ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR.

ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR.

Her Ancestors and Descendants.

"Crockker, Cressy and Copplestone
When the Conqueror came, were at home."

This old provincial distich empales the name of the ancient Saxon family from which Ann Crooker is descended. *Prince, in his Worthies of Devon, published in 1701, says: There is a well founded tradition that these three eminent families were seated in Devon before the Conquest. The earliest authentic record bears date of 1307, in the first year of the reign of Edward II, in which mention is made of William Crockker, of Crockker's Heale or Hill, in the Parish of Meath, County Devon, four miles from Hatherleigh on the northern side of Dartmoor. Crockker's Heale continued to be the seat of the family for several generations until they acquired the estate of Lineham in the south of Devon, through the marriage of Sir John Crockker with Agnes, daughter and heiress of †Sir Giles Churchill, and the family is mentioned ever after in old records as the Crockkers of Lineham. In the twelfth century there was a Welsh branch of the family seated at Old Radnor, Radnorshire, South Wales. Mention is made of them by Gerald De Barri [Giraldus Cambrensis] a histor-

* John Prince, son of Bernard and Mary Crooker Prince, was born 1643 at Newnham Abbey, Axminster; he became Vicar of Pomeroy and was a historian of considerable note; was contemporary with Pole, Risdon and other Devonshire historians.

† This Sir Giles Churchill [name in old records spelled Courcill] was of the eldest branch of the Dukes of Marlborough and their coat of arms is quartered on the original shield of the Crockkers.
ian of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in his Itinerarium Cambriae, translated and published in 1806 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The name was spelled Cruker. The coat of arms in possession of the writer, and borne by the family for many hundreds of years has, at its base, two Welsh leeks, crossed, on which the shield rests. The motto, C' Addarn Ar Cyrfwys, is in the Welsh language and translated—reads, "Strong and Subtle." Powes-Alowarch-Ep-Brau, founder of the Royal Tribes of North Wales, had part of this same coat of arms.

The family were distinguished in arms before the Conquest, and all along down the annals of warfare, during these six hundred intervening years, old English, Irish and American records have but added lustre to the name.

A Sir John Crockker was with Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415, and was knighted by him, for skill and bravery on the field.

Another Sir John was knighted by Edward IV. Of him Prince says:

"What brought him into prominence at court; whether courage and skill or readiness of address I do not find; but he became so gracious with the king that he was admitted his sworn attendant in the honorable office of first cup and standard bearer, and in commemoration of his devoted services, was granted the use, as crest for his coat of arms, a drinking Cup—Or, charged in the centre with a Rose—Gules."

This honor was still further augmented with three fleur-de-lis, conferred by Louis XI, of France, while Sir John was in attendance on his royal master, on the memorable occasion of the invasion of France by Edward IV in 1475, which was a comedy full of amusements whereby the king and his courtiers were feasted, flattered and cajoled by the wily Louis, to their final dishonor. While the historian’s doubt casts the ban of impeachment on the name of this old English ancestor of Ann Crooker—let us "give him the advantage of the doubt" and believe that he truly merited the honor of knighthood; his "readiness of address" and graciousness of manner being an endowment from his Saxon ancestors, and, as an investment, bringing him rich results. He married Elizabeth, daughter
and heiress of Sir Richard Fortescue, of Punsbourne, County Devon.

There were eleven Sir Johns in succession, but I shall mention but one other. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, of Girleston, County Devon; she was the widow of Sir Hugh Trevanyan, knight and baronet of Caerhayes. This Sir John of Crockkers of Lineham was a Papist of unquestionable loyalty, as in his will, dated January 16, 1520, he says: “To Sir John Hunt, my priest, I give £6 every year for five years to pray for me, and if he be prevented, then to the priest, his successor; and if it fortune my dear wife Elizabeth, to be abiding at Lineham, that at any convenient time, it shall please her, to command said priest to say mass at Lineham; that he is so to do—especially remembering to pray for my soul, and for my father and mother. To Sir Lewis Pollard, my father-in-law, standing cup of silver and gilt, if he will be at my burying and pray for my soul. To Cousin Thomas Copplestone a black silk gown and five marcs, under similar circumstances; and to Cousin John Copplestone a black gown.” There were many other minor bequests, given in the quaint phraseology of that period. The will closes with the request that he be buried in Our Lady’s Chapel, in the little church at Yealumpton, where my father, Sir John Crockker, knight, and other of my ancestors are buried.

Evidently this Sir John had been something of a transgressor and hoped that by the liberal distribution of pounds and gowns to ensure propitiation and absolution.

With Courtney Crockker, M. P. for Plympton, 1699, the main male line ceased, and by the marriage of daughter and heiress Mary to James Bulteel, the estate of Lineham passed to the Bulteels of Fleete, County Devon.

Tabitha Crockker, daughter of George Crockker of the family of Lineham, married Francis Fox, eldest son of Francis Fox of St. Germans, Cornwall; branch of the Flemming family—who were kinsman to William, Prince of Normandy. Junior branches of the family were seated at Ugsburrough, Exeter and elsewhere in Devon. The last of these are now represented by the Crokers of Ireland, whose ancestors emi-
grated thither in the time and service of Cromwell and acquired estates in the counties of Limerick, Cork and Waterford.

Thomas Crockker, of St. Agnes, County Cornwall, married Margery, daughter of John Gill, of Tavistock. He was the second son of the eighth Sir John, of Lineham, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Strode, of Neunham, County Devon. He went into Ireland before 1600 and established the Irish branch. The orthography of the name was changed to Croker and Crewker, adapting it to the provincial dialects.

The founder of the Limerick line, Edward Croker, was killed in the Irish Rebellion, 1641. He resided at Rawleighston, County Limerick, which continued to be the seat of his descendents until Ballynegarde Castle was acquired by marriage of his son John Croker with daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney, of County Waterford, from whom it has devolved in regular succession to the present. John Monch Croker may now be regarded as the head of the Ballynegarde line.

Two Captains Croker distinguished themselves at Waterford in 1650. [See Smith's History of Waterford, page 147.] One, after long service, settled at Ballyanker and from him, seven generations, is descended the Right Honorable John Wilson Croker, M. P., sometime secretary to admiralty. He was born 1780, died 1857. He married Rosamond, daughter of Sir William Penwell, Her British Majesty's Consul General to Brazil. It is said of Croker in the discussion on the English Reform Bill, which was moved by Lord John Russell, July 4, 1831, that night after night there were debates on every clause of disfranchisement. The leader of this mode of opposition was Croker, whose power of mastering the most obscure details, whether in politics or literature, was, perhaps, unrivaled. His mind was formed by nature and habit for controversy; his acuteness and energy were supported by his determined will, and his passionate resolve to see but "one side of the shield." He was a master of sarcasm, which, however, was not unaccompanied by a kindly spirit. Guizot assigns to him: "A man of vigorous, clear, precise and practical mind, the real leadership in the opposition to the Reform Bill of that date."
The writer has in mind some members of the family of this day and generation who manifest some of these same characteristics, especially the determined will and unyielding opinion as to the color of the shield.

Ann Croker, only child of Sir Thomas Croker, married Sir Edward Crofton, M. P., of Mote, Roscommon county. She was created a baroness, in her own right, 1798. Thomas Crofton Croker, author, born in Buckingham Square, Cork, married Marianna, daughter of Francis Nicholson. His Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, the first edition of which appeared 1825, remains the standard work on the "Fairy Lore" of the author's country. Sir Walter Scott in his Demonology, and in a note to Rob Roy, speaks of it in the highest admiration.

The genealogical link between the Crockers of Lineham, County Devon, and the American descendants is one Hugh Crockker mayor of Exeter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Colleton, sheriff of Exeter, and Ursula [Hull] Colleton, daughter of Henry Hull.

Hugh Crockker's three sons, Hugh, William and Francis, left England and emigrated to America in 1643, in the reign of Charles I, during the Civil war. On the voyage Hugh sickened and died, and was buried at sea. William and Francis landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. William married Ann Gregory, and located first in the historic town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, from whence he moved to Stratford. He died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in the year 1662, leaving a son who married Hannah Hauxhurst, from whom the Crookers of Long Island are descendants. The orthography of the name differs in the various branches of the family, but all are descended from the emigrants, William and Francis. Francis married Mary Gaunt, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1647, and settled in Marshfield. Many of his descendants are now living in the state of Maine. Prominent among them is Mrs. Emma D. Crooker Sewall, widow of Arthur J. Sewall, Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1896, and her sister, Mrs. Adelaide L. Delano, vice-regent of the Bath Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bath, Maine. To Mrs.
Delano the writer is indebted for many interesting facts contained in this article. Zenas Stetson Crooker, No. 50, 126th street, New York, N. Y., at present engaged in compiling a genealogy of the family, is also descended from Francis, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. From William, second son of Hugh Crooker, mayor of Exeter, six generations removed, Ann Crooker is descended. Born in 1810, after the terrible struggles of the Colonists for freedom had ceased and Independence been declared; yet, was she by inheritance, a Daughter of the American Revolution. Had she been born several decades earlier and lived in those stirring times, the true spirit of patriotism would have inspired her to do and dare anything for the cause of freedom. Had she lived in the age of chivalry, "when knighthood was in flower;" of superior intellectual endowments and great personal charm, the "most princely knight" of the "Round Table" might have felt honored to wear her favors. Many of the American ancestors of Ann Crooker served in the war of the Revolution. Her grandfather, William Crooker, born on Long Island, February 2, 1731, died at Cairo, New York, 1815; lived at Rye until after the war of the Revolution. While he did not personally serve, a petition is on record bearing his signature showing that he sympathized with the American cause. Her great-grandfather, Robert Crooker, born about 1690; married Dianna Rhodes, 1715; died at Rye, New York, 1773. Robert and his two brothers, Sampson and William, served in the provincial troops, also in the French and Indian wars, 1755. Josiah Crooker, an officer in the Revolutionary war, prior to that period owned a tavern in Taunton, Massachusetts, and his house was headquarters of third regiment of Bristol and Sharon. The house was still standing in 1817. John Crooker, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was on a list of three who took the oath of fidelity prior to 1668. Francis Crooker was a soldier in the Narraganset expedition. Thomas Crooker married second daughter of George Chappell, died 1715, 83 years of age. He lived fifty years in New London, Connecticut, had descendants who served in war of Revolution. William Crooker, a resolute, partisan officer of Taunton,
Massachusetts, was styled “Captain of the Scouts.” Seth Crooker was a member of the convention in Connecticut in 1788 to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and voted affirmatively. In an extract from a letter written by Noah Crooker in 1844, then in his 84th year, he says:

“I am an old man, but I hope to live to see our Government returned to the principles which I fought to sustain—and I expect to—for it will be but a few short months to that event, which will take place on the 4th of March next, when Henry Clay will take the Presidential chair; which event I mean to celebrate, not as I did the first celebration of our Independence—on Castle William in Boston Harbor, in the rear of thirteen pieces of Artillery—but in giving as many cheers on the hills in Vermont, whose tops are always green.”

