Fort Hill, Oconee Co., South Carolina.
LIFE AT VALLEY FORGE

Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg

I have chosen to look up particulars concerning the daily life of the soldier at Valley Forge in the awful winter of 1777–8. And as no historian can picture the life of any period so vividly as it may be described by those who were participants in that life, or eye witnesses of it, I have gathered the materials for this paper from diaries of those who were there, from accounts by men whose friends were in the camp, from letters sent to and from the camp, and from the orderly book of a general who kept a strict report of the daily orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief, from the fall campaign of 1777, to the late spring of 1778.

It is unnecessary to reiterate what all of us know,—that the winter of ’77–8 was the blackest time of the war of Independence, and it was made so, not only by the machinations of the enemies of Washington who were striving to displace him as Commander-in-Chief, but by the unparalleled severity of the winter and the dearth of the commonest necessaries of life. The somberness of the picture is emphasized by contrast with the brightness and gaiety that characterized the life in Philadelphia during that same winter when the British troops occupied the city. There a succession of brilliant festivities was going on, the gaieties culminating in the meschianza that most gorgeous spectacle ever given by an army to its retiring officer, when Peggy Shippen and Sallie Chew danced the night away with the scarlet-coated officers of the British army, while fathers and brothers were suffering on the hills above the Schuylkill.
Why did Washington elect to put his army in winter-quarters? He himself answers the question, which was asked by congress who objected to the army's going into winter quarters at all. The campaign, which had seen the battles of the Brandywine and of Germantown, was over; the British were in possession of Philadelphia; the army was fatigued and there was little chance of recuperation from sources already heavily drained. Hence a winter's rest was necessary. And Washington's own words, as he issued the orders for the day on December 23d, tell us why Valley Forge was chosen.

"The General wishes it was in his power to conduct the troops into the best winter quarters; but where are those to be found? Should we retire into the interior portions of the country, we should find them crowded with virtuous citizens who, sacrificing their all, have left Philadelphia, and fled hither for protection. To their distress, humanity forbids us to add. This is not all. We should leave a vast extent of fertile country to be despoiled of and ravaged by the enemy. These and other considerations make it necessary to take such a position (as this), and influenced by these considerations he persuades himself that officers and soldiers, with one heart and one mind, will resolve to surmount every difficulty with the fortitude and patience becoming their profession and the Sacred Cause in which they are engaged. He himself, will share in the hardships, and partake of every inconvenience."

And with this resolve on his part, kept faithfully through the long weeks, the bitter winter was begun.

It was on December 12th that a bridge of wagons was made across the Schuylkill and the army, already sick and broken down, moved over. On that day, Dr. Waldo, a surgeon from Connecticut made this entry in his diary:

"Sunset. We are ordered to march over the river. I'm sick—eat nothing—no whiskey—no baggage. Lord-Lord-Lord."

A few days later he makes this entry:

"The army, who have been surprisingly healthy hitherto, now begin to grow sickly. They still show alacrity and contentment not to be expected from so young troops. I am sick, discontented, out of humor. Poor food, hard lodging—cold weather—fatigue—nasty clothes—nasty cooking—smoked out of my senses, vomit half my time—the Devil's in it. I can't endure it. Here comes a bowl of soup—full of burnt leaves and dirt.—Away
with it, boys. I'll live like the chameleon upon air. 'Pooh-pooh,' says Patience. You talk like a fool.—See the poor soldier—with what cheerfulness he meets his foes and encounters hardships. If bare of foot, he labors through mud and cold, with a song extolling war and Washington. If his food is bad he eats it with contentment and whistles it into digestion.—There comes a soldier—his bare feet are seen through his worn out shoes. His legs are nearly naked from his tattered remains of an old pair of stockings—his shirt hanging in strings,—his hair dishevelled—his face meagre—his whole appearance pictures a person forsaken and discouraged. He comes and cries with despair—I am sick. My feet are lame—my legs are sore—my body covered with tormenting itch—my clothes worn out—my constitution broken. I fail fast. I shall soon be no more. And all the reward I shall get will be—'Poor Will is dead.'"

On the 21st of December this entry appears:

"A general cry through the camp this evening: "no meat—no meat." The distant vales echo back—'no meat.' 'What have you for dinner, Boys?' 'Nothing but fire cake and water, sir!' At night. 'Gentlemen, supper is ready.' 'What is your supper, lads?' 'Fire-cake and water Sir.'"

Again on December 22d:

"Lay excessive cold and uncomfortable last night. My eyes started out of their orbits like a rabbit's eyes, occasioned by a great cold and smoke. Huts go slowly. Cold and smoke make us fret.—I don't know anything that vexes a man's soul more than hot smoke continually blowing into one's eyes, and when he attempts to avoid it, is met by a cold and freezing wind."

On December 25th, Xmas, this entry:

"Still in tents. The sick suffer much in tents. We give them mutton and grog and capital medicine it is once in a while."

Jan. 1, "I am alive. I am well. Huts go on briskly."

I have quoted thus lengthily from this diary, which—gives, perhaps, the most vivid picture we possess of that dark period, simply because it touches upon almost all that concerns the life of the soldiers that winter,—upon their dwellings, their food, their health, their courage.

The Doctor repeatedly speaks of the huts which were to shelter the men. In the orders issued by Washington to his
generals early in December, directions were given concerning
the construction of these dwellings. According to these direc-
tions, the major-generals, accompanied by the engineers, were
to fix on the proper spot for hutting. The sunside of the hills
was chosen, and here they constructed long rows of log huts,
and made numerous stockades and bristling pikes for defence
along the line of the trench. For these purposes and for their
fuel they cut off an entire forest of timber. Can't you hear
the steady crash of the ax held by hands benumbed with the
cold, as blow by blow, they felled the trees on the hillside,
eager to erect the crude huts which were to give better shelter
than the tents in which they were yet shivering and choking?
In cutting their fire wood, the soldiers were directed to save
such parts of each tree as would do for building, reserving 16
or 18 feet of trunk for logs to rear their huts. "The quarter-
master-general, (so says the order of December 20th) is to
delay no time, but procure large quantities of straw, either for
covering the huts or for beds." This last item would suggest
the meagreness of the furnishing. Throughout the entire
winter the soldier could look for few of the barest necessities
of life. An order from headquarters directed that each hut
should be provided with a pail. Dishes were a rarity. Each
soldier carried his knife in his pocket, while one horn spoon,
a pewter dish, and a horn tumbler into which whiskey rarely
entered, did duty for a whole mess. The eagerness to possess
a single dish is illustrated by an anecdote which has come
down in my own family, if I may presume to narrate it. My
Revolutionary ancestor was a manufacturer of pottery. In
the leisure hours of this bitter time at Valley Forge, he built a
kiln and burnt some pottery. Just as it was time to open the
ovens, a band of soldiers rushed upon them, tearing them down,
and triumphantly marched off with their prize, leaving Captain
Piercy as destitute of dishes as before.

As for the food that was meant to sustain the defenders of
our liberty, the diary I have quoted, together with Washing-
ton's daily orders, gives us sufficient information to enable us
to judge of its meagreness. Often their food was salted herring
so decayed that it had to be dug 'en masse' from the barrels.
Du Poncean, a young officer, aid to Baron Steuben, related to a friend, a few years after the war, some facts of stirring interest. “They bore,” he says, “with fortitude and patience. Sometimes, you might see the soldiers pop their heads out from their huts and call in an undertone—‘no bread, no soldier;’ but a single word from their officer would still their complaint.” Baron Steuben’s cook left him at Valley Forge, saying that when there was nothing to cook, any one might turn the spit.

The commander-in-chief, partaking of the hardships of his brave men, was accustomed to sit down with his invited officers to a scanty piece of meat, with some hard bread and a few potatoes. At his house, called Moore Hall, they drank the prosperity of the nation in humble toddy, and the luxurious dessert consisted of a dish of hazel nuts.

Even in those scenes, Mrs. Washington, as was her practice in the winter campaign, had joined her husband, and always at the head of the table maintained a mild and dignified, yet cheerful manner. She busied herself all day long, with errands of grace, and when she passed along the lines, she would hear the fervent cry,—“God bless Lady Washington.”

I need not go into details concerning the lack of clothing—the diary I have quoted is sufficiently suggestive. An officer said, some years after the war, that many were without shoes, and while acting as sentinels, had doffed their hats to stand in, to save their feet from freezing. Deserters to the British army—for even among the loyal American troops there were some to be found who could not stand up against cold and hunger and disease and the inducements held out by the enemy to deserters—would enter Philadelphia shoeless and almost naked—around their body an old, dirty blanket, fastened by a leather belt around the waist.

One does not wonder that disease was rampant, that orders had to be issued from headquarters for the proper treatment of the itch; for inoculation against smallpox, for the care of those suffering from dysentery which was widespread in the camp. On January 8, an order was issued from the commander-in-chief to the effect that men rendered unfit for duty
by the itch be looked after by the surgeon and properly disposed in huts where they could be annointed for the disease. Hospital provisions were made for the sick. Huts, 15 by 25 and 9 feet high, with windows in each end, were built, two for each brigade. They were placed at or near the center, and not more than 100 yards from the brigade. But such were the ravages of the disease that long trenches in the vale below the hill were dug, and filled in with the dead.

To turn to the activities of the camp,—its duties, privileges, and amusements, and even its crimes. Until somewhat late in the spring, when Baron Steuben arrived at Valley Forge, there was little system observed in the drilling of the several brigades. Yet each day’s military duty was religiously attended to, that there might, at least, be some preparation for defence in case of an attack from the superior force at Philadelphia. The duties of both rank and file were strictly laid down by Washington, and any dereliction was punished with military strictness.

In the commands issued on February 8, the order of the day is plainly indicated. I give the words from the Orderly book:

“Reveille sounded at daybreak—troop at 8—retreat at sunset—tattoo at 9. Drummers call to beat at the right of first line and answer through that line. Then through the second and corp of artillery, beginning at the left. Reserve shall follow the second line immediately upon this. Three rolls, to begin, and run through in like manner as the call. Then all the drums of the army at the heads of their respective corps shall go through the regular beats, ceasing upon the right, which will be a sign for the whole to cease.”

Don’t you imagine that you hear the rise and fall of the notes as they echoed and re-echoed over the frozen hills and thrilled the hearts that beat beneath the rags in the cold winter morning?

The daily drill on parade, the picket duty, the domestic duties incumbent upon the men in the absence of the women, the leisure hours, then taps, and the day’s tale was told.

I should like to tell you of the markets established, for two days each, at three separate points on the outskirts of the camp, where for prices fixed by a schedule to prevent extortion, the soldiers, fortunate enough to possess some money.
might add to their meagre supplies some comforts in food or clothing. I should like to tell of the sutlers that followed each brigade, and the strict rules that governed their dealings with the army,—of the funerals, the simple ceremonies of which were fixed by orders from headquarters; of the gaming among the soldiers, which vice Washington so thoroughly abhorred that he forbade, under strictest penalties, indulgence in even harmless games of cards and dice. I should like to tell of the thanksgiving days appointed by congress for some signal victory of the northern army, or for the blessing of the French alliance, on which days the camp was exempt from ordinary duty and after divine service the day was given over to the men. Or I should like to tell of Friday the “Flagg day” when a flag of truce was carried into Philadelphia and letters were sent to loved ones, and answers brought back containing disheartening news of the gaieties then going on, or encouraging accounts of the sacrifices of mothers and daughters in the cause of liberty. And finally I should like to tell you of the court martials, through the reports of which we get such a vivid picture of the intimate life of the time: of the trial by court martial of Anthony Wayne, who was acquitted of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer; of the trial of a common soldier for stealing a blanket from a fellow soldier, and the punishment by 100 lashes on his bare back; of the trial of a Mary Johnson who plotted to desert the camp and who, between the lined-up ranks of the brigade, was drummed out of camp; of the trial of John Reily for desertion, and his execution on parade ground, with the full brigade in attendance; of the dramatic punishment of an officer found guilty of robbery and absenting himself, with a private, without leave, and who was sentenced to have his sword broken over his head on grand parade at guard mount. I should like to tell, too, of the foraging parties sent out to scour the country for food and straw; and the frequent skirmishes with detachments of the enemy; of the depredations made by the soldiers on the surrounding farmers, which depredations were so deplored by Washington and which tried so his great soul I wanted to speak of the greatness of the Commander-in-Chief
in the face of all he had to contend with—the continued depredations of his men; the repeated abuse of privilege; the frequent disobedience of orders; the unavoidably filthy condition of the camp; the suffering of the soldiers; the peril from a powerful enemy,—all sufficient to make a soul of less generous mould succumb to fate, yet serving only in Washington's case to make him put firmer trust in an Almighty Power and in the justice of his cause.

At the opening of the spring a greater activity prevailed in the camp. With the coming of Baron Steuben, the army was uniformly drilled in the tactics of European warfare. With the new appropriation of congress, new uniforms were possible and gave a more military appearance to the army. It was no longer necessary, therefore, for Washington to issue orders that the men must appear on parade with beards shaven and faces clean, though their garments were of great variety and ragged. And with the coming of the spring, and of greater comforts in consequence, Washington, in recognition of the suffering, fidelity and patriotism of his troops took occasion to commend them in these words:

"The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to return his thanks to the officers and soldiers of this army for that persevering fidelity and zeal which they have uniformly manifested in all their conduct. Their fortitude not only under the common hardships incident to a military life, but also, under the additional suffering to which the peculiar situation of these states has exposed them, clearly proves them to be men worthy the enviable privilege of contending for the rights of human nature—the freedom and independence of the country. The recent instance of uncomplaining patience during the late scarcity of provisions in camp is a fresh proof that they possess in eminent degree the spirits of soldiers and the magnanimity of patriots. The few who disgraced themselves by murmuring, it is hoped, have repented such unmanly behavior and have resolved to emulate the noble example of their associates—Soldiers, American Soldiers, will despise the meanness of repining at such trifling strokes of adversity, trifling indeed when compared with the transcendent prize which will undoubtedly crown their patience and perseverance.

Glory and freedom, peace and plenty, the admiration of the world, the love of their country and the gratitude of posterity."
THE HARFORD COUNTY DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE

Elizabeth Gadsby, Historian General

One of the events immediately preceding the Revolution was the framing of this important document by a committee of thirty-six duly elected representative members to the Provincial Convention of Annapolis, Maryland, from the youngest county in the state.

This was the first deliberate step taken after mature deliberation by any organized body, acting in a representative capacity, looking to an armed resistance to the oppression of the British government and an enforcement of the “Bill of Rights.”

It was a declaration of war made by the youngest county in the colonies,—made on the eve of battle. In less than a month the first gun at Lexington was fired “that sounded around the world,” April 19, 1775.

Harford county had been formed in 1774 from Baltimore and Cecil counties and named by the last Lord Baltimore, Frederick Calvert, for his natural son Henry Harford whom he made Lord Proprietary and Governor of Maryland.

Baltimore county was of such vast extent it became necessary to divide it and form a new county government. In dividing, it left many of the wealthiest of the landed gentry on the Harford side of the boundary line and brought easily into prominence this new county whose leading men were in touch with the times and ready when the first opportunity offered to defy British tyranny, and stand for their rights. The first public act was equal in its heroic attitude and greater in its bravery than the united declaration of the thirteen colonies, who had the Continental Congress and the army back of them. An obscure county with a committee of thirty-six men,—two of whom were unavoidably absent. John Beale Howard was one
of them, who proved his loyalty by serving the country as statesman, and soldier until the close of the struggle.

