England this day expects every man to do his duty." Or when Wellington, in the supreme and decisive moment at Waterloo said to his veterans, whom he had held in reserve, "Up guards, and at them."

I say, these words by these great leaders may have been put in more eloquent phrase, but they were not more effective to stir the patriotism and stimulate the courage of a true soldier than the homely but immortal words of Daniel Morgan. "When you return to your homes how the old folks will bless you, and the girls kiss you for your gallant conduct."

In a short time the conflict was over; the battle was lost and won; victory, so long a stranger, perched on our banners, and the battlefield of Cowpens became sacred to Liberty for all time.

The rout of the British was complete, and the fugitives did not halt until they reached the camp of Cornwallis. The results of the victory of Cowpens were of vast importance. By it the British not only lost their hold on Georgia, North and South Carolina, but they were forced ever after to act on the defensive. Thus it was that the battle of Cowpens made the siege and capture of Yorktown possible. Without Cowpens we might not have had Yorktown. In the battle the British greatly outnumbered the Americans, but the result was—Americans, 12 killed and 60 wounded, British, 300 killed, 500 prison-
ers, 2 standards, 100 dragoon horses, 35 wagons, 800 muskets, 82 field pieces, a traveling forge and all the enemy's music.

To the honor of the victors notwithstanding the cruel warfare which Tarleton had waged had exasperated the Americans to the last degree, not one of the British was killed or wounded or even insulted after the surrender. Here is Morgan's modest report of the battle to Congress: "Our success must be attributed to the justice of our cause and the gallantry of our troops. My wishes would induce me to name every sentinel in the corps I have the honor to command." In Tarleton's own report of the battle are these words: "The defeat of the British must be ascribed either to the bravery or good conduct of the Americans, to the loose manner of forming which has always been practiced by the King's troops in America or to unforeseen events which may throw terror into the most disciplined soldiers or counteract the best concerted designs." A verse from one of the oldest Revolutionary songs says:

"Come listen awhile,
And the truth I'll relate,
How brave General Morgan,
Did Tarleton defeat;
For all his proud boasting,
He forced was to fly,
When brave General Morgan,
His courage did try."

At the close of the battle of Cowpens when the Americans were chasing the British from the field, Col. Washington spurred his horse and rode in hot pursuit of three horsemen who were riding abreast. Washington was so excited that he failed to see that he had gone far ahead of his troops. The horsemen seeing him alone took advantage of the situation and one of them made a lunge at him with his sword. Washington wounded him in the arm and his sword fell to the ground. Instantly another one of them came to the rescue and would undoubtedly have killed Washington, but just in the nick of time a boy (who had followed the American troops) rode up, drew his pistol and shot the soldier in the shoulder. Washington spurred on his horse for the third rider, for he was now close enough to recognize the terrible Tarleton himself. They engaged in a
hand to hand encounter and both were slightly wounded. Unfortunately Tarleton succeeded in making his escape. The wound that Tarleton received from Washington was twice the subject for the sallies of wit of two American ladies who were sisters, daughters of Col. Moulf of Halifax, North Carolina. When Cornwallis and his army were at Halifax on their way to Virginia, Tarleton was at the house of an American. In the presence of Mrs. Jones, one of the sisters, Tarleton spoke of Col. Washington as an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name. "Ah, Colonel," said Mrs. Jones, "you ought to know better for you bear on your person proof that he knows very well how to make his mark."

At another time Tarleton was speaking sarcastically of Washington in the presence of Mrs. Ashe, the other sister, "I would be happy to see Col. Washington," Tarleton said with a sneer. Mrs. Ashe instantly replied: "If you had looked behind you, Col. Tarleton, at the battle of Cowpens, you would have enjoyed that pleasure."

It is related that while at Salisbury the British officers were hospitably entertained by Dr. Newman, notwithstanding he was a Whig. There in the presence of Tarlton and others, Dr. Newman's two little sons were engaged in playing the game of the battle of Compens with grains of corn, a red grain representing the British officers, and a white one the American. Washington and Tarleton were particularly represented as one pursued the other as in a real battle, the little fellows shouted, "Hurrah for Washington, Tarleton runs! Hurrah for Washington." Tarleton looked on for a while but becoming irritated he exclaimed, "See those cursed little rebels."

After the battle of Cowpens, Morgan received a letter of thanks from the commander-in-chief and congratulations from the principal officers in the army. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, and Virginia voted him a horse and a sword. At the close of the Revolutionary War he retired to his estate in Virginia, a few miles from Winchester, which he called "Saratoga." He served a term in Congress during the administration of John Adams. In the year 1800 he changed his residence to Winchester, where he died in July, 1802, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His grave is in the Pres-
byterian cemetery at Winchester, and over it stands a plain horizontal marble, raised from the ground, with this inscription:

"Major General Daniel Morgan departed this life on July 6th, 1802, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Patriotism and valor were the prominent features of his character, and the honorable services he rendered to his country during the Revolutionary war crowned his life with glory, and will remain in the hearts of his countrymen a perpetual monument to his memory."

The Cowpens Centennial in 1881 was a great event in Spartanburg, a few miles from the site of the battle. A century after Morgan's brilliant victory the Forty-sixth Congress by a unanimous vote appropriated $20,000 for the bronze statue which crowns the monument in Spartanburg. The prediction on his tomb proved true, even in the fourth generation. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." I am greatly indebted to the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay who was chairman of the centennial committee, also to Mrs. D. A. DuPre, historian of the Spartanburg Chapter who furnished me with information contained in my paper. At the unveiling of the Morgan statue, it was a notable gathering—senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, mayors, governors, masons of high degree and descendants of the noble heroes of Cowpens. The statue was unveiled amidst a burst of oratory and patriotic song. At last full honor was bestowed on Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens.

To his memory his grateful countrymen erected that noble statue, a mute but eloquent memorial of a brave soldier and incorruptible patriot.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By E. Ellen Batchellor.

RICHARD STOCKTON.

RICHARD STOCKTON was born near Princeton, Somerset county, New Jersey, October 1, 1730; died February 28, 1781, in the house called "Morveen," now occupied by a descendant.
This house is in good order, a fine type of colonial mansions. He was buried somewhere on the place but the exact spot is unknown.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

JOHN WITHERSPOON was born in Scotland February 5th, 1722. He came to this country and was so opposed to the pretensions of the British government he espoused the cause of the colonies. He is buried in the graveyard at Princeton where rest the remains of Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards and James McCosh. His grave is suitably marked and well taken care of. Of his house I can learn nothing.

JOHN HART.

JOHN HART was born at Hopewell, New Jersey; died May 11, 1779. His house was burned during the Revolution and he and his family fled to the Sourland mountains for shelter. His wife died from privations that she suffered at this time. He was known as "Honest John Hart" and was a power in the state. Historians say that he suffered more and gained less than any other patriot in the land. A monument was erected to his memory on July 4, 1868, and stands to-day in good condition in the old Baptist churchyard at Hopewell, New Jersey.

ABRAHAM CLARK.

ABRAHAM CLARK was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15, 1726; died in the autumn of 1794. He is buried at Rahway, New Jersey. The inscription on his gravestone reads thus: "Firm and decided as a patriot, zealous and faithful as a friend to the public, he loved his country and adhered to the cause in the darkest hour of its struggle against oppression."

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737. He died in Bordentown, New Jersey, May 9th, 1791. His house is still preserved in Bordentown, but he lies in an unknown grave.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of 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 the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

While Virginia and Tennessee are agitated over the readjustment of their boundary line which was established just one hundred years ago, we thought possibly it might be of interest to your readers to recall the names of the commissioners of 1802. These men were, I think, every one Revolutionary heroes.

Representing Virginia, were General Joseph Martin, of Henry county, Virginia, whose county seat was named in honor of him, Chancellor Creed Taylor, and Peter Johnston; representing Tennessee, were Governor John Sevier, Moses Fiske, and George Routlege.

Some of Tennessee and Virginia’s most prominent citizens descend from these men.

LUCY HENDERSON HORTON.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA.

Copied from the
JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, BEGUN AND HELD AT
THE CAPITOL
IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF
DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO.

RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY THOMAS RITCHIE,
PRINTER FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.
1822.
A petition was presented and read of William Stone, of Stafford Co., an old Revolutionary soldier praying a pension. (Page 18.)

A petition was presented and read of Peter Francisco, a soldier who performed many extraordinary exploits, and was several times wounded, during the Revolutionary war, praying some remuneration for his service, and also for an horse of his, which he lost in the said war. (Page 20.)

A petition was presented and read of William White and others, representatives of William White, deceased, who served as an ensign and afterwards as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, praying to be allowed five years pay as compensation for his said service. (Page 22.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of William Stone, stating that he served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, and received several wounds, which, in his old age, have rendered him incapable of procuring a subsistence, and without the aid of his country, must end his days in poverty and want of the necessaries of life; that he has been allowed a pension by the United States at the rate of eight dollars per month, and that in consequence of its being ascertained that the regiment in which he served was not on the continental establishment, his name was stricken from the roll of pensioners on the nineteen day of June, 1821, and praying that he may be allowed a pension by the legislature of Virginia, is reasonable. (Page 30.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of Charles Clements, stating that he served as a soldier on continental establishment during the Revolutionary war, that he received several wounds, which, in his old age, have rendered him unable to procure a subsistence;
That he has been allowed a pension by the legislature of Virginia of forty dollars per annum, about twenty-four years ago, which, by his own care and industry, and with the assistance of several able bodied sons who then lived with him, enabled him to raise six or eight children in honest credit; that his children have now left him and his aged wife to support themselves through the remainder of their days with no other dependence than the small pension of forty dollars heretofore allowed him, and that he is now very old and infirm, and totally unable to support himself, and praying for an increase of his pension by the legislature of Virginia, is reasonable. (Page 73.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of Cyrus Robinson, on behalf of himself and others, stating that in the year 1814, they volunteered their services under a proclamation of the governor, and marched to Camp Fairfield under command of Major Floyd;
That the documents necessary to establish those claims for service then rendered, were deposited in the office of the accountant of the war
department, and there lost, and praying to be allowed compensation for thirteen days service be rejected. (Page 147.)

Resolved, Also as the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of ANSELM BAILY, of the county of New-Kent stating that he enlisted as a private soldier, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, and continued in the army during the war.
That he was engaged in many important battles; that he is now sixty-two years old, and very poor and infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 148.)

And a petition of THOMAS EVANS, an old Revolutionary soldier, praying a pension. (Page 71.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of ANSELM BAILY, of the county of New-Kent stating that he enlisted as a private soldier, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, and continued in the army during the war.
That he was engaged in many important battles; that he is now sixty-two years old, and very poor and infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 148.)

And a petition of THOMAS EVANS, an old Revolutionary soldier, praying a pension. (Page 71.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,
That the petition of ANSELM BAILY, of the county of New-Kent stating that he enlisted as a private soldier, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, and continued in the army during the war.
That he was engaged in many important battles; that he is now sixty-two years old, and very poor and infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 148.)

And a petition of THOMAS EVANS, an old Revolutionary soldier, praying a pension. (Page 71.)
That he is far advanced in age, and very poor and infirm, and praying that he may be placed on the pension list, is reasonable. (Page 147.)

Resolved, Also, as the opinion of the committee,

That the petition of Lewis Spencer, stating that he was at an early period of the Revolutionary war, called into the militia service of this commonwealth, that although he never enlisted in either the state or continental lines, that from his near contiguity to the scene of war in Virginia, he was repeatedly called out from year to year, and sometimes several times a year, to defend the state from the aggressions of the enemy; that he was lastly, at the siege of York, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, from which place he was discharged, not only for having served out his last tour of duty, but likewise on account of a cold which he had contracted from long and repeated exposure; that he returned home impoverished and unremunerated for past services, with an entire loss of health;

That the sufferings and hardships which he experienced during this long and arduous struggle for liberty, brought on diseases which settled upon his eyes, and finally, about eighteen or nineteen years ago, deprived him entirely of his sight; and praying that he may be allowed a pension, is reasonable. (Page 74.)