Noah Crooker had the honor of having voted for George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, William Wirt and Henry Clay for presidents of the United States. His letter defines true democracy, the democracy of 1776. Ann Crooker’s great-grandfather, maternal, was Ezekiel Lane, who died in Buffalo, New York, in 1847, at the advanced aged of 102 years. He and his father-in-law built one of the first houses in Buffalo. Ezekiel Lane served during the entire war of the Revolution with distinguished ability. Ephraim Lane, another of the ancestors of Ann Crooker, was lieutenant colonel in Col. John Daggett’s regiment, called out by “Lexington Alarm,” captain of the Norton artillery company, 1776; lieutenant colonel in Thomas Carpenter’s regiment, Rhode Island service, 1778. He was born in Norton, Massachusetts, 1739; married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah [Allens] Copeland; granddaughter of William and Mary [Bass] Copeland. Mary Bass was daughter of John Bass and Ruth [Alden] Bass and granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Molines. Ephraim Lane had seven sons who served in the war of the Revolution. Ann Crooker is the seventh generation from Peter Lane, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1697, who married Welthea Bradford, daughter of Samuel and Hannah [Rogers] Bradford, of Duxbury, Mass., granddaughter of William and Alice [Richards] Bradford,
and great-granddaughter of Governor William and Dorothy [May] Bradford, second governor of the Mayflower colony. Capt. Ebenezer Lane, born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, 1747, married his third wife, Marian [Griswold] Chandler, widow; daughter of Matthew Griswold, governor of Connecti-

cut, and descended from Mathew and Ursula [Wolcott] Gris-
wold, of Lyme, Connecticut. The wife of Frederick Smyth, governor of New Hampshire, 1865, was Emma Lane, daughter of Esq. John Lane and Nabby [Emmerson] Lane. The Lane family, during one hundred and fifty years of its early history, furnished deacons for the Congregational churches of New
Ann Crooker was the daughter of Jacob and Tamar Matilda [Lane] Crooker; her birthplace, one of the many quaint old homesteads in Delaware county, New York, built upon the banks of a branch of the Susquehanna river, two miles from the village of Unadilla. Her father was a prosperous manufacturer and farmer; she was the eldest of four children, and she, with her sister Amanda, had the best advantages for education and accomplishments the locality and period afforded. When but sixteen years of age her mother's brother, the Hon. Amos Lane, visited New York, and she returned with him to his home in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and it was there that she met John St. Clair. Her cousin, Mary Lane, was at that time the wife of Arthur St. Clair, elder brother of John and grandsons of Major General Arthur St. Clair. On arrival at the Lane home her uncle placed her under tutelage and prescribed a course of reading; but ere the year of her stay had waned Ann Crooker and John St. Clair were lovers and in due course of time she returned to her New York home to prepare for the happy event that was to follow. The marriage was solemnized in the quaint Episcopalian church in Unadilla, August 26, 1827, by Norman A. Adams, rector. John St. Clair took his bride west again, traveling quite in state in their own private carriage to the "St. Clair Mansion" as it was then called in Cincinnati, Ohio; occupied at that time by his father, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., third and youngest son of the general. In this historic house Ann Crooker St. Clair passed the first years of her wifehood, and here her son was born, now Dr. William H. St. Clair, of Effingham, who survives her at the age of 77 years. The Methodist book concern now occupies the site on Fourth street where the "St. Clair Mansion" once stood. Mrs. St. Clair also had a daughter who died when just blooming into beautiful womanhood.

In the spring of 1834 John St. Clair with his young family emigrated to the locality of Peoria, Illinois, and purchased large tracts of land; but in October of the same year he sick-
ened and died, and his widow with her two children returned to her father's house in New York. Contracting a second marriage, she came to Effingham county, Illinois, where, living in comparative obscurity, she remained until her death, which occurred in 1876. Her son, Doctor St. Clair, is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Pennsylvania, in succession to and in right of his great-grandfather, Major General Arthur St. Clair, who was one of the original members. He has in his possession also, an autograph letter of General George Washington's, written to General St. Clair when the latter was governor of the "Northwest Territory." The family have several volumes of the St. Clair Papers, also a gilt-framed mirror, silver spoons and other souvenirs of the old St. Clair Mansion. Dr. St. Clair, in the troubled times of the Civil war, while addressing an audience, paid the following beautiful tribute to our flag:

"When I see the old flag that we all love so dearly, I feel like saying, 'A thing of beauty, is a joy forever.' It may come out of this conflict
stained with smoke, and rent with balls, but I believe all the stars will be there. And now, as long as our mountains cast their shadows—as long as our rivers flow into the ocean, may every American cherish the name of country and liberty, of which this floating triune of colors is the emblem.”

Four daughters of Dr. St. Clair are charter members of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which bears their grandmother’s name. The accompanying half-tone plates of Ann Crooker St. Clair and of her husband, John St. Clair, are copied from oil paintings done by a pupil of the famous artist, West, soon after their marriage, and are now in the home of Dr. St. Clair. The object in giving this article is that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may know something of the ancestry, life and descendants of a woman for which one of its small western chapters is named, but we must confess to great trepidation of spirit while asking for the required space for its publication.

It is the highest of earthly honors to be descended from the great and good. They alone cry out against a noble ancestry who have none of their own.—Ben Jonson.

The fine view plate of the ancestral home of the Scotch St. Clairs will, no doubt, be of historical interest to the readers of this magazine.

Rosslyn Castle, near Edinburgh, the chief home of the St. Clairs in Scotland, stands on a peninsular rock, sloping westward toward the river Esk, and takes its name from Ross, a rocky eminence and Lyn, from the river near the castle, flowing over a rocky bed and broken channel; hence, the name Rosslyn. The foundation was laid in 1100, by William St. Clair. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1447; was rebuilt by the founder of Rosslyn Chapel, another William St. Clair. In 1554 it was burned by the English and again rebuilt and destroyed by Cromwell in 1688, and again rebuilt. Its length is 202 feet, its breadth 86 feet, its walls are nine feet thick. It is still owned by the St. Clair family, its owner in 1893 being James Francis Harry St. Clair Erskine, a descendant of the Hon. Barbara St. Clair. He is the fifth Earl of Rosslyn. Prior
to 1801 they were barons and not earls. The branch to which the American general, Arthur St. Clair belonged, are descended from James, an elder son of "John the Master of Caithness." His tomb and monument are in the "St. Clair Aisle" in the churchyard at Wick.

MARY CROOKER LLOYD.

Effingham, Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

On page 502, August number of the present volume, is a statement that requires explanation. It reads:

Mrs. DRAPER. * * * Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the state regent and vice-state regent of Montana be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation.

Mrs. GERALD. I second the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

(No action taken.) Written on back of motion "Carried."

That is exactly as it came to the editor, who believing that it is a dangerous thing to allow the editor to make changes in the stenographic record, felt that she had no option but to print it as it stood. However, there is absolutely no doubt that the record was wrong. The motion was carried. The evidence that it was carried is uncontrovertible and beyond all question. The editor makes this statement in justice to all concerned.

The following are exact copies of the messages which passed between the Paul Jones Chapter and Ambassador Porter with regard to the remains of John Paul Jones:

Cablegram sent Ambassador Porter, April 15.
“Paul Jones Chapter congratulates you. We are deeply grateful.”

Cablegram received from him, April 18.
“Glad to receive message from a chapter so loyal to Paul Jones.”

Through some mistake the messages were not given correctly on page 524 of the Proceedings in the August number.—
Editor.
ANCESTRY OF CATHARINE VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER, A DAME OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the early days of the colonies, Virginia depended upon her tobacco for her prosperity and New England upon her fisheries, but the welfare of New York was bound up in her trade in furs. In September, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, but flying the Dutch flag, had sailed the Half Moon up the “River of Mountains,” hoping to find far Cathay, fame for himself and profit for Holland. He left his name upon the waters and opened the way for colonization and commerce with the red man. The land did not possess gold or silver and the East India Company, in whose pay he had sailed, made no effort to hold the great country. Traders came to the Hudson, with their beads and trinkets and returned to Holland with beaver and otter skins. Treaties were made with the natives, but, for many years, not a family settled upon the banks of the beautiful river.

Meantime, in Holland, religion, politics, commerce and personal ambition became inextricably mixed. John of Barneveldt, the staunch, courageous, honest advocate, the founder of the Dutch republic, desired peace with Spain, favored the Arminians, who were striving to release Holland from the shackles of an established clergy, and assisted the East India Company which had founded a magnificent trade in the east and brought renown and gold to the Dutch. Maurice, Prince of Orange, who longed to erect a throne on the ruins of the republic, disappointed and ambitious, advocated Calvinism, though he frankly said that he knew nothing about predestination, “whether it be blue or whether it be green,” urged continued war with Spain and the formation of a gigantic war company of private adventurers whose mission should be to fight their long time enemy and oppressor upon the high seas and capture her galleons laden with the spoils wrested from the hapless inhabitants of Mexico and Peru.

Barneveldt, the great patriot, fell, and out of the chaos which
accompanied his fall, arose the Dutch West India Company, a mercantile monopoly whose powers were enormous and which ruled supreme in its western territory. It could make treaties and form alliances, build forts and conquer provinces, appoint officers and administer the laws which it made, hold all things for its own and call no home government master. It could fight the Spaniard upon the land or the sea and was expected to colonize the country upon the Hudson. The governing board was a college of nineteen. Its success was wonderful; its captains spoiled the Spaniards and its stockholders grew rich beyond all dreams. It planted a colony at the mouth of the Hudson that was not self-supporting and established a form of government that was contrary to all ideas of republicanism as understood in Holland. With the end of war the company turned its attention to the arts of peace and sought to induce settlers to enter in and occupy the rich lands in their unprofitable and mismanaged colony on the Hudson. As a great incentive, a "Charter of Freedom and Exemptions" was devised. Any member of the company who would transport a colony of fifty settlers to the new territory, furnish them with the necessities of husbandry on their arrival, buy the land fairly from the Indians, should become a great lord with the title of patron. He should be invested with full property rights "together with the produce, minerals, rivers and fountains thereof with high, low and middle jurisdiction, hunting, fishing fowling and milling," have the power to appoint his own civil, military and judiciary officers, administer the laws and rule his tenants as did the feudal barons in days of old. The company was bound to "supply the colonists with as many blacks as they conveniently can," and to protect him against "all inlandish and outlandish war and powers," but it reserved for itself all rights in the fur trade.

Kilian Van Rensselaer was of an old and noble line, of the manor of Rensselaer in Gelderland, whence the family took its name. In the early part of the seventeenth century the seat of the race was Crailo, a rich estate on the land-locked Zuyder Zee not far from Amsterdam. The arms, "a silver cross mo-lines on a red shield" found on the old house-fronts and crum-
bling tombstones of many a neighboring village attest the strength of the family.

Kilian Van Rensselaer was one of the most influential of the directors of the Dutch West India Company and an important factor in all its projects. His name appears on the rolls as “lord director” and “principal partner director,” titles which show his power and influence. Though he probably never crossed the Atlantic, his name has been handed down through the generations that followed in the new world and is woven in all the history of the great state of New York. Kilian Van Rensselaer was alert to take advantage of the “Charter of Freedom and Exemptions” and soon three of his good ships were speeding before the wind, bearing agents with instructions to choose the most desirable spot for manorial grants. Three tracts were obtained, one on the South river called Swaendenael, the Valley of the Swans, whence has grown the state of Delaware; one in New Jersey which they named Pavonia or the land of the Peacocks, and one on the Hudson known as Rensselaerswyck, the retreat of the Rensselaers. The changes and buffetings of the turbulent times made a quick ending of the first two grants. With strange sagacity Rensselaer was located at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, that wonderful strategic point of the whole continent. With the addition of subsequent grants it covered a territory forty-eight by twenty-four miles on both sides of both rivers and contained 700,000 acres of tillable land.

Many cities, towns and villages now dot the ancient manor. “The town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers colony,” wrote the colonial governor in 1684, adding that they had been persuaded to release it. Here was the ancient “place of treaty” where the painted brave from the St. Lawrence met the red warrior from the Mississippi to smoke the pipe of peace. An easy portage separated it from Lake Champlain, “the lake which is the gate to the country.” All down the line of wars the little stockaded fort held the key to the continent. Here Burgoyne from the north hoped to meet Howe from the south and cut off New England from her sister colonies. With such a setting, Rensselaerswyck flourished apace, houses were built,
land was tilled, schools and churches were established, friendly relations were maintained with the Indians. While the rest of the Dutch settlements were engaged in bloody wars with the savages and fleeing in terror from the scalping knives of the Indians, peace and security reigned at Rensselaerswyck. With prosperity came collision. The patroons meddled with the fur trade and would not be controlled. The company would fane withdraw the privileges that had been granted. The resolute Van Rensselaers and their equally resolute agents had no mind to give up any of their feudal rights and, on the whole, held their own against the armed hostility of the company.