Harford county called a meeting of this committee, March 22, 1775, at Bush or Harfordtown, the new county seat,—the stopping place between the north and south. Here General Washington and his armies were to pass and many noted travellers, and here came the men of the surrounding country to discuss with them the stirring events of the times. Their blood was fired with enthusiasm, and counting not life or fortune too great a cost for freedom, they fearlessly signed this first declaration before a blow had been struck, two days after Patrick Henry's famous speech at Richmond, sixty days before the Mecklenburg declaration and fifteen months before "The Declaration of Independence," knowing full well their heads would be the forfeit if that freedom was not won. As Preston has ably put it in his History of Harford County, "The terms of the resolution, even without the knowledge of the resolves and the association of the provincial convention indicated, beyond a doubt that the signers realized they were not dealing in glittering generalities, but that it was necessary for them to hang together so that they might thereby avoid the unpleasant alternative of hanging separately."

The county seat which was situated on Bush river, a tributary of the Chesapeake bay, was removed from there in 1783 to the more central location at Belle Air. The records from the old court house at Bush were removed to the new capitol and this important document lay pigeonholed until 1850. It was discovered by some of the officials of the court and deposited in the Baltimore Historical Society for safe keeping.

The following is the declaration, and names of the brave signers from the original document:
HARFORD COUNTY DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

We the inhabitants of Harford County, having most seriously and solemnly considered the Resolutions of Association of the Continental Congress and the Resolutions of this Provincial Convention, do most heartily approve of the same; and as we attest ourselves in most particular manner, instructed by our constituents to do them heartily into execution, we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to our country and to our God, to rise up and perform the same as the Agents of Our Lives and Fortunes.

[Signatures]

Agnes Hall
Joan Hall
Ann Patterson
Mrs. Morgan

Frank Holland
Sam. Smith

D. Hall
J. Smith

Agnes Hallman
Abt. Morgan

Ben. Lifson

The Brees
The Johnson

Ald. Playton

Die. Watts

Tom Whitaker

Charles Ayderson

W. Taylor

Rich Dallam

John Dallam

Jas. Monafe
In 1876 the descendants of the signers of the Harford Declaration founded the Harford Historical Society and for the first time this heroic deed was brought to light at the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1876, in Philadelphia where the centennial was being celebrated. After that for twenty-three years the historical society lost interest until some of the patriotic citizens of Belle Air re-organized the society and prepared to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Harford declaration.

Mr. Samuel Webster Bradford found two original letters,—one of John Hancock, president Continental Congress, announcing to the provincial convention the 4th of July Declaration of Independence, dated July 9, 1776. The other was from Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, president of the council of safety, addressed to the Harford county committee. "Thus the Harford county committee were signalized by such deference, entrusted with original letters and made their custodian." Why? Because the character of that committee had won the respect of the provincial convention which had a year before read with amazement the brave resolve of these men and had dissolved them as a committee and permitted them only to exist as a committee of observation, for the provincial convention were temporizing and hesitated to throw off British rule and bring on armed resistance. The committee was re-organized in 1777.

On July 4, 1890, one hundred and twenty-five years after, the descendants of these brave patriots erected a tablet of bronze on a huge granite boulder on the site where stood the court house in which the declaration was signed. The names of the signers are engraved on the tablet. It was indeed a red letter day for Maryland. Thirteen young girls, descendants of the signers, raised the flag unveiling the bronze memorial, while singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Justly proud of the precious heritage left by their immortal ancestors.
FORT RUTLEDGE OF THE REVOLUTION

By Mrs. P. H. MeII

When the Calhoun plantation (in South Carolina), upon which Clemson College is now located, was purchased in 1826, it was called “Clergy Hall.” It received this name because the original mansion was built by the Rev. James McIlhenny who resided there with his son-in-law, the Rev. James Murphy. An old Revolutionary fort known in history as Fort Rutledge was upon this estate, crowning a hill overlooking the Seneca river and when Mr. Calhoun took possession of the place, he changed its name to “Fort Hill.” Although fifty years had elapsed since the fort was built and doubtless there were few remains of it to be seen at that time, still many were living who remembered it well, and the hill upon which it stood was known from the earliest settlement of the country by the name of “Fort Hill.”

One of the most beautiful drives on the Clemson property is the road to Fort Rutledge which is about a mile from the college. This road winds through rich cornfields of bottom land; it then rises gently to the top of a long level ridge which slopes precipitously down to the fields on one hand and the Seneca river on the other; trees and shrubs thickly clothe the sides of this ridge and beautiful and extended views can be seen in every direction. Looking to the east, Clemson College seated upon an opposite hill, with its many buildings and the dwellings of the community presents an ideal picture of loveliness; on the north, the Blue Ridge mountains, forty miles away, are clearly seen with several lofty ranges; to the west and south, the eye follows the river winding through smiling valleys, the cultivated fields green with promise which is always fulfilled.

This boldly commanding ridge, overlooking the surrounding country, was well adapted for an outlook during the conflicts between the Indians and the early settlers. The Seneca Indians had one of their largest towns on the river at the base
of the hill, extending for four miles on both sides, the hundreds of acres of inexhaustible bottom land supplying them bountifully with corn even with the crudest methods of cultivation.

Nothing remains of the old fort to-day but the abandoned well, which has been filled and is marked by a tangled growth of weeds and shrubs, and the cellar of the old lookout tower or five sided bastion; this is faced with brick and the shape can be seen distinctly.

One of the early battles of the Revolution was fought near Fort Hill at Seneca town at its base. This town was one of note among the Indians and up to this day arrow heads and other implements of war or household use may be found upon its site. For generations the Indians preserved a strong attachment for this spot and up to the time that the college began its active work, “Bushy Head,” an Indian chief from the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina, would lead a band here every summer.

The story of the battle here is taken from official reports and from McCrady’s “History of South Carolina.”

During the spring of 1776, the Tory leaders, Stuart and Cameron, had informed the Cherokees that a British fleet was coming to attack Charleston and as soon as they heard of its arrival they must fall upon the up-country pioneer settlements and destroy them. With the British to fight in the south and the combined Tories and Indians in the north it was believed that the province would soon be subjugated. The news came to the Indians on the eve of July 1st and at the dawn of day they were on the warpath slaying every white person they could capture, without distinction of age or sex. At this time the Hamptons were massacred with many other families.

Mr. Francis Salvador lived on Corn-acre or Coronaca creek in Ninety-six district. He was one of the few members of the provincial congress from the up-country, a man of much ability, enthusiasm and patriotism. When the dreadful tidings of the Indian uprising reached him that day, he mounted his horse and galloped to the home of Major Andrew Williamson,
twenty-eight miles away; he found that officer already aroused
to the horrors of the situation and busily endeavoring to collect
forces. But the settlers were terror stricken, several hundred
had been murdered and the survivors had but one thought and
that was to get their families safely into the nearest forts.
He waited two days and only forty men had volunteered.
With this small band Major Williamson with Mr. Salvador
started on the 3rd of July for the Indian villages resolved to
punish them severely. But when the settlers had provided for
the safety of their wives and children, many of them hurried
to join him and on the 5th there were 110 men with him, on
the 8th his band increased to 222 and on the 16th they num-
bered 450; re-inforcements came from Charleston and also
from Georgia and on the 22nd of July he was at the head of
1,150 men. Meanwhile he had been advancing from his home
towards the Cherokee country and was encamped on Baker's
creek, a few miles above Moffattsville. Here his scouts
brought him the news that Alexander Cameron, thirteen
white men and a band of Indians were camped on Oconore
creek about thirty miles away, and Williamson determined to
surprise and capture them before they could hear of his prox-
imity. He therefore selected with care three hundred and
thirty horsemen, the brave Mr. Salvador accompanying him,
and started about six o'clock on the evening of July 31st plan-
ing to surprise the enemy before day. About two in the
morning of the first day of August they drew near the town of
Esseneca (or Seneca). A party of his men who had visited
the place two days before had reported to him that the town
was thoroughly evacuated; trusting to this report he carelessly
neglected to send out advance scouts, rode into an ambush and
was surprised and completely routed by the Indians at this
town. Quoting Major Williamson's report of the event:

"The enemy either having discovered my march or laid themselves
in ambush with a design to cut off any spies or party I had sent out,
had taken possession of the first houses in Seneca, and posted them-
selves behind a long fence on an eminence close to the road where we
were to march, and to prevent being discovered had filled up the open-
ings between the rails, with corn blades, etc. They suffered the guides
and advance guard to pass, when a gun from the house was discharged
(meant I suppose as a signal for those placed behind the fence, who
a few seconds afterwards poured in a heavy fire upon my men), which
being unexpected, staggered my advance party. Here Mr. Salvador
received three wounds and fell by my side; my horse was shot down
under me but I received no hurt. Lieut. Farar of Capt. Prince’s Com-
pany immediately supplied me with his. I desired him to take care of
Mr. Salvador, but before he could find him in the dark, the enemy un-
fortunately got his scalp which was the only one taken. Capt. Smith,
son of the late Capt. Aaron Smith, saw the Indian, but thought it was
his servant taking care of his master or could have prevented it. He
died about half-after two o’clock in the morning, forty-five minutes
after he received the wounds, sensible to the last. When I came up
to him after dislodging the enemy, and speaking to him, he asked
whether I had beat the enemy, I told him yes, he said he was glad of
it, and shook me by the hand, and bade me farewell and said he would
die in a few minutes. Two men died in the morning, and six more
who were badly wounded I have since sent down to the settlements
and given directions to Dr. DeLaHowe and Russell to attend them. I
remained on the ground till daybreak and burnt the houses on this side
the river and afterwards crossed the river; the same day reduced
Seneca entirely to ashes.”

An extract from another report gives further particulars:

“The Indian spies had observed the Major’s march and alarmed their
camp; upon which about thirty Indians and as many white men went
to Seneca and placed themselves in ambush. The Indians had one
killed and three wounded.

“Seneca, four miles long on each side of the river with six thousand
bushels of corn, &c, burned August 1st.

“Sugar Town and Keowee, Aug. 4th.”

The account given by McCrady in his History of South
Carolina is a little more unfavorable than Major Williamson’s:

“Major Williamson’s forces, completely surprised, broke away and
fled in the greatest confusion. The enemy kept up a constant fire,
which the retreating militia returned at random, as dangerous to their
friends who were willing to advance against the enemy as it was to the
enemy themselves. Fortunately Lieutenant Colonel Hammond rallied
a party of about twenty men, and, making an unexpected charge, re-
pulsed the savage foe and escaped. The Indians lost but one man
killed and three wounded; of Major Williamson’s party three died
from their wounds and fourteen were badly injured. When daylight
arrived he burnt that part of Esseneeca town which was on the eastern
side of the Keowee River, and later Col. Hammond crossed the river
burnt that on the western side as well and destroyed all the provisions. computed at six thousand bushels of Indian corn, besides peas and other articles. The object of overtaking Cameron and his associates having been thus defeated Williamson retreated and joined his camp at Twenty-three Mile Creek.”

The loss of Mr. Salvador was greatly deplored by the province. He was a man of prominence, intelligence and worth and his services to the American cause would have been most valuable. An interesting sketch of his life may be found in Elzas “History of Jews of South Carolina,” written by Mr. A. S. Salley.

On the 8th of August, 1776, Williamson marched with 640 men upon the Indian towns. They destroyed Ostatoy, Tugalo, Tomassee, Chehohee and Eustash; every bit of the corn was burned and the Indians were forced to live upon roots and berries, etc. The expedition was most successful and completely retrieved the defeat at Seneca. McCrady states that about this time Major Williamson was appointed colonel of the Ninety-six Regiment and upon Colonel Williamson’s return to his camp he found that numbers of his men had gone home, forced to do so from fatigue, want of clothes, and other necessaries and that many who had remained were in equal distress. He was obliged therefore to grant furloughs ordering them to rejoin him at Esseneca on the 28th to which place he marched on the 16th with about six hundred men. Here he erected a fort, which in honor of the president of South Carolina, he called Fort Rutledge.

Upon the breaking out of this war application had been made to North Carolina and Virginia to co-operate with the forces of South Carolina in this region. Each of these states complied and raised a body of troops. The first under General Rutherford, to act in conjunction with the South Carolinians on this side the mountains, and the other under Colonel Christie, to act against the over-hill Cherokees. But Colonel Williamson had destroyed all the lower settlements before the North Carolinians under General Rutherford took the field.

Colonel Williamson now having increased his force to 2,300 men, broke up the camp at Esseneca; leaving 300 men as a
guard to the inhabitants and as a garrison to Fort Rutledge. He marched with about 2,000 men to co-operate with General Rutherford.

History tells us that the campaign was successful; the Indians received lessons they never forgot; in less than three months the Cherokees lost 2,000 and humbled and broken in spirit; they sued for peace on any terms. A treaty of pacification was signed and the Indians yielded to South Carolina a large tract of land embracing the counties of Anderson, Pickens, Oconee and Greenville.

So this is the story of the building and holding of Fort Rutledge. The remains of the old fort are well worth preserving for its foundations were laid in a period of storm and stress and suffering; its rude walls frowned upon the Indians early in the Revolution; its watch tower kept guard so that the settler's family in his humble cabin might rest in peace; with its little garrison of three hundred men it did its work well and effectually intimidated the enemies of the province in this part of the country.

After the Revolution it was abandoned and gradually fell into ruins and decay but the name “Fort Hill” has always clung to it and the site never has been forgotten.

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MARGARITA VAN SLICHTENHORST

A dainty, winsome maid was she,
Fort Orange's Aristocracy.

By Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris

Margarita van Slichtenhorst, only daughter of Brant Arentse van Slichtenhorst, Resident-Director of the Colonie Renssalaer Wyck: Born 1628; came with her father and brother to Beverwyck 1648; married, December 12, 1650, Captain Philip Pieterse van Schuyler.

Her descendants intermarried with all the prominent families of the Province New Netherland.

I'm young Margarita van Slichtenhorst,
My father's the Master, we call him Baas,
Of de Heer van Renssalaer's Bouwerie,
This brought us here from the Zuider Zee.
My mother is dead, and I'm all alone
To care for my father's simple home,
But I try to do it as well as may be,
Though I long for my home by the Zuider Zee.

My father's a man who knows so much,
Though you'd not understand his Holland Dutch.
He is not handsome, and yet, you know,
He's brave and kind, and I love him so.

He's all I have in this queer, strange land,
With funny redmen who come and stand
By the stoop at night, and talk to the Baas,
My own dear father van Slichtenhorst.

My father teaches me all he can,
But then you know he's a busy man,
And at dusk, when he takes his pipe in hand,
We like to talk of the Fatherland.

When the Supaan Bell rings loud and clear,
I miss the kiss of my mother dear,
And I like to sit on my father's knee,
As I think of her grave by the Zuider Zee.

I go to church, and stand up straight
If Jufvrouw Gansevoort make me wait
Till her footstove's put in the proper nook,
And the Clerk begins to read God's Book.

The Church is cold, and the prayers so long,
And Jufvrouw Bancker says it wrong
Not to hear each word from the Dominie,
But my thoughts will go to the Zuider Zee.

Companions, alas, are very few,
There's Catrine Douw and Jan van Brugh,
And Grietje Visscher, but then you see,
They're not my friends of the Zuider Zee.