Resolved, Also, as the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of Ralph Stewart, an old Revolutionary officer, stating, that he was in various engagements during the Revolutionary war, in one of which he was wounded by a musket ball passing through his right shoulder;

That he was twice taken prisoner, was afterwards at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and after escorting the prisoners to Winchester, he was marched home and discharged; that in consequence of the wound he received, he is unable to labour for support of his numerous family; and that he is now seventy-three years old, and praying to be allowed a pension, is reasonable. (Page 102.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of Sylvester Beverly, an old Revolutionary soldier, stating that he enlisted as a soldier in January, 1776, and served as such to the end of the Revolutionary war; that he was engaged in many battles, viz: Monmouth, Stony Point, Powel's Hook, White Marsh, Guilford, and the siege of York, and was one of the guard that conducted Cornwallis' captive army to its destined place of confinement;

That he is now eighty years old, and very infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 102.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of Joseph Friend, an old Revolutionary soldier, stating that he enlisted as a soldier in the year 1776, and continued in the army during the war; that he was engaged in many battles; that he is now seventy years old, and very infirm, and having received an injury when in active duty during the war, which now renders him unable
REAL DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Mary Mower Baldwin.

Mrs. Mary Mower Baldwin, a member of Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, is the daughter of Peter Mower, a Revolutionary patriot who entered the service of his country in 1778 at the age of fourteen years. In "New York in the Revolution," on page 90, this patriot boy is recorded as serving under Brigadier General Marinus Willet, a gallant officer, who after the death of General Nicholas Herkimer commanded the Tryon county militia in the battle of Johnstown and along the Mohawk valley. Again on page 258 of same book Peter Mower is recorded as being in the third regiment of the Tryon militia under Col. Frederick Visscher and Capt. Gerrit Putnam. His whole term of service was two years. The home of the Mower family was at Currytown, New York. The family consisted of the parents and nine sons. The father and three eldest sons entered the army at the beginning of hostilities. Peter, the father of Mrs. Baldwin, did not enlist with his father and brothers, being then too young. George Mower, the eldest of the sons, was at the battle of Oriskany and was wounded in the shoulder, it being broken by a ball of the enemy. This prevented him from loading his gun. He was an expert marksman. He took a position behind the upturned roots of a fallen tree, and with the aid of a companion who loaded his own and Mower's gun also, kept up a continuous firing from 11 o'clock A. M. until dark, killing many of the enemy. He served six years in his country's cause. History of New York states that
the notorious Walter N. Butler who was the instigator of the Cherry Valley massacre was killed by an Indian. This uncle of Mrs. Baldwin, George Mower, according to family tradition was the person who shot Tory Butler (as he was called). Being pursued as he was fleeing to Canada with his band of Tories after the massacre, he crossed the Mohawk river not far below what is now the village of Herkimer, a band of Indians and whites closely in pursuit. Approaching West Canada creek the whites all turned back with the exception of Mower, who waded the stream with the Indians, saying, "If I get my eyes on Butler he will never reach Canada." Not far above this crossing-place, called to this day Butler's Crossing, is Middleville. Here Butler dismounted to quench his thirst from a spring in the side of the bank. Mower knew him by his uniform. Butler, turning, made a defiant motion and Mower taking aim, fired the shot that killed this Tory.

Mower went directly back to camp and reported that Butler was killed, but did not say who did the deed. When the in-
REAL DAUGHTERS.

Miss Jane Martin Morton became the first "Real Daughter of the American Revolution" of the Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, early in 1898. She was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in November, 1804, the youngest child of Dea. John and Elizabeth Leonard Morton. Her parents removed to Salisbury, Vermont, when she was about four years old, and in 1835 they went to reside in Milton, Vermont, remaining there fourteen years, when they again changed their residence, going this time to the adjoining town of Georgia, where late in the year of 1850 their home was burned to the ground, and Miss Morton only escaped a dreadful death by leaping from a second story window. Returning to Salisbury, she lived with her father in their old home until his death in 1857, since which time she has lived with a nephew, later with a widowed sister, and finally with a grand nephew, at whose home she passed away on Sunday, May 18th, of the present year, at the advanced age of 98 years. Her funeral was attended by five members of Ethan
Allen Chapter, who placed on her grave a pillow of white carnations, with the letters D. A. R. in purple violets in the centre. Miss Morton never married, the lover of her youth having died early, and she afterward refused to leave her father, who needed her loving care. There is but little to say of her life, which was comparatively uneventful, but she was greatly beloved by all who knew her, for her sweet and gentle disposition, and her steadfast kindness to those in sorrow or trouble. She was intensely patriotic, loving her country as only the daughter of a faithful and true soldier can.

Her father joined the Revolutionary army when a boy; was in the skirmish with the British at the burning of New Bedford, and was afterward with the American army in Rhode Island. Coming to Salisbury he found the home militia in a perfectly disorganized condition, and he re-formed a company of 77 men, being elected captain. They fought against the British in 1812 and took part in the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814.
MRS. MARY ANN LUTHER BURR.

Cedar Falls Chapter is honored by having on its roll the names of two "Real Daughters," Mrs. Catherine Ann Roadman, whose obituary the "Monthly" recorded last year, and Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr, who is now in her 95th year. She was a daughter of Theophilus Luther and Zilpha Sherman. Her father when but 16 years of age served 6 months as a private in the Rhode Island troops of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted at Swansey, Massachusetts, and served under Capt. Carr and Col. Crary. The family moved in 1821 to New York where later Mary Ann Luther was married to Thomas Jefferson Burr. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. They moved to Independence, Iowa, in 1865. Since her husband's death in 1882, she has lived with her two sons in Cedar Falls. Although confined to her room she is well and retains her faculties remarkably. She spends her time reading, sewing and visiting her friends. Her memory is excellent and she can relate many an interesting event of her girlhood.
During the past year she received the Cedar Falls Chapter, which left a token of love in the form of a sofa pillow upon which was embroidered the emblem of the D. A. R.—Etta Suplee, Historian.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY MOTHERS.

By Alice Crossette Hall.

Brave were the fathers who made our land free
Who laid down their fortunes, their lives, all too soon;
Nor counted the sacrifice ought but too small
To buy for their children so precious a boon.

Brave, too, were the mothers who, when from their side
These heroes had fallen, stood firm at the helm,
And with hearts strong for duty, and hands nerved to rule,
So skilfully guided their own little realm.

With courage undaunted they battled with fate,
Toiled, suffered, and hoped for their dear children's sake,
Yea, gave all themselves in their efforts supreme
Worthy their country, their loved ones to make.

To stand and to fight and to fall by the foe,
Full often, alas, was the man's destined fate:
To stand and to fight to the long bitter end
Was the fate which full oft did the woman await.

And so, when we sing of the heroes who fell
Let us gratefully sing of the heroines, too,
Who through the long conflict for freedom and right,
Were brave as their brothers to dare and to do.

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."—Patrick Henry.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Connecticut State Conference.—When inviting the Connecticut Daughters to hold their ninth general meeting with the Wadsworth Chapter, its regent, Mrs. William W. Wilcox, added the hope that the day would be pleasant and every Daughter in the state present.

Limitless hospitality graciously expressed characterized every arrangement for the occasion. June lent herself gracefully to a "May Conference," and gave of her choicest.

The body of the church was crowded with Daughters and the galleries with interested on-lookers, as the stately procession of dignitaries, led by six young lady ushers, passed slowly up the main aisle. As the head of the procession appeared the audience rose, the organ pealed forth the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, and there was vigorous applause from the happy and enthusiastic assemblage. The special guest of honor, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, was escorted by the state regent; Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, vice-president general, was accompanied by Mrs. Wilcox, representing the entertaining chapter; Miss Forsyth, of New York, ex-vice-president general, walked with Mrs. Townsend, chaplain for the occasion.

Here where she worshiped and memorials to her stand, it was natural that tender thoughts of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke should take precedence, and so soon as might be after convening, upon an eloquent tribute from the state regent presiding, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, to her predecessor in office, the second state regent of Connecticut, the members rose to the motion of Miss Chew, regent of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, that during the day flowers be laid upon the grave of Miss Clarke in Indian Hill cemetery. The memorial consisted of forty-four white rose buds, one for each chapter in the state, their long stems tied with wide satin ribbons of blue and white. The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, the only chapter organ-
ized by the second state regent during her brief term, sent a special gift of flowers.

At both sessions the chair was filled by the state regent, whose felicitous introductions and announcements by the way in that position no reader of this magazine need be assured of. The varied and interesting program arranged by Mrs. Kinney and the entertaining chapter is here given:

**MORNING SESSION.**

**ORGAN SELECTION:** ........................................ MR. W. U. PEARNE.

"Let rich music's tongue unfold the imagined happiness."—Romeo and Juliet.

**INVOCATION** .................................................. MRS. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Wadsworth Chapter.

"Deep below as high above,

Sweeps the circle of God's love."—Whittier.

**MUSIC, "Star Spangled Banner" (Francis Scott Key):**

"Flag of the free, heart's hope and home,

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,

And all thy hues were born in heaven."—Drake.

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME,** ............................... MRS. WILLIAM W. WILCOX,

Regent, Wadsworth Chapter.

"You are welcome as I have words to bid you."—Cymbeline.

**RESPONSE,** .................................................. MISS HANNAH K. PECK,

Regent, Ruth Hart Chapter.

"Many and hearty thankings to you."—Measure for Measure.

**MUSIC, Violin Solo—Fantasie from "Faust" (Henry Farmer),**

MR. ARTHUR N. TASKER.

**PAPER, "Middletown: a Historical Sketch,"**

MRS. D. WARD NORTHRUP,

Wadsworth Chapter.

"Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world advances. Advance with it."—Mazzini.

**ADDRESS, "Continental Hall,"** ..................... MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"If we have built castles in the air, our work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them."—Thoreau.

"MACBETH: If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH: We fail!

But screw your courage to the sticking-place, and we'll not fail."
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President General will receive the Connecticut Daughters and their Guests.

"This is the lady that I sent for.
Welcome, fair one."—Pericles.

Address: "The American Monthly Magazine,"
Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth,
Ex-Vice-President General of New York.

"Let us turn over a new leaf."—Middleton.

Paper, "Spinning Wheels and Spinsters."....Mrs. John L. Buel,
Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

"When Adam dowe, and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?"

"Leave your quilling, leave your spinning;
What is all your store of linen
If your heart is never gay?"—Whittier.

Music, "The Deathless Army" (H. Trotere), ...... Mr. Montgomery.

Symposium: Topic, "Do the Daughters of the American Revolution owe any debt of gratitude to their national organization, and, if so, what is that debt?"

Mrs. George S. Barnum,
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.

Mrs. Augustine M. Lewis,
Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

Mrs. Otis S. Northrup,
Melicent Porter Chapter.

Mrs. Stanley A. Smith,
Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Mrs. Marian R. H. Lillie,
Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

"Knowing how the debt grows, I will pay it."—Comedy of Errors.

Mary Silliman Chapter.

"I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of the mothers shall occasionally be visited on the children as well as the sins of the fathers."—Charles Dickens.

Music, "America," ............... To be sung by the audience.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land."—Sir Walter Scott.
ADJOURNMENT.

"Time goes, you say? Ah, no!
Alas, Time stays—we go."—Austin Dobson.

At noon the Wesleyan University Glee Club, famed among college singers, gave a concert.

Add to these attractions a luncheon and reception, when all had an opportunity to meet the officers and distinguished guests.

With the chimes of Holy Trinity church near by ringing a neighborly welcome in patriotic airs, Judge Pearne at the organ before us taking up the strain, Sousa’s “Stars and Stripes” from the Wesleyan men bringing every one to her feet, and the speakers of the day, standing beneath those emblems of the Nation, the three vines of the state, and the wheel and distaff of the society, quickened by the spirit of the moment, there was everything to stir the pulse.

This spirit culminated when, after the fine address of the president general, the gentle hint from Thoreau appended to its announcement on the printed page was acted upon:

“If we have built castles in the air, our work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them.”

The information from Mrs. Fairbanks that a definite bit of terra firma for the substructure of our air-castle had been purchased within the week gave reality to the project. We understand that Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Connecticut first brought this site to the attention of the Continental Hall committee, with so business-like arguments as to prompt favorable consideration and ultimate action.

And now the Connecticut Daughters gave another object lesson in the way they “do things.” With inspiring words from the state regent and a charming little speech by Mrs. E. B. Rosa, presenting $50 from the chapter so lavishly entertaining, and of which she was vice-regent, the money for those foundations began to come in, contributed by chapters and individuals until the amount reached $948.50. Thirty of the forty-four chapters joined in this offering, as did individuals from others, while some not represented in it had given most generously already, notably the Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, which had previously increased the fund by $3,800, through collective and
individual members. On this occasion one of their number, Miss Mary P. Eno, gave $10 to the magazine as first fruits of Miss Forsyth's address. Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, vice-president general of the National Society, briefly addressed the meeting, and gave $105 to the Continental Hall fund through the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of which she is a member. In the afternoon a laughing suggestion that the "hat be passed" to raise the sum of $1,000 resulted in a collection—the president general insisting that the plate be first passed to her—which brought the total contribution to Continental Hall fund on this occasion to $1,225.