Kilian Van Rensselaer had five sons by two wives. The eldest, Johannes, became patroons, but his brother Jeremias finally took charge of his affairs in America, administered justice with an even hand, and kept the faith with the Indians, maintained the rights of the family and made a fine executive officer. He left three sons, of whom Hendrick received as his portion of his grandfather's estate, the Claverick patent of 62,000 acres and fifteen hundred acres opposite the city of Albany. He was alderman, representative, commissioner and increased his fortunes by his wise purchases of real estate. The city of Hudson occupies the landing place of Claverick and four miles away is the old family seat with its church and its graves. The wife of Hendrick was the granddaughter of the well known Annekje Jans, some of whose descendants have laid claim to the great Trinity Church property. John Van Rensselaer, the heir of the Claverick patent, inherited trouble and perplexity. People from the Bay colony carrying out their policy "to keep crowding the Dutch," came and settled on his land and much time was spent in ejecting them. His tenants were turbulent. They had caught the free spirit of the west and were determined to own the land they tilled. "Inn keepers were aspiring" and the Indians were restless.

The Van Rensselaers had married and intermarried with the Livingstons, the Schuylers, the Van Cortlandts and other families of marked ability, high standing and great power. They were leaders among leaders and a part of whatever of importance was doing in the colony. So when Catharine, the
daughter of Colonel John Van Rensselaer and Engeltke Livingston, his wife, was born at Claverick, November the twentieth, 1734, she entered at once into all that was best in the land.

She had the education and training of the typical high-bred Dutch maiden. "Reading and the arts for the improvement of the mind" may have been neglected and Greek and Latin were indeed dead languages, but the easy speech which comes of early use was hers not only in the Dutch but in the English and French languages. While not intellectually ambitious, she was well taught in all the wide requirements of the household. It was the era of homespun industries; the days of websters, shapesters, litsters, brewsters, baxters and spinsters, the weaving, cutting, dyeing, brewing, baking and spinning falling naturally into woman's hands and necessitating terms showing that there were feminine duties. In fact, it was thought that a woman of that time could make anything from her bonnet up to her destiny. As the occupations slipped from her and with the march of time were relegated to the factory, the indicative names vanished from the speech of men, only one that of spinner, having survived the wreck of homespun words. So well did these fireside factories succeed that long before Catharine Van Rensselaer's time the home government had forbidden the exportation from the colonies of wools, woolfils, shortlings, moslings, woolflocks, worsteds, bays, serges, says, frizes, and shalloons, but these home industries were to prove a firm rock for the foundation of liberty.

On John Van Rensselaer's broad lands and in his ample home were many slaves and dependents and his daughter Catharine early learned to plan well and execute wisely and to be prepared for all the emergencies of life. She did not study physiology or psychology but she knew all the intricacies of collaring and potting, of salting and souzing, of powdering and pickling, of drying and preserving, of soap making and candle making, of knitting and netting and hooking and of the glorious art of needlework with all its skilful and ingenious sattin, quince, tent and cross stitches. She probably could not analyze a flower or a sentence but she was learned in the
virtues of indigo, madder, logwood, sassafras, sored, pokeberry, golden rod and the various plants of field and wood fit to furnish brilliant or delicate hues to dye in the wool the yard wide goods. We know her garden abounded with the lilac and the rose and the sweet homely flowers of long ago which the maid herself tended and loved. Her reading was confined to the Bible and the few devotional books that found their way across the water and she was brought up in the strict Calvinistic creed of the Dutch Reformed Church, which strengthened her life while it did not detract from its sweetness. She acquired the polish of well-bred society by frequent visits to the capital, but the true courtesy which ever considers others was born with her and not acquired in court or city. At Albany she was known as "The Morning Star," a name bright with the promise of her life. Thus she grew to young womanhood, ready when the time came to take up the duties of her husband's home as sacred household rites.

Catharine Van Rensselaer married Philip Schuyler. She is the patron saint of the chapter at Belmont, Allegany county, New York.

A TRIBUTE.

A song to the brave of ye olden time,
Who rest where the night hangs low,
Where never a breeze of the morning stirs,
And only the death-lamps glow.

Where ever and ever, a-side by side,
The prince and the pauper dwell,
While the summer blooms and the autumn fades
And the winter weaves its spell.

Through the leafless boughs, and the snow descends,
And wraps them all as one,
And the stars adore, and the still moon waits,
While the hurrying world moves on.
A TRIBUTE.

A song to the man of a courtly mien,
With his buckles, and wig, and frill,
And a song to the man with a horny palm,
And the grip of an iron will,

Who planted these fields with their living green,
With the plough, and the hoe and pick;
Who lighted his way by the Psalmist's lay,
And the glow of a tallowed wick.

A song to the maid of the minuet,
With a blush as of autumn fruit,
Whose wheel was rife with such magic strains
As the strings of a lover's lute,

Who caught with her shuttle the firelight glim,
As she worked at her cloth of gold,
And took up her task at the early dawn
With the skillet and candle mould.

A song to the dame with her green calash,
Her curls and her pensive grace,
Who gladdened the days with her homespun ways,
And the charm of her tranquil face.

A song to the woman who made the Home,
Who hovered about the nest
With the sheltering wings of a mother's prayers,
And the warmth of a mother's breast.

To her be the chaplet of stars we bring!
To her be our gifts of myrrh!
For heaven is heaven and God is God,
For the goodness we found in her.

Swing out ye bells from your signal towers!
Swing out with your tongues of gold!
And mingle your strain, O ye fields of grain,
With a tenderness yet untold,

'Till it reach the throngs on those peaks of light
Where the hosts of the holy stand,
And their voices wake for the old love's sake—
For the loves of life's yester-land.

HERBERT RANDALL.
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 chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

List of 145 names of soldiers of the American Revolution accredited to Keene, New Hampshire, and appearing on a bronze tablet erected to their memory by Ashuelot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Keene:

Benjamin Archer.
Arthur Carey, Sergeant Ebenezer Carpenter, Cephas Clark, Isaac Clark, Simeon Clark, Reuben Collester, Sergeant Ebenezer Cook, Noah Cooke, Timothy Crossfield, John Curtis.
James Eddy, Capt. Benjamin Ellis, Caleb Ellis, Gideon Ellis, Henry Ellis, Joseph Ellis, Joshua Ellis, Simeon Ellis, Maj. Timothy Ellis, Timothy Ellis, Jr., Capt. William Ellis.
William Farley, Thomas Field, Caleb Fitch, David Foster, Silas French, Dr. Thomas Frink.
Lieut. Daniel Kingsbury, Nathaniel Kingsbury.
Oliver Osgood, Samuel Osgood.
Amos Partridge, Reuben Partridge, Silas Porter.
Charles Rice, Peter Rice, Lieut. Josiah Richardson.
Archelaus Temple, Benjamin Thatcher, Joseph Thatcher, Sergt. Benjamin Tiffany, Jacob Towne, Nehemiah Towne, Lemuel Tucker, Ezra Turner.
Four other men whose names cannot yet be surely learned are known to belong to Keene.
This list does not attempt to cover the names of all the men who fought with the Keene companies, but only of those who gave their residence as Keene when enlisting.

CAPTAIN SETH CLARK, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was born in 1737. June 6, 1781, he was appointed commander of the brigantine, Congress, (privateer), was taken prisoner by the British and confined on the prison-ship Dartmouth.
When the frigate America, which was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, under supervision of John Paul Jones, was sent to France, as a present, in consideration of the assistance given by that country during the Revolutionary war, Captain Clark went with her. While on the prison-ship, he contracted consumption, and died of that disease, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1787.

The following is the orders, drawn on the Collector for groton for each man's bounty that should enlist into the Continental servis voted by sd town as follows

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>thomas gallop</td>
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<td>1778</td>
<td>prentis gallop</td>
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<td>Rufus holdridge</td>
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<td>David wiger</td>
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<td>Ebenezer pelton</td>
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<td>James pelton</td>
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<td>Danil Stodder</td>
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<td>Israel brown</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Stodder</td>
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<td>Peter Stodder</td>
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<td>Thomas Fanning</td>
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<td>Nathan Sholls</td>
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<td>Andrew Wiger</td>
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<td>Asa Bailey</td>
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<td>Eliphael Gray</td>
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<td>Dianky Elderkin</td>
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<td>Robert Swift</td>
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<td>Simeon Comstock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asa Lamb</td>
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<td>Andrew Balor (?)</td>
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<td>John Danils</td>
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<td>Samuel Pompey</td>
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<td>Joseph Starks</td>
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<td>Daniel Davis</td>
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<td>Elisha Avery</td>
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<td>John Pemberton</td>
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<td>Jacob Williams</td>
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<td>Abram Favow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorg Avery</td>
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The above list of Continental soldiers from the town of Groton, Connecticut, is copied from the original document which is in the possession of Mrs. R. Maria Allyn, Gales Ferry, Connecticut. Her ancestor was one of the officers of the town at that time. The 6 means number of pounds paid.

The Revolutionary data given below is furnished by Mrs. Robert B. Claytor, regent of the Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City, Virginia. It was copied from the original document in her possession. Records of this kind are of much value to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 20, 1785.**

*Gentlemen,*

The act of assembly passed last session for further continuing the act concerning Pensioners, directs the Courts of the several counties within this commonwealth to make, to the Executive, returns respecting the bodily abilities of all persons receiving annual pensions from the public, distinguishing those who are proper objects to be continued on the list. Conceiving it possible that there are many on the list unknown to the several Courts, and seeing the obstacles in consequence thereof to a strict and efficacious inquiry into their respective conditions, I have
caused an accurate list of them to be struck off, and do herewith forward one to you, that thereby you may see in what proportion they add to the burthen of taxes, and by having their names your inquiries may be facilitated. I need not undertake to prove the good that will result from a strict examination into the condition of the Pensioners, and making proper and punctual returns thereof to the Executive, nothing being more evident than the advantage of lessening the public debt. I could wish to have a return as soon as possible after the receipt hereof, and that afterwards you may make returns punctually in the months of April and May annually, as directed by the act of October, 1782, concerning Pensioners. In these returns it will be well to specify who are dead, and the intermarriage of widows.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

P. Henry.

Bedford County, Virginia, 1785.

A List of Pensioners.