I can make good supaan as is ever found,
And olijkoeks that are large and round,
And roellachojes that would make you wish
To taste of the famous Holland dish.
I spin and make the clothes we wear,
And darn with the greatest possible care,
And keep the linen white as snow,
For my father likes to have it so.

I sit and knit when my work is done,
For remember I am the only one,
To care for my father's wants, that he,
Should never long for the Zuider Zee.

But I'll try to be brave as my fathers were,
In the land across the sea,
And I'll make the province New Netherland,
Take the place of the Zuider Zee.

A sturdy young trader, Schuyler by name,
Wooed and won this Colonial Dame,
And reigning supreme in his Bouwerie,
She forgot to sigh for the Zuider Zee.

Brave young Dame of a fearless race,
Would you could know how many trace,
Proudly to you their ancestry,
And rejoice you were born by the Zuider Zee.

THE MARKING OF HISTORIC SPOTS

NEBRASKA.

In 1904, a ten ton boulder was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the treaty of Lewis and Clark with the Indian tribes of the Missouri Valley. The treaty was negotiated August 3, 1804; later Fort Atkinson was erected on the spot, which is now known as Calhoun, Nebraska.

MONTANA.

Silver Bow Chapter, of Butte, has planned to raise funds for a drinking fountain to be erected as a memorial to the Montana soldiers who fell in the war with Spain.
Wyoming.

Cheyenne Chapter.—A bronze memorial tablet in memory of Mrs. Helen M. Warren, wife of Senator Warren, was purchased and placed in the woman's room of the Carnegie library.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, of Laramie, will erect an appropriate monument at the cabin where Jacques Laramie died; the house, it is averred, being still standing near the station of Wyoming.

New Mexico.

Jacob Bennett Chapter, of Silver City, has acquired two log cabins built and occupied by early settlers, one of which is to be used for a chapter house, together with the block of ground surrounding the cabins, which is to be turned into a park.

Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, of Santa Fe, has obtained possession of a room in the ancient Governor's Palace for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Mexico.

Sunshine Chapter, of Santa Fe, on June 14, 1901, dedicated its first monument which was to the memory of Governor Perez, who was assassinated August 9, 1837. On the 19th of August, it dedicated a monument in the heart of the old Spanish town of Santa Fe, on the plaza where on that day fifty-five years before, General Kearny read the proclamation of annexation to the United States, and the Mexican officials, priests, and inhabitants took the oath of allegiance.

The chapter is endeavoring to obtain the old "garita" or guardhouse on the hill leading to old Fort Marcy, to be restored and used as a chapter house and depository for relics; it is believed to be the only Spanish fort left in that section of country, and has been used by the Spanish, Mexican and American governments. The chapter has marked one grave of a Revolutionary soldier.
THE NATIONAL OFFICERS

Many of the Daughters are desirous of knowing something more about those who have been elevated to the high position of national officer, and to whom have been committed the conduct of the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the coming year.

MRS. JAMES EAKIN GADSBY, HISTORIAN GENERAL

Mrs. James Eakin Gadsby, the newly elected historian general, comes of a long line of distinguished ancestry on both maternal and paternal lines, who served in Colonial and Revolutionary periods, all of whom settled in Maryland on original land grants,—“Everly Hills” of the Norris family, “Sherwood” of the Howards, and “Jerusalem” of the Garrettsons. The homes built in the colonial days are still in good preservation.

All of her ancestors were of English descent, serving the king in colonial times until their country demanded their allegiance. Her maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Bradford Norris, was a man of great renown, patriot, soldier, statesman. He was always called the “Little Gentleman,” such was his courtesy to his fellow beings. He was one of the signers of the first Declaration of Independence, the Harford County Declaration, a captain of Harford county militia in his brother’s regiment, Col. Jacob Norris, who is buried in Belle Air, the county town of Harford. He served eleven years in the Maryland legislature, was a member of the provincial convention and of the council of safety and gave liberally of his means to the cause, serving in the campaigns of Delaware and New Jersey with General Washington.

Her other maternal ancestor was Thomas Bruff, an officer from Queen Anne county, Maryland. One of her paternal ancestors was Lieutenant John Beale Howard who was the first judge appointed to the new county of Harford. He was a member of the provincial convention and assisted in raising
funds to send to the relief of Boston. He was a member of the Maryland legislature during the exciting times and would have signed his name to the Harford declaration but was unfortunately absent with one other member of the thirty-six.

Mrs. James Eakin Gadsby.

which reduced the number to thirty-four. He served the country loyally, leaving his beautiful home “Sherwood” to go forth to fight for that country’s liberty.

Another ancestor who served from Maryland was Vincent Richardson, ensign in Capt. John Taylor’s Harford county militia and was first among Maryland’s brave young heroes to give his life.

Mrs. Gadsby entered the society in 1898 for patriotic service
in the Spanish-American war and assisted Mrs. Dickens in her work for the soldiers’ families of the District of Columbia. She also sent supplies of clothing to General Fitz Hugh Lee for the hospital he founded at Havana for the destitute women and children. She was a member of the Mary Washington Chapter from 1898 and served as its historian and did special work for Continental Hall.

In May, 1907, she resigned from the Mary Washington Chapter and was transferred to the Emily Nelson. She was appointed by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks a member of the Continental Hall and other important committees and has been re-appointed by Mrs. Donald McLean and is also a member of the Jamestown committee and the Pocahontas Society, a member of the Columbia Historical Society. She served as chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution press committee for the District and has been a writer of historical articles for many years and an enthusiast on historical subjects, devoting her time to her new office as historian general, with interest and zeal.

Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman.

Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, who has recently had the honor of being elected one of the vice-presidents general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a daughter of Senator and Mrs. J. N. Camden, and though born in Wheeling, West Virginia, has always lived in Parkersburg.

After finishing school at Madam Lefebvres’ in Baltimore, she had a most delightful girlhood, spending much of her time at the White Sulphur Springs, when it was to the south what Newport is now to the north, enjoying the cosmopolitan life of the capital during her father’s stay in the United States senate, and traveling abroad, thus acquiring with this large social contact the many graces which distinguish her, and which later attracted the fine young lieutenant who became her husband, and which have since made her successful in the work which she has undertaken.

Mrs. Spilman had been asked to form a chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution in Parkersburg, and she made what she hoped would be the day of its nativity an occasion for a delightful luncheon at her home, inviting a little party of friends whom she knew to be eligible, and trusted would be interested. Her hopes were fully realized and thus was formed the James Wood Chapter, which under Mrs. Spilman, and subsequently, Mrs. H. C. Jackson's able leadership has done such successful work. Not only were Mrs. Spilman's followers responsive, but so appreciative of her peculiar fitness for the place that they coveted for her the honor of state regent, and were greatly gratified to find her endorsed

*Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Vice-President General.*
by the other chapters in West Virginia, so that at the annual congress in Washington, April, 1904, she was elected regent of the little Mountain State, of which all West Virginians are so justly proud.

As the year rolled on, Mrs. Spilman's ability, tact and graciousness had so endeared her to the hearts of her followers that they were anxious to secure new honors for her and greatly rejoiced in her election to fill the position of one of the vice-presidents general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Every time has its own revolution. The twentieth century is waging its own warfare, is sending forth its soldiers to their daily battles, too, without martial music.

It is for the woman of the twentieth century, as did the women of 1776, to inspire with lofty ideals, to encourage with dauntless faith, to comfort with tenderest care their loved ones, knowing that the "Soul's armor is never well set unless a woman's hand has laced it, and it is only when she has laced it loosely, that the honor of manhood fails."

Mrs. Spilman's Revolutionary ancestor, Capt. Cornelius Steinrod, enlisted in the Westchester militia of New York in 1776, under Col. Alexander McDougal. He commanded a company of minute men in 1782.—V. BESSIE MURDOCH.

MEMORIAL WINDOW

On July 5, 1907, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut, reached the culmination of its seven years' work when it gave to the historical society of the town an artistic and beautiful stained glass window as a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers of the county. But eighteen months before, the chapter voted to raise the money for such a memorial, the first to be given in honor of the Revolutionary men of the town or county. It was a large undertaking, for the chapter had already in its short seven years of life earned and raised more than seven thousand dollars, helping there-
with to establish and maintain the free library of the town besides aiding other objects in which it is interested. A committee had been at work for several years searching records and verifying names to make as complete a list as possible of our Revolutionary soldiers, always with the idea in mind of erecting a monument when the right time came. So, when Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel gave to the historical society the new building for its collection of antiques, the chapter saw that the opportunity had arrived, and after learning that the above named society would be glad to accept such a gift, at once passed the almost audacious vote to furnish the money not limiting itself in time, however, thinking possibly it might take years to collect an amount sufficient for a fitting memorial. A circular was issued and distributed among descendants of county revolutionary men, with the surprising success that over two thousand dollars was received, the window paid for and unveiled in the room where it is to remain for centuries, we hope, and all in only a year and a half from the date of its authorization by the chapter.

**Program.**

*MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Regent, Presiding.*

**Invocation.**

*Rev. John Hutchins,*
Pastor Congregational Church, Litchfield.

Singing—"God of our father's, whose almighty hand,"
By the Audience, led by Chapter Chorus.

Address—"The Mission of the Connecticut D. A. R."
*Mrs. Kinney,* Regent of Connecticut.

Address—"Ideals of the National Society, D. A. R."
*Miss Clara Lee Bowman,*
Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R., for Connecticut.

Address—"Litchfield County in the Revolution."
*Mr. William Webster Ellsworth.*

Address—"The Litchfield County Revolutionary Patriots."
*Mr. Roger Wolcott.*

Unveiling and Presentation of the Window in behalf of the Chapter
By *MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Regent.*

Acceptance in behalf of the Historical Society,
By the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D.,
President and Rector of St. Michael's, Litchfield.
Remarks,

Mr. Frederic Crowninshield,
President Municipal Art League, New York, and Artist of the Window.

Singing—"America."

By the Audience, led by the Chapter Chorus.

Benediction, p. 624

Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D.

In the forenoon of the 5th the historical society held its dedicatory exercises and also celebrated the semi-centennial of the county society. At one o'clock a committee appointed by the chapter presided over a hot luncheon served at the club house furnished entirely by the local daughters, for the entertainment of all the speakers, visiting Daughters and other out of town guests of both societies, numbering in all over 130. Promptly at three the unveiling exercises began, presided over by the regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, who introduced the speakers in a charming and original manner, surpassing even herself which is saying much. After prayer offered by the Rev. John Hutchins and singing of the hymn, "God of our Fathers Whose Almighty Hand," led by the chapter chorus, Mrs. Buel introduced Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, who spoke as only she can of "The Mission of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Clara Lee Bowman, vice-president general of the National Society, followed, telling in an inspiring way of "The Ideals of the National Society." Next was introduced Mr. William Webster Ellsworth, descendant of Oliver and Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, his subject being, "Litchfield in the Revolution."

After Mr. Ellsworth's interesting address, Mr. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, son of the late Governor Wolcott, and lineal descendant of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence, told us of "Litchfield County Patriots."

Mrs. Buel then presented and unveiled the memorial window, which was accepted by the president of the historical society, Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D.

The last speaker was Mr. Crowninshield, the artist, who gave a short explanation of the limitations of the stained glass worker and paid a splendid tribute to American women and the work they are doing for education which is synonymous
with patriotism. After the singing of "America," and the benediction, a public reception was held and afternoon tea served by the historical society.

Of course this window is the conspicuous and artistic part of the memorial but not by any means the most valuable, for the long list of soldiers, over three thousand verified names, is to be preserved in book form in a permanent and fitting manner and will be of inestimable value to future generations.
The inscription under the window is as follows: "In Memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Litchfield County. Presented to the Historical Society by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., 1776-1907."—HARRIET A. HUBBARD, Historian.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

A chapter was organized at Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg, in the year 1898, with fourteen charter members. It has steadily grown until its membership now numbers one hundred and one. Its beneficial influence upon the community has kept pace with its numerical increase and its future is well assured.

The wealth or poverty of a nation may be measured by the scope and character of its historic records, and equally true it is that a nation possessing and not appreciating its noble records is a certain evidence of its degeneracy.

Our country, though young in years, is old in experience; and a nation's life, like a man's life, should be judged not by years but by achievements.

Our ancestors, having left us a heritage of which we are justly proud, we their descendants, honor and cherish their memory, and that their heroic deeds may not be forgotten by future generations the aim of the Mecklenburg Chapter is to perpetuate them, both in marble and on canvas.

Without harboring the slightest jealousy towards our northern sisters we of the south share in a common feeling that the deeds of the southern heroes have been minimized, not so much from any intention on the part of the northern historian as from our own apathy and neglect to assert our just claims. The time has come when southern history must be written by a southern pen from a southern viewpoint.

Until a recent date all of the geographies gave the impression that North Carolina, from its sea-girt shore to the Blue Ridge, was a vast forest of primeval pines, and that its only
products were tar, pitch and turpentine, and the state fared little better, if any, at the hands of the orator and the historian. But a brighter day is dawning for our beloved southland. With the growth of fraternal feeling and the awakening of an enlightened public sentiment comes the desire for a clearer knowledge of the truth and a willingness to accord to merit its due in whatever quarter found, and there is no better medium for establishing the facts of history than through the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization removed from the blinding influence engendered by party politics.

North Carolina took an active part in the War of the Revolution and in the events preceding it. Prior to the war indignation meetings were held at various points throughout the state and protests were made against the exercise of arbitrary power by the mother country, culminating in an open declaration of independence at Charlotte on the 20th day of May, 1775, over a year anterior to the national declaration.

At this early period Mecklenburg county was a veritable hot-bed of rebellion, a seething cauldron bubbling over with revolutionary fervor. The inhabitants of this section, who were of Scotch-Irish origin, were characterized by the enemy as “the turbulent Irishmen,” and, to the section itself, was given the expressive and peppery title of the “Hornet’s Nest.”

Charlotte and Mecklenburg derive their names from Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg the lovely spouse of King George III, thus evincing their former loyalty and devotion to the crown.

Mecklenburgers were then as now noted for energy, tenacity of purpose and strict integrity, besides a certain enthusiasm and impulsiveness, thus combining the striking characteristics of both the Scotch and Irish races. Unfalteringly they held to the creed taught their fathers by John Knox, that “If princes exceed their bounds they must be resisted by force,” which expressed the creed of republics in its first crude form.

Quick to discern the ominous cloud of oppression looming up in the distance these lovers of liberty were fired with the spirit of resistance, and long before the opening of actual hos-
tilities they, having assumed the offensive, participated with the regulators in the battle of "Alamance." Companies had been dispatched to the eastern part of the state to suppress Tory uprisings at Cross Creek, and Moore's Creek Bridge, and also to the mountains to checkmate the Indians. Later in the conflict, the ring of their unerring rifles was heard at Cowpens, King's Mountain, Hobkirk's Hill, Guilford, Eutaw Springs and many other battlefields.

Cornwallis, having for a short period established his headquarters at Charlotte, was reminded by the frequent attacks made upon his foraging and scouting parties that his presence was unwelcome. The sting of the "hornets" were both incessant and annoying. From every hedge and ledge of rocks, from every fence corner and ravine his soldiers met the fire from the guns of men who cherished liberty more than life. Permanent and suitable markers have recently been placed by the Mecklenburg Chapter at the points where the most important of these skirmishes occurred.