An invitation to hold the next state business meeting with the Lucretia Shaw Chapter was accepted.—FANNIE M. OLMSHEAD, Ruth Wylys Chapter.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—July 15th was notable in the annals of our chapter, when the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney and Miss Forsyth, ex-state regent of New York, and former vice-president general of the National Society, were present.

The meeting was held at the house of Mrs. John Hutchins, and opened as usual with the Lord's Prayer followed by the roll call and the singing of America. The regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, after a few words of welcome introduced Mrs. Kinney.

This chapter has been favored several times with the presence of our state regent, but she never fails to bring words of help and inspiration to the chapter. Mrs. Kinney spoke briefly upon the future work of the society and said it seemed to her that work along educational lines should and will be taken up more and more by the chapters. Not just the teaching to read and write, but teaching which shall make loyal American citizens.

Mrs. Buel then introduced Miss Forsyth. Her address was filled with Christian patriotism, and set before her hearers the same high ideals which Mrs. Kinney had presented. "What can the Daughters of the American Revolution do to help onward and upward the life of our country?" This was the thought upon which the speaker dwelt. "Doing the thing which lies nearest one, which will help some one on, is the sur-
est preparation for being fitted to do some larger thing when that shall come.” As President Roosevelt said on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the Spanish-American soldiers in Arlington cemetery, “It is better to live for one’s country than to die for it.”

Everyone who can, should join the Daughters of the American Revolution so as to be able not only to receive the help it gives to one’s own life, but so as to be the better able to help carry out the patriotic work which is to be done.

These were a few of the helpful thoughts with which the speaker’s talk was filled.—Miss Cornelia Buxton Smith, Historian.

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Illinois), held its annual meeting May 14th at the residence of Mrs. Frances A. Wood. After the usual reports and general business were dispatched the annual reports were received, showing a condition of chapter which might well be emulated. An item in historian’s report related to the historical naming of streets of Chicago, with a recommendation that a protest be sent from their chapter to city council should it favor changing name of Clark street, which for so many years has been a reminder of the devoted services of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who so gloriously wrested our state from the hands of the British. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Lackey; vice-regent, Mrs. Adelaide Hemingway; secretary, Mrs. Nora Richardson; treasurer, Miss Caroline Wood, re-elected; registrar, Mrs. Grace Davidson; historian, Mrs. Annie Gibbs. Mrs. J. H. Walker from Chicago Chapter, honorary member of this chapter, presented a gavel made from olive wood from Nazareth, brought to this country by Bishop Walker, and also of wood from San Juan Heights artistically blended together with an inscription of silver upon the handle. Mrs. Hutchinson, the regent, in accepting this gift expressed the thanks of the chapter. The interesting work of the year was the study of the history of Illinois. This has proved so profitable that a continuation of same line of work was recommended by program committee. George Rogers Clark Chapter is a stir
The North Shore Chapter (Highland Park, Illinois), celebrated Flag Day at “Egandale,” the beautiful home of Mrs. W. C. Egan. The regent, Miss Henrietta Ord Flint, presided, and the literary part of the program consisted of an interesting history of “Our Flag” by Mrs. Warren, and several appropriate songs rendered by Miss Ethel Turnley. The transaction of considerable business was unavoidable as this is a live chapter, always carrying out some scheme to benefit somebody. Among the interesting collection of Revolutionary and colonial relics were a picture painted in 1700 by Anne Edwards; a knapsack carried by a follower of Israel Putnam; a Hessian cartridge box; an army canteen; a pair of blankets spun over a hundred years ago by the great-grandmother of Miss Eva R. Egan; dainty sugar tongs; teapot of 1790; flower vase of 1780; brick from chimney of Roger Wolcott’s house built in 1774; old manuscript and legal documents; gold locket owned by a daughter-in-law of Jonathan Edwards.—ADELINE E. P. CUMMINGS, Historian.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois), celebrated Flag Day by a picnic to the site of historic Fort Crevecoeur, and marked the beautiful spot by a large boulder of red stone. This is one of the chain of forts connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi. It was erected in 1680 by La Salle and Tonty, and marks one of the stepping stones by which the white man was enabled to call this fair land his own. The name Crevecoeur (broken-heart), is pathetic and beautiful. Situated on the top of a hill south of Peoria and commanding a fine view of the city, the Illinois river, and the surrounding bluffs and ravines, one can easily imagine it would be an ideal spot upon which to build a block house. The chapter was the recipient of a silk flag presented by Mr. S. S. Clarke, in memory of his wife, Lydia Jack Clarke, who was one of the chapter’s charter members. This beautiful emblem was unfurled for the first time ‘n honor of the occasion and the day. The regent, Mrs. B. F. Ellis, made a fitting address, at the close of which she presented
the chapter with a valuable relic—a broken sword that had been unearthed near the old fort, and had evidently once been the property of a French officer. The handle is of bronze, bearing the petal of the fleur-de-lis, and the lion's head—both emblems of France. About seven inches is broken from the tip of the sword. The treasurer, Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, gave an interesting address, the result of research of the records of the French explorers relative to the location of Fort Crevecoeur. The monument bearing this inscription, "Fort Crevecoeur, 1680, Peoria Chapter, D. A. R., 1902," was then unveiled by the twin sons of Mrs. McLaughlin and after singing patriotic songs the chapter with their guests repaired to the beautiful grove where a feast of good things awaited them, and afterwards listened to Judge David McCulloch, of the Illinois state historical so-
ciety, who said that Father Marquette preached the gospel to the Illini Indians in these very hills over two hundred years ago, and afterwards baptized a dying Indian baby, and expressed himself as being fully recompensed for all the hardships he had encountered in his trip if in the end he had been instrumental in the saving of one soul. In protecting this historic spot by erecting this simple but enduring monument, the Peoria Chapter hope this boulder will ever be an object lesson, instilling into the minds of the young lessons of patriotism and duty.

The chapter is prosperous with a membership of about sixty-five and enough application papers out to reach the one hundred mark. Death has claimed three of our valued members during this year, two of them, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Rouse, were charter members. We can boast one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, daughter of Zealy Moss, who enlisted in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1777, and served two years as assistant quartermaster, re-enlisted in 1780, and served to the end of the war as wagonmaster. He was in the battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the English forces. Mrs. Bradley is in her eighty-sixth year, but bright and active as many are at sixty, a lady of wide resources, generous and philanthropic. Years ago she built an Aged Women's Home, and has given a beautiful park to the city and quite recently founded Bradley Polytechnic school and endowed it with two and a half million dollars.

The chapter will be honored by a visit from the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, on November 11th. Illinois history will be a prominent feature in the line of study for the coming year, and plans for increased historic work in the public schools, and a prize for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject are under consideration.—Mrs. Louise Dinwiddie Elder, Historian.

The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter (Jeffersonville, Indiana), was organized January 15th, 1901, with a charter membership of twenty, which has increased to twenty-six.

Mrs. Fannie Belle Pile Sparks, who was chosen regent and is now serving her second term, was the prime mover in awakening the ladies to the realization that it was their privilege to become members of that grand and noble order of women who
keep ever before their children the memory of the men and women who were so loyal to the flag of their country.

The program arranged for the year was instructive as well as interesting, taking us to the very beginning of the history of Indiana, through her dark and bright periods until she became a state.

On the anniversary of George and Martha Washington's wedding day the chapter gave a reception at the home of Prof. and Mrs. A. C. Goodwin. The invitations were in verse, composed by Miss Lila Jewett, and in the old English style. The home was beautifully decorated and the ladies were dressed in colonial costumes.

The most pleasing feature on Flag Day was an original poem by Miss Lillie Timmonds entitled, "The Flag," which is given elsewhere.

On the 23rd of June Jeffersonville passed its century mark. The chapter took a great interest in the event. It was an occasion requiring a display of patriotism and civic pride. Factories blew their whistles, church bells rang joyfully, and a great parade was formed which was followed by speeches made by men who were born or had lived most of their lives in the city. At night a pyrotechnical display on the Ohio river brought the celebration to a close.

The chapter is proud of their gavel which was made of historic wood taken from the home of Governor Jennings, first governor of Indiana, inlaid with wood from the old elm tree at Carthage under which the first state legislature was held. Their chapter frame will be made of historic wood from Indiana. But prouder still are they of the two "Real Daughters."—Emma Read, Historian.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The final business meeting of the chapter, Mrs. Laura Wenworth Fowler, regent, was held with Mrs. E. M. Stillings on April 9. Reports of officers for March were read and other business considered. The regent referred to a letter from Mrs. Barton, of Chicago, giving a description of the Rev. Dr. Barton's journeyings in Europe. On board the Celtic, on the voyage to Europe, among other entertainments was one prepared by Dr. Barton,
called "Mayflower Day," which he as a prominent member of the society made most interesting. Dr. Barton is honorary chaplain of the Old South Chapter. The chairman of the nominating committee reported a unanimous renomination of the past board of officers and stated that the committee refused to consider the withdrawal of Mrs. Fowler’s name from the list. Mrs. Fowler, however, declined positively, under any circumstances, to serve longer as regent, and at her suggestion, Mrs. H. C. Hodgdon was nominated for the office. Mrs. Almira J. Prouty was nominated to fill the office of historian, made vacant by Mrs. Hodgdon.

These officers with others of the board of last year were elected: Mrs. Samuel Eliot, national honorary vice-president general and regent of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, the first formed in Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Fowler was a charter member, was made honorary member of the chapter.

Mrs. Fowler referred with pride to the work of the chapter formed by her six years before, with the largest charter membership (60) in the organization. From the 87 meetings, including business, literary meetings and field-service, she had never once been absent. With two or three exceptions she had arranged for every meeting without expense to the chapter. She expressed the hope that the good work of the chapter among the foreign population of the North End of Boston, would be continued. She stated she had written over 8,000 personal letters in the interest of the chapter, since its formation.

The death of a charter member was reported, Mrs. Loretta Post.

As usual on Decoration Day the grave of Dr. S. F. Smith, author of “America,” was remembered and decorated.

The last literary meeting of the chapter was held at Social Hall, Tremont Temple. By request of the regent-elect, the retiring regent, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, presided. With the singing of “America,” Miss Annie Whitmore at the piano, a delightful program prepared by Mrs. Isabel Morse and Mrs. Albion Brown was given. There were violin solos by Miss Marr, songs by Miss Abramson and readings by Miss Thomas. After a review of the important matters considered at the busi-
ness meeting, the recording secretary read her annual report. It gave an interesting and concise account of the work of the chapter for the past year and paid high tribute to the faithful work of the retiring regent, who has been most unselfish in devoting her time to the chapter's interests. Mrs. Fowler, after a brief address, given with much feeling, made use of the gavel for the last time, and called the regent-elect, Mrs. H. C. Hodgdon, to the chair. Mrs. Hodgdon made some announcements and the secretary read a resolution offered at the business meeting, which was passed unanimously, making Mrs. Fowler honorary regent of the chapter and a life member of the national organization. Tea and a social hour followed the exercises.

**Saint Paul Chapter** (Saint Paul, Minnesota).—June 17th, the 127th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the St. Paul Chapter patriotically observed the day. The objective point was Spring Park, a lovely spot on the bank of Lake Minnetonka. It is fitting to recall the days of the past, days when beset by every difficulty and obstruction our nation bloomed upon the world a grand and magnificent success. The hand that change has wrought has been so artistic in its chiseling in other directions that the pathetic bravery and self-sacrifice of our ancestors would be obscure indeed save for these repeated and honored observances.

Reaching the beautiful Spring Park, our party, one hundred in number, stepped aboard a steamer which plies between the various points surrounding this historic sheet of water, and made a tour of the lake. An interesting program had been prepared when, after the usual opening exercises, we listened to an address by Dr. McGregor given in an unusual manner. He proved a clever sketcher of the wonderful achievements of the day as though he had been a personal observer. He drew a diagram of the battle ground, led his listeners into the thickest of the fight and held them with fire, pathos, wit, and humor until, in imagination, we could see victory perched upon their banners; then gracefully closed with a few entertaining reminiscences. The charm was that, of the well known tale to which we can listen over and over again because it was told so well. With good music accompanying we felt that we had had a full day.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

And now as the sky with its gold and cerise gave way to the twilight our party bade adieu to the restful quiet of this enchanting spot, and turned our steps homeward.—MARIE M. McKENNEY, Historian.