Askew, James,
Andrews, William,
Adkinson, William,
Amox, Matthew
Alford, Jacob,
Angel, John,
Aken, John,
Branam, Thomas,
Brown, George,
Bradley, William,
Bradford, Elizabeth,
Beekham, Robert,
Bedelph, widow,
Burton, John,
Baker, Thomas,
Brown, Thomas,
Blackburn, Benjamine,
Burns, Jane,
Braughton, William,
Barber, William,
Black, George,
Bawney, Alexander,
Barbee, Benjamin,
Baker, Rowland,
Birchett, Edward,
Barret, William, Capt.,
Belvin, Lewis,
Birchett, Robert,
Blair, William,
Banks, John,
Bremegem, Patrick,
Burk, Matthew,
Brandon, William,
Barret, Amey, widow,
Barnes, Delia,
Bennet, Charles,
Burtain, Alexander,
Cakey, Catherine,
Chiles, Edward,
Chew, Larkin,
Cridge, William,
Cumpton, Archibald,
Crox, Barclay,
Consolver, John,
Chambers, James,
Crawley, Elizabeth,
Church, Robert,
Campbell, James, Lt.,
Corbett, John,
Caldwell, John,
Cook, Mary,
Combs, Francis,
Chew, John, Lt.,
Cardiff, Miles,
Cunningham, James,
Clarke, Thomas,
Cusick, John,
Commock, William,
Cureton, James,
Campbell, Rebecca,
Carr, Elizabeth,
Collins, Peter,
Cook, Elizabeth,
Conner, Lawrence,
Clendenen, Robert,
Clarke, Eve,
Camron, Catherine,
Davenport, James,
Davis, Ann,
Dent, Arthur,
Dickinson, John, Capt.,
Duncan, Mary,
Davis, Martha,
Danally, Elizabeth,
Duncanson, James, Lt.,
Dudley, Banks,
Dickenson, William,
Davis, Thomas,
Durham, James,
Davis, Abraham,
Duncan, Mary,
Edmonson, P. James,
Ford, James,
Ferrill, Dennis,
Fender, Frederick,
Foster, Cosby,
Fisher, Frederick,
Fenn, Thomas, Lt.,
Field, Abraham,
Pry, Benjamin,
Groom, John,
Griffith, Griffin,
Gerrard, Elias,
Gray, Francis,
Green, Andrew,
Green, John, Col.,
Groggotty, Bridgett,
Griffith, Martin,
Garner, Joseph,
Goode, Archibald,
Goodwin, Edward,
Gordon, Albon,
Gilmer, Samuel,
Glasgow, Patrick,
Gest, Thomas,
Haines, Sarah,
Hunt, Samuel,
Hines, William,
Helpenstone, Catherine,
Hightower, Thomas,
Hughes, John,
Hill, William,
Hogan, William,
Holmes, Benjamin, Capt.,
Hume, William,
Hays, Anne,
*Hawkins, William,
*Hawkins, Moses,
*Hawkins, Sarah,
*Hawkins, Lucy,
*Pensions expired.
Harfield, Agnus, dead,
Hite, George, Lt.,
Halfpeny, John,
Hoy, Catharine,
Irvine, Peggy,
Joyce, Richard,
Jones, William,
Jones, Alexander,
Jones, Elizabeth,
Jameson, John,
Jordon, Thomas,
Jolliff, Mary,
Jones, Harrison,
Kinson, Michael,
Kirkpatrick, Samuel,
Keeling, James,
King, John,
Lewis, Edward,
Lovell, Elizabeth,
Linton, Michael,
Levi, Judah,
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Leach, Andrew,
Leagh, Richard,
Long, Robert,
Lucas, Elizabeth,
McCleneham, Katey
Merris, John,
McCarty, Dennis
McKenny, John,
Mathews, Anne,
Murphy, James,
Miller, Jacob,
McCue, William,
Morgan, John,
Mason, Peter,
McGovern, Eliener,
Morgan, Frances,
McGuire, William, Lt.,
Mase, Joseph,
Murdock, Martha,
McClenen, John,
Mercer, William,
son of Genl.,
Macrill, James,
Martin, Alexander,
McCarty, Mary,
Moore, William,
Miles, Joseph,
McGovern, William,
Miller, Judith,
Murphey, Martin,
Moody, Blanks,
McDaniel, Lucy,
Murry, Richard,
Moseley, Elizabeth,
Meacham, Rebeckah,
Maddox, Matthew,
Moseley, Martha,
Mahone, Florence,
Nettle, Abraham,
O'Neal, John,
Owen, Anne,
Pitman, George,
Penticost, William,
Parmer, William,
Poe, Samuel,
Petit, George,
Painter, Anne,
Price, Jacob,
Parchment, Peter,
Quilon, Robert,
Ready, Robert,
Riddle, Richard,
Reynolds, Arthur,
Rice, Hannah,
Rowland, Susannah,
Ryan, John,
Rowland, Nathan,
Rose, Pattie,
Stephens, Smith,
Stacey, Sarah,
Stevenson, Nancy,
Shackleford, John,
Skipwath, Elizabeth,
Stadner, John,
Seemster, John,
Smith, John,
Shepherd, William,
Simmons, William,
Swene, William,
Shields, Charles,
Spencer, Susannah,
Scott, Joseph, Sen., Capt.,
Smith, James,
Smith, John,
Selden, Samuel,
Salmon, Jesse,
Trent, Thomas,
Terry, Thomas,
Terry, Stephen,
Taylor, James,
Tapp, William,
Turvey, William,
Tripp, Mary,
Taylor, Richard, Captain Navy,
Thorp, John,
Toomey, Elizabeth,
White, Robert, Lt.,
Witt, Jesse,
Wair, John,
Wilson, Archer,
Wine, Jacob,
Williams, James,
There is a twofold liberty—natural (I mean as our nature is now corrupt) and civil or federal. The first is common to man with beasts and other creatures. By this, man, as he stands in relation to man simply, hath liberty to do what he lists: it is a liberty to evil as well as to good. This liberty is incompatible and inconsistent with authority, and cannot endure the least restraint of the most just authority. The exercise and maintaining of this liberty makes men grow more evil, and, in time, to be worse than brute beasts. This is that great enemy of truth and peace, that wild beast, which all the ordinances of God are bent against, to restrain and subdue it. The other kind of liberty, I call civil or federal; it may also be termed moral, in reference to the covenant between God and man in the moral law, and the political covenants and constitutions amongst men themselves. This liberty is the proper end and object of authority, and cannot subsist without it; and it is a liberty to that only which is good, just and honest. This liberty you are to stand for, with the hazard not only of your goods, but of your lives, if need be.—John Winthrop, 1635.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.


The Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. Grove E. Barber, regent. Subject—Political and Social Conditions.

Be just at home; then write your scroll
Of honor o'er the sea,
And bid the broad Atlantic roll.
A ferry of the free.—Emerson.
REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. HARRIET A. HILLS.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, of Berkeley, California, is the daughter of John and Lydia (Cooper) Heal. She was born in Lincolnville, Maine, October 16, 1823. When she joined the Oakland Chapter, she and her husband were living happily in their little home in Berkeley, but a few weeks ago he went on ahead, leaving her greatly bereaved, though she bears her sorrow bravely, saying, "It is only for a little while."

John Heal, Mrs. Hill’s father, was born in 1760 and died in 1825. She was the fifteenth and youngest child of the family, her mother being the second wife.

John Heal served as a corporal in a company of General
Pulaski's Legion of Continental troops. His name appears on a pay roll dated at Yorktown, March 19, 1779, which bears the remark: "Commencement of pay April 17—. Time of service, 10 mo., 29 days. By authority of the Sec. of War, Wash. Sept. 26, '96. F. C. Ainsworth."

It is said that John Heal's father, Peter Heal, was in the Revolutionary war, but we have not yet taken the steps to have it proved.—Mrs. S. R. Osgood, *Oakland Chapter*.

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**MRS. ANNIS HINMAN MUNROE.**

Mrs. Annis Hinman Munroe was born December 10, 1815, at Utica, New York, the only daughter of Benjamin and Anna Keyser Hinman. Her father was of Revolutionary fame, having served his country as an officer under the distinguished General Greene. She joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 26, 1898, and her own sentiment is expressed in the beautiful lines of Goethe:

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace,
And in himself values the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequences."

At an early age she was placed in a private French school in Utica, her native city.

At the age of nine, her brother, being mayor of Utica, she had the honor of receiving an introduction to General Lafayette, and conversed with him in his own language.

At the age of seventeen she came with her family to Illinois. She was married, October 5, 1841, to Dr. Thomas Munroe. In the early sixties he was a surgeon in the United States army. Four sons survive her, and a daughter, Miss Mary Munroe, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

She peacefully passed out to her rich and well-earned reward at her home in Rushville, Illinois, February 6, 1905.—HELEN ALEXANDER CHADSEY ROACH.
Mrs. Susan Edick Paddock, the only “Real Daughter” in Oneida county, is a member of the General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York.

Mrs. Susan Edick Paddock, wife of James Paddock, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, March 31, 1809. Her father, Jacob Edick, or Ittig, was in the Revolutionary war, and was born June 30, 1764, at German Flats, New York, and died October 12, 1844. He was thrice married, his second wife, Susan Woolaber, being the mother of Mrs. Paddock. She was born in 1771 and died December 22, 1820, aged forty-nine years. Both the father and mother are buried at Spinnerville, Herkimer county, New York. Jacob Edick was a Revolutionary soldier and fired the first gun from
Fort Herkimer that killed an Indian. He was always stationed at Fort Herkimer, and was in skirmish with Indians near Fort Dayton.

Mr. Edick was also in the war of 1812. Mrs. Paddock remembers how her mother sat up all night knitting a pair of mittens for her father on the eve of his departure.

Last November a committee from this chapter made a pilgrimage to her home in North Steuben and presented her with the gold souvenir spoon which the National Society bestows upon its "Real Daughters."

May her declining days be free from shadow and may she treasure the memory of her place among us as one of her choicest and sweetest possessions.—Flora Cole Jackson, Historian.

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley Gilbert.

Deborah Champion Chapter (Adams, New York), is proud to announce that another "Real Daughter's" name is added to its chapter roll, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley Gilbert. Through the historian of the chapter, Mrs. Gilbert's eligibility was made known. Mrs. Gilbert was born in Dorset, Vermont, November 2, 1814. She was the daughter of Justus Nolley and Elizabeth Field Nolley. Justus Nolley was the son of Jonathan Nolley and Martha Betts Nolley. Both Jonathan and his son Justus served in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Gilbert's father, Justus, enlisted at the age of nineteen as a fifer. Upon his going into his first battle he asked his captain for a gun, saying "it is a more effective instrument to serve my country than a fife," but Captain Robinson preferred the powerful effect of the young man's fife. After the war Mr. Nolley settled in Dorset, where he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Gilbert lives with a daughter, Miss Harriet E. Gilbert, in Dorset, and has passed a very happy life there. She was ninety years old, November 2, 1904, and received her gold spoon from the National Society, and used it for the first time that day. Mrs. Gilbert is in full possession of all her
faculties. She is much interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. While Mrs. Gilbert may never meet with us, we are very happy to have her a member of this chapter.—Elizabeth Whitcomb Ingraham, Historian.

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley Gilbert.

No more this hand, since happier days succeed,
Waves the bright blade, or reigns the fiery steed.
No more for martial fame this bosom burns;
Now white-robed Peace to bless a world returns;
Now fostering Freedom all her bliss bestows;
Unnumbered blessings for unnumbered woes.—David Humphreys.
Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California) held its first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Gowell, September 12, 1904. After the business session three of its members reported their visits made to the World's fair at St. Louis, each giving interesting accounts of the exhibits and entertainments held at the Daughters' building within the fair grounds. October 10th, at Mrs. Maxwell's residence, Mrs. Frances Gray, chairman of the committee, submitted the program for the year. November fifth Mrs. G. W. Percy, chairman, a loan exhibit at Mrs. Kellog's, where each member who possessed an heirloom was requested to bring it and tell its history. Numerous and varied was the collection, consisting of silver, pewter, china, candlesticks, books, pictures, laces, fans, each bringing an imprisoned history charmingly released by its happy possessor. A hand-embroidered linen bridal gown and an infant's dress 100 years old revealed quaint styles in dress. A story of the wedding and a picture of the bride completed the fascinating program.

January 9th, Miss Babson, chairman, at Mrs. Flint's. "The Navy" was the subject of several interesting papers. Isaac Hopkins and John Paul Jones were given due credit for many heroic deeds. The privateers, with their preference for the Pine Tree and Rattlesnake flags, proved equally entertaining subjects.

February 13th, Mrs. Waterhouse, chairman, at Mrs. Carmen's. George Washington's life was reviewed, as a boy, a son, a husband, a father, a soldier, a statesman, and our first president, followed by his pedigree and coat-of-arms.