Our old county is rich in mementoes of the Revolutionary period, proof of which may be seen on all sides. The significant symbol of the independent spirit of her citizens, the "hornet's nest," figures everywhere, and on all public occasions. When President Roosevelt honored us with his presence his escort from the depot to the speaker's stand was the Hornet's Nest Riflemen. At the close of the Spanish-American war this company led the way into Havana, the band playing "Hot times in the old town to-night." Our homes, many of them are wired by the "Hornet's Nest Electrical Company," our aches and bruises may be relieved by "Hornet's Nest Liniment," and at every celebration of "the 20th" a hornet's nest borne aloft figures in the parade. At the Jamestown exposition, on North Carolina day, a hornet's nest of huge dimensions carried in the parade attracted general attention and admiration. Memorial tablets have been placed on the sidewalks to certify the location of the residences where Cornwallis had his headquarters and where Washington was entertained as the guest of the city. In the center of the square, formed
by the intersection of the two principal streets of Charlotte. Once stood an unpretentious little building known as the court house in which the indignant citizens met to assert their rights; and from its steps was read a "Declaration of Independence." With the advance of the city's growth the old building has long since given way. Sunk in the street, in the center of what is now known as Independence Square, rests an iron slab bearing an appropriate inscription, commemorative of this event. In our every day speech we unwittingly honor this brave act of our forefathers, for in computing distances and in giving directions it is always from "Independence Square."

Not many blocks distant from "the square" now stands the present court house erected on the site of "Queen's Museum," a former institution of learning, in front of which has been raised a monument inscribed with the names of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. On one of its faces is a hornet's nest, in bold relief, bearing the graven words, "Let us alone."

It is a matter of the greatest pride with us that our forefathers were the first to proclaim their rights and to declare their independence. We never fail to celebrate this declaration; and so long as memory lasts and freedom is cherished, so long will the descendants of these noble sires regard the 20th day of May, 1775, as the brightest jewel in their historic diadem.—ELIZABETH PETIT HUNTER, Historian.

PATRIOTIC WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS

MADAM STATE REGENT: I have the honor to make the following report of work done by the Massachusetts Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, from April 19, 1906 to April, 1907. During the year, I have called two meetings of my committee and after careful consideration it seemed best to follow along the line of work outlined by the national committee on patriotic education in the state work. In pur-
suance of this plan, a circular was formulated and sent to every chapter regent, requesting a sub-committee be appointed in each chapter, and asking for a reply as to work proposed or accomplished. A recent notice from the national chairman that reports of the state must be sent in by April 1st in order to be incorporated in the report to be read before congress, necessitated a second notice sent to each regent to make a report of chapter work from April, 1906, to April, 1907, and as a result thirty-three chapters have responded, showing the interest which Massachusetts takes in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the near future not only as the missionary work of our society, but a work which is to be a powerful and world-wide influence, not only to protect home and country but to perpetuate our society as well as its lofty aims and moral ideals.

The Lydia Cobb Chapter has contributed money to the Boys Club of Taunton. This club is from as nearly the slum district as there is in that city.

Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen has offered two prizes of $5 each, for the best historical composition on the American Revolution, written by boys and girls in the High School; fourteen papers have been handed in to the judges and will soon be decided upon.

Betsey Ross Chapter of Andover presented on Flag day last June, five flags to five different schools in Lawrence.

Lucy Knox Chapter of Gloucester has coöperated with the Fisherman's Institute of that city, to help in their work, as there is little of foreign element there. It has also given $10 to the Southern Educaional Association.

The Boston Tea-Party Chapter has given $50 for a scholarship to educate the Mountaineers, and intend to select some boy or girl and care for them through their term of schooling. They have given $25 to Meigs Seminary, a Southern School for the blacks, at whose head is a colored teacher. This chapter has also given $10 for the Boston History Class, and $10 toward a travelling library, besides other work planned.

The Old South Chapter gave on their tenth anniversary last December a patriotic program with speakers of eloquence
including our Governor, our President General, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and many representatives of other patriotic societies; such speakers always rouse enthusiasm and are an inspiration in creating new impulse to preserve the flag and country, over which it waves. This chapter has planned to start a special fund for this special work another year.

*Captain John Joslin Chapter* has given prizes in the public schools for the best written papers on historical events and has taught loyalty to the flag. The chapter has prepared a paper on Patriotic Education, confined more especially to the Mountain Whites, and it has been given at a chapter meeting. It has given ten dollars for a scholarship in some school for Mountain Whites, and seven dollars and fifty cents in prizes for best patriotic papers in the schools of Leominster.

The *Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter* has compiled and prepared for sale a "Year Book of Patriotic Selections."

The *Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter* gives an annual prize in the Nantucket school to the boy or girl who stands highest in American History; toward the end of the year, a committee from the chapter visits the school and the regent makes an address and presents the prize. It is considered a great honor to take the prize and the presentation is an event, second only to graduation. The prize is always a book on American history, biography or institutions. The large number of Portuguese on this island are as interested and eager in the work as the American scholars.

The *Margaret Corbin Chapter* has helped the Junior Society of Chelsea by giving them the free use of their "skule house," which the chapter now owns, to hold its meetings in and has given the same privilege to the Ladies Aid Society of the Frost hospital, to help the ladies in their benevolent work. This chapter is planning for its special committee to arrange for some definite work among the school children.

The *Paul Revere Chapter* has sent $100 to the Dennison House toward the support of the Paul Revere History Class, one of the instructors of which, in a recent visit to the chapter, explained the methods of instruction and dealing with the boys.
This chapter has sent $25 toward the education of a poor white at Marysville College.

The Martha's Vineyard Chapter has placed pictures of George Washington in all the schools of the town and given large flags for the use of the schools.

The Dean Winthrop Chapter has presented flags to the schools in Winthrop.

The Mercy Warren Chapter has sent $10 to the recording secretary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association for the support of a day scholar for nine months.

The Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter has given two lectures on historical subjects before the school children, these lectures being illustrated by Stereoptican. It has loaned its lantern for these pictures, to the Rev. Mr. Mix, the city missionary to use in his work among the foreigners, and expects to assist later, in a series of lectures to be given in one of the Mission churches in Worcester. It has given $50 to the Fresh Air Fund, cared for graves of Revolutionary soldiers, by placing markers, and deposited $50 toward the perpetual care of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Anne Adams Tufts Chapter gave $85 to the boys club of Somerville; this club is for the education of Boys, and has lectures and are taught different trades.

The Peace Party Chapter of Pittsfield has given prizes to the school children for essays on Patriotic subjects, and has had a meeting recently given wholly to the various lines of Patriotic education, within scope of Daughters of the American Revolution chapters.

The Sea Coast Defence Chapter has erected a liberty pole which stands on a conspicuous place on one of the main streets and every day a small flag flies from its top, while on special days such as Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, the anniversary of any important historical event, a large flag is thrown to the breeze, thus calling attention to the day and cause of its celebration. In September, the school children and teachers were invited to a free afternoon at the Daughters of the American Revolution building owned by this chapter, the
members being present to give any desired information in re-
gard to the historical relics which are owned and cared for here.

The Old Newbury Chapter has placed a bronze tablet in the
hall of the public library in Newburyport, in memory of the
soldiers and sailors who helped achieve American independence.

The Benjamin Lincoln Chapter has voted to place tablets in
the Lyman, Chapman and Harris schools to commemorate the
memories and services of the pupils of these schools who fought
in the civil war.

The Mary Matloon Chapter has been instrumental in start-
ing an evening school for Polish people, in Amherst this past
winter, and contributed a sum toward its support; the number
of Polish people is so great in Connecticut Valley that it seemed
most important to prepare them for citizenship by teaching
them to read and write and honor the flag of their adopted
country.

Prudence Wright Chapter of Pepperill has taken active
measures to instruct the children in their midst and has estab-
lished twenty-seven flag days to commemorate historical events
of note, both national and local; it floats the national colors
from its large flag pole in the centre of the town which it
erected a few years ago, and distributes books to give instruc-
tions in regard to other events in history. This chapter is in-
terested in the boys club, connected with the high and eighth
grade schools and keeps in touch with matters of education for
the children about them.

The Minute Men Chapter has visited several schools in the
foreign populated districts and on February 20th presented to
the George Washington school on Norman street, Boston, a
framed engraving of Washington, the presentation being made
to the graduating class by the regent, accompanied by eight of
her officers. This is the first picture of historic interest to be
given this school now three years old and caring for 2600
boys and girls, 90% of whom are of foreign parents. There
is a roof play garden for warm weather and the class rooms
are bright and cheery with plants and inexpensive photographs
on window-sills, etc., of Washington, Grant, Lincoln, etc. At
several schools, the masters expressed a desire for more practi-
cal help than prizes for essays, as some of the brightest boys are often unable to attend school in winter from lack of shoes. One member of this chapter has given five new pairs of shoes to five bright and needy boys to help them attend school, under direction of the master and by his advice and discretion. An interesting object lesson in the lowest grade was a tiny boy unable to speak English at all, in conversation, and yet who had committed in hearing a few times repeated to class by his teacher, the first verse of Longfellow's "Children's Hour," he proudly declaimed it and his power of reception and wonderful memory showed the necessity of proper educational training even to these tiny tots.

Lexington Chapter has given $10 toward educational work in the South.

Bunker Hill Chapter holds an annual patriotic meeting on June 17th with patriotic speakers and appropriate music, to which those interested are cordially welcome.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter gave ten framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to the public schools and public library in North Adams and all Flag days have been observed by raising of the flag over the site of old Fort Massachusetts and patriotic exercises have been held on these days.

John Paul Jones Chapter has given a $40 scholarship in Atlanta University to aid one student to better the condition of his race through education and will offer a prize for the best essay on "The Value of Peace between Nations," the competitors to be the upper grade pupils in Paul Jones school.

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter has maintained a class of boys whose time has been devoted to history and good citizenship, taught by one of the Masters of the Rindge Manual Training school, and they have organized and carry on the club themselves.

Fanueil Hall Chapter has given $2 toward the preservation of the Royal House in Medford has placed a fine picture of Fanueil hall, framed in wood from that historic building, in the Melrose public library, and has placed wall-maps, to the value of $45 in the new Reading high school.

Molly Varnum Chapter has continued its sewing class for
Greek girls and is planning to open and maintain a cooking class for these girls, in the near future.

*John Hancock Chapter* has presented a portrait of Hancock suitably framed to the Hancock School. The portrait was painted by Walter Gilman Page after the favorite portrait owned by the Scott family; the occasion was observed by appropriate exercises by the school, and guests were present from various patriotic organizations as well as city school officials.

For a real beginning as a committee on Patriotic Education, this report is certainly most satisfactory and encouraging, our State chapters having given in all, in various directions, over $600 in cash, besides flags, tablets, markers, books, prizes, shoes, pictures, flag-poles, establishing and maintaining of evening classes in history, sewing, manual training, held public meetings and helped observe patriotic days in various appropriate ways. It is an old saying that the more irons a man has in the fire the more he realizes the necessity of keeping a hot fire; it is hoped that whatever the other work and obligations of each chapter, some extra work may be done along this line. If each chapter will appoint a special committee as a beginning, its opportunities will come sooner or later to leave its mark on these mile-stones of improvement, for even in our state where our schools are taken for models and our methods held up to the many interested, we must work and work hard, to keep aroused public sentiment and interest, in the problems, which are presented by the large number of children of foreign born parents that are coming into our midst daily; we must see to it that they are taught to read and write, to respect and love the flag, to know our history, for in this way only can they become good citizens. The men and women, natives of countries not always in sympathy with ours, who come here to earn more money and live easier, must be taught to think deeper and in the right way; by educating the children, we can influence the parents, and at the same time, mold the young minds and brains, to teach the parents and encourage them, for their children's sake, to set an example of peace and progress, to live simply, think earnestly, speak kindly and act openly,
bearing each day's burdens and joys, with patience and gratitude that the soul may shine through.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN C. KIRTLAND,
Chairman, Com. on Patriotic Education for Massachusetts.

Sent by the National Chairman as a supplementary report.

WASHINGTON'S NAME

At the celebration of Washington's Birthday, Maury Public School, District of Columbia, Miss Helen T. Doocy recited the following beautiful poem written specially for her by Mr. Michael Scanlon:

Let nations grown old in the annals of glory
 Retrace their red marches of conquest and tears,
 And glean with deft hands, from the pages of story
 The names which emblazon their centuried years—
 Bring them forth, ev'ry deed which their prowess bequeathed
 Unto them caught up from the echoes of fame;
 Yet thus, round their brows all their victories wreathed,
 They'll pale in the light of our Washington's Name!

Oh, ye who snatched fame from the nation's disasters
 And fired your ambitions at glory's red springs,
 To bask, for an hour, in the smiles of your masters,
 And flash down life's current, the bubbles of kings,
 Stand forth, with your blood-purchased trappings upon you,
 The meed of your treason, the price of your shame,
 And mark how the baubles which tyranny won you
 Will pale in the light of our Washington's Name!

Parade your proud trophies and pile up your arches,
 And flaunt your blood banner, oh, trumpet-tongued War!
 But ruin and woe mark the lines of your marches,
 While Liberty, captive, is chained to your car;
 But, lo! in the west there flash out to defend her
 A sword which was sheened in humanity's flame,
 And Virtue, secure, glass'd her form in its splendor—
 The splendor which haloes our Washington's Name!

The kings whose dread names have led captive the ages
 Now sink in the sands of their passion and lust;
 Their blood-roll of carnage in history's pages
 Is closed, and their names will go down to the dust.
 But long as a banner to Freedom is flying
 No shadow can rest on his sunshine of fame,
 For glory has crowned him with beauty undying,
 And time will but brighten our Washington's Name!
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

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

HONOR ROLL (IN PART) OF WATAUGA CHAPTER, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Accompanied by Memorial Fund of One Hundred Dollars for Memorial Continental Hall.