Else Cilley Chapter (Nottingham, New Hampshire).—Following was the program for Flag Day in Nottingham, under the auspices of Else Cilley Chapter:

10 A. M., drum corps of Nottingham; prayer, Rev. I. D. Morrison; salute to the flag, school children; song—"Star Spangled Banner;" address of welcome, Miss Jenny Bartlett; response, Mr. Morrison; duet, Luella E. Harvey and Ada M. Perkins; prize recitations, Wendell P. Davis, Helen Miles, Marjorie Leonard, Eddie Dame, Wesley Harvey; solo, Ethel Willey; prize compositions, Laurel Smith, Wesley E. Davis, John Proctor, Laura Glidden, Mildred Gerrish, Ada M. Perkins; duet, Charlotte Stevens and Laura Glidden; song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" drum corps. Lunch at twelve o'clock.

1.30 P. M., drum corps; quartette; address—"Patriotic," John Scales; address—"School Work," Channing Folsom; awarding of prizes; song—"America;" benediction, Rev. Allen Brown.

The day being perfect there was a large gathering of townspeople and from surrounding towns.

Wendell Davis won first prize in recitation, and Helen Miles second. Ada Perkins won first prize in composition and Wesley Davis second.

Much credit is due the regent of the Else Cilley Chapter for this day's celebration.

An unusually well attended meeting of the Else Cilley Chapter was held at the home of the Misses Lizzie and Laura A. Marston at Deerfield, on July 19th. After the routine business had been dispatched, a literary program followed.

A paper on "Colonial Literature," by Mrs. Helen Levinson, of Chicago, was read by Mrs. Mifflin; Misses Jenny and Mary Bartlett sang a duet; Miss Laura Marie Marston recited a very charming original poem, written some years ago on "The Old Willow Tree." The tree referred to is very ancient and stands a short distance from the home of the Marstons. Miss Elizabeth Cilley played a solo on her violin; Miss Currier, a lecturer, and
a former teacher at Wellesley College, gave an interesting account of the revival of old domestic arts in various parts of this country, and then recited with great feeling, Kipling's "Recessional."

In the dining room, with its decorations of old and priceless china, all partook of refreshments served as a fitting preparation for the drive of miles intervening between this delightful home and their own widely scattered domiciles.


The principal business transacted was a change in the plan of awarding the prize essay medals to the various high schools in the county. It was decided to award no medal unless at least five students from the school compete for it. For the best essay in the county a gold medal will be given. To each winner of a high school competition, the prize will be a silver medal. No student will be permitted to take two medals in the same competition. Mrs. Ward had written to all the high school principals in the county asking their opinions of the advisability of continuing this award. The answers were universally favorable as the principals said the competition surely stimulated the study on United States history.

After the business meeting, the state regent, Mrs. Little, of Rochester, delivered an interesting address on the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and won the hearts of everyone present. An interesting feature of this meeting was that each wore some Revolutionary or colonial relic. Perhaps the most notable of these was a watch belonging to Mrs. Herman Rice, of Friendship, made in the 17th century in London, and carried through the colonial wars and the Revolution. The next meeting of the chapter will be August 6th at Angelica.

**Cayuga Chapter** (Ithaca, New York).—Flag Day was observed by the chapter in a loyal and delightful manner. A reception was tendered by Mrs. George E. Priest.
The brief program opened by the singing of "America," and was followed by the reading of a poem, "Our Nation's Flag," by Mrs. Ireland. A character sketch, "The Village Singer," was then rendered by a guest, Mrs. F. A. Mangang; after which Mrs. Bucklin presented to Cayuga Chapter, on behalf of the donors, Mrs. O. L. Dean and Mrs. George E. Priest, a large and beautiful flag, which is to be held as a sacred and precious charge.

The flag, which is a unique and typical banner of colonial design, with the circlet of thirteen stars like the one decided upon by Washington and the Continental Congress—was cordially received by the regent, Mrs. R. B. Williams, in behalf of the members, and the address responded to in earnest and eloquent words.

A choice collation followed in an apartment lavishly adorned, the feast ending with gifts to each guest of bonbons in tiny colonial or tri-cornered hats, with cockades of red, white and blue.

On the return to the drawing room a brief account of Chicago Chapter, the "banner chapter" of the society, having eight hundred members, was given by Miss Rappelye, of Chicago; and with songs, feasting and flowers, and thanks for courteous entertainment, Flag Day came to its close.—HARRIETT D. IRELAND Historian.

North Carolina State Conference.—The second annual state conference was held in Charlotte, May 20-22, 1902. To all loyal North Carolinians the twentieth of May is "a day of days," a time to be set apart as belonging especially to the old "North State," since on that date, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, the men of Mecklenburg drew up and signed the immortal Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. And so, no more appropriate time than this could have been chosen by the Mecklenburg Chapter to invite the members of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution to meet in Charlotte.

On the evening of the twentieth, an elegant reception was given the delegates and visiting Daughters by the local chapter at the home of Mrs. D. P. Hutchison. The following morning the conference held its first session in the Chamber of Commerce
rooms. After prayer by the Rev. J. W. Stagg, D. D., and the singing of "America," Mr. Hugh W. Harris, acting for Mayor P. M. Brown, bade the visitors welcome to historic Charlotte, the birthplace of American independence. Mrs. John Van Landingham, regent of the Mecklenburg Chapter, delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by Mrs. Edwin Overman, of Salisbury. Next on the program was a vocal selection, after which followed the able address of Miss Mary Love Stringfield, state regent.

Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general, of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mrs. Frances Mather Jones, of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, South Carolina, each addressed the conference and assured the members of the conference of the deep interest and good wishes of a sister state.

After the acceptance of the report of the credential committee, came the roll call of delegates:

Arden Chapter—No delegate.
Dorcas Bell Love Chapter—Miss Amelia P. Butler, Mrs. Robert H. Mitchell.
Elizabeth Maxwell Steel Chapter—Mrs. Edwin Overman.
Guilford Battle Chapter—Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Grissom.
Mecklenburg Chapter—Mrs. Van Landingham, Mrs. E. D. Latta.
Whitmel Blount Chapter—Mrs. Shannon.

At five o'clock Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Latta gave a delightful trolley ride to the Daughters, stopping at Latta Park for refreshments. The session on the morning of the 22nd opened with the singing of "Carolina." The constitution and by-laws were discussed and adopted. The state historian, Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, submitted an interesting report. Reports were heard next from the chapters, six in number, and showed that the work was progressing well, and interest increasing rapidly, especially in the western part of the state.

After a vocal selection came the discussion for the good of the order. Among other things the fact was brought to light that North Carolina is not very active in the collection and preservation of Revolutionary relics, and the interest that was aroused goes to show that more importance will be attached to this in future. Mrs. Waring gave a delightful little talk and urged that the society be kept in evidence everywhere; that all
who could should attend the National Congress and be filled with the enthusiasm it inspires.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Miss Mary Love Stringfield, state regent, Waynesville; Mrs. Edwin Gregory, Salisbury, vice-regent; Miss Julia M. Alexander, Charlotte, secretary; Mrs. W. O. Shannon, Henderson, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, Salisbury, historian.

The conference will meet next year with the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, in Salisbury. The Southern Manufacturers' Club tendered to the Daughters a charming reception on the afternoon of the 22nd, thus bringing to a close the second annual conference. Under the efficient guidance of the state regent, Miss Stringfield, the North Carolina society hopes to do great things in the year just entered upon. North Carolina holds a high position in the history of the United States in Revolutionary days, and it is the duty of each succeeding generation to revere the names and deeds of the men who made that history.—JULIA M. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

**Guilford Battle Chapter** (Greensboro, North Carolina).—This chapter, organized October 15th, 1901, although the youngest in the "Good Old North State," bids fair to be one of the most energetic and effective. Its young regent, Mrs. Adelaide Caldwell Donnell Van Noppen, descendant of the Craigheads, Alexanders and Caldwells of Colonial and Revolutionary memory, is an inspiration to all who come in touch with her, while the felicitous pen of our secretary, Mrs. Mary Dawes Appleton
Staples, descendant of the Appletons of New England, and par excellence of George Dawes who rode with Paul Revere on that memorable night, gives to the chapter and to the public many things more interesting than formal reports. Here are represented also the Johnstons, Breckenridges, Blair, Gillespies, Broadnax, Schenks and Caldwell's, Lindeys and Moreheads.

It is North Carolina's distinction and pride to have been first to make resistance to the Stamp Act; and in broad daylight, without disguise, her "Sons of Liberty" destroyed tea in Wilmington harbor. And as Major Joseph M. Morehead, the acting president of the Guilford Battleground Co., says and has embodied in bronze on a colonial column:

"North Carolina fought the first battle in the Revolutionary War. ( Alamance, May 16, 1771.)

Convened the first representative assemblage that ever met in America save by Royal authority, and in defiance of the Crown. (Newberne, 1774.)

Was the first to absolve allegiance to the Crown. (Mecklenburg, May 20th, 1775.)

First to demand thro' her delegates Continental absolution. (Halifax, April 12th, 1776.)

In maintenance of all this achieved the first victory of the Revolutionary War." (Moore's Creek bridge, Feb. 27th, 1776.)

It was the famous battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, that "crippled Cornwallis and made possible the surrender at Yorktown the following October." To memorialize this battlefield has been the loving work of a company of loyal, patriotic citizens of Greensboro, the county seat—five miles from the battlefield and named for General Nathaniel Greene.

This company has, within the last fifteen years rescued from oblivion this sacred place and has converted the hills and gullies into a beautiful park of a hundred acres with lake and fountain and drives, a fire proof museum of relics—autographs, portraits statuary and pictures, while nineteen monuments adorn the place and commemorate the deeds of the heroes.
To this Mecca of North Carolina patriotism there come annually thousands of people, on the 4th of July, to erect another monument, do honor to the dead and catch inspiration to make "our lives sublime."

Upon the recent Fourth of July the Guilford Battle Chapter held a reception in the house of the president of the Battle Ground Company upon the battlefield and there received the orator of the day, the Hon. Thomas Pittman (who eulogized Nathaniel Macon) and other guests from various parts of the country.

A spinning wheel stood conspicuous in the center of the reception room presided over by two little maids, Sarah Mason Cook Grayson and her sister Maria Julia Grayson, descendants of the Washingtons and Masons of Virginia, dressed in colonial costumes made from gowns inherited by our secretary from her own grandmother. They presented bouquets to the speakers of the day at the grand pavilion.

Two monuments were unveiled, one to Nathaniel Macon, one of North Carolina's noted soldiers and statesmen. It is of rough stone, with an iron tablet bearing these words "Nathaniel Macon willed that his memorial should consist of rude stones. Here they are." The cord was drawn by Miss Emma Whitfield, and Miss Helen Schenck laid a wreath upon the top of the stone, and three cheers were given for the Guilford Battle Ground Company. The other monument is more pretentious, made of granite with broad base and large capstone, upon which the Daughters of the American Revolution had placed a spinning wheel wreathed with flowers. Upon a large bronze tablet was inscribed:

1781-1902.

"A Heroine of '76." Mrs. Kesehappuch Turner, of Maryland—who rode horseback from her home in Maryland and here nursed a wounded grandson back to health and gave him again to "Home and Country."
Here also two little maids, five and six years old respectively, drew the string, and revealed the monument. These little girls are descendants of Revolutionary heroes, Adelaide Donnell Van Noppen, descendant of Dr. David Caldwell, the Presbyterian divine, and Fannie Williams, descended from Mrs. Penelope Barker, of Edenton Tea Party fame, and president of the meeting, held there by fifty-one ladies, October, 1774, where they declared they "would not conform to that Pernicious custom of drinking Tea—nor promote ye wear of any manufacture from England."

Mrs. Turner's is a beautiful memorial to the ancestress of many soldiers from '76 down and from her have sprung the Morehead families of Kentucky and North Carolina. While the crowd cheered and the band played, Miss Rebecca Schenck and Miss Lilian Weatherly, representing this chapter, repeated in unison, "The Daughters join the Sons in showing to succeeding generations how we honor our heroic dead."