March 13th, Miss Babson, chairman. "The Navy During the War of 1812" and "The Presidency of James Madison." One paper was devoted to the causes, another to the ship Constitution, a third to the ship Constellation, was followed by Mrs. Giles H. Gray's reading of a letter written by her grand-
father in Dartmoor prison, Devonshire, England, May, 1814, while a prisoner of war. Mrs. Gray also read a poem by Major Sherman, dedicated to the California chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

April 10, 1905. The crowning event of the year was reserved for the meeting with Mrs. Beach, where we received our first "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet Amelia Heal Hills. Mrs. Beach formally presented her with the national spoon, and Mrs. Gray, in behalf of the chapter, a bouquet of carnations and ferns. Mrs. Hills gracefully accepted, tendering her thanks to the national and local chapters. Mrs. Hills presented the chapter its first life member in the person of her eldest granddaughter, Miss E. M. Hills. Two of Mrs. Hills' daughters and three grand children were happy witnesses of the interesting ceremonies. Mrs. Frances Gray then introduced her father, who gave us a graphic account of the battle of Lexington, stating that himself and wife had just visited all of the historic places described, and exhibited photos of the same. These charming programs were each interspersed with vocal and instrumental music given by talented musicians with appropriate selections, and closed by all rising and singing "America," refreshments and a social half hour following.

May 8, 1905. The annual meeting was held at the Piedmont club house. At the conclusion of the business session, forty-three Daughters preceded by Mrs. Gibson, retiring regent, and the guest of honor, Mrs. John F. Swift, vice-president genera. National Society, marched to the elaborately decorated banquet room, forming around the table, recited the Lord's prayer standing, then justice to the many course breakfast added inspiration to the following toasts, Mrs. G. W. Percy, toastmistress:

Fourteenth Continental Congress—Mrs. I. H. Swift gave us a charming account of it and of the dedication of Memorial Hall.

Our Retiring Board—Mrs. Gibson pleasingly responded, then the Daughters, standing, gave her the Chautauqua salute.

Our New Board—Mrs. Keller.

Our Chapter—Mrs. Fish.

Our Country—Miss Benton.

Our Flag—Mrs. Black.

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Each was responded to in a very interesting manner.

Colonial Homes—Mrs. Wheeler concluded her response by stating that the chimes of old Christ’s church, Philadelphia, has rung 150 years.

Muskets—Mrs. Maxwell completed the varied program by firing a genuine war salute from her grandfather’s treasured old musket, which had silently guarded the “open door” during the breakfast.

During the year the chapter has donated $25.00 to Memorial Hall. $21.50 to the Sloat monument at Monterey, California; $25.00 to the Sailors’ club house at Vallejo, California. We have sixteen subscribers to the American Monthly Magazine and a good bank account.—Mrs. S. R. Osgood, Historian.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—On July 4, 1901, Faith Trumbull Chapter, in the old burying ground at Norwich Town, unveiled the boulder and bronze tablet which mark the graves of the French soldiers who gave their lives to the cause of American Independence, who died and were buried within these grounds in 1778. Two years later, July 4, 1903, was celebrated the unveiling of the Hubbard gates as a memorial to our American Revolutionary soldiers who were buried in this sacred spot. (Within this old burying ground at Norwich Town there are 1,300 old headstones still standing. The first record of burial was “December 16, 1661.”) The gates were purchased of the last owner of the Hubbard property, which was on East Main street, Norwich, but recently sold to the United States government for a postoffice site. Portions of the mansion formed a part of the Connecticut building at the St. Louis exposition. Of the history of these gates except as connected with history of Hubbard mansion it is impossible to get any authentic trace. Even the oldest inhabitant of Norwich cannot tell where they were made. It is, however, safe to assert, and defy proof to the contrary, that the iron from which they were made came from the famous Salisbury mines, which during the Revolution furnished cannon, balls, camp-kettles and the chains which barred the progress of the British fleet up the Hudson, and in later days furnished the anchor for the old frigate Constitution.
The gates that were placed at the “Graveyard Lane” entrance to the old burying ground where are buried the French Revolutionary soldiers were the gates to the eastern entrance to the Hubbard grounds. The main gates, at the Town street entrance are very handsome, and swing from two massive posts of granite and masonry, each post being surmounted by an iron urn of great size. On the left hand post is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Honor Of The
Revolutionary Soldiers
Buried
Within These Grounds.
These Memorial Gates
Were Placed
July 4, 1903,
By
Faith Trumbull Chapter,
D. A. R.

On the right hand post is a bronze tablet of the same size, bearing the names of the fifty-nine American Revolutionary soldiers buried within these grounds.

And there these gates will stand for generations to come, silently teaching our children and our children’s children to honor the founders and patriots and their descendants who sleep in the hallowed old burying ground at Norwich Town.

I quote from Mrs. Bishop’s address accepting her new position as regent. She spoke of the great work of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a link between the past and future:

“Faith Trumbull Chapter has done her share in preserving the traditions of the past and verifying their truth. They have found the remains of the French Revolutionary soldiers and have rescued their graves and their deeds, if not their names, from oblivion. Again, there were fifty-nine American Revolutionary soldiers buried in the same grounds. We have placed their names upon enduring bronze at the entrance to the old burying ground, set in the substantial iron and granite gates, with which we have replaced the ancient entrance gates.”
Mrs. B. P. Bishop was chairman of gates committee.—Amoret McL. Robinson, Norwich Town, Connecticut.

**Chicago Chapter** (Chicago, Illinois).—An informal reception was tendered our new regent, Mrs. F. W. Becker, and the members of the board of management, on Flag day, June 14th, followed by an interesting lecture by Prof. E. E. Sparks upon "The Making of an American Citizen."

This coming year the chapter will take up with renewed enthusiasm the work of old Fort Massac, our regent leading with a donation of $25 toward this project.

The historical landmarks of Chicago will also receive their share of attention, markers being placed wherever practicable upon the various buildings by the committee having that in charge.
The public school art committee will continue their work by the giving of statuettes of "The Minute Men" to those schools whose children are largely of foreign parentage, hoping thereby to awaken a love for both country and art in their hearts.

Our literature committee is new and untried, but we look to it for much good along educational and patriotic lines among the children of our city whose homes and lives need the care and attention of just such an organization as ours to awaken a veneration in the occupants of those abiding places for our country and make it a home in the future in fact as well as in name.

As the Chicago Chapter has been honored by having three of its members appointed upon the Continental Hall committee, the interest in our great national work this coming year will, I trust be even greater than in the past.—MARY WOLCOTT MACGREW, Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Indiana).—Flag day, 1905, was a memorable day with the chapter. A flagstaff was erected in our beautiful John Paul park, that our chapter maintains. A large audience was present. An interesting program was rendered.

The children's salute to the flag was a beautiful and pleasing feature. In the evening the regular meeting of the chapter was held at the suburban home of Miss Cravens. The verandas, halls and parlors were decorated in the national colors, and glowing masses of scarlet geraniums—the chapter flower. At roll call each member responded with a quotation of "lines to Old Glory," the regent reading Egerton's noble tribute to the same. Miss Blankinship rendered vocal solos. Mrs. Guthrie gave an interesting resumé of the history of our flag. Miss Mulford, a resident of Sag Harbor, New York, contributed an able paper on historical Sag Harbor. Miss Blankinship honored the memory of her Revolutionary ancestor, Aaron Darnell, by a sketch of his life and services. After the program refreshments were served, in which the flag idea and color scheme were carried out, thus forming a fitting close to a delightful and interesting meeting.
Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Since last report to the American Monthly Magazine, the chapter has met regularly and held several open meetings, celebrating Flag day June 14, the 127th anniversary of the first salute to the American flag on February 14, 1905, when the regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, presented a program in honor of France, which nation gave the salute. The “Marseilles” was sung by M. Fernand Giraudet, son of the famous teacher of the Paris Conservatoire. The vice-president general, Mrs. Greenlief W. Simpson, the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, the chapter chaplain, Rev. E. A. Horton, and other guests of honor spoke briefly. The greatest achievement in the chapter life was the naming of a handsome new schoolhouse “Paul Jones” and placing upon its walls a bronze tablet with this inscription:

“This schoolhouse is named for Commodore Paul Jones, founder of the American navy. Inscribed under the auspices of Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, MCMIV.”

In this work the chapter was assisted by the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters of 1812 (an incorporated body), and by the following chapters and individuals: Reprisal Chapter, Newport, New Hampshire; Old South, Paul Revere, John Adams chapters, Boston; Admiral Dewey, Secretary Moody, the Army and Navy Journal, Rev. E. A. Horton, Mr. Charles K. Miller, of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks; their names being etched in brass and sealed beneath the tablet. Lieutenant Governor Guild, whose ancestor was a surgeon on Paul Jones’ fleet, was orator of the day at the unveiling, and presented the tablet to the city of Boston. Mr. John E. Brett, chairman of the school committee, accepting it. The Massachusetts naval brigade turned out and did guard duty at the building and acted as escort to Governor Guild. The exercises were arranged entirely by Miss Brazier, whose ancestor also served with Paul Jones, and whose pen for many years has been active in creating a sentiment to do him honor, and who in Paris long ago
penned articles tending toward an effort to recover his re-

Within a few months the chapter, through its regent, drafted a petition to a flag manufacturer in New York city, asking that a thirteen-starred flag at a reasonable price suitable to decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be put upon the market. The four societies, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Sons, signed, each as a body and many other societies and individuals signed so that the petition represented some 12,000 persons and was successful, as the flags are now obtainable.

The chapter is especially grateful to General Horace Porter for his wonderful discovery and feels now that its great desire is gratified, and that Massachusetts has a fine memorial to Paul Jones, that it can now turn its attention to Memorial Continental Hall. A large oil painting has been pledged and Mr. Walter Gilman Page, painter of the Boston massacre and an eminent member of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, will be given the commission. Miss Brazier contributed to the flag sent across by Rear Admiral Sigsbee to cover the remains of Paul Jones, and she was unanimously elected to represent the state Daughters of the American Revolution at the final interment at Annapolis. She is about to issue an illustrated booklet on Paul Jones and it will embody the chapter history, by-laws, names of members and ancestors' names. Miss Brazier has been presented with one of the original bronze medals cast from the one presented Paul Jones by congress. The chapter has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers in the state of Maine and will assist at a third recently brought to light at Mansett, Maine. There are twenty-seven active members and five honorary, including Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, also two "Real Daughters," one of whom is the daughter of a "man behind the gun" on the Bon Homme Richard. The active membership is small, but there are nearly as many associate members who are members of other chapters who pay an annual fee of $1.00 and attend the meetings.
New Jersey Conference.—In the mountain solitude of far away Colorado, with the roar of the waterfall rushing in mad torrents down precipitous slopes, over rocks and stones, to lose itself at last in the narrow stream which runs swiftly onward past my cabin door, it is a far cry to little New Jersey to chronicle the doings of women and men; but New Jersey gives her inspirations too, for what she lacks in size she more than equals in culture and elegance. If Washington said the New Jersey troops were the flower of his army, a voice in these days may assert with equal truth that the New Jersey society represents a few of the choicest blossoms on the topmost branch of the National Society.

The annual spring meeting took place at Elizabeth, June 8th, at the Elizabeth Town and Country club, and was of a social and instructive character, as no business session was held.

The society was entertained by Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, the guest of honor, Miss Ellen Mecum, standing with its officers, and receiving hearty congratulations on her recent election as state regent of New Jersey.
After luncheon the program of the day began.

The auditorium of the club was handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and its platform made beautiful with palms and ferns, forming a fitting background for the distinguished company seated thereon, of whom, first was our honored president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who arrived during the progress of the meeting and was received with much enthusiasm, the entire assemblage rising to greet her. Beside Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, state vice regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, regent of Boudinot Chapter; Mrs. A. F. Jamieson, president of the Colonial Dames, of New Jersey; Miss Gail Treat, governor general of the Society of Colonial Governors; Miss M. Antoinette Quinby, president of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, there were many other notable guests.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Putnam, who introduced Miss Mecum, and with a few appropriate words, placed her in the chair which she then officially relinquished as retired state regent.