CAPT. THOMAS DALE, Maryland.
ADAM DALE (boy volunteer), Maryland.
PHILIP ANTHONY, Pennsylvania.
LIEUT. SYLVANUS TOWNES, Massachusetts.
COL. JAMES JOHNSTON, North Carolina.
CHARLES DIBRELL, Virginia.
CHARLES WORCT, Jr., Virginia.
MAJ. GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM, Massachusetts.
CAPT. PATRICK BOGGAN, North Carolina.
COL. GEORGE DAVIDSON, North Carolina.
WILLIAM COOKE, Virginia.
COL. PHILEMON HAWKINS, North Carolina.
MAJ. GEORGE LITTLE, North Carolina.
ENSIGN JOHN TRABUE, Virginia.
THEODORE TREZEVANY, North Carolina.
DR. TIMOTHY TREZEVANT, North Carolina.
ENSIGN JAMES HAMILTON, Virginia.
CAPT. THOMAS GRANBERY, North Carolina.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Massachusetts.
LIEUT. ALBERT RUSSELL, Virginia.
CAPT. JOHN WINSTON, Virginia.
LIEUT. DAVID MERRIWETHER, Virginia.
LIEUT. THOMAS HARDIN PERKINS, Virginia.
SURGEON DAVID YOUNGLOVE, New Jersey.
COL. NICHOLAS LONG, North Carolina.
THOMAS BIDFORD, Sr., Virginia.
THOMAS BIDFORD, J.r., Virginia.
COL. EZEKIEL POLK, North Carolina.
EDMUND PENLETON ROGERS, Virginia.
GEN. CHARLES HARRISON, Virginia.
JONATHAN LOOMIS, Connecticut.
CAPT. JOHN PALMER, South Carolina.
COL. JOHN DONELSON, Virginia.
CAPT. JOHN SALE, Virginia.
JOHN SIMS, Virginia.
COL. HUGH MEANS, North Carolina.
ELISHE LEAKE, Virginia.
COL. THOMAS BROUGHTON, South Carolina.
GEN. JAMES WINCHESTER, Maryland.
GEN. WILLIAM HENRY, Virginia.
REV. JOHN GANO, New Jersey.
CAPT. WILLIAM BIBB, Virginia.
DEVEREAUX JARRETT, Georgia.
ENSIGN JOHN LUNSDEN, Virginia.
NATHANIEL KING, New Jersey.
ADAM FISHER, Virginia.
JOSEPH BROWN, Pennsylvania.
ENSIGN HENRY NEEL, North Carolina.
JOHN PILLOW, Virginia.
ENSIGN JOSIAH PAYNE, Virginia.
WILLIAM LAVENDER, Virginia.
JOHN HANSTON, Virginia.
CAPT. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, Virginia.
CAPT. ROBERT CRAIG, Pennsylvania.
MAJ. EARL B. CLAPP, Pennsylvania.
JAMES McGEE, South Carolina.
CAPT. THOMAS AYER, Virginia.
LIEUT. JOSEPH WARFIELD, Maryland.
CAPT. OZIAS BISSELL, Connecticut.
RICHARD HENRY LEE, Virginia.
JAMES STANLEY, North Carolina.

HONOR ROLL OF THE ANN ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER.

Compiled by Elinor H. H. Campbell, Historian.

RICHARD PILLE, sergeant; b. in Richmond, Virginia, 1760; d. in Jefferson, Indiana, 1816; enlisted Jan. 17, 1777, for three years; was at Valley Forge; was in the Indian wars after the Revolution.

AMOS SINGLETARY, b. at Sutton, Mass., 1721; d. 1806; was in the second and third provincial congress; served from 1777 to 1781 in the Massachusetts general court; furnished coats to the soldiers at his own expense.

PETER JENNISON, b. in Sutton, Mass., 1750; d. in Ontario, N. Y., 1821; was in the Lexington Alarm.
JOHN BRAY, Sr., b. in Marblehead; lieut. in Capt. Joel Smith's company, Col. John Glover's regiment, 1775; also lieut. in 21st regiment, Col. John Glover; was in advance when Washington crossed the Delaware.

JOHN BRAY, Jr., b. in Marblehead, 1740; d. in Beverly; first lieut. of privateer True Blue, commissioned April 29, 1777; also first lieut. brigantine Tyrannicide, commanded by Capt. John Haraden; also first lieut. ship Franklin, commanded by Capt. John Turner; in 1781 commissioned capt. of the Oliver Cromwell.

MOSES LYON, b. in Lyon's Farms, N. J., 1731; d. same place, 1813; was in second Essex regiment, New Jersey militia.

JAMES LYON, b. 1755, Lyon's Farms, N. J.; d. 1841, Hamilton, Ohio. in Baldwin's artillery artificers, Continental army.

THOMAS LEE, b. 1727, Hempstead, L. I.; d. 1804, Morristown, N. J.; in New Jersey militia and state troops.

PETER PERRINE LEE, b. 1756, Woodbridge, N. Y.; d. South Bend. Ohio; New Jersey militia and Continental army.

GERSHOM GARD, b. 1738, Morristown, N. Y.; d. 1818, North Bend, Ohio; militiaman, western battalion, New Jersey.

BARZILLA WILLEY, b. in Conn., 1764; d. in Clark Co., Ind., 1851; drummer boy.

GABRIEL POINDEXTER, b. Louise Co., Virginia, 1758; d. Clark Co., Ind., 1831.

ALEXANDER TUCKER, b. in Maryland, 1755; d. Bourbon Co., Ky., 1811.

CAPT. NATHANIEL SCRIBNER, Fairfield Co., Conn.; d. in Louisville, Georgia, 1800; wounded in battle of Monmouth.

SERGEANT WILLIAMSON, b. in Ireland; served on land and sea.

RICHARD WOODWORTH, b. in Ireland; served under Capt. William Gray, 4th Penn. regiment.

WILLIAM MERRIWETHER, b. in Goochland, Vir., 1730; d. in Jefferson Co., 1790; captain in the Revolutionary war.

LOGAN, b. Rockbridge Co., Va., 1733; d. 1825.

GEORGE HELMER, b. Columbia, N. Y., 1740; d. 1823; lieut. in Capt. Small's company, Col. Peter Billinger's N. Y. militia.


THOMAS LEE, b. Hempstead, L. I., 1728; d. Morristown, N. J., 1805; Morris county militia, New Jersey, under Maj. Joseph Gridsley; also employed in the powder mill.

ISAAC HEATON, sergeant in Capt. Thompson's company, Philadelphia battalion, of the Flying Camp, commanded by Col. Robert Lewis; was in the battle of Long Island.

ISAAC WEAVER, JR., private in Capt. Jonathan Vernon's company, Caleb Davis' battalion, Chester Co., Penn.; was in the battles of
Brandywine, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Crooked Billet, Barron Hill, Monmouth, Yorktown.


George Holland, of Virginia; lieutenant in Revolutionary War.

William Goodwin, b. in Virginia, 1758; d. in Clark Co., Ind.; served under George Rogers Clark.

Archibald Merritt, of Virginia, b. 1750; d. 1824; Capt. Harry Dudley's company and Va. regiment, under Col. Gregory Smith.

Joseph Jewett, capt. 8th company, Col. Huntington's regiment. Lyme, Conn.; at relief of Boston; wounded and captured in battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; d. Aug. 29, 1776.

Rial Bingham, b. 1755; lieutenant in Col. Willett's regiment, N. Y.

John Austin, b. in England, 1736; d. in Oldham county, Ky., 1845; sharpshooter under Gen. Morgan; battles of Germantown, Saratoga, Cowpens and Yorktown.

Stephen Ranney, served under Capt. Eells in Col. Wyllis's regiment.

David Conger, from Conn.

Joseph Morton, b. 1709; d. 1782; member of Committee of Safety for Charlotte Co., Va., 1775.


Jacob Hathaway, Freetown, Mass., b. 1727; d. 1793; minute man at the Lexington Alarm; served in 2nd Bristol county, R. I., regiment, under Capt. George Claghorn. (His sons, Jacob and Shadrach were martyrs of the prison ship Jersey.)

Benjamin Dillingham, b. 1739; d. 1785; capt. under Col. Jedediah Huntington, defense of Boston, 1775; was captain stationed at Dartmouth, 1776.

Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves in the Towns of Springfield and Van Hornsville, New York.

The graves of the following soldiers buried in Springfield, New York, have been located by the Gen. James Clinton Chapter, Springfield, New York, Mrs. Mary E. G. Walradt, regent:


Benjamin Rathbun, b. 1744, Colchester, Mass.; d. Springfield, 1819

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

JEREMIAH HUNTINGTON, b. 1750; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1838.
JEDIDIAH BEACH, b. 1756; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1841.
ROBERT FERGUSON, b. 1754; Pelham, Mass.; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1827.
SAMUEL DENNIS, d. Springfield, N. Y., 1799, 67 years.
JOHN MCKILLIP, b. Ireland, 1749; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1836.
GEORGE DODGE, b. 1738; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1794.
JOHN DUTCHER, b. 1759; d. N. Y., 1848.
PETER D. CHRISTIE, b. 1756, New Jersey; d. N. Y., 1849.
ROBERT KELLY, b. 1724; d. N. Y., 1808.
CAPT. ELIHU WARNER, d. N. Y., 1813, 52 years.
HEIL PARMELEE, b. 1754, Conn.; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1836.
ELIAKIM SHELDEN, b. Mass., 1749; d. Springfield, N. Y.
JAMES WOOD, b. 1762; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1853.
SOFRENES BASINGER (or PASSINGER), b. 1736; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1830.
ROBERT YOUNG, b. Ireland, 1761; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1841.
JAMES KING, b. 1751, Mass.; d. Middlefield, N. Y., 1813.
ANAN HALL, b. 1738, Conn.; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1840.
ROBERT WOOD, b. Rhode Island; d. Springfield, N. Y., 1840, 87 years.
80 years.
JOHN SHAUL, b. 1760, on the ocean; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y., 1844.
WM. BRENN, b. 1760; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y.
MAJ. BENJ. HICKS, b. 1747; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y.
DR. THOMAS HICKS, b. 1745; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y.
ANDREW MOOR, b. 1759; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y.
RICHARD WARD, b. 1752; d. Van Hornsville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Roosa, of Springfield, Illinois, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary August 5, 1907. Mrs. Roosa was Miss Sarah Virginia De Haven. The Illini Club where the celebration was held was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Each guest received as a favor a slipper done in gold with a tiny wedding bell attached. When Mrs. Roosa cut the cake she found fifty dollars in gold, the wedding gift of her children. Mrs. Roosa is a member of the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Martha Wall Moon Hartford was born on a farm on the Guyandotte river, Logan county, Virginia, June 30, 1821. She was the daughter of William Wall and Nancy Elkins.

William Wall served in the Revolutionary War, having first enlisted under Colonel Francis Taylor and Major Roberts, in Captain Purvis's company for two years. He was then honorably discharged. He then re-enlisted in the Virginia Line
Regiment commanded by Colonel James Wood and continued in it till the surrender of General Cornwallis at the end of the war.

Martha Wall was married July 20, 1841, to Zimri Moon, and they settled near Buchanan, Michigan. After the death of her husband she came to Iowa with her eldest son and in later years was united in marriage to Samuel Hartford, a soldier in the war of 1812.

She was a well educated woman in her younger days and has progressed intellectually as she has advanced in years.

She is at present at the home of her son, Zara Moon, Pleasant Green, Missouri. Mrs. Hartford, her only daughter and two granddaughters have united with the Council Bluffs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. SUSAN ANTOINETTE WOOD OSTRANDER.

Susan Antoinette Wood Ostrander was born at Kingsville, Ohio, June 24, 1817.

Her girlhood days were spent upon her father's farm near Kingsville. When quite a little girl she learned to spin, knit and perform the many duties that fell to the lot of the girls of that time. Her mother's death, when she was eleven years of age, left her with many responsibilities. She attended district and private schools until 1834 when she was married to James H. Ostrander.

The early years of her married life were spent in Ohio and Illinois. She moved to Iowa in 1852, where she has since resided.

Mrs. Ostrander is a member of Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs, Iowa, having joined about a year after the chapter was formed. She makes her home with a son living in Glenwood, about twenty miles from Council Bluffs. This picture of her was taken twelve years ago.

The following copy of a report by Adjutant General William C. F. Landers, Hartford, Connecticut, will give some information concerning the service of Daniel Wood in the War of the Revolution:
This is to certify that David Wood served in the War of the Revolution, and the following is said service, according to the records of this office:

On page 251, Connecticut Men in the Revolution, appears the following:

David Wood, a private in Captain John Wyllis (of Hartford) company, enlisted April 20, 1777; term, for the war. Corporal July 19, 1778. Discharged April 10, 1780.

WM. C. F. LANDERS.

Mrs. Susan Antoinette Wood Ostrander.

We learn from Mrs. Susan A. Ostrander that her father also served one additional year a substitute for a cousin, Stephen Steadman, making his total service four years.

Mrs. Ostrander remembers many incidents related by her
father. She cannot, however, at this time distinguish between those in which her father was a party and those which were merely general incidents of the war, hence we cannot give positive information along this line.

Mrs. Ostrander speaks of her father's frequent and emphatic mention of the suffering at Valley Forge; the scarcity of food and clothing; the "Conway Cabal;" the bloodstained tracks in the snow; the smallpox; the untrained soldiers; Washington's firmness, his keenly felt responsibility, and especially Washington's kindness to his troops and his constancy in prayer.

Mrs. Ostrander states that her father said that he had seen Washington several times kneeling in the snow; also, whenever possible the troops were arranged in a hollow square, while Washington in the center invoked Divine aid. Martha Washington's aid to the troops was frequently spoken of. The above so closely agrees with history that we feel certain that David Wood was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778.

David Wood at various times had charge of scouting parties, at one time barely escaped being captured by the British by being hidden in a barn. The British soldiers were within a few rods of his hiding place. Escape was made after night-fall. Mr. Wood also did work as a recruiting officer.

Mr. Wood was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 14, 1762; died at Kingsville, Ohio, October 26, 1835.

Report of New York State Committee on "Real Daughters"

New York State has had the honor of enrolling thirty-five "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. Eighteen of them have joined "the silent majority," leaving seventeen now living. Onondago and Jamestown Chapters each hopes to have one more "Real Daughter" and are now awaiting their acceptance by the national board.

The chapters having "Real Daughters" are Onondaga, Tuscarora, Astenrogen, Tioughnioga, James Madison, Baron Steuben, Willard Mountain, Cayuga, Buffalo and Chemung each one; Mohawk Valley, three; Irondequoit, four. Of the sev-
enteen now living only two have received a pension from the National Society, Mrs. Caroline Ellis Haigen, of Onondage Chapter, in May, 1906, and Mrs. Phoebe Ann Colegrove, of Tioughnioga Chapter, in January, 1907. The Mohawk Valley Chapter desire one for Mrs. Shepherdson, and the Chemung Chapter for Mary Jane Hubbert. The remaining thirteen are well cared for by friends and their families.

The replies received to the circular letter sent out by our committee show that the chapters are in sympathy with this noble work and those that have “Real Daughters” are giving all the financial aid possible, and in many other ways rendering homage to these deserving women.

This committee now has $6.75 on deposit, being the balance on hand collected by the former state committee for “Real Daughters,” and we make this suggestion that this amount be given to the national pension fund.

We also wish to thank the National Board for its prompt action in regard to pensions.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA INGERSOLL RICH, Chairman.

MRS. JULIA WATKINS BRASS.

Mrs. Julia Watkins Brass a member of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a “Real Daughter” died at the home of her daughter 517 South Normal Parkway, April 14, 1907, at the age of 89.

Julia Watkins Brass was born in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 15, 1818. She was the daughter of Oliver Watkins and his second wife Lucy Loomer Watkins.

Oliver Watkins was born in Partridgefield, (now Hinsdale) Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1759 and died in Oswego, N. Y., February 11, 1833. He was granted a pension for his services in the Revolutionary War and the only payment received came just after his death. His widow, a resident of Lake Co., Indiana (North Township) in the early 50’s applied for a pension as the widow of Oliver Watkins which was granted and paid to her the remainder of her life.
REPORT OF ONONDAGA CHAPTER, D. A. R., FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 30, 1907

April 28, 1906, Mrs. Wm. W. Wiard, hostess. Our regent, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch, gave a most interesting pen picture and report of the Fifteenth Annual Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at which time she appointed a committee of three, Miss Mary Andrus, Mrs. F. H. Hale and Mrs. W. W. Wiard on "Real Daughters."

May 26, Mrs. Seymour H. Stone, hostess. Mrs. Francis P. Gifford gave a paper, "Glimpses of a Trip Abroad." At this time the nominating committee was named for officers for the ensuing year.