This is, I believe, the first monument in the United States to a Revolutionary woman.

After these proceedings the chapter served a dinner to their distinguished guests.

These ladies are planning for much work when the summer wanderers return. They have had engraved handsome postal cards with views from the battle ground, which they are selling for the benefit of the chapter. They propose also to rebuild a log court house brought from the battle ground fifty years ago to this place. It will be placed in the large park adjoining the state normal college in the city of Greensboro. They will also write up "Little Journeys" to famous places in this or other sections of the country. A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of entertaining the state regent, Miss Mary Love Stringfield at the home of our regent, Mrs. Van Noppen. She has been organizing new chapters and says the interest is increasing. She
is honored by descent from illustrious ancestors and organized one chapter of fifteen members and everyone a Love.—ANNE MOREHEAD WHITFIELD, Historian.

Mecklenburg Chapter (Charlotte, North Carolina) began the official year with fifty-one members. The membership at the present time is fifty-seven. The officers are: Mrs. John Van Landingham, regent; Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, honorary regent; Miss Cordelia Phifer, vice-regent; Mrs. D. P. Hutcheson, registrar; Miss Julia Alexander, secretary; Mrs. P. C. Brunson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. L. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Stephenson, historian.

On September 26th, anniversary of the battle of Charlotte, and our chapter day, the autumn social entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Myers. The program consisted of music by Miss Julia Alexander; recitations by Misses Willie Durant and Dora Barron; an historical selection read by Miss Fanny Armisted Burwell and a paper by Mrs. Stephenson on the battle of Charlotte. The meeting then resolved itself into an informal social session, during which refreshments were served.

In the preceding year a committee, composed of Mesdames Platt Walker, Latta Johnston and C. B. Stephenson, was appointed to erect a suitable monument on the spot where occurred the splendid fight known as the "McIntyre Skirmish," seven miles from Charlotte. The monument is stately in style, built of rough stones of native granite; is six and one-half feet high and eight and one-half feet wide; and has imbedded in the front a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

In Commemoration of the McIntyre Skirmish, Oct. 3rd, 1780.

Erected by the Mecklenburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the occupation of Charlotte by Cornwallis in September and October, 1780, being without sustenance for his army, he sent a foraging party to McIntyre's farm, where he had reason to believe the Americans had provisions stored. Here
thirteen daring patriots under Colonel George Graham utterly routed this foraging party which consisted of four hundred doughty British soldiers.

The original McIntyre building is still standing some forty or fifty yards back of the monument. The deeply pitted scars and thickly dotted bullet holes upon its immense hewn logs bear mute and thrilling testimony to the awful stress put upon that brave thirteen in the memorable encounter.

At the February meeting the chapter was entertained by Miss Cordelia Phifer with stirring patriotic music, refreshments flavored with spice of wit, and pleasant converse, interspersed with reading having reference to our immortal first president.

Mrs. Rufus Barringer presented to the chapter a piece of historic wood, part of a tree cut from the battle ground of Guilford Court House, and which was standing when the battle was fought. The chapter has had it made into a table.

Miss Fanny Armistead Burwell was our delegate to the National Congress.

In Charlotte, the twentieth of May stands for everything in the war of the Revolution that meant fine patriotism, splendid courage, deathless deeds of valor. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the chapter should choose this date on which to entertain the state conference.

There are six chapters in the state, all organized within the last five years, our own being the mother chapter. The leaven from these is working rapidly, and will doubtless result in the early enrolment of many other Daughters of noble ancestry.

The social feature of the conference was delightful. The reception at the residence of Mrs. D. P. Hutchison, given by the local chapter, was one of the most charming functions the city has known. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, the “first lady” of North Carolina was there; Mrs. Clark Waring of South Carolina, vice-president general; Mrs. Frances Jones, regent Rebecca Motte chapter; Miss Mary Love Stringfield, our able state regent, Mrs. John Van Landingham, the distinguished regent of our chapter, and Mrs. Edward Latta, from whose torch these beacon fires were lighted. Mrs. Latta, a few years ago, was appointed state regent and amid great difficulties persevered until she has succeeded in arousing the interest of North Carolina women in the rich stores of their own history.
At this closing meeting of our chapter year, as you call to the historian, "What of the hour?" she would reply "All's well;" that the spirit of harmony and cooperation prevails and that we are full of zeal and purpose for future achievement, anxious that the chapter shall every way vindicate the right to the historic name of Mecklenburg.—FLORENCE DOTY STEPHENSON, Historian.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio).—A more perfect day could not have been made than was given to Washington, D. C., on Memorial Day. The services at the Congressional Cemetery were appointed for an early hour. Few who visit Washington ever hear of or visit this quiet city of the dead, and yet here rest in their last long sleep some of the most noted men of our nation. Only recently was it made generally known, through the Sons of the American Revolution gathered here in their national congress, that the graves of two vice-presidents of the United States, both conspicuous leaders in the Revolution and the early days of the nation, were within this sacred enclosure,—General George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry. These graves were marked with the flags by the Grand Army of the Republic. Flowers were placed on the grave of General Clinton by a member of the George Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, as a representative of the chapter. It seemed particularly appropriate for one born and reared in Clinton county, and whose father was the first white child born in the county, to lay a tribute on this almost forgotten grave. After the decoration of the graves was finished, the services followed. Fine music by band and choir, an uplifting invocation, an inspiring poem, and a grand and thrilling address. The orator was Judge Edward P. Seeds, deputy auditor for the war department, formerly judge of the United States court for New Mexico.—K. S. Foos.

Mary Washington Chapter (Mansfield, Ohio).—On the twenty-fourth day of April the chapter unveiled a bronze tablet erected in memory of Commander Edward Parker Wood.

Commander Wood was one of Admiral Dewey's five captains
in the battle of Manilla harbor. Commander Wood fought his ship, the “Petrel,” with great gallantry and skill, and his native town honors itself and him in thus perpetuating the memory of a hero. The tablet was placed in the wall under the portico of the Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial building. It was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Letters of regret from Admiral Dewey, General Miles and others were read, and the navy was represented by the late Commander's son, Lieut. Wood.

When Commander Wood was fourteen years old, Senator John Sherman (a relative of the Wood family) said, “Ed, what are you going to do, or be in the world?” The boy answered, “I'd rather have an appointment to Annapolis than anything else in the world. I want to be a sailor.” The next week his appointment came and the wish of his heart was realized. The tablet bears in relief the head of Commander Wood and the inscription:


—MRS. MARION DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—To commemorate the fact that during a portion of the Revolutionary war the Liberty Bell was hidden in old Zion Reformed church, Liberty Bell Chapter unveiled a tablet, June 27, on the outer wall of the Zion church, which stands on the site of the old edifice. The ceremonies, though simple, were impressive and attracted a large concourse of people.

The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church. This was followed by the presentation of the tablet by Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, regent. It was accepted on behalf of Zion congregation by the
pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. Hacker, and on behalf of the city by Mayor Fred. E. Lewis. Then followed the oration by Professor George Taylor Ettinger, Ph. D., of the faculty of Muhlenberg College. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Washington, District of Columbia, first regent of Liberty Bell Chapter. To her belongs the honor of first suggesting the idea of commemorating the event in this appropriate manner.

The tablet bears on its face a bas-relief of the Liberty Bell and the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution—crossed distaff and spinning wheel. On the tablet is this inscription:

"To commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary war in the second church built on this site, this tablet is erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Dr. Ettinger in his oration spoke particularly of the loyalty and devotion of the Pennsylvania Germans, saying:

"The readiness with which the authorities in Philadelphia were willing to send the precious bell to the very heart of the Pennsylvania German population for safekeeping is the best tribute to the loyalty of this people. These Pennsylvania Germans had been attracted to the land
of Penn by the peace principles of its founder and by a zeal to establish homes in a land of civil and religious liberty. 'When anyone says in your hearing,' writes Dr. Brumbaugh of the University of Pennsylvania, 'that the Pennsylvania Germans were ignorant people, deny it boldly. They were the most learned settlers that came to America.' As early as 1753, Dr. Wm. Smith, who had no sympathy for these peace-loving Mennonites and Dunkers, wrote: 'They import many foreign books and

The Second Zion Reformed Church beneath the pulpit of which the Liberty Bell was concealed in 1777. Copied from an old drawing in the possession of Mrs. Nelson Welser, Allen-town, Pa.

in Pennsylvania have their printing houses and their newspapers.' In 1690 Wilhelm Rittinghuyesen built the first paper mill in the colonies, on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek. Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, was the first great printer in America. In 1743, 39 years before the Bible was printed in English on American soil the Pennsylvania German was reading the Word of God in the German language from the
press of the learned Dr. Sauer. The first speaker of the House of Representatives, F. A. Muhlenberg, and seven of the governors of Pennsylvania had Pennsylvania German blood in their veins. The second great printing establishment in America was at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, where Peter Miller, the greatest linguist of colonial America, translated the Declaration of Independence into seven foreign languages and thus helped to explain to the world the reason for the American Revolution. The history of these excellent and patriotic people, though much-maligned and often misunderstood, now publishing under the auspices of the Pennsylvania German Society of this state, will add a new and a surprising chapter to the annals of America. It will show a people second to none in intelligence, in devotion to duty, in loyalty to country, and in all those sterling qualities that make for individual and civic virtue.

"Of the people of this section, the History of Pennsylvania says: 'When independence was declared, the people of this locality united in hailing the glorious event. Immediately, through the exertions of David Deshler and others, associations were promptly organized. Few held back for conscience's sake. The courage, fortitude and self-denial of the German inhabitants of Lehigh were not surpassed in that emergency. Surrounding dangers, difficulties and provocations were no obstacles to their unconquerable love of freedom and determined resistance to tyranny.' From the Bethlehem Diary, in which is recorded the fact that the wagon on which the Liberty Bell was conveyed, broke down and another had to be secured, we also learn that upon the refusal of the citizens of Bethlehem to have the laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges at that place, it was removed to Allentown.

Of the 10,000 men to be raised for the so-called Flying Camp, 346 were sought from Northampton county, of which all this region was then a part, and 120 came from that portion of the county then embraced in the present limits of Lehigh. The same diary tells us that on July 30, 1776, '120 recruits from Allentown and vicinity passed through this place (Bethlehem) to the Flying Camp in the Jerseys;' and on February 10, 1777, the diary contains this entry: 'For the past week, we have been informed of threats of some militia in the vicinity of Allentown against us and our town.' One authority suggests that we may suppose the threat to have arisen from the Tory principles of many of the inhabitants of Bethlehem, as the citizens of Lehigh county were not backward in showing their attachment to the principles of the Revolution.

"In a community of such loyal citizens the Liberty Bell was concealed under the floor of the structure then standing on the very spot where we are now gathered to commemorate this interesting event in our local history. We learn that the patriotic pastor of this congregation, the Rev. Abraham Blumer, who served the congregation from 1771 to 1801, himself assisted in concealing the bell. The skies, however, grew
brighter for the American cause and in the latter part of 1778 the bell was returned to its permanent home, where for fifty years it rang the glad tidings of joy on every anniversary of the nation's birth."

**Merion Chapter** (Bala, Pennsylvania.)—The annual meeting of Merion Chapter was held April 1, 1902, at which officers were elected.

Miss Harvey reported having received from the Hon. Henry D. Green, member of congress from Berks county, a copy of the Third Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia. This report covers the work of the National Society and chapters from October, 1898, to October, 1900. Merion Chapter is recognized as one of those chapters which have made a specialty of collecting and preserving records and relics. Mention is made of the charter frame—from historic wood. Also, of Miss Harvey's work in connection with the Pennsylvania and Georgia Archives, and the presentation to Mrs. Peel, of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, of a set of Pennsylvania Archives by Mrs. Peter J. Hughes. Appendix F consists of a list of 2,000 names of Georgia Revolutionary soldiers, collected by Miss Harvey. Appendix H, of a "List of Historic Spots in Lower Merion."

Lower Merion is one of the old Welsh townships. During the Revolutionary period it was in Philadelphia county, but in 1784, it was cut off and made part of the newly erected Montgomery county. Merion Chapter was organized at Bala Station, which is in Lower Merion township, a few yards outside of the city limits. Some of the members reside at a distance but all are descended from the Welsh pioneers who founded Lower Merion Friends' meeting in 1682. All claimed to be descended from the old Welsh king Merion, who had given his name to Merionethshire in North Wales, whence, his descendants carried their Keltic blood to Merion, in Pennsylvania. Many Revolutionary patriots were descended from the same stock. Both Lower and Upper Merion took a prominent part in the American Revolution. Every square foot is sacred soil.