After the invocation by Rev. Dr. Glazebrook, chaplain of Boudinot Chapter, and the singing of America, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Bedle gave the greeting, and with her sweet voice and gentle manner captivated everybody.

Mrs. McLean upheld her reputation as a brilliant and magnetic speaker, carrying all before her with force and esprit.

Hon. William H. Corbin, president of Elizabeth Society, Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a fine oration on the battle of Elizabeth Towne, 125 years ago, in commemoration of which the meeting was held.

A patriotic recitative “Barbara Freitchie" was sung with feeling by Miss Elizabeth Dwight Hooker.

The most important feature of the occasion was the subject of patriotic education, introduced by Miss Mecum, who spoke briefly as follows:
Our hearts have been fired to-day with the noble deeds of our forefathers, and while we would not diminish one whit, in reverence to their memory and our glorious past, yet many of us have come to feel that we owe a duty to the citizens who are to make the country of the future. A large proportion of these are of foreign birth, and by reason of their ignorance of our language, can never hope to learn what we would have them, of our glorious country, of its institutions and privileges, of the liberty which does not mean license; so it has come to the mind of many Daughters that if we could give these people some simple teaching in their native languages in the first principles of American citizenship, we should be doing our little part in building up our country. As long ago as eight years, the Buffalo Chapter, of New York, began this beneficent work, and we are so fortunate as to have with us to-day, a member of Boudinot Chapter, but then a member of Buffalo Chapter, one very active in placing this work on a good basis. It therefore gives me pleasure to present Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott.

Mrs. Mott then spoke ably and feelingly on the same subject. Mrs. Kearfott, regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, gave an interesting account of good work done along the same lines at Montclair.

All united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" with patriotic fervor, and this most memorable meeting closed.—MARY R. C. CLAYTON, State Secretary.

New York Daughters.—The state conference of the New York Daughters was held at Syracuse, September 27th and 28th. A report of their work will appear later.

The State Fair Association invited the New York state Daughters of the American Revolution to present a program for the morning of "Patriotic Day," Thursday, September 14th, in the Women's building on the fair grounds at Syracuse.

The state regent accepted and invited the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean; the New York state vice-president general, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen; state vice-regent, Mrs. Henry Roberts; the regents of Onandaga, Buffalo, Amsterdam, Patterson, Gouverneur Morris, Willwyck and White Plains Chapters, also Mrs. Teal, of Syracuse; Mrs. Williams, of Kanistee Valley Chapter; Mrs. Lindsley, of Oneida Chapter; Mrs. Campbell, of Tuscarora Chapter, and Mrs. Powell, of White Plains Chapter, to speak on the occasion.
General William Floyd Chapter (Boonville, New York).—
The members of the chapter through the courtesy of their re-
gent, Mrs. B. A. Capron, were afforded a rare treat, when on
the morning of July 29th, more than half a hundred enthusias-
tic Daughters assembled at the railroad station, where a special
car had been secured to transport them to Otter Lake, where
they were to be the guests of the regent, Mrs. B. A. Capron,
and Miss Kate Griffith, and at the same time have the privilege
of meeting and greeting our new president general, Mrs. Don-
ard McLean.

The ladies were received in the parlors of the hotel by Mrs.
Capron and Mrs. McLean, and the company was soon more
than doubled by members of other chapters of Central New
York and the Mohawk Valley.

Immediately following the luncheon, Madam Regent called
the meeting to order, holding in her hand a rustic gavel, tied
with the national colors, which had been presented to her for
use on this occasion.

Miss Frances Traffarn presided at the piano. “America”
was sung with a spirit that made the woods ring. The Lord’s
prayer was repeated in concert. Then Mrs. Capron had the
pleasure of introducing President General Mrs. McLean, at the
same time assuring her of our appreciation of the honor she had
conferred upon us by lending her presence at this time. Mrs.
McLean’s address was full of interest and true patriotism.
State Vice Regent Mrs. Roberts, of Utica, was next called upon
for an address. No introduction was needed, as she has many
friends and admirers in our chapter. She held the closest at-
tention. Mrs. Capron then called upon regents of other chap-
ters for reports of the work they were doing and much inspira-
tion was thus gained in hearing from them.

Words of commendation and love for our president general
were heard on every hand. It is commendable in Mrs. Capron
to originate such a “Daughter’s Day,” where the members of
so many chapters could meet, exchange ideas and become bet-
ter acquainted. Very many present expressed a wish that such
a “day” could be observed each summer at some historic spot.
—Flora Cole Jackson, Historian.
Ontario Chapter (Pulaski, New York).—At the last report our chapter had eighteen members. It now has twenty-two. It has the honor of being the first chapter formed in Oswego county, but several others have been formed since. At the September meeting, 1904, a committee was appointed to investigate and report what should be done toward caring for and beautifying Spy island, a historic spot where Silas Towne, a Revolutionary spy, lost his life and was buried. The island is in Mexico bay, a part of Lake Ontario, near Pulaski. Some years ago a monument was erected there to his memory.

During the year there have been papers and talks by members of the chapter on subjects of historic interest, Concord, Lexington, battle of Saratoga, the Pilgrims, George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette and others. Mrs. James Douglas gave a interesting talk on the career of Lafayette in France, and at a later meeting spoke to us on the tenth anniversary of Saratoga Springs Chapter, at which she was a guest.

In October the chapter was entertained by our past regent, Mrs. J. Herbert Brown.

At the November meeting the chapter was entertained by Mrs. George A. Davis, in Mexico. Mrs. Davis was a member of this chapter until she withdrew to form the Silas Towne Chapter in Mexico, of which she is regent. The subject, Count Pulaski, was of special interest, as our village, which was named for him, is the home of this chapter.

Fifteen dollars has been sent to the Continental Hall fund.

The program at the May meeting consisted of a historical trip from Oswego to Johnstown. At the June meeting Mrs. Ruth Clark, our oldest member, read a paper left by her grandfather and which was published before the revolution.

July 4th was observed with a luncheon given by the chapter at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry B. Clark, the guests of honor being the members of Silas Towne Chapter, of Mexico. The house was decorated with the American flag. As a memento of the occasion the Silas Towne Chapter presented our popular regent with a souvenir spoon.

July 14th we adjourned for the summer vacation, having
had a pleasant and profitable year.—Sarah E. Woods, Historian.

**Tioga Chapter** (Athens, Pennsylvania) celebrated Flag day by holding a Colonial reception in the Spalding Museum library. The public generally had been invited, a fact which seemed to be appreciated, as the building and grounds were filled. There was a profuse display of flags and bunting. Mrs. C. S. Maurice, the regent, richly attired in an ancient brocade, and assisted by the officers of the chapter, received the guests. The chapter members were all attired in Colonial costume. The evening was opened by singing the "Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by a flag drill by ten young girls from the school at Milan, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Nora Mahaney. A delightful patriotic solo was given by Mrs. Gamble. Mrs. Wilson rendered a beautiful vocal solo. Miss Grace Stimson in an effective Colonial costume gave the charming song, "The Rose's Fable."

Tents had been placed upon the lawn and tables were scattered about under the trees, where ice cream, cake and strawberries were served. The proceeds from this will go towards a fund for giving prizes in the high schools of Athens, Sayre and Waverly.

The members of Tioga Chapter were gratified to observe the interest taken by the citizens as evidenced in the flags and bunting displayed upon this patriotic occasion.—Anna S. West, Secretary.

**William Ellery Chapter** (Newport, Rhode Island) now numbers seventy-four, all enthusiastic and loyal workers for the objects of our society. For the last year our own chief aims have been to give our share in the funds for the flags to be presented to the battleship Rhode Island by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the state, and the Rhode Island column for Continental Hall, and we are glad to report that both these objects have been achieved, and our money has been paid to the proper officials. To increase our finances we gave a Colonial whist party, a parlor lecture on Jamaica, a cake and
candy sale, and an afternoon whist. A very delightful musicale was given in June, much of the talent being furnished by members of other Rhode Island chapters.

Our regular monthly meetings are spent in the study of the history of our country, and particularly of our state and city, and patriotic anniversaries are always appropriately observed. On Washington's birthday a little play was given, just among ourselves, as we like to keep that one day for the pleasure of our members.

Last winter we gave framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to several schools, public and parochial, and when one of the latter celebrated the 22nd of February, we were invited to attend the exercises, which were interesting and well-conducted.

The annual state conference of Rhode Island Daughters in February was well attended by Newporters, and it is with joy and pride that we record the election of one of our own chapter, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, to the state regency of Rhode Island. In July her chapter gave a reception to the state and chapter officers of Rhode Island in her honor.

Greetings to our sister chapters from William Ellery Chapter.—Edith May Tilley, Historian.

**Mary Ball Chapter** (Tacoma, Washington).—The season of 1904-05 has been one of pleasure and profit to the members of Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the regency of Mrs. George W. Dryer.

In June, 1904, the chapter had the honor of entertaining the state assembly at the Tacoma Hotel. At the monthly meetings interesting papers have been read on various subjects, mainly historical. We and our friends have heard two excellent musical programs by which the treasury was materially assisted. The Colonial concert arranged by Miss Bosworth needs special mention. It was instructive, and a revelation of old time music to those who were fortunate enough to hear it. Flag day was fittingly observed. Mrs. H. H. Holt, chairman of the day, gave an interesting picture history of the American flag. During the year we responded to a request
for a contribution to a bazar, held by Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, by sending a prettily dressed doll, the money raised to aid in building a monument to Dorothea Henry Winston, daughter of Patrick Henry. There is a movement to raise money toward placing a bust of George Washington in the Continental Hall at Washington, District of Columbia. The chapter has been particularly fortunate in adding to its membership, five new members having been received while several applications are under consideration.—Ellen Bolton Foster, Historian.

When the Muses nine
With the Virtues meet,
Find to their design
An Atlantic seat,
By green orchard boughs
Fended from the heat,
Where the statesman ploughs
Furrow for the wheat,—
When the Church is social worth,
When the state-house is the hearth,
Then the perfect State is come,
The republican at home.—Emerson.

Nor kind nor coinage buys
Aught above its rate.
Fear, Craft, and Avarice
Cannot rear a State.—Emerson.
PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the American Monthly Magazine the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts’ Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Privileged motions: Of all the motions used in a deliberative body for the transaction of business there is one group that supersedes all others. This group is designated as privileged and is given preference over ordinary main motions and subsidiary motions, in the consideration of business. The purpose of these motions is to furnish the means by which matters which are imperative may supersede a pending question, and secure immediate attention. They are as follows:

1. To fix the time or place to which to adjourn.
2. To adjourn.
3. To take a recess.
4. Questions of privilege.
5. Call for orders of the day.

The foregoing motions rank in the order named. For example: If the motion to adjourn were pending it would be in order to move to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. An affirmative vote on this latter motion would not, however, have the effect of adjourning the meeting, but action on the separate motion to adjourn would be resumed exactly where it was interrupted and temporarily set aside for the one of higher grade. We will consider these motions according to their rank.
To fix the time or place to which to adjourn: The purpose of this motion is to set the time for holding an adjourned meeting, to prevent adjournment dissolving the assembly, and to provide for a future meeting when it is urgent. It is undebatable but it may be amended, and the vote required is a majority. This motion may also be used when there is no business pending, in which case it possesses no privilege whatever, but ranks as an ordinary main motion and may be debated.

To adjourn: The purpose of this motion is to close the meeting. If the motion prevails the organization is incompetent to transact business until the next regular meeting or a special meeting regularly called. It is undebatable and unamendable and requires a majority vote. The old saying that the motion to adjourn is always in order is a mistake, for it may not be made when a member is speaking or during the taking of a vote, or the verification of a vote. This is also true of the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. When it is qualified it loses all privilege and is classed as an ordinary main motion. It is therefore out of order when any business is before the assembly. If the motion to adjourn is lost, it may be renewed after debate or any intervening business. It should always be remembered that simply taking the vote on the motion to adjourn does not constitute complete adjournment. The vote must be declared by the chair, and until this is done the members should remain seated. Illustration:

To adjourn:

Member—Madam President, I move to adjourn.

(Qualified.) I move to adjourn to meet January 19, at 10 a.m. (In order only when there is no business pending.)

To fix the time or place to which to adjourn:

Member—I move that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet May 14, at 10 a.m., in Assembly Hall, Fine Arts building.

"He made a law for the rain; He gave His decree to the sea."
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

“I see, I see
Freedom’s established reign: cities and men
Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends.”

Philip Freneau.

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 residences 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 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.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.


425. (3) Hull.—There have been errors in the answers regarding
the mother of Dr. Benjamin Hull, who married first about 1661 Maria (or Mary) Merwin, daughter of Miles Merwin, of Milford, and his wife Elizabeth (Baldwin) Canfield (widow of Thomas).

Children were John, b. 1662; Mary, b. 1666 (married John Prindle); Capt. Joseph, b. 1668; Dr. Benjamin, b. Apr. 10, 1672 (married Elizabeth Andrews). His mother died soon after his birth. Dr. John Hull married 2nd Oct., 1672, Mary Jones. Children—Richard, b. 1674; Ebenezer, b. 1678; Dr. Jeremiah, b. 1679; Andrew. He married third, 1699, Rebecca Turner.—C. M. B.

604. Mawney.—Peter Mawney (possibly colonel) married Mercy Tillinghast, b. 1706. Their daughters mentioned in the will of Pardon Tillinghast, who died 1743, were Lydia, Mary, Sarah, Amey. (R. I. Dictionary, p. 203.)

610. Baker—Whittemore.—Sarah Baker, wife of Aaron Whittemore (son of Jeremiah Whittemore) was the daughter of Simeon Baker and his wife Elizabeth, widow of James Ingell. (Tauton Records.) Simeon Baker was a Rev. soldier and son of Thomas Baker.—W. H. G.

271. Selden—Olcott—Pomeroy.—Ebenezer Selden, of West Springfield, Mass., m. Jan. 3, 1769, Mary Olcott (Hartford First Church records). She was bap. April 8, 1733, dau. of Jonathan and Sarah (Collyer) Olcott.—M. O. L. B.

Note.—Correspondence is earnestly desired with all descendants of Thomas Selden, of Hartford, 1637. Address Mrs. M. M. Le Brun, Montclair, N. J.

Queries.

650. (1) Potter—Osborn.—I am seeking the date of birth and ancestry of Moses Potter, who married about 1790, in Essex Co., N. J., Rhoda Osborn. They moved to Ohio before 1797, and he died in 1801. Rev. record of his father desired.

(2) Osborn.—Also the date of birth and ancestry of Rhoda Osborn.

(3) Sutphen.—The dates of birth and death of Abram Sutphen, of Monmouth Co., N. J. He was a Rev. soldier. He was buried in Monmouth Co., where some of his descendants still live.—B. S. P.

651. Pratt—Lewis.—Can any one give the ancestry of James Pratt, b. Sept. 8, 1790, either in Conn. or Mass.? He lived in Middletown Springs, Vt., died June 27, 1868, in E. Poultney, Vt. Married Dec. 24, 1820, Tamasine Lewis, daughter of Abishai and Deborah (Wilder) Lewis. He had brothers Samuel, Shuabel, who moved to Texas, Aurelius of Elmira, N. Y., Harvey of Chittenden, Vt., John, William, and George, who went to Saratoga, N. Y., sisters Prudence, Adelia, Sarah and Louisa.—K. A. H.

652. Parke.—I should like to learn something of my great-grandmother, Prudence Parke, who married (1st) Stephen Gridley of Farmington, Conn. He died 1790. She married (2nd) a Mr. Hart. Who were her parents and where did she live?—F. N. T.
NOTE.—Frank S. Parks, 2104 H St., Washington, D. C., is writing a history of the Park—Parke—Parks family.—Mrs. E. M. A.

653. HEMMENWAY.—Information desired of my g.g.-grandfather, Ebenezer Hemmenway. It is said that honorable mention is made of Ebenezer Hemmenway in Frothingham’s “Seige of Boston,” but that is all I can learn. Can any one help me to find the “mention” alluded to?—F. W. R.

654. (1) REEVES.—My g.g.-grandfather, Joseph J. Reeves, is said to have been in Rev. service from Pemberton, N. J., one of the “Home Guard.” Can any one give me any proof of this service?

(2) MITCHELL.—William Mitchell lived at Valley Forge, and died there. His wife was Phebe (Southard) Mitchell, and after her husband’s death, family tradition says, some of Washington’s staff boarded with her. Among the family relics are cups and saucers valued because Washington and his staff had used them. Information of this Mitchell family is desired.

(3) EWEN.—Was John Ewen of Pemberton or New Mills, N. J., in the Rev. war? William Ewen, son of John, married Rebeckah Scroggy, daughter of Thomas Scroggy. Was he in Rev. war from N. J.?—M. B. R.

655. WOOD.—Was it Dea. John Wood or his son John who was corporal in Capt. John Fassett’s Co., Bennington, Vt.? The father joined the first company formed in Bennington 1764, and either father or son was corporal in the company that served in Rev. war.—J. W. C.

656. BIGELOW.—Dates of birth, death and marriage are desired of Timothy Bigelow who was one of the “Sons of Liberty” 1774 in Boston, and who served in Rev. war.—R. B. S.

657. McNAIR.—James McNair came to America 1732. He settled at Bristol, Bucks Co., Penn., from there moved to Upper Makefield and there the family lived for five generations. They were members of the Newton Presbyterian Church. My inquiry is whether John McNair, younger son of James McNair, was in Rev. service. One Col. McNair was with Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. What was his given name?—Z. M.

658. BURTON—HAMILTON.—Proof of the Rev. service of my ancestor, Jacob Burton, who is said to have served seven years in the war. He lived near Broad River, now Madison Co., Ga. His wife’s name was Nancy Hamilton. They left Ga. in 1818 and went to St. Helena Parish, La., where they lived the remainder of their lives.—P. S.

659. (1) WYATT.—Information desired of the Wyatt family of N. Car., especially of John Wyatt, father of Capt. John Wyatt of Rev. service.

(2) JACKSON.—Also information of Willis Jackson—or where a history of the Jackson family can be found.—S. G.

660. RICE.—My great grandfather’s name was Thomas Rice, of Wil-
lington, Tolland Co., Conn. He was in Rev. army, as he was paid in Continental money and family tradition says he helped to build the fort at Lake George, but recorded proof is lacking. Can any of the readers help in finding this proof?—M. N. H.

661. (1) WHITE—BASSETT.—The wife of Peregrine (William) was Sarah Bassett, daughter of William Bassett. Her mother is said to have been Elizabeth Tilden. Is there any proof of this?

(2) WHITE—RANDALL.—Cornelius White (David, Peregrine William) married 1706 Hannah Randall of Scituate. Was she the daughter of Joseph Randall or of his younger brother William? Cornelius White was b. at Marshfield, Mass., 1682. (See Marshfield Records.) Hannah Randall was born in Scituate, 1677. William Randall had also a daughter Hannah. Which one was the wife of Cornelius White?

(3) RANDALL.—William Randall, the settler, according to Savage, once lived in R. I. He is also said to have lived in Marshfield 1637 before going to Scituate. His wife was Elizabeth (who?). Their eldest daughter Sarah was born in Scituate 1640. In Watertown records a legacy is left by ——— Barstow to the wife of William Randall. The record of William Randall of R. I. is desired.

(4) PRATT—ROGERS.—Samuel Pratt (Matthew) of Weymouth, Mass., married July 19, 1660, Hannah, daughter of Dea. John Rogers and his wife Judith ———. What is known of the ancestry of this John Rogers and his wife?

(5) PRATT—TURNER.—Capt. Benjamin Pratt, grandson of Samuel Pratt, was born 1705; died 1785 at Marshfield, Mass.; married Jan. 22, 1729, Mary Turner. Her ancestry is desired.

(6) GARDNER—FINCH.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Gardner and his wife Christiana Finch. Tradition says that John went from L. I. to Conn., thence to Orange Co., N. Y., where he died 1789. His wife died 1798. Their children were Capt. John in Rev., James, Benjamin, Samuel, Jesse, Hannah (wife of Col. Christian Schultz of Orange Co.), Kizzie (Loder) and Phebe (Hall). James, Jesse and their parents went from Orange Co. to Wyoming, Pa., but later returned to Orange Co. The lineage of John and his wife Christiana desired, and date and place of marriage.—M. F. H.

662. CONWAY.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Col. Edwin Conway of Vir. who married Anne Ball, half sister to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. The names of their children, dates of birth and any Rev. service are desired.—J. C. D.

663. THOMPSON—COLEMAN.—The full name of Mr. Thompson who married Elizabeth Coleman is desired. They had a daughter who married Lt. Col. Nathaniel Cooke of Rev. service. Elizabeth Coleman was the sixth child of Col. Daniel Coleman and his first wife, ——— Childs. Her full name desired. Is there any Rev. record of Col. Daniel Coleman or Mr. ——— Thompson?—M., M. D. B.
664. DORMAN—BALL.—Ancestry desired of Benjamin Dorman who married Sept. 20, 1759, Mary Ball, daughter of Caleb Ball of New Haven, Conn. Was he the son of Benjamin Dorman who married Jan. 10, 1722, Sarah Tuttle of New Haven? Had he a Revolutionary war record—E. P. S.

665. (1) SHEPARD.—In “Hatch Genealogy” in speaking of Sarah (Walker) Shepherd married Apr., 1800, it is said “her ancestors were among the leading patriots of the Revolution.” Who were these ancestors?

(2) BOIES.—Capt. David Boies of Blandford, Mass., was in the Rev. war. Can any one give authority and dates?—E. H. C.

666. (1) BEECHER—TOMLINSON.—David Beecher, b. between 1770 and 1780 went from Conn. to Vt. 1800. His wife was Mary Tomlinson and had brothers Philo and Silas Tomlinson. Wanted—the parentage of Mary Tomlinson. David Beecher was son of Isaac Beecher of Conn. Was Isaac Beecher in Rev. army and what was his ancestry, and the name of his wife?

(a) CUTTS—BASCOM—ALLEN.—Lucy Bascom was wife of Thomas Cutts, b. 1778. The mother of Lucy (Bascom) Cutts was an Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen. Can I learn through the Gen. Dept. the ancestry of this Allen? A Revolutionary record of any of the foregoing is desired.—M. B. M.

667. NORVELL—RUKARD.—Ancestry desired of Aquilla Norvell who served three years in Vir. regiment. He married Annie Rukard, daughter of James Rukard of Md. They had three children—Peyton, Thomas and a daughter who married William Davis. Thomas Norvell married Margaret Coombes. They had two sons b. in Colchester, Vir. —N. N. J.

668. WHITMORE.—Information is greatly desired of the following by the writer who is compiling a Whitmore Genealogy.

(1) John Whitmore b. Apr. 1698, son of Francis and Hannah (Harris) Whitmore of Middletown, Conn.

(2) Francis Whitmore b. Sept. 9, 1686, of Lexington, Mass., son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gardner) Whitmore.

(3) Seth Whitmore b. Apr. 29, 1717, and his brother Samuel b. Jan. 10, 1723, sons of Joseph and Mary Whitmore of Middletown, Conn.


(7) Elias Whitmore, b. June 18, 1732(?), son of Francis and Elizabeth (Bassett) Whitmore, of Killingly; also brothers—Asa, b. (?) and John, b. June 14, 1730.
(9) John b. June 11, 1758; Elisha b. Feb. 17, 1763; Isaac Whitmore—sons of John and Beulah Whitmore of Newton, Mass. Also maiden name of Beulah.
(10) Enoch Whitmore, son of Joseph and Susan (Church) Whitmore of Newton.
(11) John Whitmore b. 169—, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gardner) Whitmore. The wife of John was who?—J. P. P.

669. BREWSTER.—I would like the ancestry of Nathan Brewster of Hampton, Mass., who went from Conn. to Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., about 1807. His wife was the only daughter of Joseph Rainsford. Did his ancestors have Revolutionary service? Betsey Brewster, sister of Nathan, married Simeon Tyler and went to Penn. 1807—E. A. H.

(2) COLE—PARKER.—Ancestry of Catherine Cole who married Oct. 18, 1724, George Parker in S. Kingston, R. I.
(3) BURLISON—PARKER.—Ancestry of Sarah Burlison who married George Parker May 5, 1761, in W. Greenwich, R. I.—W. H. G.

671. (1) DUNCAN.—John Duncan with his family were taken prisoners at Martin's Station, Ky., in 1780 by Col. Bird. They were marched to Montreal. Here one of the Duncan sons (Joe probably) made his escape by swimming the St. Lawrence, and made his way to Virginia. For this John Duncan and his wife were placed in close confinement and kept prisoners until the close of the war. Proof of the above is desired.
(2) LAIRD.—Also proof of the service of John Laird, an Irishman who settled near Richmond, Vir., moved 1776 to Abingdon, Vir. and March, 1780 with Col. Campbell's regiment, as color bearer to Kings Mountain, where he was killed 1780, Oct. 7.
(3) MADDY.—William Maddy was an artilleryman in Rev. war. Would like to know where he lived at the time he enlisted. He afterwards lived in Philadelphia, Tenn.—N. D. B.

672. LADD.—James Ladd was b. Aug. 7, 1769. Betsey his wife was b. March 5, 1770, in Vt. They lived in Plainfield and Chelsea. Ancestry of both is desired with date of marriage.—E. H. M.

673. VEAZEE.—Information is desired of Capt. Jeremiah Veazey from probably the state of New York. Did he serve in Rev. war?—R. J. W.

674. MERRIMAN.—Eliasaph Merriman b. 1695, married Abigail Hull. Whose daughter was she? Titus Merriman, son of Eliasaph, was born 1727 and married 1748 or 49 Dinah Andrews, b. March 23, 1720. Joel, their son, was b. May 10, 1760. Were either Titus or Joel Merriman in Rev. war?—H. N. G.

675. (1) WILLIS—SHORT.—Parentage of John Willis of Georgetown,
Del. whose wife was a Miss Short. He died about 1817 at an advanced age.

(2) Carter.—Parentage of Jesse Carter of Caswell Co., N. C., who died in 1815. Also name of his first wife, mother of his children.


(4) Finley.—Parentage of John and Richard Finley, brothers. John was the first white man to explore Kentucky, and a friend of Daniel Boone.

(5) Lane—Rich.—Parentage of Miss Lane who married Peter Nixon Rich about 1780, and lived in Dorchester Co., or Kent Co., Md.—C. H. W.

676. (1) Beall—Dickson.—Who were the ancestors of James Dickson, Josiah Beall and Samuel Beall, whose names are on the tablet lately erected in Frederick, Md.?

(2) McKissick—Wilson.—Who were the ancestors of Capt. Daniel McKissick who was wounded at the battle of Ransom's Mills, and also of his wife Jane Wilson?

(3) Dickson.—Ancestry of Col. Joseph Dickson who was in the battle of Kings' Mountain.

(4) Henderson.—Ancestry of Col. James Henderson, killed in 1815 at battle of New Orleans.—C. P.

677. Jones.—Rees Jones served as private in Capt. Farmer's Co. Penn. He married Charity Britton. They had a large family of children. Sarah, my grandmother, and David are the only names I know. I am desirous of learning the parentage of Rees Jones and of Charity Britton.—T. R.

Note.

639. (September issue). Moses Spencer served in the Virginia Continental line.—L. W. M.

And my God put into my heart to gather the nobles, and the rulers, and the people, that they might be reckoned by genealogy; and I found a register of the genealogy of them which came up at the first, and found written therein,

These are the children of the province, that went up out of the captivity.—Nehemiah vii: 5, 6.
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETIES.

Conrad Weiser Society, of Reading, Pennsylvania, is undergoing a process of reorganization, under the leadership of Mrs. de B. Randolph Kelm, regent of Berks County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Miss Rachel Owen. But eight of the original members now remain on the roll, the others having been “graduated.”

Delaware County Society, of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, is also reorganizing under its new president, Mrs. L. Foster Jack. With the few remaining original members as a nucleus, she hopes to organize a strong society of new members.

Flying Camp Society, of Milton, Pennsylvania, has disbanded because of the pitiful lack of support from the Daughters of the American Revolution in the neighborhood. How could they bear to let it die? The president, Mrs. James A. Osborn, reports that the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have, however, been marked by one of the members. These graves are as follows:

JACOB BARNITZ, born in York, Pa., April 16, 1758, served as ensign in Capt. Dritt’s Co. in the Flying Camp of York in 1776; he died in York, April 16, 1828, on his birthday, and is buried in the old Lutheran graveyard. His service is further recorded in Egle’s history of Pennsylvania, page 1174.

ARCHIBALD MCCLEAN, a Scotchman, born October 26, 1736, was a member of the first Committee of Safety of York county. He loaned his fortune to the patriot government and was never repaid; he died broken-hearted and was buried in the old Marsh Creek burying ground.

CHRISTIAN MARKLE, born in Moselem Springs, Berks Co., Pa., March 18, 1758; died in Milton, March 28, 1786.

General Muhlenberg Society, of Philadelphia, working under the fostering care of Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revo-
lution, has ninety-three members and is in a most flourishing condition. The young people take pleasure in preparing for the monthly meetings various papers on assigned historical subjects, and during the spring and fall excursions are made to historic places in or near Philadelphia. On one of these excursions a boy member took that picture of William Penn's house which appears as plate 47 in the sixth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Plate 48 of the same report shows a view of the maypole dance given by the children during one of these outings near Benedict Arnold's old house. Some may remember that a view of the old church at the Trappe, where the father of General Muhlenberg preached, appeared as plate 91 in the fifth report. Every one of the children has a copy of this picture, as a treasured souvenir of this hero's life.

A library of fifty volumes, in a case, was given to the Civic Club of Philadelphia, for use in the homes of poor families, and contributions of $5 each are given every year to the three main objects of the society's interest, namely: Memorial Continental Hall, Soldiers' club house at Manila, and the fund for the permanent home of Quaker City Chapter.

*Independence Hall Society*, of Philadelphia, fifty members, was partially organized in 1898 under the Independence Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and received its charter, April 19, 1899. Its first work was the sending of supplies valued at $60 to the sick soldiers in Manila. Later, two prizes were offered in the public schools for the best essay on some event of Colonial or Revolutionary history. At the Daughters of the American Revolutionary congress of 1900 a generous contribution of $70 was made by these young people to Memorial Continental Hall, as is shown on page 234 of the third Daughters of the American Revolution report. In 1902, $60 were given for this purpose and in 1903, $45 were added, as is shown by page 102 of the sixth report. Many of the members are now growing up and thus out of the society, but their president, Mrs. David S. Stetson, hopes to replace these graduates by new young members who will carry on the work.

*John Hart Society*, of Allegheny, under its newly re-appointed president, Mrs. Christian I. McKee, is considering the adoption of a flag of its own.

Following out the plans mentioned on page 315 of the Fifth Daughters of the American Revolution report, the society was expecting in April, 1905, to mark the grave of another Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Powers, in Greenwood cemetery. The service of this soldier is recorded in volume XIII of the Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book.

*Martha Williams Society*, of West Philadelphia, organized in February, 1898, under Merion Chapter. The heroine whose name they bear,
was a young girl of Chester county Pennsylvania, who planted the crops, cared for the stock and managed the farm while the men of her household were fighting for their country's liberty in the Revolutionary army.

The children who emulated her steady purpose, made bandages for the soldiers brought during the Spanish war to the Medico Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia. Also, they sent a box of articles to the fair given by the Women's Health Protective Union at Horticultural Hall, to raise funds for the needy families of soldiers. In April, 1901, the children sold tickets and acted as ushers at the musicale given by Merion Chapter in the aid of the Soldiers' Club House at Manila. In June, 1901, the members collected clothing for the fire sufferers at Jacksonville, Florida. Frequent pilgrimages are made to points of historic interest in and around Philadelphia and on each occasion of this kind, a paper describing the interesting associations connected with the place visited, is prepared by the historian of the society. Prizes have been offered for the best papers on subjects of historic interest, and each year the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are decorated. The president is Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin.

Those who had the pleasure of attending the receptions given by the National Board of Management during the annual conventions of 1904 and 1905 will not soon forget the dainty, bird-like whistling of Miss Gertrude Whilldin, a member of this society.

Moconogua Society, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was organized under the auspices of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Many of the older members have, however, now grown up and out of the society. But applications were made by fifteen new members, and the president, Mrs. H. H. Harvey, hopes to effect a reorganization.

Philadelphia Society has a new president, Mrs. Henry Boehner, appointed January 9, 1905, who reports that there are sixty members enrolled and that meetings are held each month. A contribution of $10 for Memorial Continental Hall fund was forwarded in March, 1905, to the national treasurer of the "Children," and reports of the treasurers general, Daughters of the American Revolution, have chronicled other contributions for that fund made by members of this society.

At the meeting of the National Board of Management held on June 8, 1905, Mrs. Willie G. DuBois, of DuBois, Pennsylvania, was elected as the organizing president of a society in that town, and all papers she presented for members were accepted at the same time. As she wrote on June 27th, "now nothing is left but to call a meeting and organize and then work." We do not yet know what will be the chosen name of this new society.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Walker was appointed on February 9, 1905, to organize a society at York, Pennsylvania, and we look for happy results in that locality.
IN MEMORIAM

“No mystic charm, no mortal art,
Can bid our loved companions stay;
The bands that clasp them to our heart
Snap in death’s frost and fall apart;
Like shadows fading with the day,
They pass away.”—Holmes.

MRS. GEORGIETTA A. FIELD, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died at Charlotte, Vermont, July 7, 1905. The chapter deeply regrets her loss.

MRS. SUSAN MOREY ROBLEE, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died August 2, 1905, greatly mourned.

MRS. LUCY JONES WHEELOCK, General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York, died August 7, 1905, aged 93 years and 5 months. She was the widow of the late Colonel Wheelock. The chapter passed resolutions of respect and sympathy.

MRS. MARY L. BRADFORD, charter member of Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown, Iowa, died June 5, 1905. She was a descendant of Major General Jabez Huntington, of Vermont.

MISS ELIZA ANNA PHELPS HENSHAW, charter member of Col. William Henshaw Chapter, Leicester, Mass., died June 13, 1904, in her 71st year. This chapter was named for her ancestor, Col. William Henshaw, of Leicester.

MISS IDA FRANCES WARREN, charter member of Col. William Henshaw Chapter, Leicester, Mass., died June 12, 1904, aged 51 years. She was accomplished and executive, and a character of mark.

MRS. ANNE ELIZABETH FORMAN DISMUKES, organizer of George Walton Chapter, Columbus, Georgia, died August 2, 1905, at Nashville, Tennessee. She was a charter member of the first free kindergarten association in the state of Georgia; charter member of Oglethorpe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; member of the Colonial Dames; of the United States Daughters of 1812, and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and respect.

MRS. JENNIE BARDWELL KRAM, Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, died at her home in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1905. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow for the loss of a loyal and much loved member.

MRS. ELIZABETH BILLINGS ALLEN, charter member Ottauquechee Chapter, Woodstock, Vermont, died August 8, 1905. She was a gifted and enthusiastic worker and will be greatly missed.
OFFICIAL.

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

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1905.

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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Mrs. James L. Botsfors, 664 Wick Avenue, Youngstown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 7th Street, Portland</td>
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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 of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

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 death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"