October 27, Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce, hostess. Annual election, which was as follows: Regent, Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce; first vice-regent, Mrs. Hendrick S. Holden; second vice-regent, Mrs. Nellis M. Rich; third vice-regent, Mrs. Isabelle Beach; recording secretary, Mrs. Wm. B. Hodge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Herbert Hale; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Allen Flint; registrar, Mrs. Frank Z. Wilcox; historian, Mrs. George D. Wheadon; advisory board, Miss Mary Andrus, Mrs. Charles F. Crouse, Mrs. J. F. Dunnels, Mrs. Eugene B. McClelland, Mrs. A. M. Knickerbocker. Report of state conference at Utica by the delegate, Mrs. Rich.

November 24, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, hostess. Meeting was of a business order.

December 29, Mrs. Hendrick S. Holden, hostess. The meeting was graced by the presence of Mrs. Frances White Roberts, state regent, who came as the guest of the hostess. A most interesting address was given and the afternoon will long be remembered.

February 23, Mrs. William Nottingham, hostess. Professor A. C. Flick, of Syracuse University, "American Ideals."


All of these occasions have been notable events, largely attended and marked by charming hospitality.

The most impressive event of the chapter year was the reception given by the regent, Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce, in honor of Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution, of whom Mrs. Nellis M. Rich is president. At this time, Mrs. Frances Roberts, state regent, again honored us with her presence and "The Story of the Flag" was given. Miss Marie Hale, a member of Hiawatha Chapter, assisted with the musical program, with violin selections.

The reception which followed was especially pleasant, many out of town guests being present.

Although we have much upon which to congratulate ourselves, upon this close of the thirteenth year of our existence, we have not escaped the dark messenger.

On August 9, 1906, our beloved regent, Mrs. L. V. L. Lynch left us, and since that time others have heard the same summons: Mrs. Daniel F. Stewart, September 15; Mrs. Wm Jackson, December 22; Mrs. Robert L. Ingersoll, February 23, 1907; Mrs. Cornelius Emerick (charter member), March 17.

We send this year $75 to Memorial Continental Hall. We give annually two prizes for the best essays on historical subjects, $25 to the university and $10 and $5 respectively for the grammar schools.

Our "Real Daughter" is presented with $25 each year, with flowers and a message of esteem from the chapter on her birthday. We are about to add one other "Real Daughter" to our chapter, with the probability of one more, a sister of the same.

Mrs. Nellis M. Rich has been appointed state chairman of "Real Daughters."
In accord with the wishes of our state regent, we have changed the date of our annual meeting to May.

The corresponding secretary has corresponded with the 85 chapters throughout the state for an interchange of thought, with a request for the Year Book and a brief resume of what has been accomplished, and we shall trust to gather enlightenment and hope to be inspired to more enthusiastic effort in carrying forward the aim and purpose for which our society was formed.

There is work before us along many lines. We have no definite plans for the future, however are ready for suggestions for inspiring zeal and feel the necessity of present day patriotism. It is contended in some chapters that the larger and numerous clubs crowd out the work of our organization, that the members have no time for personal work. When we are acknowledged a power in every community in this great land of ours, we can merit the title of Queen of Clubs.

May the sixteenth annual congress be helpful to us all.—Mrs. Frank Herbert Hale, Corresponding Secretary.

The above report should have appeared with the other New York reports in July.

In April the Deane Winthrop Chapter, Winthrop, Massachusetts, gave to the first baby born to the chapter, a pewter porringer reported to be 150 years old. Baby Haynes, the grand child of the regent, Mrs. Ella Howe Libbey.

Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, did not disappoint her many friends and admirers in her address at the dedication of the McKinley monument and her rare eloquence awakened surprise and enthusiasm among those who had never heard her before. She was the guest of honor of the “Women’s Auxiliary” of Old Home Week and had much attention.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Winona Lake (Indiana).—The first meeting of an embryo chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Winona Lake, Indiana. The meeting was suggested by Miss Carolina Blankenship of the John Paul Chapter, of Madison, Indiana.

The meeting was announced at the Westminster Hotel, about twenty Daughters assembled and the meeting was called to order by Miss Fauntleroy, of New Harmony, who was selected for secretary, and Miss Blankenship was appointed chairman. Each person present gave an account of the work accomplished by her home chapter, and it was a very enthusiastic meeting. The John Paul Chapter was represented by Mrs. S. M. Ford, Madison, and Mrs. A. O. Neal, of Franklin, besides Miss Blankenship. It was proposed to organize the members at large into a permanent Winona Chapter, and a committee to work out this idea was named to report at a later meeting. The Daughters will also help furnish the chapel at Westminster. The committee is: Miss Fauntleroy, chairman; Miss Wertz, Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. P. B. Davis, Winona Lake, Mrs. Flora B. Frazer, Warsaw, Mrs. Barbour, Indianapolis. We predict this will prove a very interesting feature at Winona in the future.

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter (Nantucket, Massachusetts) had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of Massachusetts, at its meeting August 28. Mrs. John B. Folger was the hostess for the occasion.

The members of the chapter and their guests were greatly interested in the address given by Mrs. Masury. She told what the patriotic work done by different chapters stands for and also spoke of the important part the Daughters of the American Revolution had in the festivities in Boston during “Old Home Week.”

After the address, refreshments were served and a social
hour enjoyed, those present having opportunity to examine, under the guidance of Mr. Folger, the many articles of historic interest belonging to his home.—Anna G. Swain, Secretary.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri) made its March meeting a memorial of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hart Benton and the historian prepared a paper on the life and work of this, Missouri's greatest statesman. The chapter bears the name of Colonel Benton's wife, and its special work is to erect on some public spot in Kansas City a suitable monument to the memory of our famous statesman. The Thomas Benton fund was started by a pledge of five hundred dollars by the chapter's regent, Mrs. Hunter M. Meriwether.

At the meeting on May eleventh were heard the reports of the delegates to the National Congress. Mrs. M. H. Gray's charming account of the social side of the trip was followed by the official report of the regent.

The historian reported the death of one of our "Real Daughters," now so rapidly disappearing. It has now but one left, namely, Mrs. Sarah Gale Dennett, whose father, a mere lad, fought through the last four years of the Revolution.

At this May meeting it was decided to spend Flag day with the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter at Leavenworth, Kansas. This, the youngest chapter in Kansas, is an offspring of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, the oldest in Missouri.

When the fourteenth of June arrived, sixty-five members of the old chapter, in a flag-draped car, set out on a most enjoyable pilgrimage. At the National Military Home the party was met by Miss Ruth Johns, regent of the Leavenworth Chapter, and Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, governor of the home, and were escorted through flag decked lawns to the music of the national anthems to the assembly hall of the library. Here Mrs. Thos. B. Tomb, vice-regent for Missouri, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Johns, and Mrs. Meriwether received the visiting members. Then luncheon was served, Miss Johns welcoming the guests and Mrs. Meriwether replying. Colonel Cooke spoke on the national home and the Hon. D. R. Anthony gave an interesting talk.
After luncheon the special car took the Daughters to the federal prison,—not to stay, however,—to Fort Leavenworth, and later conveyed them home, charmed with the hospitality of the youngest Daughter, and wishful for more.—ADELA C. VAN HORN, Historian.

The Colonel Israel Angel Chapter (New Berlin, New York) has not passed its second birthday, but is old in experiences of patriotic enthusiasm, and is ripening in good works. It was organized in October, 1905, by Mrs. Helen E. Hayward, who was its competent reader for the first term of office. When the annual election was held on May 25, 1907, owing to Mrs. Hayward’s absence from town during most of the year, the title of honorary regent was conferred upon her, and the regency of the chapter was given to Mrs. Mary R. Sage, who, as registrar had worked with loyal devotion for the good of the chapter. Mrs. Anna C. Ball was chosen vice-president, Miss Ellen Sage, secretary; Mrs. Sarah Sprague, corresponding secretary; Miss Katherine Harrington, treasurer; Miss Emma Medbury, registrar; Miss Mary Isabel White, historian, and Mrs. Esther McGuire, chaplain.

The charter members numbered twenty-one, which have increased to thirty-seven. There are fifteen members who live in other states or in distant towns.

The birthday of the staunch patriot and distinguished officer whose name the chapter bears was celebrated the first year by a pilgrimage to two of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. in order to place government markers which was done with the appropriate ritual. The first grave, that of Barnabas Brown, is in the cemetery of St. Andrew’s church. The other that of Isaac Medbury is in an old cemetery on the Great Brook, six miles from the village. It was with real emotion that the Daughters, some of them descendants of the soldiers thus honored, placed these tributes to their memory. Both these soldiers were in Colonel Hitchcock’s regiment, Rhode Island.

In contrast to these serious matters, was the colonial costume ball held on February 22, 1905, at which a stately minuet was danced by twenty-four young people. A city orchestra,
a wealth of decorations, and a supper made it very complete. The sum of fifty dollars was cleared for Continental Hall. Another ball was given this year and the Daughters hope to make it an annual affair.

During the winter season thimble parties are held, which have added quite substantially to the treasury though only ten cents was paid by each member at each meeting. A program of readings, and music was enjoyed on these occasions. A study course on American history was begun last year which will be more thoroughly carried on the coming year. The American Monthly Magazine is given to the Mary Washington Free Library by the chapter.

The national holidays have been observed by social gatherings with a portion of the time given to a literary program, to speeches or toasts. Mrs. Roberts, regent of New York state, has been twice entertained by the chapter, and two receptions were given in her honor, at which she gave addresses full of patriotic inspiration.

At the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in Washington in 1905 the delegate, Mrs. Hayward, the alternate, Miss Sage, and four other chapter members were present.

The chapter contributes to the state utility fund.

Massanutton Chapter (Harrisonburg, Virginia) has, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. D. N. Baer, made an interesting and creditable contribution to the collection of relics and heirlooms at the Jamestown exposition. Among these we note: A saber owned and used by a member of the Willis Washington family; a china tea caddie owned by Peggy Willis, the granddaughter of the founder of Fredericksburg; a quaintly carved spoon made from a cow's horn by David Rolston, a Revolutionary soldier from Rockingham county, Virginia, while in camp at Valley Forge; a pike head, made by him about the same time, out of hammered iron; a beaten brass fruit dish owned by Honora McGuire, of Augusta county. Among other articles of note are a lignum vitae spice mortar and pestle known to be over one hundred years old; a revised
copy of the acts of North Carolina and Tennessee when they formed one territory, containing laws enacted in 1715.

Space for this exhibit has been secured in the Palace of History and Education, as well as for two oil paintings by artists of our town. The magnolia, typical southern flower, by Miss Lucy Shacklett, and "An old Virginia Cabin," a study from life by Mrs. Claude Wilton.

Massanutton Chapter, in addition to the above exhibit to the exposition proper, has subscribed liberally to the Daughters of the American Revolution exposition fund, and will, also, send a number of articles of furniture for the building on Jamestown Island erected by the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Major Chrisman, of Harrisonburg, has contributed a handsome antique mantel clock; Mrs. Baer a candle stand and several pictures; brass candlestick by little Frances Sublett; and Massanutton Chapter a melodeon purchased from Miss M. C. Baer.

Mrs. McLean, president general, has appointed Virginia's state regent, Mrs. Jamieson, of Roanoke, chairman on Daughters of the American Revolution day at the exposition, October 26, and she will use on the occasion a gavel made of pieces of wood sent by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution chapters. Massanutton Chapter has contributed a piece of walnut wood obtained from a tree growing on the crest of Massanutton mountain.

With thanks to our friends who have so kindly assisted us in making our small contribution to the exposition, we close this report of what our chapter has done.—Mrs. J. N. Liggett, Historian.

"Our Flag" Chapter (Washington City, D. C.) began its existence, April 10, 1906, preceding the convening of the Fifteenth Annual Congress. Seventeen new members and Daughters-at-large, (three were charter members of the National Society) met and organized at the home of the regent, Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, No. 1526 K street, N. W., appropriating the name "Our Flag" Chapter, from "the eternal fitness of things." There was universal approval and admiration for the name chosen by the chapter, "Our Flag"
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

"With its red for love—
And blue for law—
And white for the hope
Which our ancestors saw
For a larger liberty."

Each member was presented with a miniature flag, and amid decorations of the national colors, the hostess and chapter held a reception, greeted numerous friends and received a most cordial welcome into the "Mother" society from invited Daughters, many of whom had done good work in sister chapters.

The officers were: regent, Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson; vice-regent, Mrs. W. V. Cox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. A. Semmes; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry B. Polkinhorn; treasurer, Miss Mary Emory.

At the second meeting of the chapter Mrs. Donald McLean was unanimously and enthusiastically elected to honorary membership. We have continued our meetings monthly, except during mid-summer, and at each one historical subjects, the Jamestown Exposition, patriotic education, local charities, and that which pertains to God, home and country found ready response.

Miss McCleary, the prize-winner of the medal of the George Washington University bestowed by the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of our city, for the best essay on American Revolutionary history, entertained us one afternoon.

Among histories reviewed were the services of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, also those of Commander John Paul Jones, with full accounts of the funeral ceremonies at Annapolis, Md., given by members who attended on that memorable occasion. An article prepared and kindly sent us by Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, (honorary vice-president general) on "Pocahontas" (our only real American Princess) was one of peculiar interest.

On December 7, 1906, our President of the National Society, Mrs. Donald McLean, was the guest of honor of Our Flag Chapter at the home of the regent, with whom she greeted a large number of distinguished guests, visiting and District Daughters, who vied with each other in joy and enthusiasm at the presence of our beloved first officer.
The chapter is the recipient of a very handsome oak gavel, from the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, a veritable love token to our regent, and with her name engraved on its silver plate. The wood is historic, being part of a beam taken recently from the White House, where it was placed in 1814, when the east room was repaired after the burning of Washington City by the English under Gen. Ross. Mrs. Cunningham of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter was our kind hostess on this occasion.

Our chapter name has inspired us to a study of flags, certainly one of interest and worthy of research. At the roll call of members, where each one was to answer regarding the Star-Spangled Banner, one read a poem expressly dedicated to "Our Flag" Chapter; by a patriot, poet of Virginia, Mr. T. A Broadus.

"Where'er a cause needs to be won,
That right may live and good be done,
Where'er the strong must help the weak,
And men oppressed a helper seek,
Where patriots know not how to yield
But drain their blood on honor's field,

"There will our Country's Flag be found
With glory's laurels richly crowned.
Then to the Stars and Stripes all hail!
On sea and land 't will never fail."

Another gave a surprising quotation, from an article in our own American Magazine of February, 1906 (quoted by Mrs Keim, on "Hessian Flags"). The quotation was:

"The United States is one of but three countries (France and the Argentine Republic are the others) that can display British flags as trophies of war."

Of course the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown to General Washington and his noble French allies, Rochambeau and De Grasse, we know included British flags, as well as valuable munitions of war,—the surprise was in reference to the Argentine Republic's holding a similar trophy. The article created so much interest that the historian was requested to investigate, and we found the following data:
During the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1806 (and previously), after alternate victories and defeats, the British were finally repulsed with great slaughter and capitulated to the Argentine Republic, thereby surrendering the flag of the 71st regiment of Foot-English.

(Information from the Encyclopaedia Brittanica, article “Argentina.” Last clause from Mr. A. C. Dawson’s “History of the South American Republics.”)

The magnificent St. George banners from Yorktown, by order of a grateful congress were presented to General Washington (October 12, 1781) who treasured them at Mt. Vernon until his death, bequeathing them to his adopted grandson, Gen. George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, Va., who in turn presented them to the War Department, John B. Floyd, secretary, by whose orders they were placed in West Point Academy, under glass cases, notable emblems of the long struggle for our nation's independence. At the meeting in February, Mrs. A. H. Semmes offered the following preamble and resolutions regarding the complete orders of General George Washington, which were unanimously adopted by the chapter.

The regent and members of Our Flag Chapter of the District of Columbia invite the attention of all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the importance of having the government gather together, publish in book form, and distribute to the libraries of the principal cities throughout the country, copies of the complete Orders of General George Washington during the War of the Revolution. Most valuable historical and other data, names, dates, etc., which are not elsewhere obtainable, are to be found in these orders; yet they are still in manuscript form and scattered in many places. Some are to be found in the State Department, some in the War Department, some in the Pension Office, some in the Library of Congress, and still others, it is stated, are in possession of various historical societies. From a purely patriotic standpoint, if from no other, it is most desirable that these orders be collected together, properly indexed, and published under the authority and stamp of the national government. All we are, and all, as a nation, we expect to become, we owe to our ancestors who fought the War of the Revolution. Surely our government should not hesitate at the comparatively small expense necessary to put into permanent and easily accessible form these valuable manuscripts of our country's birth.

The subject will be brought to the attention of the Sixteenth Continental Congress with a view to having that body officially endorse
the plan and take such steps as may seem expedient to secure the enactment into law by the National Congress, at its next session, of legislation along the lines indicated on the following page:

Resolved, etc., That the complete Orders of General George Washington during the War of the Revolution be gathered together, copied, and properly indexed by the Librarian of Congress, and that the Public Printer be directed to print and bind 10,000 copies of the same; 8,000 copies for distribution by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to patriotic societies, to state historical associations, and to public libraries, and 2,000 copies to be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Documents for public sale; and there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $——, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses incurred in the preparation of the work for the public printer and in the publication of the same by him.

Signed:

Mrs. Alex. H. Semmes, Cor. Sec. Our Flag Chapter
Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, Regent Our Flag Chapter
Mrs. Wm. Vanzandt Cox, Vice-Regt. Our Flag Chapter
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, State Regent, D. C.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Vice-State Regent, D. C.
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Hon. Vice-President General.

Mrs. John R. Walker, Mo., Vice-President General.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Mass., Vice-President General.
Mrs. Robert Emory Parks, Ga., Vice-President General.
Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, State Regent, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Geo. L. Martin, Regent Emily Nelson Chapter, D. C.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Regent Mary Bartlett Chapter, D. C.
Mrs. John Paul Earnest, Regent Lucy Holcomb Chapter.

Much more could be written on this interesting subject, flags. Our membership has increased to twenty-four, we always have enthusiastic greeting for our honored emblem, and our work and contributions to the Memorial Hall fund amount to one hundred dollars.—Hannah E. Pokinhorn, Historian Our Flag Chapter.

David Reese Chapter (Oxford, Mississippi).—This chapter was organized October 7, 1899, with fourteen charter members It was named in honor of David Reese, one of the signers of
the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. The first regent was Miss Helen Conkey, an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker to whose untiring efforts the chapter probably owes its existence. There are now eighteen members. A regular course of study has always been carried on, and much information gained thereby.

The chapter has endeavored to respond to patriotic calls, but for some time, has been hampered by a debt, which happily is now settled. During the past year contributions have been made to Continental Hall, to the home for infirm confederate soldiers, at Beauvoir, Mississippi, and donations of needlework to some of our sister chapters in this state. Our beloved state regent, Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Holly Springs, visited the chapter and was tendered an informal reception by our regent, Mrs C. K. Wardlaw.

Another delightful social function was the marriage of Miss Jessie Wardlaw, daughter of our regent and herself a Daughter of the American Revolution. A Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon was presented by the chapter.

Among the events of the year must also be mentioned the death of our “Real Daughter” Mrs. James Rankin Eades, who passed away peacefully, after a long life of usefulness.

Present officers: regent, Mrs. C. K. Wardlaw; vice-regent, Mrs. W. C. Chilton; registrar, Miss Louise Neilson; recording secretary, Mrs. R. M. Leavell; treasurer, Miss A. Fee. historian, Miss Ella F. Peques.

**Quaker City Chapter** (Philadelphia), is proud to report renewed interest and enthusiasm throughout its membership.

The adoption two years ago of a printed year book has proved very successful in stimulating interest in the work of each meeting.

We wandered in our historic papers from the snowy hills of Valley Forge to the plains of sunny France to meet the men who came so gallantly to our aid and from the stately William Penn to the child-labor of the present day.

Old roads, old churches and old graveyards with their famous dead were visited and reminiscences of our patriotic ancestors were recounted.
Historic days have been appropriately celebrated and the historic events of each month have been mentioned by our capable historian.

The chapter in cooperation with the others in Philadelphia, secured through an entertainment over $1,000 for Memorial Continental Hall.

Contributions were made for Memorial day purposes and the usual $10 prize was given for the best essay on “The Early Religious Sects in Pennsylvania.”

December 9, 1907, our tenth milestone will be reached and feeling justly proud of our membership and work we will take as our motto the words of Richard Walson Yelder—

“Do thy part
Here in the living day as did the great
Who made old days immortal;
Serving the state anew by virtuous lives,
Guarding the Country’s honor as their own.”

E. E. MASSEY,
Vice Regent.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—The year 1906 with Mrs. W. D. Taylor as regent has been decidedly successful. Possessed of a charming personality combined with splendid executive ability she was in every way fitted for the work for which she was chosen, and assisted by thirty able women socially and intellectually equipped for any demand made upon them, it seems not strange that success attended her regime.

While the chapter has not accomplished great things along patriotic lines—yet, we have kept the fire on our altar burning by word and deed. Each year donating to Continental Hall fund and responding to various calls with moral and financial support.

After the regular monthly program (following closely our year book which bears the marks of clever thought on the part of our calendar committee) we enjoyed the “social hour” with our hostess; and many and varied have been the entertainments.
That our friends might more fully understand the principles for which we stand and the great work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution; we celebrated Washington's birthday with a "Colonial Reception" at the home of Mrs. C. C. Barthold, which proved a success, for thereby many became interested who had never before encouraged the movement.

We celebrated Flag day with the founder of our chapter, Mrs. Alice Knowles Egelhoff, who skillfully threaded the "Stars and Stripes" throughout the entire program and "social hour" making the occasion a beautiful tribute to "Old Glory."

During the autumn it was our pleasure to entertain the state conference.

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**Note.**

To Mr. W. W. Preston's History of Harford County and to Mr. Samuel Webster Bradford thanks are due for much information relating to the Harford County Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Bradford furnished the plate from the original document of the declaration and the signers.—Elizabeth Gadsby.

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Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in a recent letter to the editor of this magazine, tells of a German book in her possession that gives some interesting information concerning Revolutionary service of many Pennsylvanians from that township and others in the Lehigh Valley. Jacob Kern, Miss Mickley's great-great-great-grandfather, had three sons in the army, one of whom, Peter Kern, was a prisoner on the prison ship Johanna. Another son, a boy of twelve years, had been sent to Philadelphia to market and was pressed into service with his team and sent to Amboy to bring the sick and wounded of the battle of Long Island to Philadelphia. Miss Mickley's paternal great-great-grandfather has recently been honored by the state of Pennsylvania for his service in saving the Liberty Bell, by the passage of a bill appropriating $1,000 for placing a memorial at Allentown. The state regent, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and twenty members of her selection are to carry the act into effect.
GOOD WORDS FOR THE MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker has been appointed by Mrs Donald McLean, president general, chairman of the magazine committee. She will continue the work so wisely planned by Mrs. Parks and also embody some of her own ideas. She is well equipped for the work, having been long interested in literary and educational advancement. She is vice-president from Rhode Island, that sturdy little state, that has always been one of the leaders in progressive ideas. Her address is Tiverton, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

The following extracts are taken from a paper read before the Tennessee state conference by Mrs. Mary Robertson Day,
regent of Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee. Let us pass the message on!

"The American Monthly Magazine is a subject of paramount importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution,—not only the chapters, but to each individual member.

"If one is imbued with the proper spirit, a reverential respect for the memory of our forefathers and foremothers, and wishes to make herself an up-to-date, valuable member, she should be a subscriber and reader of the magazine.

"It has many sides and departments of real value to students and chapter officers.

"We feel the magazine is of special value when our president general makes it the medium through which she speaks to her "Daughters"—those bright, cheery greetings and messages that from time to time are inspiring to the laggards and encouraging to the workers. Let us resolve to redouble our efforts in its behalf!"

From Mrs. George Washington Sadtler, of Baltimore, Maryland, come the following good words: "I cannot tell you what pleasure and assistance the American Monthly Magazine gives me as historian of the Baltimore chapter."

From Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, vice-president general, West Virginia: "It will give me pleasure to do all I can to further the good work for the American Monthly Magazine. * * * Wouldn't it be a great thing if every member in the organization would subscribe for it? I do not see why every member should not want it."

Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, state regent, New Hampshire, writes: "I will certainly do all I can to increase the circulation of the magazine. * * * I have taken it for twelve or thirteen years and always found it interesting and helpful."

From Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe, Detroit, Michigan: "I will do my best to have new subscribers. * * * I feel this great organization should heartily support so excellent a periodical."
Mrs. H. L. Hodgkins, state regent, District of Columbia, evidently considers the magazine of importance for she says: "One of the first committees I appointed, after my selection as state regent had been confirmed by the congress, was the magazine committee."

Mrs. Thomas C. Robertson, vice-state regent, South Carolina, says: "I have always been most interested in the magazine and have done all I could for it. I shall certainly continue to do so. I think it a most excellent organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution and every member ought to subscribe. What a grand help that would be!"

From Mrs. Nathan Sparks, state vice-regent of Indiana: "I will certainly do all I can for the magazine. Every number is full of interesting historical matter. I could not do my Daughters of the American Revolution work without it for I find it inspiring as well as interesting—and it is constantly improving."

The following is from Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, state regent of Montana: "It is difficult to understand why society journals and fashion magazines should seem of so much more importance to the club woman than the Federation Bulletin, to the Christian woman, than her missionary magazine, and to the Daughters of the American Revolution, than the American Monthly Magazine."

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, vice-president general of Missouri, writes: "I will certainly talk about our magazine whenever I have the opportunity and certainly at our state conferences and all chapter meetings that I attend."

The picture of Mrs. Dudley in the June issue was made from a photograph from the studio of Miss Reineke, Kansas City, Missouri. Her productions are always artistic.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

By their pious shades we swear,
By their toils and perils here
We will guard with jealous care
Law and liberty.—Lunt.

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:
1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determinate the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

943. John.—Griffith John was the son of John Phillips and his wife Ellen, both born in Wales about 1683, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1709. Griffith John assumed his father's Christian name as his own surname, as was often the custom in Wales and among the early immigrants from Wales. He married July 20, 1714, Ann, daughter of Robert and Gwen Williams. They settled in Uchlan, Chester Co., Penn., where he d. June 29, 1778; his widow d. June 17, 1782. He was a minister among the Friends nearly seventy years. He had a brother Samuel John, wife Margaret, who was also a minister among the Friends. He d. Oct. 16, 1766. The latter had among his children David who was prominent in civil affairs and was probably the same David who was one of the organizers of the Charlestown, Penn., Presbyterian Church in 1743. David John was land owner in
Tredyffrin, Chester Co., in 1774, and was one of the committee appointed in Aug., 1777, to take account of all the wheat and other grain in the county. This committee was composed of "men of fidelity and worthy of the trust to be reposed in them" and was appointed as information had been received of the enemy entering Delaware Bay, and at the same time troops were collected from Chester and adjoining counties.

James John, Griffith John and David John were among the taxable inhabitants of Chester Co. in 1753. The name John soon became Jones in some branches of the family, thus making it difficult to trace family lines. (Hist. Chester Co., Penn.)

946. GREEN.—A Peter Green of, probably, Brunswick Co., Vir., is said to have had a brother Myles who became a noted Methodist preacher. He (Peter) is said to have had three sons, Peter, Nathaniel and Frederick. Peter married Judah Love about 1750. Their children were James, Alexander, Myles, Peter and Judah (twins). Peter married about 1786 Dorothy Foster, daughter of John and Anna (Hancock) Foster, in Brunswick, Vir. They had a son Myles who married a daughter of Ephraim Jackson and moved to Ga., and a son Edmund who went to Ga. but later moved to Ky. and after to Harrison, Ind.—M. E. C.

In Joseph Habersham Chapter Hist. Coll. it is stated:


958. GATES—SMITH.—Jonah Gates, bapt. in East Hampton, Conn., Oct. 8, 1769, was the son of Stephen and Esther Gates. Jonah Gates is titled Col. Jonah upon his tombstone in East Haddam, but the title came probably from some appointment in Conn. militia after the Rev. War. On page 29 of the "Anniversary of East Hampton Church," published 1898 there is a list of names of "persons who saw more or less of active service during that trying period" (Rev. War), and in this list the name of Stephen Gates is found. In "Conn. Men of the Revolution" the name of Stephen Gates occurs three times, but evidently refers to the Stephen Gates of Preston, New London Co. Esther (Smith) Gates was daughter of Matthew and Thankful (Ackley) Smith of East Haddam. She was buried in East Haddam 1857 aged eighty-seven years.

1001. FOGEL.—John Fogel, member of General Committee from Macungie Township, Northampton Co., May 6, 1776, was the son of John Fogel and Margaretha Fogel (widow of Conrad Fogel), and grandson of Philip Frederick Vogel, who arrived in Philadelphia on
ship Samuel from Rotterdam, qualified Aug. 17, 1731.—Minnie F. Mickley, Genealogist.

1012. (2) Dow.—Phebe Dow, b. June 22, 1765, was a daughter of Capt. Reuben Dow and wife Lydia Jones. Capt. Reuben Dow came from Salem, N. H., was in Hollis, N. H., in 1761, selectman 1769-70, Lieut. of Hollis Militia Company 1775, Capt. of Minutemen to Cambridge April 19, 1775, Capt. in Col. William Prescott's regiment May, 1775.

(3) Boynton.—Hannah Boynton came from Newburg, but no further information is given of her in the "Worcester Family."—E. D. W.


1054. Hall.—John Hall, b. June 7, 1788, married as 2nd wife Dency Strong. He was son of Capt. Giles Hall, b. Feb. 18, 1733, d. 1789, married 1st Martha Robinson. Capt. Giles was brother of Gov. Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They were sons of Hon. John Hall, b. Sept. 15, 1693, who married March 5, 1716, Mary Street. Hon. John was son of John (Lieut. Samuel, John) and Mary (Lyman) Hall. Giles Hall was captain of brig Minerva, fitted out in 1775 "by order of His Honor the Gov. and Committee of Safety for the defense of the Colony of Connecticut. (Conn. Hist. Society, Vol. VIII, p. 227.)

952. From a granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph Badger comes the following information in answer to a query in the March number of this magazine, signed L. M. B.: "From my grandfather's Memoir I take the following which may be of service: The subject of this memoir had his lineal descent from Giles Badger who came from England and settled in Newbury, now Newburyport, (Mass.) about

The Rev. Joseph Badger,
The First Missionary
on the
Western Reserve, Ohio.
the year 1635. John's Badger was the son of Giles' Badger, and Nathaniel's, the son of John's, married Mary Lunt and settled in the town of Norwich, Conn. They had a large family: John's, d. without an heir; Daniel's, settled at Union; Edmund's, settled in Dover, Kent Co., Pa.; Nathaniel's, settled first in Coventry, Conn., and afterward moved into Massachusetts; Samuel's settled at Windham, Conn.; Enoch's, in Andover, Mass.; Mehitable's married a Hoskins; Mary's, a Harris, and settled at a place then called Great Meadows, New Jersey; Henry's Badger married Mary Langdon and settled in Bethlehem, New Jersey, but returned to Massachusetts and settled in Wilbraham, here the Rev. Joseph's Badger was born and, when he was eighteen years old, entered the Revolutionary army, in Captain Nathan Watkin's company, Col. John Patterson's regiment."—Mrs. Mattie E. Badger Farley, Abilene, Kas.

** Queries:**

1059.—Clark—Thayer.—A granddaughter of Abigail (Warner) Clark, daughter of Chester Clark and his wife Grace Thayer, would like to learn of the descendants of said Abigail's three brothers—Lewis, Harvey and Charles Chauncey—who emigrated to Ohio about 1840. They were all descendants of William Clark, an early settler of Northampton, Mass.—L. D. E.

1060. Beam.—Information wanted of Jacob Beam, Rev. soldier, son of Christopher Beam. He was b. at Somerset, Penn., and married Catharine Walde. In 1807 they moved to Mansfield, O. He built a fort to give settlers protection from the Indians on Risley Creek. When and where was Jacob Beam born? Under whose command did he serve? When and where did he enlist? Any information will be appreciated.—A. C. B. Z.

1061. Smith—Buck.—Roger Smith b. in Wethersfield, Conn., was my gr.-grandfather. Family tradition says he was in Rev. service. I would like the proof. He married Wealthy Ann Buck of Conn. whose brother, Daniel Bradford Buck, is said to have had charge of the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., during the Revolution. Was Wealthy Ann Buck a descendant of Gov. Bradford? Her ancestry is desired.—J. F. W.

1062.—Walker—Muffly.—I want to learn the ancestry of Julia Walker b. Nov. 11, 1772, in Allen Township, Northampton Co., Penn. She married Henry Muffly. She d. March 27, 1861, in Centre Co., Penn.—S. H. S.

1063. Scott.—Can you give information of _______Scott, grandfather of Gen. Winfield Scott? He came to America in 1747, a refugee from the field of Culloden. Where can a full list of these refugees be found? There were many by the name of Scott in Rev. service. Any information that will aid in identifying this one will be much appreciated.—L. B. M.
1064. (1) Baker—Silliman.—Information desired of Samuel Baker (called Dr.) who resided in Fairfield, Conn., in 1783. He married it is said about 1770 Rhoda Silliman, daughter of Nathaniel Silliman, of Fairfield.

(2) Silliman—Lawrence.—The mother of Nathaniel Silliman was —— Lawrence. Was she the daughter of Thomas, Jonathan or John Lawrence? The wife of Thomas Lawrence was Abigail Britton, and I have an old wedding ring that has come down through the Baker family marked “A. B.” Could it have been Abigail Britton’s ring?

(3) Can you tell me the name of “the oldest sampler known,” now in the Plymouth historical museum? I have one made by my gr.-gr.-gr.-grandmother, Susannah Morgan, 1770, whose daughter married Dr. Isaac Baker, son of the Samuel Baker of whose Rev. service I wish information.—E. P. K.

1065. Marsh.—I wish to learn the date of death of Moses’s Marsh, Jr. (Moses’s, John’s, Alexander’s). He was b. Feb. 5, 1744, and enlisted in Rev. War from Sutton, Mass., but afterward lived in Rockingham, Vt.—A. M. L.

1066. (1) McElroy.—Information desired of James McElroy and Samuel McElroy of Campbell Co., Vir. Samuel married about 1776 Mary Irvine and moved to Ky. about 1779. He d. 1806.

(2) Irvine.—Also John Irvine of Campbell Co., Vir.

(3) Kirk.—Also of James Kirk of Vir.—C. M. R.


1068. Allen.—My grandfather was Asaph Allen (see query 971), b. Jan. 25, 1778, the first of the name Asaph that I have found in the Allen Gen. Asaph, b. 1778, was son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Warner) Allen, and I think Joseph had a brother Asaph, but have not been able to confirm it. The name of the father of Joseph I have not learned, but know he was a descendant of Samuel, Nehemiah, Samuel—the ancestors of Col. Ethan, Joseph, Samuel. Any information of the father of Joseph will be appreciated.—MExico.

1069. Hunt.—Rebecca Hunt and Samuel Benson were married Nov. 9, 1765. She was the daughter of Rev. Asa Hunt of Dorchester, Mass., who was b. in Braintree, Mass., July, 1744. He d. while on a visit with his son at Providence, R. I., Sept. 25, 1791. His name appears on the Lexington Alarm list 1775. His ancestry and that of his wife Rebecca —— is much desired. A member of the family thinks the name of the wife of Rev. Asa Hunt was Esther Pierce. Who can say which is correct?—A. C. R.

1070. Clark—Muzzy.—The names of the children of Joseph and
Sarah (Muzzy) Clark are desired, and where he lived and died. (Queries 622 and 744.) "S. G. A." says in partial answer that the oldest son of Joseph and Sarah Clark was Moody Clark b. in Haverhill, N. H., Aug. 31, 1776, d. in Bradford, Vt., Feb. 9, 1843. He married Susan Richards. Sarah Muzzy, b. June 13, 1763, d. 1833, was daughter of John b. Nov. 5, 1714, and Abiah (Hunkins) Muzzy.—A. C. P.

1071. Ruark.—I would like the dates of birth and death and Rev. record of Timothy Ruark, b. in Ireland, but settled in Maryland before the Rev. War. He then went to N. Car. and then to Pulaski Co., Ky. Timothy Ruark and his son Peter were in the War of 1812, and family tradition says the father died soon after 1812.—F. W.

1072. (1) Bristol—Prindle.—The maiden name of my grandmother was Zady Prindle Bristol, daughter of David and Mary (Prindle) Bristol. The families came from Eng. on the same ship and settled in Conn. near the coast. David Bristol and Mary Prindle lived in Conn. until about 1821 when they moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., and later to O. Was David Bristol in Rev. War?—

(2) Stansell—Bristol.—Wanted the name of the wife of Nicholas Stansell from Holland, and the date of his death. They settled in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and my grandmother, Zady Prindle Bristol, married —— Stansell. The name Nicholas Stansell is in the list of Rev. soldiers from N. Y., but I do not know whether it refers to the father or son or to both of them. Can some one help me?—L. S. C.

1073. Griswold—Pomeroy.—Sarah Griswold, daughter of Ezekiel and Anna Griswold of Stockbridge, Mass. Ezekiel Griswold was a Rev. soldier, but I have no dates to place him. He is said to have had two wives, both named Anna. Sarah was the daughter of the second wife. Any information of the parents of Ezekiel, or the names of the second wife’s parents will be much appreciated.—C. R. P.

At the recent centennial celebration in Herkimer, New York, Mayor Witherstine told the following story: "I have often heard Conrad Hartman, a son of the patriot John Adam Hartman tell the story retold to him by my grandfather of the wit of a noble Irish patriot after the surrender of the British army. The soldiers were talking about the surrender of General Cornwallis, when the patriotic son of the Emerald Isle broke in and said, ‘Bejabbers, he is no longer General Cornwallis, he is now General Cobwallis, for we have shelled the corn all off of him.’"
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ANNA DAME CONNOR.—Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, died suddenly July 21, 1907. Mrs. Connor was born in Maine. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1866, and four years later married Dr. Leartus Connor and moved to Detroit. She was a member of the Woman's Club, and one of the first stockholders in the Twentieth Century Club. Of late years, she was much occupied with the patriotism of America's women and was a valued member of many prominent organizations, being regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from 1903 to 1905 and twice president of the Colonial Dames of Michigan. Her gentle and perfect courtesy, added to her womanly grace and beauty, won her many admirers and friends. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Leartus Connor; a sister, Mrs. E. O. Hall; and two sons, Dr. Guy L. Connor and Dr. Ray Connor. Conspicuous among the beautiful floral offerings were the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made of white snap dragon, the name of the organization traced in blue; a beautiful emblem from the Colonial Dames, of corn flowers and lilies of the valley, and wreaths from the Children's Hospital which was one of her beneficiaries.

MISS MARY PHILOTHEA ROOT—MISS CANDACE ROBERTS.

The town of Bristol, Connecticut, and the country at large were shocked and startled on Sunday, August 18, by the news of a terrible automobile accident in which an entire family, mother, sister, son and daughter, one of the best known and oldest families in town, were instantly killed at a grade crossing at Ashley Falls.

The Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was particularly stricken, for two of the victims of the accident were charter members of the chapter.

Miss Mary Philotheta Root was a leader in all intellectual life of the town. Her interest and usefulness in the Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution extended far beyond the limits of chapter work and she was appointed editor of the two books published in 1901 and 1903 by the state society, entitled “Patron Saints and Patriots’ Daughters.” To this labor of love she gave unstintingly her trained historical experience and untiring labor. The result has been a valuable contribution of hitherto unpublished history of Connecticut in the Revolution. In recognition of this a handsome silver tea service was presented to Miss Root from the state Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Root was a graduate of Vassar of the class of 1878. As head of the Young Woman’s League, as teacher of a large Bible class of young women, as one of the first historians of Katharine Gaylord Chapter, and chairman of many of its important committees, her loss is irreparable. She entered the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1894, and at the time of her death was at the fullness of her powers of usefulness.

The shadow and the sorrow of the tragedy will long linger in the hearts of those who knew and loved her, but the inspiration of her mind and spirit will never fade in the lives of those whom she inspired to loftier ideals.

Miss Candace Roberts, another of the victims of the accident, was Miss Root’s aunt and also a charter member of the Katharine Gaylord Chapter. Miss Roberts was always interested in the chapter and found great pleasure in their meetings. Both ladies represented the highest and best of New England ancestry and were descendants of William Bradford, leader of the Pilgrims; Thomas Root, one of the founders of Hartford, and Gideon Roberts, one of the first manufacturers of clocks in Connecticut. The hereditary virtues had blossomed into rare and beautiful characters which have blessed the town of Bristol for a generation and whose loss will be felt more and more in the sad days to come.—Clara Lee Bowman.

Miss Marie Louise Rohrer, charter member and ex-regent of Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She was an active worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution and had the love, respect and confidence of the community. Her loss is a calamity to family, friends, church, and every organization to which she belonged.

Mrs. Anna Rankin Pfeiffer, Alliance Chapter, Urbana, Illinois died August 17, 1907. So closed a life of usefulness and devoted patriotism. The chapter framed resolutions of regret and sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland, died July 21, 1907. Mrs. Dunn was the wife of Commander Herbert O. Dunn of the United States navy and a loyal and active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Bates was of distinguished New England ancestry. Enthusiastic and faithful in all the relations of life, she was very appreciative of the purposes of this society and repeatedly held office. The chapter deeply mourns her loss.

Mrs. Miranda Lee Overton Crary, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, departed from this life August 6, 1907. Mrs. Crary was descended from a fine Revolutionary ancestry on both sides of her family. She was a woman of great intellectual ability, a thorough home maker, and a devoted wife and mother. She was one of the organizers of the first Sunday school in Shickshinny, at which place she has resided since her marriage. She is survived by her husband and four daughters.

The following deaths are recorded by Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia:

Mrs. A. J. Willemin, Jan. 7, 1906.
Mrs. D. S. Davis, April, 1906.
Mrs. David Cooper, June, 1906.
Mrs. Henry Hahn, December 30, 1907.
Mrs. Thomas Whitman, April 17, 1907.
Mrs. George Crump, September 10, 1907.

Mrs. Mary Noble Berrien Whitmore, charter member and regent of Xavier Chapter, Rome, Georgia, was summoned to the life beyond, March 4, 1907. A descendant of patriots, she deeply appreciated the sentiment that led to the formation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her best efforts were given to its success. In a long and beautiful eulogy, the chapter has expressed its deep sense of loss in her death.

Mrs. Margaret C. Nelmes Songer fell “asleep in Jesus,” September 9, 1907. Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, Illinois, mourns her loss as a member and as a woman of more than ordinary ability and culture, who was widely known as a philanthropist and worker for the betterment of humanity.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, has lost by death three of its valued members:

Mrs. Emeline Wolcott, June 26, 1907, aged 80 years.
Mrs. Mary Ann Andrus, September 6, 1907, aged 97 years.
Mrs. Maria Savage Neal, September 24, 1907, aged 84 years.
Mrs. Susan S. Van Meter, Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Ohio, died September 5, 1907. She and the other members of her family took a deep interest in all that pertained to the Daughters of the American Revolution. A devoted wife and mother, a true and loyal friend, an earnest Christian, her death is indeed a loss, not only to the Nathaniel Massie Chapter, but to the whole community in which she lived.
BOOK NOTES


This valuable addition to our library is by the author of "The Descendants of Edward Allen of Nantucket," which is already on our shelves, and in every way measures up to the high standard of Mr Palmer's previous work. This latest publication is principally a genealogy of the descendants of William Scott and contains an important appendix relating to the Canadian branch of the Scotts and the descendants of John Scott of Springfield. The plan of arrangement follows closely the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and the book is well indexed, a feature of great importance in a work of this class. Interesting biographical data are given in concise form, incorporating Colonial and Revolutionary service, and richly illustrated by family portraits. In many cases, the daughters' lines are carried down, thereby adding to the scope of the work. The typographical features are good; the book is done in cloth binding. All of Mr. Palmer's works bear the stamp of careful and conscientious study and research, no effort being spared to collect and present in useful and readable manner all available material.

Attention is again called to "A GUIDE TO MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL HISTORY" by Charles A. Flagg. Reference is given not only to all printed works, but also to manuscripts yet unprinted. To the genealogical seeker in Massachusetts it is invaluable.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, Goshen, New York, has a genealogical column of particular value to those wishing information relating to that section.

The name Stimpson is a corruption of Steavenson or Stevenson, Andrew, the progenitor, having used both the latter spellings. The family remained at Charlestown for several generations, where they were respected citizens. A special feature of this genealogy is its carrying down of the daughters' lines. This is very desirable, for though the name is lost, the blood remains. The book is fully illustrated with portraits and contains an admirable index of 20 pages.


This is a genealogy of the descendants of Sergeant Edward Hinman, "the first and only emigrant of the name found in America," but the compiler has developed only his own line, although, as his title indicates, he has given some vital statistics, etc., concerning allied families. Some of these mentioned are Shaw, Tilley, Crocker, Swift, Gibbs, Skinner, Waring, Winchell, Richards, Oviatt, and Ingraham.


This delightful work, which is really more of a family history than a genealogy, deals with the family of which the late Gen. James Mitchell Varnum was so distinguished a member. The book begins with an accurate and interesting history of the family written by Squire Parker Varnum in 1818 when he was 71 years of age. The biographical matter is by different hands, and is illustrated by silhouette and pictures. Although no claim is made to a British pedigree, the family tradition that they originated in "Dracutt" (supposed to be in Wales) is cited. The Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lowell, Massachusetts, is named for the wife of Maj. Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum, a member of this family.
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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 “Registrar General, D. A. R., 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 deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.’*”