On May 6th Merion Chapter held a lawn party at "Wynnstay," near Bala, the residence of Miss Sallie Wynne. The old
mansion is the repository of a number of valuable relics, among them an armchair brought from Wales by Dr. Thomas Wynne, in the good ship Welcome, the same vessel in which William Penn came to Pennsylvania.

After an immense amount of research, Merion Chapter has succeeded in locating the graves of ninety-one Revolutionary soldiers in the burying grounds of Lower Merion township. It is believed that this number does not include half those patriots actually buried there.

In St. Paul's cemetery is interred Christian Stark, a soldier who fought under Napoleon, and participated in the battle of Waterloo. The local Grand Army of the Republic posts decorated these graves on Memorial Day, marking them with flags upon information furnished by Merion Chapter. The chapter also sent laurel wreaths, tied with the society's ribbon, to the graves of all deceased members.—BEULAH HARVEY WHILLDIN, Recording Secretary.

**George Washington Chapter** (Galveston, Texas).—The colonial tea given by the chapter at Mrs. Groce's beautiful home in response to a request from headquarters that all the Daughters in the country give a tea in celebration of Washington's marriage anniversary, the proceeds to go to the erection of a Continental Hall in Washington. For this purpose the regent, Mrs. T. J. Groce, with the same generosity she has always shown, gave her home, which was decorated with the national colors. Upon entering the house a vision was presented to view that was unique and attractive. After Mrs. Groce welcomed the guests, they were greeted by the state regent, Mrs. Fontaine, who, in a handsome colonial gown, stood at the entrance of the drawing room. Next to Mrs. Fontaine stood the vice-regent, Mrs. Ed. Harris, and other officers of the chapter. Most of the Daughters were attired in colonial costumes, making the scene altogether charming and attractive.

The first number on the program was a vocal duet by Mesdames Hanna and Selby. This was followed by an instrumental duet by Misses Josie and Frances Kenison. Then came the children's minuet, a charming feature of the afternoon, danced by eight children in white wigs and colonial costumes. The
little dancers were Misses Margaret Keenan, Linda Fowler, Margarite Boschke and Jennie Alvey, and Masters Felix Mistrot, Eugene Cavin, Mott Spillane and Fishback Wheless. Afterward these same little sons and daughters, with the addition of Patience Groce and Dorothy Finlay, were grouped in four tableaux, as follows: “The Courtship of George and Martha Washington,” “The Boston Tea Party,” “Betsey Ross Displaying Her First Flag,” and “The Minuet as Danced by Layfayette and Dolly Madison.”

Mrs. George Reid with a song, and Miss Bertig with a reading, accompanied by Miss Clark on the piano and Miss May Clark on the violin charmed all. A band of music furnished national airs. There were over two hundred and fifty callers.—BERTHA FISHBACK WHELESS.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake City, Utah) has had a very pleasant and profitable year which closed with the April meeting. The following officers were elected for the next year: state regent, Mrs. Margaret Wallace; honorary chapter regent, Mrs. Harriet Wetmore Sells; chapter regent, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen; vice-chapter regent, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller; Secretary, Mrs. Anna E. Murphy; treasurer, Mrs. Antionette B. Kinney; registrar, Mrs. Kate H. Hancock; historian, Miss S. S. Monroe.

Remote as we are from historic Revolutionary places, which it is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve, we have sought other means to foster love of country in the people among whom we live.

It has been the custom for this chapter to offer a medal to the girls of the high school senior class for the best patriotic address.

The Sons of the American Revolution joined with us in offering the same to the boys. The several unsuccessful contestants were each presented with a copy of E. E. Hale’s “A Man Without a Country.”

Our first meeting of the year was in September. The address was given by Miss Munroe. Subject, “Women in the Civil War.” October was in charge of Mrs. Breeden. Subject, “Lessons Drawn from the Assassination of President McKin-
ley and a Review of Social Conditions, and a Study of Anarchy."

The November meeting was in charge of Mrs. Chisholm, and the program, music and a review of the "Logbook of the Mayflower" by Mrs. Allen. December was in charge of Mrs. Hall, who was absent and the subject selected by her was read by Mrs. Wallace.

The January meeting was in charge of Mrs. Miller, who read from a book entitled "Colonial Days," giving an account of "Dutch Household Customs." Miss Murphy reviewed a book, "Betsey Ross, the Maker of the American Flag."

At this meeting Miss Monroe read the following resolution: Resolved, That the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, do not admit as members those who practice, believe in, or condone polygamy. The resolution was adopted.

At a special meeting in February a request was forwarded to the continental congress asking them if they desired as members those who believed in, or practiced polygamy.

On February 22nd the chapter was pleasantly entertained by the regent and vice-regent, Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. W. W. Chisholm. An inspiring address was given by Mrs. Ira Mason Weed, of Iowa. Subject, "Ours." Some fine music was rendered.

This chapter has one "Real Daughter," Miss Harriet Wetmore Sells, whose father at the age of sixty married a lady of nineteen for his second wife. Mrs. Sells was their only child. She has two interesting documents, one the discharge of her father, signed by General Knox, and the discharge of her uncle, signed by George Washington. The chapter has now nearly fifty members and more applicants. We are keeping alive the spirit of liberty and patriotism.—S. S. MONROE, Historian.

**Hands Cove Chapter** (Shoreham, Vermont).—On June 14, 1902, Hands Cove Chapter, royally entertained at the home of Mrs. Wyman Clark in Orwell, Vermont, and held there, their annual meeting and celebrated "Flag Day." At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. C. N. North; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. N. Platt; registrar, Mrs. C. W.
Howard; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Delano; secretary, Miss Marcia Douglass; historian, Miss Nellie R. Platt. At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Wyman Clark, Mrs. Murray Wright and Mrs. Caroline Dewey presented the chapter with a large and elegant silk flag, decorated with gold fringe and having a folding staff and hand embroidered stars, Mrs. Wright making the presentation speech in a graceful way. This was responded to and the flag accepted by the regent and a rising vote of thanks was tendered those ladies. The literary program which was appropriate to the day came next, and after it bountiful refreshments were served and each lady was presented with a silk flag as a souvenir of the occasion.

**Esther Reid Chapter** (Spokane, Washington).—The members of the chapter were delightfully entertained on the afternoon of Flay day, June 14th, by Mrs. Geo. S. Brooke. The rooms were fragrant with flowers, and of interest to the ladies were many rare and valuable relics, some of them over two hundred years old.

Interest was shown in the discussion of the plans for the next year's work.

The two chapter babies, George Laurence Coulter and Elizabeth Bailey Brown, were presented with silk flags and a note written on official paper, of one of which the following is a copy: “Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presents to George Laurence Coulter this flag, the emblem of the land in which he was born. May he live to cherish its traditions and may its colors be typical of his life. May the red say to him 'be brave,' the white, 'be pure,' and the blue 'be true.'” Flag Day, June 14, 1902.—ELIZABETH TAPPAN TANNATT, Historian.

The fourth report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution is now going through the press, under the able hands of Mrs. Kinney. All who desire to secure copies should order at once directly through the Public Printer, Washington, District of Columbia. The first report is also being reprinted by the government and can be ordered in the same way.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired, send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.

ANSWERS.

42. ROYCE. (ROY).—In the cemetery of the Episcopalian Church Cheshire, Conn., is the grave of Ensign Nathaniel Royce—with the following inscription on the stone:

“In memory of Mr. Nathaniel Royce, who died with the small pox, June 3, A. D. 1793.—AE. 60.—Remember Death.”

The graves of his wife Lois, and their daughters Sibyl and Martha, who married Israel Hotchkiss, and of Phebe, are adjoining that of Nathaniel.

The Cheshire records give him the title of ensign, and in Conn. State records Vol. 1, is the following: “Upon memorial of Nathaniel Royce and others, officers and soldiers in the fifteenth Co. 10th Regiment of Militia in the state of Conn.,” etc., dated Dec. 29, 1777, and in Vol. II Conn. records: “This Assembly do establish Nathaniel Royce to be ensign of the 15 Co. or ‘train-band’ in the 10th Regiment in this state.” Oct. 1778. The date of death on tombstone 1793, with his age, 60 years, seems to prove him the Nathaniel inquired for, born 1734.—L. M.—and M. K.
137. (5) **KINGSLEY.**—Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., (son of Ebenezer (4), John (3), Northampton, Mass. Enos (2) from Dorchester to Northampton, John (1) at Rehoboth and Dorchester), was in the expedition to Crown Point, 1775, and was killed in the battle. Ten men went from Southampton, but eight returned. The Rev. Mr. Judd, pastor in Southampton, 1743-1801, calls the two who were killed, Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., and Sergt. Eliakim Wright, “two hopeful and valuable young men.”—*(Southampton Centennial, 1841)*, L. B. N.

164. (1) **DAVIS.**—Asa Davis, born in Rutland, Mass., Oct. 17, 1743, died in Rutland, July 1799. Married, August 27, 1769, Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, who moved from Newton, Mass., to Rutland, 1765. Asa Davis was son of Capt. Peter and Rebecca (Hoperison) Davis. The children of Asa and Mary (Smith) Davis were Asa, Phineas, William, Enoch, Sally, Joseph, Betsey, Mary, Peter, John, all born in Rutland.—*(History of Concord), (History of Rutland)*.

Asa Davis is mentioned as private in Capt. Thomas Eustis’ Co. of minute men in Vol. 4 Mass. soldiers.—J. S. N.

The writer of the above says “Phineas Davis was the father of my own dear grandmother, Sarah (Davis) Lamb. My great-grandmother, Mary (Smith) Davis, was a dear old lady, small, very frail and very wrinkled. Her hearing was somewhat impaired, but she was bright and active, stepping about the house as lightly as a young girl.”

177. **TOWNSEND.**—Timothy Townsend was in the 5th Co., 2nd Regiment, Conn. Militia, under Capt. Caleb Mix, of New Haven. *(Conn. Men in Rev. page 623)*.

There is no record of his marriage with Hannah Alling in Alling-Allen Gen.—L. B. N.

179. (3) **RAYMOND.**—Silas Raymond was the youngest son of Samuel of Norwalk, and his second wife, Mary Kitto, an English woman.

He had sisters, Mary and Mercy, who with their families and their mother, left Norwalk, 1783, and settled in Kingston, New Brunswick. The mother died, 1793, aged 96 years.—M. L. P.

**Queries.**

196. **HAWLEY-DAFFELL.**—Wanted, the ancestry of Julia Hawley, of Danbury, Conn. She married in 1820, David Daffell, of Camden, N. J.—E. M.

197. Would like dates of birth and death of Mrs. Dorcas Nelson, wife of Gen. Richard Richardson; Mrs. Catherine (Livingston) Ridley, of N. J. and Baltimore; Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer, wife of Gen. Philip Schuyler; Isabella S., wife of Charles Sims, of S. Car.; Katherine Fisher, wife of Thomas Skeel, S. Car.; and maiden name and husband’s name of Esther Skinner, who died in Torrington, Conn.—W. A.

198. **SPENCER-GREENE.**—Thankful Spencer (widow Williams), married as second husband Eleazer Greene, (born 1749, died 1813). They lived in Woodbury. Conn. Eleazer Greene’s name appears on the pay
roll of Capt. Nathan Chapman's Co. 1777-78. The parentage of Thankful Spencer is specially desired.—A. R. B.

190. SHEPARD-SUMMER.—Wanted, the colonial service of the ancestors of Philana Shepard, who married May 13, 1762, at Newton, Conn., Benjamin Summer, (born Jan. 8, 1733-4). He was son of Samuel and Rebecca Summer, grandson of Sergeant Samuel and Abigail Summer, married about 1699, according to Stratford records.—B. S. M.

200. FAIRBROTHER.—Can any tell me of the ancestry of William Zara Fairbrother, born 1845? He lived at one time in Rutland, Vt., but left home when a mere boy. He had a sister named Cecilia. Any clue will be appreciated.—C. F. H.

201. GOBLE-GREENE.—Abraham Goble was born in 1754 and served as a Revolutionary soldier. He married Lucy Greene, supposed to be a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Her ancestry is desired. Many of the Goble family are buried in Newark, N. J.—J. J. B.

202. HARRISON-SINGLETSON.—Information is desired of the descendants of Lucy Harrison, daughter of signer of Declaration of Independence, who married for her second husband, Anthony Singleton, of Williamsburg, capt. of artillery, in Rev. war. Nathaniel Donham (son of George), had by first wife four sons, by second wife, Keziah Crosley, a daughter Mary (married Henry Lee), and sons, Abel, Robert, William, and Jonathan Singleton, born Feb. 18, 1786, in Penn., died 1856 near Richmond. Can any connection be established through the uncommon name of Singleton?—G. S. D.

203. (1) SPERING.—Can any one help me to learn the ancestry of Henry Spering, of Easton, Penn.? He was a drummer and fifer in the Rev. war, was at Valley Forge with Washington. He was made postmaster of Easton as a reward for his services, and he also served in the war of 1812 as an officer. His father, John Spering was an Englishman and returned to England. His mother was Richards, and remained in America with her children. Any clue to either family will be welcome.

(2) KIETHLUN.—Three brothers by this name came from Germany and settled in Long Island, and some of the family afterward went to Penn. Can any one trace the name?—M. A. L.

204. GAITHER.—Henry Gaither was an ensign in Rev. war, 1776, from Montgomery Co., Md.; lieutenant 1777; captain, 1777; served until 1783. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Md. Was he the son of Edward and Sarah (Howard) Gaither? When was he born? When did he marry Elizabeth Stuart (daughter of Col. John Stuart of Ga.), and when did he die?—M. C. McA.

205. PARKS-HARRIS.—Wanted, name of father of Martha Parks, of Groton, Conn., born March 2, 1761, married James Harris, of Preston, April 6, 1780.

(2) WADSWORTH.—Did Jonathan Wadsworth, born 1722, at Roxbury, Mass., afterwards of Milton, 1752-1755, died at Becket, Mass., 1798, render any service in the Revolutionary war?
(3) **DAVENPORT.**—Would like the ancestry of Rebecca Davenport, born in Roxbury, Mass., 1723, married Jonathan Wadsworth at Milton, 1742. Colonial or Revolutionary service desired.

(4) **WADSWORTH.**—Benjamin Wadsworth, born 1746, at Milton, married Olive Sharpley, 1768, and died 1824. It is said that he aided the cause of independence financially. Where can proof of this be found? Also the ancestry of Olive Sharpley?

(5) **WADSWORTH.**—Sarah Wadsworth, daughter of Benjamin, married Jesse Johnson, of Chester, Mass. Wanted, his ancestry, and any Rev. record.—M. A. R.

205. **LEWIS-MAINE.**—Who were the parents of Elisha Lewis, born between 1755 and 1770. His wife was Ann Maine, their children were Elisha, Ruth, Wolcot, Ezekiel, Charles, and Lizzie. The family lived in Conn., but later emigrated to Ohio?—S. L. G.

207. **THOCKMORTON.**—The ancestry is desired of James Thockmorton, born in New Jersey, May 4, 1782. An estrangement with his family led him to call himself James Throck Morton, or James T. Morton. He moved in early life to Ohio, where he married first Abigail Bunnell, second Feb. 14, 1815, Sarah Miller. They had eight children, five of whom died in youth. Oliver Perry Throck Morton (Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana,) was one of his youngest sons.

Would like also the ancestry of the following Throckmortons found on the Rev. pension list of Monmouth Co., N. J.: Holmes Throckmorton; James; Samuel, sergt.; John, corporal; and Joseph Throckmorton. I am compiling a "genealogical tree" of the Throckmortons, of N. J., and any information will be of service. John Throckmorton, the progenitor of the family in America, came with Roger Williams to America, Feb., 1631.—F. G. S.

208. **CROMPTON.**—Wanted, the ancestry of Elizabeth Crompton (a niece of Benjamin Franklin), born March 3, 1734, died April 6, 1802. She married John Carlisle, of Providence, R. I.—A. D. C. P.

209. **MILES, IRVIN, SIMMONS.**—Information of Rev. service is desired of the following:

Jacob Miles in N. Car. cavalry, he removed to Logan Co., Ky.

William Irvin (or Irving), of Green Co., Ga., served under Marion, afterward removed to Robertson Co., Tenn. He died about 1832.

Samuel Simmons, born in Md., 1740; died, 1804; married, 1763, his cousin, Elizabeth Simmons, and resided in Montgomery Co., Md.; served in Rev. war.—A. A. S.

210 **SAWITZ-DICTER.**—Joseph Sawitz was born in Bucks Co., Penn. He married Gloy Dicter; a daughter, Mary, married Jacob Nagel, born Feb., 1785, and lived in Lehigh Co., Penn. Joseph Sawitz, my ancestor, is said to have been a colonel in Rev. war, and I wish to prove eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution.—L. O. D.

211 **SMEAD.**—Wanted, the ancestry of Amasa Smead, who lived in Vt., also his birthplace, and name of his wife. Had he any Rev. service?—J. B. H.
212 (1) BEALL-SILVER.—Ancestry of Zephania Beall, who died in Berkley Co., W. Vir., June 15, 1809, aged 56 years. He had a daughter, Ann, who married Francis Silver, of Berkley Co., W. Va. (then Virginia).

(2) SILVER.—Ancestry of Francis Silver, who died Oct. 7, 1852, aged 77 years. Tradition says the family came some generations earlier, from Silver Springs, Penn.

(3) GRAY.—Would like the Rev. service (if any), of John Gray, a Scotchman, born 1746, died in Berkley Co., Va., July 1, 1816. He married first Mary Sherrard, second, 1805, Jane Gilbert, who died 1869.—M. J. S.

213. (1) ERWIN.—Robert Erwin, a Presbyterian from Ireland, settled in Sherman Valley, Penn. His son Andrew, married Sarah McCollough. Their son, Robert, married Jane Frazier (or Fraser), born Nov. 27, 1779, daughter of Joshua, son of James, son of Alexander, from Scotland. The name of Joshua's wife was Deborah, daughter of Peter Mash, from Ireland. Who was the wife of Robert? The dates of his birth and death, and also those of his son, Andrew. Also any information of the above families. In Penn. Archives (second series), Andrew Erwin is in Rev. service, 1777, and 1778, and Robert Erwin, 1778.


214. FISK.—Sophia Fisk, b. at Westminster, Vt., July 5, 1786. Married in Brookfield, Vt., Dec. 8, 1807, to Dr. Nathan Barron Spaulding. Wanted, date of her baptism. Will some one who has access to church records of Westminster, Brookfield, or Hardwick, Vt., kindly look up this date?—C. W. M.

215. BURROUGHS.—Wanted, ancestry and names of descendants of Ann Burroughs, cousin of Lord Fairfax, and mother of John Neville, who was born July 26, 1731, near the Occoquan River, Va. Also the Revolutionary service of Thomas Burroughs, of Virginia.

(2) REECE.—Revolutionary and ancestral record of Isaac Reece, of Fairfax county, Va., is desired.

(3) BENNETT.—Information is desired of the Bennetts, of Winchester, Va. A son, born February, 1776, was named Robert, and another son was named John. The father was probably Thomas Bennett and the oldest grandson was named William.

(4) KENNEDY.—Wanted, Revolutionary record of the brothers Francis and Thomas Kennedy, Brownstone, Pa.

(5) CRIST.—Also, Revolutionary record of Christian Crist, Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y. He is said to have served under Gen. Montgomery at Stony Point.

(6) RUDE.—Also, Revolutionary record of Zelah Rude from Pennsylvania or Virginia. He moved to Ohio, 1792.—M. K. W.
THE FLAG

By Lillie Timmonds.

Beat every heart at the name of it,
Thrill every soul with the fame of it,
Bare every head at the sight of it,
Cheer every voice the might of it—
Our beautiful red, white and blue!

Our blood is the red that is in it,
Our purpose unfaltering, the blue;
The white symbols ever our peacefulness
And the stars limit only our view.

Love it? Ah, yes, we love it,
And shall keep it from dishonor's stain,
Where it floats o'er our distant island,
And here, on our well tried main,

No flag on earth flies above it;
God grant that it ever be so!
That the world shall strike to our colors,
While the tide of the ages flow!

The Magazine Committee has offered a prize of $60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS. must be sent to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about eight thousand words in length; it must be signed by a nom de plume, the real name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the MSS. The accepted story will be published as a serial in the American Monthly Magazine.
Madam President and Children of the American Revolution.—I have the honor to present to you to-day my second annual report of the seven societies, Children of the American Revolution, in Rhode Island.

I am disappointed not to be able to report one or two new societies formed. I had encouragement last winter that a society might be organized in Woonsocket, but, as yet, nothing definite has been accomplished. I also feel that we should have a society in Newport, and if a Daughter of the American Revolution from Newport, would, to-day, come to me and tell me she would accept the office of president and would form a society there, I should feel very much pleased. As our present state regent has her summer home in Newport I think it would be most fitting for a society to be formed there during her tenure of office. Will not this be an incentive to some enthusiastic Newport Daughter to organize a society this winter? I am sure there are patriotic children there who would gladly welcome the opportunity to become members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

But if we have no new societies we have some increase in members and, I hope, in interest.

Last year I suggested that we have a meeting of all the societies in the state, in June, at which reports of the work done through the winter should be made, and a prize given by the state director to the society having the best record. We held this meeting at my residence in Pawtucket, on June twenty-second, at eleven o'clock A. M. Unfortunately a severe thunder storm occurred about nine which kept some away, but we had quite a representation notwithstanding the weather. About half past eleven the sun appeared and the members all went out upon the
lawn and sang “The Star Spangled Banner,” while a large American flag and a Pan-American banner were unfurled. The reports of the different societies were then read and a committee composed of our former state director, Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, our ex-state regent, Mrs. George M. Thornton, and others awarded the “Prize Banner” for the year to the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, the first society formed in the state, Mrs. John P. Randall, president; The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, being a close second, and receiving honorable mention. Regarding this banner, Mrs. Randall writes me that she considers it an incentive to increasing activity in her society. It will be awarded next June to the society deserving it. If any society is the winner of the “Prize Banner” for three successive years, it will then become the property of that society.

Our first meeting in the fall was delayed a short time because of my desire to have Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, meet with us and address the Children of the American Revolution.

His address to the Daughters assembled in Buffalo on Flag Day, June fourteenth last, was so inspiring that I made the decision that day to get Captain Hobson to Rhode Island, if possible. I felt that the desire to see and hear so great a hero as he had shown himself to be, would surely call out the boys to our annual fall meeting and I hoped to increase their patriotism and interest so they would regularly attend all meetings in their several societies.

Our meeting occurred Saturday, November the sixteenth, and we had with us, besides our honored guest, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, our founder and honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, our two national ex-vice-presidents, Miss Amelia S. Knight, of Providence, and Miss Julia E. Smith, of Westerly, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, state promoter, and Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, our ex-state director. Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor added greatly to the interest of the occasion by leading the singing and singing the solo parts of the “Star Spangled Banner,” and Miss Harriet Fairbrother and Miss Lorraine Johnson, of the Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, gave the piano and violin accompaniments.

Captain Hobson was greeted with great applause and spoke in a brilliant and instructive manner on “The Navy and Its Patriotic Associations.” Two essays were read, one by Miss Fannie Shove, of the Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, on “General Nathaniel Greene,” and another by Miss Mary Whipple, of the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, on “The Burning of the Gaspee.” Both of these essays were written in competition for a prize offered by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters of the respective cities. Mrs. Lothrop spoke merely a few words of welcome in a most delightful manner, expressing her pleasure at being present, and her hope that she might meet with us next year. The “Prize Banner” was brought up to the platform and exhibited that all might see just what they had to
work for each year. The meeting closed with the singing of "America," after which Captain Hobson held a short reception.

I hope this coming summer we may all go together on some patriotic excursion as I think that frequent reunions of the several societies can but awaken greater interest in the organization and work.

I would like to present the reports received from the presidents of our local societies:

SAMUEL WARD SOCIETY, Westerly, Charlotte S. D. Randall, president.—Thirty-five members are now enrolled in this society,—eighteen boys and sixteen girls, four new members having been admitted during the past year. The treasury is in a good condition, forty-seven dollars ($47.00) being deposited in a savings bank. The annual fees for 1902 have been paid and the fund has been further increased by the giving of an entertainment which netted the society twenty-two dollars ($22.00). Three dollars ($3.00) have been expended for a charter, five dollars ($5.00) contributed to the Prison Ship Martyrs' fund, five dollars ($5.00) to a liberty pole and flag for the town, ten dollars ($10.00) to the Continental Hall fund at Washington, and the society has placed two copies of Edward Everett Hale's book "The Man Without A Country" in two of the grammar schools of the town.


Last June the state director awarded a "Prize Bannet" to the Samuel Ward Society for activity in carrying forward the aims and purposes of the organization. It is needless to state that the members appreciate the distinction of being the banner society and the first custodian of a beautiful silk flag richly ornamented with gold fringe and embroidered stars. Without doubt the efforts they make to continue worthy of the honor will stimulate them to fresh endeavors in patriotic work.

L'ESPERANCE SOCIETY, Bristol, Evelyn Bache, president.—Circumstances make my report very brief, but it is something to keep patriotism alive, if only a spark, in twenty-six lives, and I anticipate passing my girls on to the Daughters of the American Revolution to do more faithful and effective work. One, Elizabeth S. Bullock, has already joined the Bristol Chapter. We have one new member, therefore our roll-call stands as it did last year,—twenty-six.

We have held three meetings during the year. At the annual meeting Mary Perry was elected vice-president; Catherine Reynolds, secretary; Leah Young treasurer; Jane Rockwell, registrar. On Gen. Nathaniel Greene Day, Mrs. Rockwell kindly invited the Children of the Ameri-
American Revolution to her house to listen to two most interesting and instructive papers. The music on this occasion was furnished by L'Esperance Society. Banner day, June 22nd, our state director entertained us at her home. Twelve of the society accompanied me. On the twenty-ninth of August, the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, one of the field days of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the first summer state conference was held in Bristol. Twenty of the Children of the American Revolution were present and served ices and assisted in other ways. Twenty of the members were present on the sixteenth of November in Sayles' Memorial Hall, Providence, and listened with the deepest interest to the address of Captain Richmond P. Hobson. In behalf of L'Esperance Society, I wish to thank Mrs. Longley for all of her kindness and interest in the society and the pleasure she has given its members. Our treasury has a balance of four dollars ($4.00). The society is arranging for an entertainment to raise funds for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue.

Trusting the fine reports we heard from the different societies in November will stimulate us to greater effort in the year to come, I submit my report in behalf of L'Esperance Society, Children of the American Revolution.—EVELYN BACHE, President.

JOSEPH BUCKLIN SOCIETY, Providence, Minnie L. Bartlett, president.—The Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, has held three meetings during the past year, in February, April and November. At each meeting, games, essays and music of a patriotic nature were enjoyed. The sum of five dollars ($5.00) was contributed by the society to increase the fund for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue. A tax of five cents has been imposed for failure to appear at a meeting. This seems to be a very satisfactory method of increasing the attendance, and swelling the treasury, when it is impossible for members to be present. The society is composed at present of fourteen members. Several application blanks are being filled out so that the number will be greater soon. The society has a fair amount of money in the treasury which will be expended upon some worthy object.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE L. BARTLETT, President.

COMMODORE SILAS TALBOT SOCIETY.—Owing to illness of the president and some of the members of the Commodore Silas Talbot Society, the annual meeting has not been held, as yet.

The present officers are: First vice-president, George W. Evans; 2nd vice-president, Martha J. Hale; 3rd vice-president, Mortimer R. Earle; recording secretary, Eliot G. Parkhurst; corresponding secretary, Marguerite Thurber; treasurer, Stephen B. Ames; historian, Henry G. Jackson.

Four of the members having attained their majority, have consequently
withdrawn, two have resigned, and there has been one death. The society now numbers thirty-four.

There have been no appropriations and there are thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents ($36.62) in the treasury at the present time. Respectfully submitted,

For the secretary,

ELIOT G. PARKHURST,
By LUCY A. JACKSON, President.

THE COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE SOCIETY, Pawtucket, Miss Bessie C. Walker, president.—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society have held during the past year seven largely attended meetings, the members displaying much interest in the society.

At present we have forty-seven members, several new members having been admitted and some have reached the age limit and have been transferred to Daughters of the American Revolution chapters.

The amount in the treasury is about forty dollars ($40.00) with all fees paid for the year at Washington.

The society is, at present, planning an entertainment hoping largely to increase the amount of money in the treasury. They are to give a play,—probably “Little Women” at Grand Army hall on the twenty-second of February. During the past year they contributed twenty dollars ($20.00) to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, ten dollars ($10.00) to the Prison Ship Martyrs’ fund, and ten dollars ($10.00) to the Continental Hall fund.

At the last meeting, January seventeenth, they voted to present a flag to the Pawtucket boys’ club, as soon as the new building, donated the club by Mr. Lyman B. Goff, is completed and ready for occupancy. They also voted to have the “Pledge of Allegiance” and “Our Flag of Liberty” printed in large illuminated text and hung upon the walls, if agreeable to the management. They are working hard and mean to win the “Prize Banner” in June, if possible. Respectfully submitted,

BESSIE C. WALKER.

LUCRETIA ALLEN SOCIETY, East Greenwich, Mrs. M. E. Reeve, acting president.—The Lucretia Allen Society has not yet been able to find a permanent president and has suffered in consequence. Mrs. M. E. Reeve has very kindly consented to take the position of acting president until some one can be found to accept the position of president, but she does not feel that she can give enough time to accept the position permanently.

The society has fourteen members, one having reached the age limit, one removed to the far West, and one has been removed by death. Eight of the members with the color-bearer attended the November meeting at the Trocadero when Captain Hobson addressed the Children of the American Revolution.

There are fourteen dollars ($14.00) in the treasury. Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. REEVE.
GENERAL JAMES M. VARNUM SOCIETY, Edgewood, Mrs. George L. Arnold, president.—This society reports very little work done during the past year. With one exception all the members are very small children. All that is attempted by the president in charge is to keep up the interest and to impress upon the children the object and aim of a patriotic society like theirs. It is hoped in the coming years that more visible results may be reported and these little people take their places as enthusiastic workers. There are eight members and three applications on hand. There are four dollars ($4.00) in the treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. GEORGE L. ARNOLD, President.

REPORT OF MRS. R. S. HATCHER, STATE DIRECTOR FOR INDIANA.

Children of the American Revolution: It affords me much pleasure to comply with your request to give you a report of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution at New Albany, Indiana. The initial meeting was held at the home of the vice-regent in January, 1900, seven little ones in attendance. The plan of the organization was explained to them, followed by brief literary exercises and a social hour. At the conclusion, a child exclaimed “let us have it all over again.” That enthusiasm and interest still continues and we have just entered the third year. At the meeting in February two more were present. In March the application papers of the seven having been accepted, the organization was perfected, the president appointing the following officers: Second vice-president, Marguerite Hardy; secretary, Mary Beach; treasurer, Cook Greene; registrar, Clinton Hardy; color bearer, Llewlyn Johnson; historian, Elizabeth Hedden. Two more were added to the list, making eleven. There are at present sixteen members, and two are endeavoring to have their records verified. Have one honorary member, Miss Mary Cardwell, ex-regent, Piankashaw Chapter. Have a few by-laws to govern the local society, one is that the officers serve one year, giving each child an opportunity to be an officer, as they are all anxious to be officers, and the training will be a benefit to them in after life. The nominations and elections are by ballot. The officers conduct the meetings the president only directing. Children enjoy being like “grown up folks,” and manifest greater interest if they can be active participants. The meetings are held each month, excepting July and August. The literary exercises have been the study of the history of the Revolution from the battle of Lexington step by step, until at the last meeting had the French alliance, and a paper on General Lafayette. At roll call all respond with a quotation pertaining to the subject. One boy responded thus: “To bring that far away time down to the present.” My grandfather in company with one who served under General Lafayette, walked up to Jeffersonville, and shook hands with General Lafayette when he visited there in 1805. Will re-
late a coincidence, the boy's grandfather in time came into possession of
the homestead of the gentleman and soldier who served under Lafayette,
and the boy now lives there, his grandfather was twenty-three years of
age in 1825. The pledge and salute to the flag always closes the exer-
cises. Flag day has always been observed in an impressive manner.
We have no historic spots to mark or historic places to visit. No special
work has been done. When increased in number, will strive to have
an influence spread abroad. They are a bright and enthusiastic band
of patriots, and if the occasion required would display as much heroism
as the boy's and girl's of "seventy-six." The present officers are Mrs.
Seboldt, vice-president; Edith Bly, second vice-president; Bonnie McKay,
secretary; Elizabeth Hedden, treasurer; Julia Schan, historian;
Newland Cannon, color bearer. This is only an outline of what is done.
Would be pleased to have suggestions. What to do and how to do it
to advance the work?

Respectfully submitted,

Fannie M. Hedden,
President.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the treasurer general for the period January 31—
March 31, 1902, printed in the May number occurs an error which she
desires to correct:

The life membership fee of $25.00 for Mrs. John Paul Egbert, sent
through Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, should be credited to Minnesota, not
to Illinois.

The contributions to the Nathan Hale memorial window of $5.00 from
Mrs. L. A. Doty, $3.00 from Mrs. Henry H. Vaughan, $1.00 from Mrs.
Du Val. F. Polk and $1.00 from Mrs. A. L. Lilienthal, being $10.00 in
all, collected for this purpose by Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, should also be
credited to Minnesota, not Illinois.

Gertrude B. Darwin,
Treasurer General.
IN MEMORIAM

"Oh! Master Builder of the solemn tomb,
Oh! Mighty Weaver of the shrouds of gloom,
These are not thine, Oh Time, for they shall be
When not a withered leaf remains to thee."

MRS. ANNA STILLMAN WILLIAMS, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died February 27, 1902.

MRS. ELMORA S. HOPKINS, charter member, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died March 9, 1902. For several years she was the valued and faithful chapter historian.

MRS. ELIZA KERR COE, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died June 12, 1902.

MISS ANNA MARIA WRIGHT, charter member, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died July 22, 1902.

MRS. CLARISSA LORAIN SLOCOMB WHEELER, of Faribault, Minn., member of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died January 13, 1901.

MRS. MARIA R. SLOCOMB TERRY, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died December 17, 1901.

MRS. EUGENIA ALLING PLUMMER, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died August 15, 1901.

MRS. RUTH DUNHAM CARPENTER WILSON, Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, wife of Horace P. Wilson, departed this life, May 27, 1902, greatly mourned. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and regret.

MRS. MYRA L. DOWLING, treasurer Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, died July 29, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions of love and regret. They attended her funeral in a body.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1902.

President General.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
( Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky, "The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street, New York.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1400 M Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C., 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. KATE KEARNY HENRY, D. C., 'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California.
Milford, Conn.
“The Cochran,” Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia
MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrryton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
MRS. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.,
Miss ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis.
407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain General.
MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.
Recording Secretary General. Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Virginia, Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.
MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER, Treasurer General.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE.
Assistant Historian General.
MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.
MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.
Alabama, . . . . MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKEHEAD FAYETTE.
Arizona, . . . . MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas, . . . . MRS. HERLEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, . . . . MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, . . . . MRS. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
Springs.
Connecticut, . . . MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
MRS. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
Delaware, . . . . MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
wer.
District Columbia, MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, “The Columbia,” Columbia
Heights, Washington, D. C.
MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
ington, D. C.
Florida, ... Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington, address, 1644 21st street.

Georgia, ... Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.

Illinois, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.

Indiana, ... Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.

Iowa, ... Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.

Kansas, ... Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.

Kentucky, ... Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.

Louisiana, ... Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., New Orleans.

Maine, ... Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.

Maryland, ... Mrs. J. PEMBROKER THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.

Michigan, ... Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.

Minnesota, ... Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.

Mississippi, ... Miss ALICE Q. LOVRELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MILDRED S. ALLRED, Battle Hill, Jackson.

Missouri, ... Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.

Montana, ... Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEBB, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Nebraska, ... Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLRED, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.

New Hampshire, ... Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester.

New Jersey, ... Miss E. ELLEN BATELHEL, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.

New York, ... Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

New Mexico, ... Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.

North Carolina, ... Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.

North Dakota, ... Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.

Ohio, ... Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street Cincinnati.

Ohio, ... Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.

Oregon, ... Mrs. MARY PHILPS MONTGOMERY, 357 Seventh Street, Portland.

Pennsylvania, ... Miss SUSAN CARPENOTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.

Rhode Island, ... Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPIITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.

South Carolina, ... Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.

South Dakota, ... Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.

Tennessee, ... Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.

Texas, ... Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNIYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars. The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order never by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the American Monthly Magazine: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers."