From an Old Print.
IMPROMPTU LINES ON JULY FOURTH

Behold from the brow of the mountain advancing,
    The Goddess of Freedom appears to our view;
On the breath of the zephyr her tresses are dancing,
    And the sunbeams illumine each spangle of dew;
Full gladly she welcomes the morn of her glory,
    Serenely she smiles at the land of the free;
With rapture retraces the page of her story,
    And laughs with the veterans she nursed on her knee.

O, fair is the land that our fathers defended,
    And brilliant the era of Liberty's birth;
And blest are the chieftains whose valor is blended
    With virtue and wisdom, true honor and worth.
Here plenty and peace bless the toil of the peasant,
    The smile of sincerity beams on his cot—
His offspring are healthy, good natured, and pleasant,
    And gratitude's tribute is never forgot!

Then lift the full goblet, and drink to the glory
    Of those who are lost in the night of the tomb,
Whose names are enrolled on the record of story,
    Whose honor and valor unfadingly bloom.
Lift, lift the full goblet—away with all sorrow—
    The circle of friendship what freedom would sever?
To-day is our own, and a fig for to-morrow—
    Here's to the Fourth and our country forever.

—FRANKLIN P. ADAMS,
New York Evening Mail.
ADDRESS OF MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, PRESIDENT GENERAL, TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, JUNE 1, 1910

Ladies of the National Board of Management: Temporarily we have arrived at the parting of the ways. The coming sixteen weeks will find us scattered to the four corners of the earth—to mountain or lake, to wilderness or seashore, to lands beyond the sea—perhaps the home of the Midnight Sun—perhaps the green fields and beautiful waters of other climes.

May we carry with us, each one, the consciousness of the dignity, the influence and the power of the great organization we represent. And when we again gather for consultation and exchange of views in this noble room, may it be an unbroken circle—with hearts more closely than ever welded together in our common purpose of loyalty to our great society, and the grand ideals it stands for.

Probably no more splendid or pathetic celebrations have recently thrilled Washington, than those which on Wednesday, May 11th,—the hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the death of the Polish hero, Count Casimir Pulaski,—witnessed the dedication of two magnificent monuments, erected in memory of the two Polish heroes, Count Casimir Pulaski and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko—warriors who gave their swords and their lives, to the army of Washington during our Revolutionary War for Independence. The President, the Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, and distinguished Poles were the orators of the occasion.

It is said that four thousand Poles representing the three and a half millions of their countrymen—who have found an asylum and political freedom in our borders—came to our Capital City to participate in these majestic ceremonies. It was a splendid pageant—great masses of United States troops in their glittering uniforms and trappings,—the blended strains of Polish and American national anthems borne upon the air,—young Polish maidens—some of them brought from over the seas for the occasion—passed in stately procession around the
statues, bearing between them immense wreaths and floral emblems, that they massed in great heaps around the base of the monuments. Company after company of Polish societies in the regalia of their orders, encircled the monuments, and in a sort of ceremonial rhythm, waved splendid pennants of Polish provinces, as the folds of our own Starry Banner were drawn,—exposing the noble figures and pose of these immortal heroes. The President rising to his feet, and lifting his hat, led that vast concourse in a moment of silent homage to the memory of the men, who fleeing from despotism at home, laid down their lives on the altar of American Independence.

It was an object lesson in patriotism well worthy the presence of Daughters of the American Revolution who, with your President General, attended these ceremonies in response to a most courteous official invitation.

Another event was the antipodes of the splendid pageants which marked the Polish celebrations, when representatives from every state in the union, and from fifty-two foreign nations gathered in Washington, to emphasize, and strengthen, the spiritual leadership and the spiritual forces, which make for the regeneration and uplift of mankind.

The Rev. Dr. Meyer of England struck the keynote of the World's Sunday School Convention, when he admonished that vast crowd, of obligatory duty, "To the fresh young generations as they pour forth, to play their part for a brief time in the world."

Mr. Tamura, a distinguished Japanese, reiterated in terse phrase, sentiments what President Taft and the great Englishman had previously practically voiced, when he said, "I see you spending hundreds of dollars on a grown-up, crooked, old tree, when all around you, you are letting young trees grow up crooked, without any attempt to set them straight. Don't spend so much time on the gnarled, knotted, grizzly old trees, and train the young ones, straight and strong."

I could not but feel—aroused by those stirring words and those stirring scenes—that in educating the youth of the land in the principles that emanate from our Divine Leader, we can trust to our own and to succeeding generations, the solution
of new and ever recurring problems, that face, and will con-
tinue to face the ages.

My reluctant stay in Washington during the last month—
detained here by far different considerations, interests of the
Daughters of the American Revolution—gathering up the odds
and ends of the year's work, and planning for the next, has
been more than compensated for, in the emphasized realization
—from my study of these two great celebrations—of the forces
that constitute our nation's glory. It was with a sense of grati-
fication and pride, I realized, that here, at the center of our
American official life, our Continental Congress in April, had
unconsciously led the way, and marked out the path, for the
demonstration of the greatest forces—patriotism and educa-
tion—that have come, or can come to the rescue of the land—
the rescue of this generation from the gross materialism that
is sapping the very foundations of American life. That we
had already first, in these early and beautiful summer days,
placed upon record, the stamp and seal of our devotion to the
higher interests, the loftier purpose that make a nation great.
Anchored to that basic rock of patriotism and unselfish service,
bending our energies to the task of training our youth in pa-
triotic citizenship, we will keep in line with the great world
movements, these significant occasions celebrate, and it is this
conscious sense of our high calling, and our great mission to
our country, which enables us to rise above petty strife and
strivings, and to maintain our rightful place, on the pinnacle
of pure motives, high thought and right living.

I know I am departing somewhat from the beaten track, and
perhaps owe an apology for speaking of these great as-
semblages at a Board meeting; but it seems to me, well, to com-
municate, if possible, a spark, from the fires that burn pure and
bright, upon the same shrines of patriotism and education at
which we also are worshippers.

Just one more word, ladies. I have a very great desire, that
every member present at every Board meeting shall carry away
with her almost as distinctly as if on a photographic plate, a
clear recollection of the mere minutes—not of discussion so
much, but of the absolute motions adopted. And therefore I
make this emphatic request, that the Recording Secretary Gen-
eral, or the official stenographer, shall number and read each motion as it is handed her,—written with the name of each lady who makes the motion, and the second, or seconds, if there are more than one.

That at the close of each Board meeting during the coming year the Recording Secretary General or the official stenographer shall read aloud all the motions made and carried.

This, ladies, will make me feel that you are absolute participants with your chairman in all the Board's actions.

I am not asking you to approve the minutes, nor to pass upon them, that will be done at the next meeting of the Board—but only to carry them away, and fix them clearly in your mind as well as my own.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE NINETEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By The Hon. John Barrett

Director of the International Bureau of South American Republics.

Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen: I am profoundly appreciative of the honor of being invited to address you, especially in such company as that of our great, just, patriotic and unselfish president. I realize that this invitation has come to me not as a person, but as an international officer at the head of an international institution, one of whose chief claims to fame and consideration must herewith be the fact that its new home, over yonder—a temple of peace, friendship, and good will among the American nations—is the nearest neighbor of this exquisite palace, the home of the Daughters of that American Revolution which showed to all these nations the way to independence and a republican form of government.

Yes, it should be a source of deepest satisfaction to you, who are directly descended from the associates of our first great general, that the intrepid Bolivar, who was the liberator of northern South America and the father of five nations, and the noble San Martin, who achieved the independence of southern
South America, both, according to their own historical records, gained the inspiration to wage their unequal but successful warfare against Spain from the example of the immortal and unprecedented Washington.

Perhaps with these few words I may venture to express the hope that we will be sympathetic neighbors—you as a great and unique patriotic organization of the United States and ourselves as a great and unique patriotic institution of all America, of Pan-America, the initiative of whose establishment came from the United States in the person of that constructive statesman of twenty years ago, James G. Blaine, and the responsibility of whose new life and activity, as embodied and seen in that noble marble edifice, across the street, rests with such present and contemporary leaders as Elihu Root and Philander Knox, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft.

If, however, it may be permitted for me to make a personal reference, I will confess that I am proud to mention the fact that on both sides of my family I am descended from sires who fought in the American Revolution, and that on the paternal side my ancestor, John Barrett, participated in the battle of Concord alongside of his brother, Col. Joseph Barrett, who was second in command in that historical struggle, and I make a yearly pilgrimage to that quiet and beautiful cemetery in Concord in order that I may gain courage to fight my own little way in the battle of life.

In the very few minutes that I shall strive to hold your attention this morning, may I be permitted to emphasize before you, as members of the most powerful patriotic society in the world, the great necessity that the American people, collectively and individually, should realize the vast importance of our foreign relations and responsibilities. We have so many home problems, we are all so concerned with local excitements, we are so rich, resourceful, prosperous, progressive, great in area, in institutions, and in population, that we are prone to forget that we are only one in a family of nearly fifty nations, that our population is only a small part of all humanity, and that our total area covers only a lesser portion of this mighty globe. The position and influence of the United States among other nations will be determined in the long run not by the sheer
power and might it exerts, but by the love and affection for itself which its policies and attitude toward them create among them.

The relationship of nations is after all only the culmination, the highest point to which is carried the underlying principle of the relation of individuals. It is only one step beyond the relationship of separate states in one union which in turn depends upon the relationship of communities, and they finally upon the family which is composed of individuals. What respect have you for the man who thinks only of himself and not of his associates, of the family who cares not for those who live next door, of the town that is always at war with the one adjoining, and of the state which would purposely make its laws to antagonize those of a commonwealth coterminous with its boundaries.

You admire the man, the family, the community, the state, the nation, which, while performing its duties to itself, always thinks of the effect of the performance of such duties upon others, their welfare, and their happiness.

And there devolves upon the nation which is exceptionally great and strong, like these United States, a peculiar and far-reaching responsibility. It is not unlike that of the man, powerful and masterful in body and mind, whom everybody is watching and criticising, while scores of men small in stature and ordinary in intellect can do everything and anything selfish and annoying without awakening serious attention. The powerful and masterful man wins the confidence and love of all with whom he comes in contact, if he is simple, generous and considerate of others. The same characteristics apply without modification to nations,—and it is my prayer that the United States may develop these characteristics not merely through the policy of a great president, but through the inherent, all-pervading sense of what is right among the individuals who make up our body politic and, acting collectively, shape the policy of the nation.

Do not think I am an alarmist or pessimist when I state in unqualified terms that there never was a time in our history, except possibly in the dark days following the Revolution and the Civil War, when the United States as a nation and her
citizens as a people were as closely watched, studied, and criti-
cised by foreign nations and peoples as at this present moment. 
There is no office in this country where the editorials of the 
foreign press, as they bear upon American problems, are read 
more thoroughly than in the International Bureau, and prob-
ably there is no official institution in more intimate touch with 
foreigners themselves. The tone of the foreign press and the 
comment of representative foreigners show plainly that they 
regard us as passing through a most crucial period of our exist-
ence, out of which we will issue either to lead the world by 
force and might until our strength becomes exhausted and we 
are eventually laggards even until the crack of doom, or to lead 
it by good example, by unselfish interest in other nations, and 
by consideration of what is right whether the other nation be 
great or small, until through love, mutual confidence, and good 
will, we shall be in the vanguard of the international procession 
until Gabriel shall sound his trumpet to announce the millenium.

You ask me for illustration of my point. I call your atten-
tion to the twenty sister nations lying to the south of us, with 
which I am intimately familiar. At first you may, without 
study of the field, claim that they are not sufficiently important 
for comparisons, and in that attitude you prove my argument. 
We have a tendency to patronize them, to look down upon 
them, to make fun of these ambitious sister nations which, in 
fact, reach in proud extent from Mexico and Cuba on the 
north, to Argentina and Chile on the south. We hold the six-
pence of admiration for ourselves, for Europe, and for Asia, 
so near our eyes that we cannot comprehend the mightiness, 
the wealth, the commerce, the population, and the progress of 
Latin America beyond our limited vision.

We have been sitting in cozy corners of the international 
ball room flirting with England and Germany and France and 
Japan and China—fair, fascinating, and winning though I 
admit they are and capable of making marvelous eyes at Uncle 
Sam—while we have left our sister republics, as it were, to be 
wall flowers,—and yet we wonder why they sometimes do not 
appear to care as much for us as they do for the nations and 
peoples of Europe, which have never failed to appreciate them
and to bestow favors and favors upon them in the international political cotillion!

Now that we have a dancing president, these figures of speech, I trust, are appropriate!

For proof of my contention, I ask you how many of you realize that our sister American republics cover an area of nine millions of square miles, or three times that of the United States proper; that they maintain a growing population of seventy millions, or seven-ninths of that of our land; that they conducted last year a foreign commerce—and commerce is called the life blood of nations—valued at two thousand millions (or two billions) of dollars, equal to two-thirds of the foreign trade of our prosperous country; that its great cities like Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro have passed the million mark in population, and are growing faster than any city in the United States, with the exception of New York and Chicago; that the Argentine Republic, with a population of only seven millions, in temperate southern South America, carried on last year the enormous foreign trade of seven hundred millions of dollars, the largest per capita trade of any nation of importance on the face of the earth, and greater than that of Japan, with fifty millions of people, or China, with three hundred millions of inhabitants; that Lima, the beautiful capital of Peru, had a university one hundred years old before fair Harvard was thought of—not to speak of Yale, the alma mater of our president; that little Uruguay, not larger than New England, has more poets and essayists than all the United States; that, despite troubles at some points, two-thirds of the nations and population of Latin America have known no revolution whatever in the last fifteen years; that municipal administration in every great Latin capital is far ahead in economy and in working out the city beautiful and healthful than the average metropolis of the United States; that out of the Amazon River flows every morning four times the volume of the Mississippi; and that into Brazil, the largest South American republic, you could place all the connected area of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and still have room left over for the German Empire!

Do not misunderstand me. I am not in any way speaking
lightly of our own country. Rather am I so proud of it and so keen to see it become the greatest national force in the history of the world that I want it right now, in the fierce onrush of its material prosperity, to pause and measure its strength for the uncompromising competition of the future in which the rule of the survival of the fittest may determine our destiny. I believe that the world is growing better and that the United States is a powerful factor in this evolution, but it can be more powerful through the constant exercise of the Golden Rule and the persistent practice of the truth in our commercial, social, and diplomatic relations.

Although I have made three journeys around the world, and served as a diplomatic officer of the United States in several nations, I have returned each time prouder than ever before that I was an American citizen—but more anxious than ever before that the United States should become the first nation of the world, not through force, greatness of wealth, resources and population, but through becoming, what the Spaniards aptly call, *muy simpatico*, as well as just and fair with all the world.

I have referred especially to the sister republics of Latin America, but I would not omit Canada—the new Canada—our growing, winsome and buxom British niece of the north. The president is to be congratulated on his recent tariff negotiations with Canada, and we all hope that they may pave the way for the realization of reasonable reciprocity in trade and general commercial intercourse.

And I would go further and express the hope that the day is not far distant when Canada may be invited to join the Pan-American union of nations, of which the International Bureau of American Republics is the office, and that she may labor hand in hand with the United States, with Mexico, with Brazil, and with Argentina for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity, and for the permanent attainment of Pan-American peace, friendship and good will.

In conclusion, I appeal to the thoughtful patriotism which I know exists in the heart of every true American woman—for I learned it from my New England mother who taught it to me first as I sat in her kindly lap and who to this day is my
noblest inspiration to serve this and other nations faithfully—
I appeal to your love of country and to your pride in its legiti-
mate power and progress, I appeal to your organization, strong
in the influence which it exerts, to join with the president and
government of the United States, to co-operate by your interest
with such factors for good as the International Union of
American Republics, and directly to assist in educating the
American people to a realization of our responsibility as a
world power until there shall go up from the fastness of the
Andes, from the valleys of the Yangste, from the crowded
centers of Europe, from the jungles of Africa, a spontaneous
cry of “Hail to the United States of America, the land of
justice and the Golden Rule; long life to its government, and
blessed be its people.”

KOSCIUSZKO

Chief among America’s foreign allies was Tadeusz Kos-
ciuszko, soldier, statesman, patriot. Patriot from his cradle,
like Washington, he said “To his mother who early taught him
love of country, he owed all that was good in him.”

Tekla Ratowska was one of those strong, beautiful charac-
ters so often found among the better class of Polish women.
She trained him in patriotism, lofty views and steadfastness of
purpose.

His father, Ludwik Kosciuszko, came of an ancient family
which had once been noble, but generations of suffering had
lowered their rank. He, however, was a landed proprietor,
and had won the title of szlachta for public services in Poland’s
troubles times.

Tadeusz was educated at the military school at Warsaw,
and was said to have been the most talented pupil that was ever
graduated from that school. In order to keep awake for longer
study hours he would arouse himself by plunging his feet in
cold water, and sit thus studying into the small hours of the
night. Of such stuff are heroes made!

He was further advanced by Joseph Sosnowska, of the war
department, and studied in France for five years, and traveled
in several countries perfecting his knowledge of engineering and war. He offered his services to Poland in her direst need, and was made captain of artillery.

To increase his means he taught history and drawing. Among his pupils was the lovely Panna Ludwika Sosnowska, the daughter of his former benefactor, who had now risen to the high station of wojewoda. The inevitable happened, and Tadeusz fell in love with his pupil. She returned his love, but a young captain of artillery was no match for the daughter of a judge, so he was banished from her presence.

He was fearless in love, as in war, and appealed to the king who promised to help him, but informed the wojewoda, and the lovers were separated, never to meet again. The beautiful Ludwika was married to a prince. She always held him in her heart and wrote him one letter. When he returned to Poland she interceded for him to the king, and had him appointed to the army.

Of a melancholy turn of mind, he could no longer stay amid the scenes of his love, but went to Paris, where he heard of America’s struggle for freedom.

There he met Benjamin Franklin, who declared he had never known a more noble, unselfish spirit. Franklin gave him letters of introduction to General Washington, and he landed on American soil in the summer of 1776.

“What do you wish to do?” asked Washington.

“I came to fight for American Independence.”

“What can you do?”

“Try me,” said he, and Washington did. For eight years he served with undaunted courage amid deprivations such as only great souls can endure without murmur.

France sent us Lafayette, Rochambeau and others; Germany, our great De Kalb and von Steuben; Poland, the noble Kosciuszko and Pulaski. No brighter names have been woven into the warp of our history of the American Revolution.

Kosciuszko was the scientist of our army. He was commissioned a colonel of engineers and was on Washington’s staff. He taught our armies the science of fort construction, and was the principal engineer of West Point. He planned Gates’ fortified camp at Bemis Heights, and was the leader in
KOSCIUSZKO. 13

the executive part of Greene's southern campaign. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, brevetted him a brigadier general, and he was made a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Washington spoke of his noble character, fine military ability and patriotic zeal, and always trusted him implicitly.

Let us hope amid the din of battle, and the loneliness of a strange land the friendship of Washington, and Jefferson helped to heal his wounded heart, and fortify him for the trials yet to come. For he was yet to be tried by fire, and to fight vainly for his country's freedom.

He wrote a book on "Horse Artillery" which was a great favorite in this country, and used as a text book at West Point.

At the close of the revolution in America he returned to his native land with liberal ideas and patriotic zeal. In 1789 he was made major general of the army at Warsaw. In 1791 Russia, Austria and Prussia sent large armies into Poland. Most of the officers fled. They were marked men, but Kosciuszko resigned and remained to fight for Poland's liberty.

Russia at once signalized him as a dangerous man. He was known to be incorruptible, and Poland's last stand was called "Kosciuszko's Insurrection."

He wore the garb of a peasant in this war, and the peasants joined his little forlorn hope of an army of four thousand, mostly peasants. He entered Warsaw, armed with dictatorial powers. With the help of General Wodzicki he succeeded in bending the officials to his will.

One more stand for Poland's freedom!

He was received with acclamation!

On April 4, Kosciuszko's one brilliant victory was fought, the battle of Raclawice. Poland was electrified by this brilliant stroke. Warsaw arose en masse and drove out the Russians. Prussia and Austria joined with Russia, and Poland was again under the rule of Russia.

Kosciuszko was taken prisoner, where for two years he languished in a Russian cell. When the Emperor Paul succeeded Catherine he visited him and said, "I have come, my general, to give you liberty." At Kosciuszko's request he liberated thirteen thousand Polish prisoners in Siberia. He
clothed him properly, and supplied his purse by a gift of three thousand ducats.

Kosciuszko determined to return to America. His journey was one continuous ovation. At Stockholm statesmen, ambassadors and people from all parts of Europe came to pay homage to the hero of Poland. The English papers announced “The hero of liberty is coming.” The harbor was gaily decorated, and when he sailed for America many small craft followed the boat for miles, escorting him with honor.

When he arrived, his welcome was most enthusiastic.

“I consider America my second fatherland,” he said.

Congress voted him a grant of land and a pension.

He was the trusted friend of Thomas Jefferson, and while visiting him made his will which proved his intense love of liberty. He made Jefferson his executor, but owing to his advanced age he could not carry out Kosciuszko’s wishes, but desired the court of Albemarle county, Virginia, to do so. His will was kept here for many years, but is now in the museum in Switzerland. It reads:

“I, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, hereby authorize my friend, Thomas Jefferson, to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or those of any other gentleman and giving them liberty in my name. In giving them education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition, in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, good husbands or wives, and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful. And I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this. Tadeusz Kosciuszko, 5th day of May, 1798.”

Seven years later a school for negroes was founded in Newark, New Jersey, named for him. Kosciuszko left thirteen thousand dollars for its benefit.

After his return to Europe he used his influence in Paris for this country in diplomatic relations which were somewhat strained at that time; never forgetting the land of his adoption. After a long illness in Vienna, Kosciuszko, now a broken
old man, retired to a little farm in Solothurn, Switzerland, where for two years he lived quietly, dying October 26, 1817. His remains were brought to Cracow, and placed in the Wawel by the side of Sobieski.

The most unique monument ever given to a nation's hero was here raised by the whole nation. Earth was carried from the battlefield of Raclawice and all the battlefields of Poland, and a mound rising four hundred feet above the level of the Vistula was raised to him. One patriot tore down his house to give the ground. The whole was capped by a Carpathian block of granite. A monument of love!

Yet for long years his deeds and memory went unmarked, and no monument worthy of his name was erected in this country. But the last few years have seen a growing interest in this patriot. This is in part due to the increasing number of Poles who have made our land their own and whose love of liberty has manifested itself in homage to the hero of America and Poland. They have erected a handsome monument to him in Chicago. The beautiful monument recently erected in Washington was presented by the Polish American Societies. The government granted its placing in company with those other foreign allies and heroes to whom Congress erected statues, and the brave von Steuben which will follow in Lafayette Square.

This monument represents him in the uniform of an American general. The figure is in bronze, eleven feet high. He stands in an easy, graceful attitude, his left hand holding a scroll representing the plans of a fortification. In addition to the main figure are two groups, on opposite sides, one representing Liberty, the other Bravery. These are flanked by two hemispheres, surmounted by eagles with outstretched wings.

Antoni Popiel was the sculptor selected at the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt, who took an active interest in the competition for the Kosciuszko monument. He has a high reputation on the European continent.—ELIZABETH GADSBY.
JUNE FOURTEENTH

FLAG DAY

The Flag made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross was adopted June 14, 1777.

THE FLAG SONG

[Written for the Molly Reid Chapter]

In the field of conflict, where the clash of armies
   Shook the trembling earth beneath their tread,
There the flag of battle filled men's hearts with courage,
   As to victory it led.

When in triumph marching with the victors homeward,
   Torn, its stripes were folded in release,
Grateful song awoke through all our hills and valleys,
   With the joy of welcome peace.

Flag of faith, wave fearless with thy shield of freedom
   O'er the strangers pressing to our shore;
We too, crossed the waters—braved the hour of peril—
   We can shelter millions more.

CHORUS.

Homeland, homeland, keep the Flag above us,
   Let it wave from prairie to the sea;
Still in peace or war, sounds its glorious message—
   Where the stars and stripes float heavenward
   Men are free!

—Marcia Emery.

THE FLAG.

 Dedicated to Mrs. Rhett Goode, State Vice-Regent of Alabama,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

Still proudly loyal to the past we stand
   In present light to all things beautiful and true,
To God above we lift each pleading hand—
   Our answer find in tints of red and white and blue!
The trophies of the past are newly born
To them who dwell with freedom on her heights
Each year that counts old errors freshly torn,
And in their stead the flower of human rights.

And this the soil from which each trophy springs—
The hearts that women to their country yield,
Where rooted honor fairest blossom brings
Of home and hearth—stone pure the strength and shield.

The future of our country dear is locked
In women's lives where burns the holy flame
Of chastity and virtue. Thus unmocked
Our flag moves onward, still untouched by shame.

And as it onward moves o'er land and sea,
To stranger peoples comes its message fair:
"On woman's strength they build who would be free—
In woman's love is found the answer to their prayer."

The white of that dear flag in fondest tone
Bids woman's goodness to abide in faith;
That heavenly blue still speaks the love that shone
Transforming horror into splendid death.

And red that never fades but brighter grows
As throbs the heart with courage high and true,
Stamps in each stripe the lesson suffering knows—
The old self living in the braver new!

For God, for home, for country, is the cry
That springs to-day from each pure woman's heart,
For well she knows that flag shall float on high
So long as women do their noble part!

—METTA THOMPSON,
Regent and Life Chaplain,
Mobile Chapter, D. A. R.

Flag Day, 1910.
THE STORY OF A GRAND LADY'S TREASURE
CASKET OF ANCIENT DAYS
(Schatzkästchen für Schmuckware.)

Presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution by Miss Harriet de B. Keim.

The Vosges Mountains, which parallel the western bank of the middle Rhine, between modern Belpont and beyond Strassburg, a distance of about one hundred miles, were the barrier of defense of Gaul against the invasion of the Romans of great Caesar's day, and have held that relation during twenty centuries of warlike operations between modern France and Germany. To-day they are the frontier between them.

This range, lifting its rugged crests to altitudes of four and five thousand feet, was insurmountable to the march of armies, but for the great Road Pass at an elevation of 3,600 feet extending from Strassburg in a line due west to Nancy, Bar le Duc Chalons, and Paris, all famous in the latest conflict of 1870-1.

An ancient manuscript in the German tongue brought to America by the first of the name and held as a priceless heirloom, refers to this family as belonging to the oldest and most noted of the German nobility and already famed in the year A. D. 1020 (translation):

"The first of these was Gottschalck Keim, who was in the aforesaid year advanced to knightly and courtly position by the German King Conrad II, and invested with the castle and possessions of Gerolsek, not far distant from Strassburg. The cause of such preferment is unknown, the King only mentioning the abovesaid Gottschalck in the feudal record for his extraordinary love and fidelity. He married at Gerolsek Elgitha von Wartensleben and died A. D. 1075, 'leaving two sons,' Hinkmar and Theodabart Keim."

The manuscript continues down to the Thirty Years' War, and fifty years after when the surname still survives in Speier, about sixty miles northwest of Strassburg, the ancient family seat and capital of Alsace.

There is also appended in rude outline and colors a "Wappen das Geschlechts Keim" (coat-of-arms).
The ruins of Geroldsek are yet visible in the Vosges mountains at the entrance to the Taberner Senke defile (of which the castle was a defense) watered by the Zorn, about fifty

minutes walk from Zabern (Savern). It commanded a fine view of the Vosges and plain of the Rhine. A huge tower one-half preserved and an extensive “Rittersaal” or “Knight’s Hall” are still traceable.
Baedecker's Handbook of Northern France, speaking of excursions from Zabern (Sauvern), Tabernae of the Romans, says "a still finer walk is ¾ hours to Hoh Bar, an extensive, picturesque ruined castle of the eleventh and twelfth centuries (the period of Gottschalck Keim and sons) to the southwest. About one mile farther on is the ruin of Gross Geroldseck, 1,578 feet "up the mountain pass," and one-half mile beyond is the Klein Geroldsek.

Coming down to the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) in that same region, Ludwig Hericourt Keim served as an officer in the army of Bernhard, Grand Duke of Sax Weimer, who succeeded to command upon the death of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, on the field of battle. Bernhard won a signal victory over the imperial forces at Reinfelden in 1638 and the next year captured the strong fortress of Breisach, the position which Caesar called Brisiacus, about 40 miles from what is now Strassburg.

Twelve years after that brilliant feat, our hero of arms was apparently dwelling in peaceful retirement in Alsace. We may suppose he took unto himself a bride, Berta, if we may draw inference from the presentation of the bridal remembrance in evidence to the present day, in the rare and curious Schatzkästchen, or casket for feminine valuables, inscribed "Anno Domini MDCLX, Ludwig Hericourt und Berta Keim, Landgraffschaft Elsass," with the motto beneath,

"Ich liebe doch in aller still,
Einen schatz den ich nur will."

literally:

I love thee in all sincerity,
A treasure I alone desire,
I love thee in all sincerity,
The only sweetheart I wish to have.

Or, in poetic form by Mr. Thomas C. Zimmerman, the famous German-American translator-poet:

"I'd love, in secret, to acquire,
A treasure I alone desire."
STORY OF A TREASURE CASKET.

or,

Although in secret profoundly deep,
    I love a treasure, I alone would keep.

or,

I love in secret I must confess
    A treasure I alone would possess.

The casket was used for the Schmuck-waare, or finery, jewelry and trinkets of its lady possessor, Berta.

Ludwig Hericourt and Berta Keim left two sons, George and Joseph, merchants, residing at or near Speier (Speyer or Spires—different ways of spelling) in the direction of Landau. George had a son Johann, who in turn left a son Johannes (or son of John) who after the family possessions had been badly crippled by the dragoonade of the Palatinate, or Pfalz, by the armies of France, voyaged across the Atlantic, landing at Philadelphia about sixteen years after the arrival of Penn, the great proprietary.

He remained six years in Pennsylvania, prospecting up the Schuylkill and Manatawny, then a savage waste, blazed trees at a beautiful spring, returned to Germany and took a wife in 1706, according to an original preserved manuscript.

Johannes and Katarina Keim, with their portable goods, domestic and industrial (he having been a wood carver and turner, according to his will), including the Schatzkästchen, or treasure casket, in which Katarina carried her finest linen, lace and jewels, crossed the stormy Atlantic, landing at Philadelphia, and joined a little colony of countrymen and women at German Town, six miles distant.

Here they fitted out and moved into the haunts of the Unamis or the Turtle Totem of the Lenape Indians beyond the Oley hills, forty miles west of the Delaware. Here, Johannes, probably assisted by Indians, built his cabin as a “squatter” in 1707, at the spring he had blazed during his previous visit. Here, too, next year, his wife gave birth to a baby girl, whom she named Katarina, the first white child born west of the Oley hills, in Philadelphia county. This was the limit of the “course of empire” westward at that time.
The Indians of a village near the same spring were their only neighbors, and interesting family traditions survive of feminine sociability in little offices which women only understand.

The first white man, wife and child, known to locate in their vicinity were Isaac and Anna Maria de Heroken (Hericourt) Weimer—in De Turk and her four or five year old daughter Katarina. Johannes, or Hans Keim for short, received a warrant for his "plantation" on the 27th day of the 11th month, 1719-20, Jan. 27, 1720. (Official Records.) This tract is still held and cultivated by his descendants.

In this frontier shelter were born to these German emigrant parents the first German-Americans of the name, four sons and two daughters, Hantz Nickel (John Nicholas) the third son and fourth child on April 2, 1719.

The mother of this interesting family in 1726 had the supreme joy with her daughters of spinning and weaving the Hochzeit Kleid (wedding dress) and other garments, baking the Hochzeit Kücken (cakes) and superintending generally the Hochzeit (marriage), at the age of eighteen, (her youngest six,) of her eldest daughter to Johannes Heinrich Schneider, son of a Swiss settler at the Monocacy crossing, about six miles west. Frau Keim died three years after.

"In dem Jahr 1.7.31, den ersten Tag habe ich meine zweite Frau zur Ehe genommen." The old manuscript thus referring to the second marriage (first day of January, 1731). The son Nicholas who became owner of the casket, was fourteen years old, but whether he obtained it then or later is not known.

On March 24, 1746, Nicholas Keim at the Schneider plantation on the Monocacy, married Barbara, sister of his own sister's husband. Seven years later his father died. In the appraisement of the real and personal estate of the deceased filed in the Recorder's office at Reading, Pa., is item, "A chest, 15 shillings and three pence." Whether this son Nicholas, to whom his descendants are everlastingly indebted for the preservation of the family history, manuscripts, a Bible and heirlooms, obtained the casket at this time or before, is not important, except that it passed to his son John, in business with his father in the new town of Reading (first lots sold June,
1750) fifteen miles distant west, and whose wife Susanna de Benneville, daughter of the founder of the Universalist faith in America, used it for her valuables.

Both father and son, who were Quakers, were heroes of the war of Independence. Nicholas, 56 years of age in 1775, was a member of Captain Peter Grubb’s company of associators, over the Berks border, about eighteen miles in Warwick township, Lancaster, there being no Quaker military organization in his home county. His son Johann, 28 years of age, said to have been the richest young man in Berks in 1777, enlisted as a private in Peter Nagle’s company, Hieste 4 Battalion, Berks county, Pennsylvania, which reinforced Washington in the campaign of that year around Philadelphia to Valley Forge, and in 1778 was captain in the Fifth Battalion of Berks.

During the winter at Valley Forge Nicholas and John Keim, together with other “plantation” owners in Oley, and their good wives, sent liberal contributions of food and forage, stockings and clothing to the suffering army at Valley Forge, about 25 miles distant.

From this generation, the casket fell to an older son, George de Benneville Keim, whose wife, Mary May, of a Berkshire English family, emigrant with the first Penn, and daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, had the care of it. Thence it went to Hon. George May Keim, Representative in Congress 1838-43, and was given into the care of his wife, Julia, daughter of Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, descendant of the Stadt- hauptmann of Ulm, 1555. Their son, Henry May Keim, received the casket from his father and guarded it until his death in 1899. After being cared for ten years by his widow, born Trexler, of an ancient family of Berks, and having passed down in collateral line of elder son, grandson and great-grandson, was presented to DeB. Randolph Keim, of “Eg- mount,” Reading, Pennsylvania (grandson of a younger brother of the first collateral owners) and through his daughter, Harriet Virginia de Benneville Keim, life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been formally de- posited in the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C., under letter of authority
from Mrs. Julia G. (Matthew T.) Scott, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The casket is 19 1/2 inches long with semi-circular ends, 11 3/4 inches wide and 7 1/2 inches deep, is of Norway spruce 1/8 inch thick, the material of which the best violins are made. The wood still grows in the Vosges mountains near the ruins of the Keim castle of Geroldseck of antiquity and near the home of the first owner. The top, bottom and sides are each made of one piece, the side ends lapped over each other, being fastened with interlacing lithes, or narrow strips of flexible wood, 1/4 inch wide. The cover and bottom are set in and fastened with wooden pegs, driven from the outside. At a later date the lid was strengthened by small iron pegs driven from the inside, the same as used in heeling and soling heavy storm boots in olden days.

The colors are yellow, red, grey and dark blue. The design resembles nothing known in America nor anything modern in Germany, where it was doubtless a conventional style, characteristic in its day.

The dress of the feminine figure is evidently of gold-hued embroidered silk, with a pink satin panel in front, pointed bodice in pink, and orange with long, loose outer and undersleeves with plain ends, low neck with lace kerchief and necklace of red coral or perhaps pearls, with pendant sunburst of gold, set with a center stone, surrounded by eight gems. The headdress is high and pointed, hair puffed.

The coat of the man is maroon, perhaps velvet, with yellow lines of trimming along the edges. The buttons down the front, sides of the skirt and pocket lapels are evidently metal. A cuff of lace finishes the sleeves. The short clothes are yellow, stockings white, shoes black leather, with large gold buckles. The hat black resembles an hussar’s busby with a two-pronged feather at the side. In front at the neck is suspended a heart-shaped ornament or decoration of small size.

The style is of the Land adel, or rural, nobility of the 16th century.

Randolph Keim.
STORY OF A TREASURE CASKET.

The following letter from an official expert describes the material of which this ancient casket is made:


Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Keim:

The wood of your anciently made box is Norway spruce, technically known as *picea excelsa*. The wood came from a very large old tree as the quality is of the finest produced by this species. This spruce is a native of Europe, where it is one of the most valuable timber trees.

As you doubtless know the Norway spruce is very widely cultivated in the United States for ornament. Some of the early established estates in Maryland and Virginia have trees considerably over 150 years of age.

On account of the even grain of its wood, this spruce has been a very long time used for the front boards of violins. The uniform width of the grain has the peculiar quality of giving out a uniform tone which violin makers find cannot be had from a wood which has a variable grain.

You will be interested in knowing that the spruce from which this wood comes was scientifically described for the first time by Linnaeus the elder in 1753, in his *species planetarum*. This tree, however, appears to have been known to Theophrastus and to Pliny, but Linnaeus was the first to describe it from an acceptable scientific point of view.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Geo. B. Sudworth, Dendrologist.

“I have taken the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE since it was started. I found it of invaluable assistance in my work as organizing State Regent, and now as Chapter Regent.—MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM.

I find the magazine a most valuable help in my work for our local chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. FRANCIS TAPPEY.

“Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.”
Mrs. C. W. Wells, State Regent, Minnesota.
REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. HARRIETTE KRIDER SCHROETER.

The Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been deprived by death of their only "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriette Krider Schroeter, who on Sunday, May 15, 1910, passed to the "Peace, perfect Peace," of a better world, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Schroeter descended maternally from a German family of excellent standing. Her father was Philip Krider, of Swiss ancestry, who was born August 25, 1755. He entered the Revolutionary Army as a private soldier when in his twentieth year, and served a number of terms of enlistment. He was at the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 15, 1776; was released on parole, February, 1777, and afterwards exchanged. He was enrolled May 21, 1777, in Captain John Santee's company, Fifth Battalion, Northampton County Volunteers, commanded at that time by Colonel Peter Keichlmer. He re-enlisted June 15, 1780, in Captain Johannes Van Etten's company, Fifth Battalion, Northampton County Volunteers; and he was marked present for duty 1781. He was in the Battle of Germantown, and was with Washington at Valley Forge, where he was at one time obliged to pass three days without food.

He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Gramlich, he had eight children. By his second wife, Harriette Weaver, whom he married in 1806, and whose senior he was by twenty-six years, he had eight daughters, of whom Harriette, the subject of this notice, was born December 13, 1817, and married to Philip K. Schroeter, December 9, 1841. This dear and honored member of our cherished Society was a consistent, professed Christian from her early days to the end; and in all the relations of life, she gave evidence of the influence of the religious training she had received and to
which she had done honor. She possessed a remarkable memory, and it is the unspeakable consolation of those who mourn her loss, that this, with all her other faculties, remained unimpaired to the last. She made her home with her devoted daughter, Mrs. Harriet K. Folwell, who, with the other members of her family, did all in their power to render her declining years peaceful and happy.

The Quaker City Chapter took action upon her decease by offering an appropriate floral emblem at her funeral, and by a standing tribute of respect and the reading of a memorial written in her honor at the monthly meeting of the chapter, held a few days after her passing. While we mourn her departure, we are consoled by the thought that she has gone to swell the ranks of those who are enjoying the delights of true

Mrs. Mary Ward Winchester Parker.

Another one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the glorious history of 1776 was severed when on March 23rd, 1910, occurred the death of Mrs. Mary Ward Winchester Parker, at the advanced age of 91 years 8 months and 18 days, at Wattsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Parker was the daughter of Samuel Winchester and Hannah Woods, his third wife. Her father was born in Massachusetts, March 11, 1753, and died in Onondaga county, New York, January 11, 1823. He served 23 days at the time of the Lexington Alarm, in Captain Thomas White’s company for Brookline, Massachusetts, and his name appears on the bronze tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter of that city in the public library. (A fac-simile of which is given in plate 47, Fifth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution for 1901-02.) His wife survived him until August 4, 1859. Mrs. Parker became a member of the Olean Chapter, June 5, 1906, through the solicitation of her great-niece, Mrs. E. L. Nichoson, one of the chapter’s members, and became the proud possessor of a gold spoon presented to all “Real Daugh-
REAL DAUGHTERS.

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ters” by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Her latter days were spent with the relatives, at whose home she passed away. Her long life was useful, and in many ways, a remarkable one. The Olean Chapter mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most honored members.—MAUD D. BROOKS, Historian.

MRS. SOPHRONIA STOCKING FOWLER.

Mrs. Sophronia Stocking Fowler died at Castalia, Ohio, in June.

Mrs. Fowler was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having joined February 2, 1904. She was a “Real Daughter.” Her father was Amos Stocking, who was a private in the war. Had she lived until June 22, Mrs. Fowler would have been ninety-eight years old.

Upon the land, upon the sea
Wave, emblem of our liberty,
And for all men oppressed,
A beacon glow, with steady light,
To show the way, where right is might,
America, most blessed.

The winds of heaven never fanned,
The circling sunlight never spanned,
The borders of a better land,
Than our own Indiana.

—Year Book of the Richmond Chapter,
Richmond, Indiana.

Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, State Regent of Nebraska, reports the formation of a new chapter, at Hastings, named “The John Hart Signer Chapter.” The growth of the principles which the Daughters represent finds ready soil and faithful care in that glorious land.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically, inaccessible records of patriots of 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.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.


(Continued from the June American Monthly Magazine.)

BRADLEY, SAMUEL, ESQ., d. New Sharon, Maine, about August, 1851, aged 89 years.

BRAMAN, JAMES, d. Berlin, Vermont, July 4, 1849, aged 91 years, 8 months.

BRAMAN, SYLVANUS, married, 1777, Sarah Andrews, who died March 8, 1832, aged 76 years. He died at Norton, Massachusetts, January 16, 1842, aged 89 years.

BRAINARD, JABEZ, Deacon, d. Cleveland, Ohio, March 10, 1852, aged 94 years; a native of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. A musician in the army.

BRECK, DANIEL, d. Sherborn, Mass., about December —, 1838, aged 80 years; a pensioner.

BRETT, AMZI, b. 1762, served from Bridgewater, Mass.; married, 1788, Phebe Packard, who died August 30, 1818; he died, Paris, Maine, March 26, 1842, aged 80 years.

BRIDGES, EDMUND, d. Castine, Maine, September 14, 1851, aged 89 years. Also served one year in War of 1812-1815.

BRIGGS, ELISHA, d. Scituate, Mass., September 21, 1843, aged 82 years; a pensioner.

BRIGHAM, HENRY, d. Barre, Mass., January 16, 1829, aged 76 years; married, 1781, Anne Philipps, who died a pensioner, October 16, 1848, aged 96 years.

BRISTOL, ELI, d. September 28, 1843, aged 88 years, at Clinton, New York, where he was an early settler.

BRITTEN, ASA, ESQ., d. Chesterfield, New Hampshire, about July —, 1849, aged 86 years; a pensioner.

BROCKETT, HEZEKIAH, d. Oxford, New York, April 11, 1851, aged 94 years. Formerly of Hampton, Conn.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

BROCKER, JOHN C., d. New York city, April 16, 1851, aged 94 years, 6 months.

BROMBUST, DAVID, d. May 17, 1853, in Brooklyn, New York, aged 92 years. He was a teamster and carted specie to pay off troops, and performed other duties of like nature.

BROOKS, EBENEZER, d. Gardner, Mass., March 8, 1847, aged 84 years, 1 month and 18 days; born in Grafton, Mass.; a pensioner.

BROOKS, JOHN, LIEUTENANT, d. Hancock, New Hampshire, June 12, 1851, aged 91 years.

BROOKS, REUBEN, d. Pittsfield, Mass., October 21, 1843, aged 81 years. His son, William Brooks, born 1760, was a pensioner in Lyndeboro, N. H., in 1840.

BROWN, ANDREW, d. Holden, Mass., August 12, 1841, aged 86 years; a pensioner; formerly of Marbleborough, Mass.

BROWN, BENJAMIN, served five years in the army; settled in Bethel, Maine; married Hannah Russell; d. June 30, 1819, aged —— years.

BROWN, JAMES, d. Porter, Maine, January 18, 1851, aged 93 years, 10 months and 12 days.

BROWN, JOHN, d. Bangor, Maine, April 17, 1852, aged 97 years; formerly of Corinth, New Hampshire.

BROWN, MORGAN, DR., d. Nashville, Tenn., February 23, 1840, aged 83 years; native of Anson County, North Carolina; removed to Tennessee, 1795; was an officer in Revolution.

BROWNELL, AMSBURY, d. New Bedford, Mass., February —, 1849, aged 86 years; a pensioner.

BRUMFIELD, JAMES, d. Westford, Otsego County, New York, December 18, 1843, aged 94 years.

Buckley, Daniel, DR., d. Utica, New York, November 7, 1843, aged 85 years; formerly of Waterbury, Conn.

BULBONG, STEPHEN, d. Warwick, Rhode Island, October 13, 1850, aged 90 years; a pensioner.

Buell, TIMOTHY, DEACON, born Goshen, Conn., 1757; settled in East Bloomfield, New York, 1799; d. January 26, 1850, aged 93 years; a pensioner.

Bullard, ASA, d. Sturbridge, Mass., June 19, 1841, aged 88 years; a pensioner; his wife, ———, d. February 27, 1842, aged 90 years.
Butler, Jonathan, born 1758, at Bunker Hill; married Lois Kidder, who d. December 5, 1844; he d. ——, 1846, at Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, aged 88 years; a pensioner.

Butler, Phineas, d. Thomaston, Maine, about October —, 1852, aged 94 years.

Burbank, Thomas, d. Warren, Mass., December 10, 1824, aged 69 years, 10 months and 10 days; married Elizabeth ———, who died February 7, 1849, aged 90 years, 3 months and 6 days; a pensioner; she was born in Middletown, Conn.

Burchard, Asahel, Esq., d. Lima, New York, September 27, 1853, aged 92 years; settled in Lima, 1789; born in Norwich, Conn., June 14, 1762; volunteered in his father's place on a Yankee privateer; was taken prisoner; lodged in a prison ship in England until end of war.

Burden, Nathaniel, d. Charlton, Mass., October 26, 1849, aged 97 years and 6 months; a pensioner; born in Sutton, Mass.; married, 1779, Susanna Sanders.

Burlingame, Pardon, d. Cranston, Rhode Island, January 21, 1853, aged 97 years.

Burns, John, Major, d. Whitefield, New Hampshire, May 6, 1852, aged 97 years; was at Bunker Hill; felled first tree and built first log house in Whitefield, N. H.

Burton, Benjamin, Captain, d. Irasburg, Vermont, September 13, 1847, aged 92 years; an early settler of Irasburg.

Record from a family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Cynthia Shepley Cottle, aged 92, Shullsburg, Wisconsin.

Stephen Holden, b. Mar. 16th, 1745 O. S.

Martha, his wife, was born Mar. 15, 1747.

Stephen died Oct. 7th, 1821.

Martha died Jan. 31st, in her 84th year.

They were married in 1770.

Their children:

Martha, b. Mch. 13, 1771, d. Aug. 21, 1847.

Stephen, b. June 6th, 1773, d. Apr. 28th, 1776.


John, b. June 19th, 1779, d. ———.

Sarah, b. June 17th, 1781, d. May 19, 1818.

Thomas and his mate, b. Mar. 25, 1783, d. ———.

Lucy, b. July 7th, 1784.

Elizabeth, b. July 17th, 1786.

Emma, b. Sept. 6th, 1789.

Stephen 2d, b. April 7, 1777, d. Feb. 9, 1803.

As there were two Stephen Holdens in the Revolution from Massachusetts, this record may be of great assistance to some one in establishing eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution.
LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AS FOUND BY COMMITTEE OF OWAH
GENA CHAPTER, CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK.

_Evergreen Cemetery, Cazenovia, N. Y._
Jonathan Forman, Elisha Farnham, Oliver Roberts, Abram Jackson,
Joham Curtiss, Nicholas Welsh, Joseph Cole, John Allen, Joseph
Chaphe, Royal Santee.

_New Woodstock Cemetery._

_Shed's Corners Cemetery._
Elisha Alvord, Daniel Alvord, John McCoy, William Andrus.

_Farnhams Burial Ground._
Zenas Hays.

_District No. 3, Fenner, Needham Cemetery._
Gideon Parsons, Jacob Barrett, John Torrey, Thomas Cushion, Ros-
well Welsh.

_Georgetown Cemetery._
Uriah Cross, Selah Way, David Perry.

_South Cemetery—Cazenovia._
Lieutenant Joseph Williams, James Williams, Roswell Holmes,
Jabez Abel, Samuel Hayward, Elisha Williams.

_Lyons Cemetery, Nelson._
Ebenezer Lyon, Benjamin Alvord, Paul Griffiths, Philip Tabel, Joseph
White.

_Nelson Rural Cemetery._
Major Asel Jackson, Asahel Jackson, Jedediah Jackson, Philip
Mowrey, Ashel Bumpus.

_Lyons Cemetery, South Fenner._
Asa Dana.

_Welsh Cemetery._
Seth Bumpuss, Mr. Lord.

_Matteson Cemetery._
Watson Madison, Jesse Carpenter.
Old Temple Burying Ground.
Samuel Salisbury.

DeRuyter Cemetery.
John More.

Chittenango Cemetery.
Jacob Schuyler.

On Lake Road to Cazenovia—Top of Hill.
Peter L. Ehle.

Perryville Cemetery.
Benjamin Graves, Garrett L. Lansing.

Cemetery West of Fenner Corners.
Nathaniel Keeler.

North of Fenner Corners.
Lieutenant David Hutchinson, Jonathan Munger.

"O flag of a resolute nation,
O flag of the strong and free,
The cherished of true-hearted millions;
We hallow thy colors three!
Three proud, floating emblems of glory,
Our guide for the coming time;
The red, white and blue in their beauty,
Love gives them a meaning sublime."

——

—LUCY D. AMBROSE.

In the February issue, page 189, under the report of the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, the last line but one, should read Mrs. Frances Chapin. She was a beloved member of the chapter and her loss is deeply felt.

——

Such is the patriot’s boast, where’er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home.—GOLDSMITH.

——

Peace rules the day where reason rules the mind.—COLLINS.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois).—We have held regular monthly meetings during the year, at all of which very fine programs have been given and refreshments served. We have had several accessions to our membership, which brings us up to the one hundred mark. We formerly boasted of having a "Real Daughter," but Death took her not many months ago, and now a daughter of hers has joined our chapter.

A state conference was held in Peoria last October, to which we sent delegates, our regent being one of them.

Death has entered homes, taking away the husbands of two of our members, one of the latter being our second vice-regent. One of our charter members, Mrs. R. F. Dyer, died recently in California.

We have given a series of parties this spring, which were very pleasant, and profitable financially. Our April meeting was especially interesting. It was held in Marseilles, a neighboring city, at the home of Mrs. Bruce, one of our members. The rooms were prettily decorated with flags, and cut flowers. A large number of ladies were present and all enjoyed a splendid report given by Mrs. Irion, our delegate to the Continental Congress. A paper on General Grant, and several beautiful musical numbers rounded out a most enjoyable program, which was supplemented by the refreshments served by our hostess.—ELIZABETH MYER HILLS, Historian.

The Alexander Hamilton Chapter (Franklin, Indiana) was organized June 8, 1908, by Mrs. A. O. Neal, with fifty charter members. We have had for our study so far the Revolutionary times. We now have fifty-five members and each and everyone is conscientious about bringing up her duties, hence we have well prepared papers.

The chapter presented the high school assembly room with a large and beautifully framed picture of Alexander Hamilton.
We also offered two prizes of five dollars each to the boy and girl writing the best essay on Alexander Hamilton.

February 22 we held our evening guest meeting and June 14 we celebrated Flag day at the home of Mrs. Georgia Hunter, with eighty-five members and guests present. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and roses. An interesting program was rendered. Miss Ella Dean, accompanied by Mrs. Will Burton, sang two solos, and papers on "From 1781 to the Close of the War," and the "Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution," were read by Mrs. George Freeman and Mrs. E. J. Foster. Miss Mildred Merrill also read an essay on Alexander Hamilton. This essay took one of the prizes given to the high school.

A silk flag was presented to the regent, Mrs. A. O. Neal, by the vice-regent, Mrs. E. E. Jeffery. Mrs. Neal made a beautiful response.

The chapter regrets the loss of Mrs. Neal, our regent, as an active member, on account of her removal to Kokomo, Indiana.—Mrs. S. A. Wilson, Historian.

Betty Bonney Chapter (Arkansas City, Kansas).—The Betty Bonney Chapter was organized in April, 1907, by Mrs. W. T. McKay, who had joined in Peru, Indiana. She was efficiently aided in this initial work by different ladies of Arkansas City, who were eligible for the order.

Mrs. W. T. McKay wrote to Mrs. W. E. Stanley, of Wichita, state regent, who kindly offered to come to Arkansas City and assist in the work of organization. At Mrs. Stanley's suggestion we at once sent for our charter which we received in June of that year.

The first meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. McKay, the twelve charter members being present. Mrs. Bitting, of Wichita, very ably officiated. The officers elected—which officers are still in power—were, regent, Mrs. Celia Foss Farrar; vice-regent, Mrs. Kate Adams McKay; secretary, Miss Helen Mabel Ranney; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Meade Ranney; registrar, Mrs. Helen Ellsworth Hunt; historian, Mrs. Alice Howard Worthley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Wright Bardo.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The chapter contains at this writing sixteen members and one associate member. During the three years of its existence various entertainments have been given to further its development.

Last year on Flag day we accepted an invitation from the Wichita Chapter and were royally entertained at the residence of Mrs. W. E. Stanley.

The Arkansas City Chapter owes a great deal to the able leadership of its regent, Mrs. Celia Foss Farrar, who has devoted to it time and energy, ably seconded by the officers and members. The roll call is responded to by patriotic quotations, after which there is a program of music and papers dealing with our early history.

The Arkansas City Chapter bears the name of Betty Bonney, an ancestor of the historian.

Betty Bonney—who was related to John Alden, was somewhat prominent in the early history of the colonies, her father having been one of the founders of Duxbury, Massachusetts. She has been mentioned as helping defend the little settlement against the Indians. She was of French Huguenot descent, the original name being de Bonney.

The family de Bonney took its name from an estate situated in Berri (France) on the borders of the Bourbonnois. (See history of Bonney Family).

Four towns in France are named for this family. In America they helped to found Bridgewater, Connecticut, and Duxbury, Massachusetts.—Alice Howard Worthley, Historian.

Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908 (Shreveport, Louisiana).—On October 5, 1909, the Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908 met, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and to celebrate the first birthday of the chapter, the initial year of her career. Mrs. John Pinckney Scott was elected regent.

Twenty-three members have been added to the roll during the year, making a roster of fifty-six, with thirty-seven applicants. Among our members are numbered descendants of the honored signers of the Declaration of Independence, the French nobility, and English gentry.
The Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908 will encourage the new organization "The Sons of the Republic," believing that through this means greater patriotism can be instilled in future generations.

At the meetings, after a brisk business session, an interesting program is rendered, on such themes as "Colonial Landmarks," "Causes that led to the Revolutionary War," "Famous Characters of the Revolution," "The History of the Daughters of the American Revolution," and many others.

A delightful social hour follows during which most palatable refreshments are served, making the meetings a social, as well as intellectual, treat.

The Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, of which Mrs. Hoyle Tomkies, one of this chapter's most forcible members, is president, complimented the Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908 by electing her talented regent, Mrs. John P. Scott, as one of the vice-presidents of that order.

The Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908 and Pelican Chapter jointly entertained the state conference on February, seventeenth and eighteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, which was truly an assembly of Louisiana's most beautiful and intellectual women.

A brilliant event of the conference week was a reception given in honor of the state officers, at the handsome home of Mrs. John P. Scott, regent of Shreveport Chapter 1776-1908. This affair was one of marked distinction and elegance. A splendid literary and musical program was given by some of Shreveport's most talented women. A course luncheon was served, the menu suggesting "cupid's hearts and darts, hatchets and flags," apropos of the season's holidays—St. Valentine's and Washington's birthday.

The chapter has donated a mahogany desk chair to the Continental Hall in Washington as her representative in that place of distinction.

In April the chapter consummated the most important of her year's work—the placing of large and handsome United States flags in the campuses of the Shreveport high schools. The many friends of the chapter had an opportunity of proving themselves by their splendid assistance in this worthy move.
Enough can not be said of the generous donations that were received in the form of flag poles, pulleys, ropes, chains, in short, all of the required material for the erection of the flags.

Presentation addresses were delivered by the Hon. Roland Williamson, a “son of the Revolution,” and Senator T. C. Barrett, to which Prof. Byrd, Parish Superintendent responded, and appropriate programs were rendered by the school children.

When the glorious old banners were unfurled a thrill of love and pleasure ran through every patriotic heart, and the chapter felt keenly proud and happy at this befitting finale of a year so complete with the labors, both of hand and heart.—ADELAIDE ABNEY SCANLAND, Historian.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The chapter has taken up the work outlined below in good earnest. Though the resolution was not presented to the Congress owing to stress of business, it so fittingly represents them, that it is given here.

“As the delegate of the Baltimore Chapter, I bring a resolution to be offered to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; which is submitted in the hope that by its adoption a far reaching impetus may be given to a movement aiming to effect a patriotic observance which is in direct accord with the society endeavors.

It is a resolution which was offered the Baltimore Chapter on February 22d by one of its members, Miss Mary Virginia Dorsey, and unanimously adopted.

The local resolution was that the Baltimore Chapter, through the individual members composing that chapter, agree or pledge themselves to hang out at their homes the national flag on those patriotic days which the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrates, and the Maryland flag on Maryland day.

The resolution which Miss Dorsey wished offered the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the flag, being in the broad sense the symbol of that for which this society stands—patriotism—and that, as it is
one of the objects and aims of this society to promote and foster the spirit of patriotism by educational methods; and, whereas, there is such general neglect and indifference about displaying flags from the homes of the people of our country on the commemorative days that should inspire this need of patriotic recognition—

Therefore, be it resolved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse, approve and further this effort toward arousing a widespread public interest in displaying on the homes of the country the national flag on national days and the state flag on state days—meaning the annual day for the latter—in acknowledgment of the fact that the home is the cradle of patriotism; that it is for the protection and preservation of the home that the flag is carried into battle, and that from the home should float the emblem that stands for the outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual grace of gratitude and devotion which seeks to express itself by honoring, at one and the same time, our great historic days and the protecting Stars and Stripes; and in recognition of the fact that by means of the flag we may help to nourish in the hearts of those who look upon and greet the honored symbol an ever deepening loyalty to that which is symbolized.

I offer this resolution as a native of the city on whose far famed Fort McHenry waved the flag that inspired our national anthem, and as one who, like every other Baltimorean, has been brought up to revere that historic spot which commemorates the valor of those who routed "Wellington's Invincibles"—the spot immortalized by Key and the later presence of La Fayette, but alone hallowed by the Star Spangled Banner that ever waves from its ramparts.—MARY VIRGINIA DORSEY.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Massachusetts).—The year's work, of the chapter, soon to pass into history has been full of interest, a happy and successful year. Our various adventures into patriotic work and pleasure appear to have been quite worth while. Money has come into our treasury and has flowed out in the form of gifts and necessary expenses. Our interest in patriotic education has grown and our
substantial aid increased. Prof. Louis F. Giroux, of the International college, has given us a fine address and seems peculiarly adapted for his work, which consists in making out of the crude material from the old world with its centuries of despotism and imperialism behind it a liberty loving, democratic being who uses the ballot as a staff not as a club. We have had an interesting talk upon “Old Time Schools and School Books” by a member, Mrs. F. H. Metcalf and a fine address by Miss Anna L. Dawes upon “Presidents I have known.” The husband of a member, Mrs. Howard Conant, principal of the Holyoke High school, gave a practical address upon the “Modern Civic Idea” full of suggestive thoughts.

Mrs. Geo. W. Winslow, a Westfield member spoke upon “The Territorial Grounds of the United States” worthy an extended notice.

Monthly socials were held in the chapter rooms during the winter and two large whist parties furnished meetings of a purely social character. Two food sales proved a means of adding somewhat to our patriotic fund and a delightful outing at Old Hadley took us amid new scenes that proved full of historical interest.

Three members have passed beyond our ken not beyond the reach of loving memory, Katherine Green (Mrs. G. H.) Cushing, Sarah T. (Mrs.) Clark and Lillian M. (Mrs. J. W.) Maples.

Three “Real Daughters,” the eldest ninety-four years of age and the youngest only sixty-eight, make us feel very rich.—(Mrs.) M. BELLE SMITH SAWN, Historian.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Once more we are on the threshold of another year—looking backward let us review the work done.

We commence with our annual outing—this time to the old historic town of Concord—where we are cordially received by the founder, Mrs. Lothrop—the regent, Mrs. Curtis and other officers of the “Old Concord Chapter” in their new home and entertained by them during the day. Next comes our pleasant trip to Annisquan by invitation of our former corresponding
secretary, Mrs. Sargent, who has for many years kindly entertained the members at her summer home.

We were asked to decorate and maintain a room in the Francis Willard settlement but thinking it would mean much work for a few—voted to give $25.00 instead.

In November we were favored by a talk by the Reverend Thomas Van Ness on the conditions of Turkish and Bulgarian women and their influence in the late Revolution.

On November 29th this chapter entertained at headquarters and notwithstanding the bad weather many came and were welcomed by the regent, vice state regent, Mrs. Davidson, vice chapter regent, Mrs. Endicott, treasurer, Mrs. Stevens, corresponding secretary, Mrs. McAfee.

Refreshments were served from a prettily decorated table by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Aiken, chairman.

The Old South Chapter is nothing if not brave and shows the spirit of the ancestors still lingers in the descendants—when it tempts fate and celebrates its thirteenth anniversary on the 13th day of December and nothing terrible happened.

About seventy-five members and guests were received in the state suite of the Vendome by the regent Mrs. Hill, state regent, Mrs. Dunning; vice state regent, Mrs. Davidson; state treasurer and former chapter regent, Mrs. Chick and vice regent, Mrs. Endicott. A pleasant incident of the occasion was the presentation of a bouquet of beautiful roses to the regent by Mrs. Flora E. Barry, our present custodian.

During the reception and breakfast which followed, an orchestra of young ladies gave various selections.

In January we had our cake and candy sale by the ways and means committee, Mrs. N. D. Loud, chairman.

We had the pleasure of listening to a patriotic lecture with musical illustrations by Prof. Geo. H. Howard assisted by Mrs. Howard, one of our members, and Miss Edith Marshall as accompanist.

At our February meeting after the business was disposed of we listened to a fine paper by Mrs. Caroline T. Dupee, president of woman's Book Review Club of Dorchester, on Lafayette, a most interesting and instructive address.

In imagination Miss Dean took the large audience on a trip
to Miss Berry’s School at Rome, Ga., where we have a boy, showing views of the different school buildings and telling of the great work carried on.

Mrs. Miriam Bagley of the Lexington Chapter, very kindly devoted an afternoon to us and gave a group of sweet melodies, and readings.

Our vice-president general, Mrs. Theo. C. Bates, was with us in March and gave an encouraging report on the progress of Continental Hall in Washington.

Mrs. Richardson, a charter member, gave an interesting account of her life in, and her trips to and from Nicaragua where she has been for several years,—of the religious customs, the beautiful climate and much more useful information.

In April we were greatly favored by having with us Mr. E. O. Skelton, husband of one of our members, who gave a patriotic address on the last two weeks of the Civil War—and he being on the spot, knew whereof he spoke. Mrs. Harriman, a member whose readings we all enjoy contributed to the pleasure of the afternoon.

We have to thank the musicians who have kindly given us their time, among whom are Miss Osgood and pupil, Miss Cherry Bullard, Miss Bell; Mrs. Miriam Bagley, Mr. Geo. H. Munroe, Miss Annie P. Bridgham, Miss F. M. Roberts and Prof. Bradshaw.

Seven whists have been given by the ladies, who have kindly opened their houses for our entertainment.

Not to be forgotten is our hospitality committee, Mrs. Aiken, chairman, who has served us faithfully and well.

More harmonious meetings would be hard to find, not that we have always agreed, but our regent has a happy faculty of being able to smooth things down. She has been ever ready to assist in every possible way and has given much time and strength to the work.—Sarah R. Sturgis.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).

—In March, our meeting was held at the rooms of the Medford Historical Society.

Delegates to the state conference were appointed, and also a committee of four, to work with a committee appointed by the
local historical society, to decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In the future it is the plan of the historical society and our chapter to set apart April 19th as the Memorial day for soldiers of the Revolution.

Among the various motions carried the following is of public interest; to contribute an additional sum of five dollars ($5.00) for the bronze doors at Continental Hall.

In April, we held our meeting at the home of Mrs. A. D. Puffer. After being welcomed by our hostess and her daughter Mrs. Edmund L. Moore, of Porto Rico, the chapter members and guests numbering over forty, were served with a generous course of refreshments.

Miss H. T. Wild gave a report of the state conference held in Boston when Mrs. Masury was endorsed as vice-president from Massachusetts for the Continental Congress. Mrs. Scott our president general was at this time unanimously endorsed for having put the office in Washington on a business basis.

Miss Wild as a member of the Royall House Association also spoke of the opportunities before the patriotic organizations for restoring the rooms of that house; as our chapter has always taken the lead in anything that pertained to the preservation of that colonial estate a favorable discussion followed and it was unanimously voted: To request the Royall House Association to allow the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution to restore and furnish the northeast chamber on the second floor of the Royall House; the work to be done in memory and appreciation of its deceased charter member, Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Edmunds Ayers.

Voted—To appropriate twenty dollars ($20.00) to begin work on the fireplace.

A committee of three was appointed to attend to the work, and the tiles are now being made.

We have had many join our chapter who have come from nearby towns, and they have given us great help. Of these Miss Heartz, and Miss Elsie Heartz, gave valuable assistance in arranging the program and rendering old time ballads.

In May we returned to our headquarters in the Royall House. The meeting was entirely devoted to business as in addition to
the report of our delegate to the Continental Congress, reports were read by the officers and the annual election of officers was held and plans adopted for the work of the following year.

The work of restoring the room selected by the chapter as its part in the general restoration of the house is now well under way.

In June we held the last meeting of the season, a period of social intercourse.

It was voted to accept the invitation of one of the local orders, to attend its Flag day exercises.—Eliza M. Gill, Corresponding Secretary.

Seacoast Defense Chapter (Vineyard Harbor, Massachusetts).—Twelve regular meetings, and one special meeting, were held during the year at the homes of resident members the regent presiding at all but one. The programs of these meetings were interesting and instructive as well as entertaining; committees vying with each other as to which could give the greatest pleasure. A commendable rivalry. High water mark was perhaps reached in August when Mrs. W. E. Whittemore entertained at her handsome colonial mansion and a number of talented artists from away gave the musical numbers and recitations. The addresses of Mrs. Stokely Morgan and the Rev. Louis Buckshorn lent variety to the monthly meetings and furnished food for thought. The historical rooms of S. C. W. C.; Historical Association with loan and gift collection of antique furniture, utensils, work and implements, foreign curios &c., were opened to the public afternoons during July, August and part of September with one free day for the pupils of the public schools and general public. The reception at Grange Hall in the evening of February 22, 1910, was the most brilliant social affair of this year, fine music and recitals by local talent rendering it a success. Patriotic work and historical research have been the object of the chapter's efforts throughout the year from the marking and decoration of Revolutionary graves, June 17th to the giving of $25.00 for the education of living descendants of early patriots and other worthy boys, about April 19th.

Patriotic, and union services on Thanksgiving day have been
urged by the chapter by vote and voice. The gift of a picture called “Inspiration” to the Cebu Philippine Islands schools was another effort for the furtherance of patriotism and also the offer of a prize in our high school for essays on the subject of United States history. An excursion was taken by the chapter to Christian Town the scene of labors among the Indians by the missionary Mayhews; which resulted in the restoration of an ancient school house; clearing up the Indian burial place and widening and improving the road thereto. This was done with the assistance of public spirited friends outside of the order but many of the Daughters of the American Revolution were present at the re-dedication of the old school house as a chapel and the vice-regent of the chapter led the music on that occasion.

At the regular meetings the average attendance was fifteen from a resident membership of thirty.—Lucinda S. St. John, Secretary.

**Laclede Chapter** (St. Louis, Missouri).—This chapter is in its twelfth year, having now thirty-five members.

The meetings each month have been of varied interest, the most pretentious work having been the compiling of a patriotic calendar, which is perpetual, and which has been favorably received from Maine to California. By the sale of this calendar the chapter has been able to contribute to the Ozark fund, to the Berry school at Rome, Georgia, $50.00 toward the furnishing of the Missouri room in Continental Hall, besides several contributions for gifts.

The “Children of the Republic” Club was successfully carried on for some time, and while necessarily abandoned at present, we hope in time to resume work.

The meeting held after the state conference at Cape Girardeau, will long be remembered as one of beautiful lights and shadows—while our delegates were away, Mrs. Geo. W. Simpkins died, after a very short illness, and not only Laclede Chapter but the organization of Daughters of the American Revolution have lost a gentle woman and earnest worker. Our reminiscences of the state conference were most pleasant, show-
ing that it is a wise Providence which permits us to pass from joy to sorrow and back again to joy.

**O’Fallon Chapter** (O’Fallon, Missouri).—The last official act of Mrs. S. M. Green as state regent of Missouri, was the organization of the O’Fallon Chapter on April 9, 1910.

This organization took place at Woodlawn, the beautiful home of Mrs. Mahalah Boyd Williams, a “Real Granddaughter” of the Revolution. As the regent and none of the members of this chapter were especially desirous of having their family names memorialized it was unanimously decided to call it simply the O’Fallon Chapter, the name of the town in which most of the members live.

There are sixteen charter members of this new organization, most of whom have been members of other chapters, so that the work is by no means new, and the longfelt desire to have a local chapter is at last gratified.

The officers of the O’Fallon Chapter are as follows: regent, Miss Ethel St. Clair Williams; first vice-regent, Miss Kathryn Johnson; second vice-regent, Miss Mae Wilson; third vice-regent, Mrs. Mabel Steed Keithly; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Heald McCluer; registrar, Miss Marcia Williams; treasurer, Miss Gussie Johnson; historian, Miss Martha Jane Allen.

The regent, Miss Ethel St. Clair Williams has had a good deal of experience in the work of this society, having served two years as vice-regent and a short term as regent of another chapter, and the members of this chapter have perfect confidence in her executive ability. She is descended from John Boyd, who served in the capacity of ranger and scout in the Revolutionary war. For special acts of bravery he was presented, by George Washington, a sword, which is still in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mahalah Boyd Williams.

This chapter will have for its place of meeting, a room in an old pioneer log house which was built as early as 1790, by Jacob Zumwalt. In 1817, four years before Missouri became a state, this house and premises were bought by Capt. Nathan Heald, of Kentucky, one of the heroes of the massacre of Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in 1812. He came west with his bride riding horseback on Kentucky thoroughbreds all the way from
Louisville, Kentucky, and chose this as their future home. The old house is built of huge walnut logs fastened together with wooden pegs and having port-holes in the upper rooms. It is still in the possession of a member of the Heald family, and is in a remarkably good state of preservation. One of its rooms has been used by the Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter, United States Daughters 1812.—Martha Jane Allen, Historian.

Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter (Wentzville, Missouri), was organized about two years ago with fifteen charter members—during that time the membership grew to thirty-nine members—with three "Real Daughters." As a mother is proud of her child when she goes forth to make a new home for herself, even so the mother chapter takes pride in being the fountainhead of other chapters—during the past year eight members have been transferred to other chapters, and ten have resigned to form a new chapter in O'Fallon. The work done during the year was creditable. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers were located in Warren and St. Charles counties. Twenty dollars was voted for Missouri room by the regent, Mrs. M. E. Foristell at Cape Girardeau. At that time she was appointed state registrar and was also put on the national committee of patriotic education. The chapter this year will give something towards educating a boy in a school in Georgia.

Last Summer the chapter invited the regents and friends of the St. Louis Daughters of the American Revolution and United Daughters of the Confederacy, also the St. Charles Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend a basket picnic at Femme Osage, the home of Daniel Boone. Four regents were present,Mesdame Greene, O'Reilly and Ottofy, of St. Louis, and Foristell, of Wentzville; the day will be long remembered, as one of pleasure and interest. At the anniversary of the second birthday in the home of Mrs. M. E. Foristell, a solid silver souvenir Daughters of the American Revolution spoon was presented to her in grateful acknowledgment of her faithful and efficient services as regent and organizer of the Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter, by the members. —Anna Blanton McChin, Historian.
Blooming Grove Chapter (Blooming Grove, New York), enters upon its eighth year with a membership of thirty-eight. Last Memorial day we placed handsome bronze markers on the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers in our vicinity, and government markers on three Revolutionary graves that had hitherto been unmarked. We also placed flags on the graves. On that day the chapter gave a dinner to Isaac Nicoll Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and afterwards joined with them in a patriotic service. We gave a dinner again this Decoration day to the same organization; as we feel this to be true patriotic work, to give a little pleasure each year to the fast thinning ranks of those who fought for our country in the dark days of the Civil War. On November 10, 1909, the Congregational Church, of Blooming Grove, celebrated its 150th anniversary. On that occasion the Rev. J. Scott King, of Little Britain, gave an excellent historical address of great local interest. Feeling that such a document should be preserved, Blooming Grove Chapter had two hundred copies of this address printed. We readily sold them at ten cents each, and have in this simple way added about ten dollars to our treasury. Being a country chapter with members widely scattered, we hold our meetings in the pleasant part of the year, from April to November. Two are social meetings, at which the hostess and two other members provide the entertainment and refreshments, while each of the other members give twenty-five cents, and may bring a guest for a like amount. Last summer our social meetings netted us over $22.00.

Each year we give prizes of $5.00 each in gold, to the pupils of two graded schools in our locality. They are given for the highest standing in American history.

We also give the American Monthly Magazine to our public library each year.

This year we gave $25 to Continental Memorial Hall.—Fanny Woodhull Marvin, Historian.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City) April 1, 1909 to April 1, 1910.—The first social meeting of the Washington Heights Chapter, for the year was held on Chapter day, April 1, 1909. This celebration was observed by a luncheon
given at the Hotel Astor, Mrs. Agnes Sumner Geer acting as chairman assisted by Mrs. Stanley L. Otis, and was greatly enjoyed. The guests of honor were Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, president of the Society of Patriotic Women; Mrs. Horace A. Rounds, president of the New Yorkers; State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb; the Hon. Cornelius Pugsley, president Empire State Society, Sons of the Revolution; and our chaplain, the Rev. Milo H. Gates. The first vice-regent, Mrs. John Hudson Storer, presented to our regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer for the chapter a gavel made from wood taken from one of the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton, heavily mounted in silver and suitably engraved. Musical selections were enjoyed during the afternoon. During May we held our annual public church service at the Church of the Intercession and the Rector, the Rev. M. W. Gates made the address. Later in the month the loan exhibition occurred at the Washington Headquarters, 160th street and Jumel Terrace.

Early in June the chapter was entertained by Mrs. James Lincoln at her home on Lenox avenue. Mr. Henry E. Jenkins, who had recently returned from studying educational institutions in England gave an interesting address.

After the summer vacation our first meeting was during the great Hudson-Fulton celebration. On September 29th our chapter placed a boulder, taken from the geologic basin of Inwood Valley, on Broadway and 147th street. The boulder is marked by a tablet stating that this memorial marks the "First line of Defense of the Continental Army."

An interesting program had been arranged of well known speakers and patriotic musical selections. A reception to patriotic societies was held at the Hamilton Grange, Convent avenue and 141st street at the close.

In November the annual card party was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds were devoted to the patriotic fund of the chapter. In the latter part of the month a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Walter Tappan on Convent avenue. The Rev. Mr. Gates gave an address on his travels in Spain and Portugal. Among the invited guests were Mrs. Page, regent of Oswego Chapter; Mrs. Klotz, regent of Huntington

Early in January, 1910, Mrs. H. Crosswell Tuttle entertained the chapter at her residence on Hamilton Terrace. Mrs. Lucia Mead, of Boston, addressed this meeting. Mrs. Mead is one of the active members of the International Peace Society and her talk gave an instructive account of what that society has attained and its hopes for the future.

On February 21st a patriotic evening was given by the chapter at the Bowery Mission. Many speakers were present and other entertainment enjoyed. On the afternoon of the following day exercises were held at the Washington Headquarters to celebrate the birthday of George Washington.

The meeting in March was for business and election of officers for the next chapter year.—OLIVE B. WADE, Historian.

**Mecklenburg Chapter** (Charlotte, North Carolina).—Mecklenburg Chapter was entertained in May by the Misses Hutchison at their beautiful home. This was an interesting meeting as we heard the report from the national Congress in place of the usual historical reading on our programme. The report was made by our corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. L. Keesler, she and the regent, Mrs. Latta C. Johnston, having been our delegates at the congress. Other members in attendance besides, the pages, were Mrs. E. D. Latta, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. B. D. Heath and Miss Julia Alexander. Never before have so many of our number been present at a national gathering. These ladies were the recipients of many courtesies from Senator Overman and Congressman Webb. It is a matter of pride that three members of this chapter, Misses Selene and Susie Hutchison and Acton Latta, were pages at the recent congress, two of them leading the procession on opening day. The state regent, Mrs. John Van Landingham, is also a member of Mecklenburg Chapter.

Arrangements are now being made to mark in a similar way to places already marked, some additional historic spots in this community. Mecklenburg county, and Charlotte in particular, having been called by Lord Cornwallis "the hornet's
nest of America” it is but natural it should be rich in places of historic interest.—Julia Johnston Robertson, Historian.

Lima Chapter (Lima, Ohio).—The first meeting for the year 1908-9 of Lima Chapter, was a reception given on October 24th, by the regent, who after a year’s absence abroad gladly welcomed the members of the chapter into her home.

This was followed by seven meetings, each one being presided over by four hostesses, who saw that the literary and business interests of the society were supplemented by a delightful social hour. Miscellaneous programs were rendered, one of the most interesting being that of January 30, when a local pastor made a most stirring appeal to the chapter to use all of its influence to enforce needed legislation upon the “Child Labor” question.

This resulted in the necessary letters being written to congressmen and senator, and in the subscription to a membership in the “National Child Labor Committee.”

On February 12th, we celebrated Washington’s birthday with a suitable program. One number of which was a talk given by the regent upon “Sulgrave Manor,”—the ancestral home of George Washington, which she had the pleasure of visiting while motoring in England the previous summer; a delightful sketch of the life of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, was given by a descendant of her brother, Joseph Ball, and at the conclusion of the program coffee was served from an urn which was of the colonial period, having been in the family of our hostess for more than 200 years.

At the meeting the chapter voted to subscribe $5.00 to the Mt. Vernon Association, which cares for the beautiful home of our first president.

In the month of February, Lima Chapter gave a military euchre to raise funds for “Memorial Continental Hall” which was so successful that we were enabled to send forty dollars to the annual Congress, which is to be devoted to the furnishing of our Ohio room.

On April 24, our last meeting, it was decided to adopt the plan of the Ursula Wolcott chapter of Toledo for the election of officers. This plan consists of sending to each of the mem-
bers preference ballots, so that each may have the opportunity whether present or absent, of expressing a preference for her candidate and give general satisfaction to all concerned.

Our chapter subscribed to the American Monthly Magazine and also to the "Journal of American History,"—a magazine devoted to the early history of America, and so beautifully illustrated that each copy is a work of art, and is invaluable for use in program work.

Lima Chapter at the close of the year, presented the retiring regent, Mrs. Clara Paine Ohler, with a beautiful ex-regents' badge, which is highly appreciated.

We were represented at the annual Congress in Washington, and had the pleasure of contributing $5.00 toward the gift which was purchased for our most delightful and honored retiring president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.—Ella Grace Mackenzie, Historian.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio).—November, 1857, the year of organization, November, 1910, gives to New Connecticut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the fateful age of thirteen years. It has been said the first hint of age is the inclination to recall the past. To do this has been true to a degree in following the work for the year.

By the seven ages of man, we compare to that of the justice full of wisdom on the fifth age, so our thirteenth year brings us to a glorious period in the history of our work as the reports of to-day will prove. The yearly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Fowler, May 1, 1909. The following month finds one of the important events in the history of our chapter at hand; namely that of the unveiling of the two beautiful bronze memorial tablets in honor of Governor Samuel Huntington and President James Abram Garfield, which took place at the dedication of the New Lake County Court house, Friday, June 25, 1909, a. m.

On this occasion Mrs. Mary Tisdel Wyman in behalf of the Daughters gracefully said:

"Prominent among the objects of the Society called the Daughters of the American Revolution are the following: the perpetuation of the memory of the men and women who have
assisted in achieving their country’s independence; the encouragement of national and local historical research, the preservation of valuable documents and relics, and recording the individual services of the nation’s soldiers and patriots.

“Therefore, with these ends in view New Connecticut Chapter conceived the idea of commemorating the lives of the two residents of Lake county who had attained to the highest position in the state and nation, by placing on these beautiful walls tablets bearing such inscriptions as would make them of permanent historical value. One is placed in memory of Governor Samuel Huntington who, just one hundred years ago, in the very infancy of our State, became its able and honored executive.

“The other to President James Abram Garfield the record of whose life is the heritage of the union.

“Through the aid of generous friends this work has been made possible, and to-day we present to you fellow citizens of Lake county, these commemorative tablets, hoping and trusting they may become and remain, an inspiration to the youth of our country.”

In behalf of the people of Lake county, Prosecuting Attorney Elbert F. Blakely received the gifts, thanking the ladies and assuring them of their safe keeping.

The only living grandchild, Mrs. Mary Huntington Pridmore unveiled the tablet to her illustrious ancestor Governor Huntington, and New Connecticut’s ex-regent, Mrs. Ada Osborn Viall unveiling that of President Garfield.

In connection with this ceremony our ladies conducted a wonderful exhibition of old documents and heirlooms, some of which belonged to Governor Huntington, also the desk which James A. Garfield used while in the Senate was sent here from Mentor by the widow of the martyred President.

September 4th—Through the skillful finanncering of the tablet committee, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Viall and Mrs. McAbee, the chapter was made the proud owner of a beautiful silk flag the presentation of which, was made in pleasing manner by Mrs. McAbee, at the home of our regent, Mrs. Tuttle. In response to this we made our pledge of allegiance.

October 2d—The year began its course at the home of Mrs.
Fannie Tillotson Knapp; the interesting program for the day, consisted of several excellent papers reviewing the more prominent events of the chapter's history, a fact gleaned being this that New Connecticut Chapter sat aside the first money ever given towards the founding of a hospital in Painesville, and through the faithful and persevering efforts of Mrs. Caroline Wilcox Page, and others the burden of many a sufferer has been eased.

November 4th—Another beginning of history making, was the starting of a fund, for a home for New Connecticut Chapter.

At this meeting Miss King read a letter received by the Literary Committee, asking for publications of this chapter to be used by Yale University library.

The good work along the lines of child labor and patriotic education should be noted by all, especially that of the latter whereby came our latest achievement, Judge Lindsey's lecture, "The Misfortunes of Mickey," which must have been instructive to the large audience that filled the high school auditorium Wednesday evening, April 27th.

We trust under the guiding hand of our efficient regent, Mrs. Natalie A. Tuttle, that the coming year will be one of continued prosperity, and if the past is prophetic of the future so many pleasures have been ours that we may well pause and reflect in this our thirteenth year while we look with serene content at the years of usefulness stretched out before us.—EMILY A. MUNGER, Historian.

Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter (Pomeroy, Ohio), was organized February eighth, 1908, with twenty-one charter members. Mrs. Mary G. Plantz was chosen the regent. The first year we did not take up any line of study but had a miscellaneous program. The next year, we took up the study of Revolutionary times, and the past year we studied Ohio. The meetings are held the second Saturday of each month from October to June inclusive at the homes of the members.

A number of us attended the state conference at Athens and came home very enthusiastic to do something.

The chapter want to procure a log cabin and place it on the
county property, furnish it as in olden times to show the rising
generation how the pioneers lived. We also thought it would
be a nice place to hold our meetings.

On twenty-second of February we held a Martha Wash-
ington tea at the home of Mrs. H. R. Watkins. The members
were dressed in colonial style. Our regent was beautiful and
we all pronounced her the "belle."

Light refreshments were served. We realized a small sum
to begin with. Our meetings are very pleasant and instructive.

When we get our cabin come and see us.—EMME McQUIGG,
Corresponding Secretary.

Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—
The spring of 1910 has been an unusually bright one with the
chapter. Mrs. F. M. Jones, regent. Finding it necessary to
increase its treasury, the plan was proposed and carried into
effect of having every afternoon for five weeks, tea served in
the chapter room, different members of the chapter taking turns
as hostess, and assuming the responsibility for their afternoon.
These teas were largely attended, and became very pleasant
social functions, as well as fulfilling their object in a financial
way. A very pleasant feature was the intercourse they estab-
lished socially between members of the chapter, who had
formally met only at the business meetings. Mrs. Christian J.
Larsen as chairman was much congratulated on the success of
her undertaking. In April, Rebecca Motte entertained the
State Federation of Women's Clubs in session in Charleston,
with a charming reception, Mrs. Buist Davidson as chairman
deserved much credit for the beautiful decorations, and delight-
ful manner in which the guests were entertained. Next in
order of entertainments came the lunch served by the chapter
to the Congressional party who came from Washington to be
present when the battleship South Carolina received the silver
service from the State, and the state flag from the South Caro-
lina Daughters of the American Revolution. This lunch was
presided over by Mrs. Marie Gary Eason, vice-regent of Re-
becca Motte Chapter, and was perfect in every detail.

On May 11th the fifteenth annual meeting was held, and was
the largest meeting on record.
As has been the case for the past fourteen years the chapter refused to consider the possibility of a change in regents, and Mrs. Frances Mather Jones was unanimously reelected, the meeting seemed to resolve itself into a love feast in her honor, and she must have been truly gratified at the flowers, and other expressions of affection, and confidence she received. There were a few changes in the board of managers, and the historian declining reëlection her place was filled. The other officers having done such good work were all reëlected to serve for another year.—(Mrs.) Janie Leuven Heyward, Historian.

**Fairfax County Chapter** (Vienna, Virginia).—At the annual election of officers May fifteenth, Mrs. Geo. E. King was reëlected regent of the chapter. Mrs. King has given us four years of efficient, untiring service and we look forward to another year of united effort under her guidance.

Our membership has increased to thirty-six, which is encouraging to us, having as we do, a scattered community to draw from. Among our number we are proud to have enrolled two "Real Daughters" and grateful that they are spared to us from year to year.

The work of the chapter the past year, as in previous years, has been mainly along two lines, one patriotic and educational and the other the development of substantial interest in the historical value of Fairfax county.

In the educational work, under the wise management of Mrs. Franklin Sherman, our vice-regent, the annual contest among the pupils of the county public schools for medals and prizes has each year assumed larger proportions, while greater interest and more enthusiasm is shown on the part of the contestants. In the four years of the work the papers submitted have increased from nineteen to two hundred and twenty-five, and the improvement in quality of the work is immeasurable. Through the generous aid of the county school board and Superintendent Mr. M. D. Hall, we were, this year enabled to award two handsome gold medals and fifteen prizes.

To further encourage patriotism and loyalty to our country we are placing flags over the public schools. On June fourteenth we will present a flag to the Falls Church School and
the pupils in accepting it have arranged to give a patriotic program.

There is a growing interest in the historic value of the county. Papers and sketches have been prepared and read concerning historical places and families and the data is about ready to have a second revolutionary grave marked.

In order to make money to carry out our plans and obligations, we have given two successful euchre parties at the home of Mrs. A. G. Coumbe.

We gain much inspiration from the American Monthly Magazine, which we have taken from the first of our existence as a chapter.—Kate Strong Summy, Acting Historian.

Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, ex-state regent of Illinois, has a little grandson, Robin Gray Peck, second, who sent from the Philippines a contribution of twenty-five dollars to the Chairman of the Furnishing Committee of the Illinois Room, with this letter:

"Dear lady—I am only two years old;
But when our band plays:
'Oh say can you see,'
I put my hand right close up to my hair
And stand as still as still can be;
I know the flag means something like
My prayer—I love its colors all unfurled;
You see, I am a soldier's little son
And I have followed it across the world."

I could not get along without the Magazine.

Mrs. L. Y. Dean,
Regent Lewis Chapter,
Eufaula, Alabama.

I feel that I cannot do without the Magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Margaret D. De Groot,
Downer's Grove, Illinois.
STATE CONFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual state conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution held in Lorimer Hall, Boston, May 26, brought together a large number of regents, delegates and Daughters from all over the state.

The session was opened with prayer by the state chaplain, Mrs. D. Melancthon James, followed by the singing of "America."

The state regent, Mrs. James G. Dunning, presided and in a gracious speech of welcome made every Daughter feel renewed loyalty to our grand organization and a greater zeal for future work.

The annual report of the state recording secretary showed three hundred and fifty new names added to our membership and three new chapters organized.

The annual report of the state regent was most inspiring and the record of visits to chapters, to state headquarters, to receptions and social functions, the letters written and details attended to, showed almost superhuman energy.

Interesting reports of treasurer, historian, assistant historian and registrar were followed by the election of officers. The state historian, Mrs. Anna R. Bailey, and assistant state historian, Miss Marion H. Brazier, who for many years have filled their positions with marked ability, much to the regret of all declined a re-election. With these exceptions, the officers for the past year were re-elected.

The afternoon session was filled with the annual reports of the chairmen of committees. Mrs. Silvia M. Gozzoldi made an earnest plea for a "Saner Fourth," that Independence day be made a truly patriotic celebration, a day less dangerous, and less to be dreaded by others. She spoke of the efforts of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, to erect by popular subscription, near the Old Burial Ground, a memorial flagstaff in
honor of the men who made the flag possible and those who defended it. It is to be set on an ornamental bronze pedestal, resting on a sub-structure of granite, surrounded by seat of the same stone. A bronze eagle and ball will surmount the staff, which will be paid for by the children's contribution. Around the pedestal will be four tablets, in which will be inscribed the names of soldiers and patriots who lie in the old burial ground nearby.

Mrs. I. N. Marshall, chairman of committee on *American Monthly Magazine* urged greater interest along this line and more subscriptions. She explained the new method of management and felt that in no other way than by reading the magazine could we keep in touch with the work being done in other chapters or know of the national work.

Mrs. Wallace P. Hood, chairman of committee on "Real Daughters" reported that thirty-nine chapters in Massachusetts have had one hundred and fifteen "Real Daughters," of whom eighteen are living. Mercy Warren and Deborah Sampson are so fortunate as to possess three "Real Daughters." Mrs. Susan S. Brigham, 99 years old February 4, a member of Old Concord Chapter is the oldest "Real Daughter"; Mrs. Amelia B. McDonald, 65 years old, a member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, is the youngest "Real Daughter."

The chapters having one "Real Daughter" are Attleboro, Bunker Hill, Chief Justice Cushing, Col. Timothy Bigelow, Faneuil Hall, Gen. Israel Putnam, Hannah Goddard, John Hancock, Old Concord, Old Newbury, Prudence Wright and Susannah Tufts.

Mrs. Ida L. Gibbs, assistant chairman of committee for prevention of desecration of the flag, spoke of the difficulty of prosecuting offenders and violaters of the law and urged as the best means of prevention of desecration of the flag education as to what the flag means and has stood for and the creation of such a love of and enthusiasm for our national emblem, as shall render its desecration impossible. She recommended that the legislature be asked to have printed in the flyleaf of the first American history put into the hands of the public school children the following:
THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Flag of the Nation is, in a material sense, what the Holy Communion is in a spiritual sense—the symbol of purity, truth and progress.

No hand must touch it roughly, no hand shall touch it irreverently. Its position is aloft: To float over its children, uplifting their eyes and hearts and ideals by its glowing hues, its glorious promise, for under the stars and stripes are possibilities unknown to any other country of the world.

Children born under this ensign must learn in early youth its history, its sacredness that the ever growing foreign population may be taught by word and precept the inflexible law of its use, the forbidden and punishable law of its abuse.

The nation commands its people to honor the flag. Men and boys to uncover as they pass under the vivid folds which typify the life blood of brave men and represent the eternity of its endurance.

It is not a plaything of the hour, it is a birthright of integrity.

It may not be used as whip or staff or wrap or covering.

It shall not be marred with advertisement, nor desecrated on the stage.

It was born in blood and tears. It was baptized in tears and blood. It has floated since July 14th, 1777, over a free country of benevolence and progress.

It must always be carried upright.

To hold the American flag is an honor.

To own one is a sacred trust.

It is the emblem of freedom, equality and justice for every person and creature as it floats unvanquished—untarnished over the open door of free education.

IDA LOUISE GIBBS,
Chairman of State Committee for Prevention of Desecration of the National Standard—The Star-Spangled Banner.

May, 1910.

The state conference unanimously endorsed this recommendation.

Miss Harriet A. Dean, chairman of committee for the Berry school, aroused great interest and enthusiasm by her account of her visit to the Berry school, of the splendid work done by the students, their eagerness for knowledge and appreciation of help. Her tireless work in visiting the chapters and telling the story of the school has resulted in the sending of nearly a thousand dollars from the state to help in the good work.

Mrs. Ralph C. Kirtland, chairman of committee on patriotic education, in her report showed the remarkable work the chap-
ters are doing along this line. Nearly every chapter reported something done and the record was most gratifying.

The admirable reports of all the committees showed that both chairmen and chapters are alive and doing much work and all felt that the conference had been most enjoyable, profitable and inspiring.—H. Josephine Hayward, Assistant State Historian.

Merion Chapter celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, April twenty-ninth. The following are some notes about this alive chapter: Merion Chapter's gavel is made from a piece of historic wood from Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House, built 1695, the oldest Church edifice in the State. When, in 1895, preparation for the Bi-Centennial of that ancient building were being made, it was found necessary to replace a worm-eaten beam. From a portion of this the gavel was made. Merion Chapter's charter is framed in historic wood. The frame itself is one of the original window frames from the tower of the State House, Philadelphia. The Keystone, at the top, is from the William Penn House. The letters M and C are made from wood from Merion Meeting House. The thirteen stars from a piece of lath from the Betsey Ross House. The Carpenters' Square and Compass, at the bottom, from Carpenters' Hall. The steel filings from a piece of the original band which held the Liberty Bell. Merion Chapter unveiled a Memorial Stone, at Merion, on September 14, 1866, to mark the spot where Washington's army encamped, September 14, 1777, five days before the massacre at Paoli. Merion Chapter furnished the 'round window' room in Washington's Headquarters, Valley Forge. Each article is authentic, with a Revolutionary or Colonial history.

The Magazine is an excellent and always interesting chronicle of our Daughters of the American Revolution affairs and I think every Daughter should be a subscriber. With best wishes,

Mrs. John Randolph Sterling,
La Grange, Georgia.

The Magazine affords us all much pleasure in reading its pages.

Miss Viola Lindholm,
Lexington, Miss.

Life is but thought.—Coleridge.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:
1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors 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 determine 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.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
Kendall Green,
Washington, D. C.

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

Answers.

1603. GOODWIN.—According to "The Goodwin Family," pub. in 1891, by F. F. Starr, p. 734, Abraham Goodwin settled in Luzerne Co., Penn. In 1794 he purchased a farm in Exeter township, where he died July 18, 1822, aged 72 years. The Genealogy credits him with no Revolutionary service, although it is possible that he did serve. It gives the date of birth of his brother, Richard, as 1748, not 1741.—GEN. ED.

1607. SCOTT.—There is no record in the Pension Office for Adam Calhoun Scott; and as all Revolutionary soldiers were pensioned, regardless of length of service, after 1832, it seems probable that he may have served in the Indian wars, or in the War of 1812, rather than in the Revolution.—GEN. ED.

1613. NOBLE—HAMMOND.—There are two Hammond Genealogies, one containing two large volumes, the other, of one volume; but in neither of them does the name of Sybil Hammond appear. It seems probable that she belongs to the same family of Hammonds about which
previous queries have been printed; one of that family, Betsy, marrying Isaac Tears, and living in New York State.—GEN. Ed.

1622. Nash—Street.—There is a Nash Genealogy, compiled in 1853 by Rev. Sylvester Nash, of Essex, Conn., being the “Records of Descendants of Thomas Nash, of New Haven, Conn. (1640).” But it contains no mention of your line.—GEN Ed.

1627. Rubey.—If I. L. R. will write to “The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.,” asking for the official proof of service of Thomas Rubey, giving such particulars as she knows, and stating that she is a descendant of him, she will receive an answer, giving all information in the Department. It is impossible for the Gen. Ed. to do this, as the Adjutant General prefers to deal with chapter regents directly, or with descendants. The information is given without charge.—GEN. Ed.

1632. When, in an official record, the following appears: “Taken June 8, 1776;” it means that the soldier was taken prisoner on that date.—GEN. Ed.

1661. (3) Clark.—There is a Genealogist in Washington, D. C., Mr. Thomas Forsythe Nelson, 330 A St., S. E., who has spent a number of years in accumulating data in regard to the Signers of the Declaration, and their descendants; and has a more complete list than any one else. He charges two dollars for answering a simple query in regard to the lists he has compiled, and more in proportion to the information desired. His information is based on wills, deeds, and other official data, and can be relied on as accurate.—GEN. Ed.

1661 (2) Smith—Rice.—Reuben Smith, who m. Betsy was a Rev. pensioner (S. F. 6131). He enlisted from Goochland Co., Va., although he resided at date of pension, and died in Pittsylvania Co., Va. In her application for pension, Feb. 25, 1840, Elizabeth (b. Dec. 6, 1765), states that she was m. Nov. 14, 1782; resided at that time in Rockingham Co., N. C., and mentions the following children: Edward, b. Oct. 29, 1784, living in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Judeth, b. Dec. 23, 1786, living in St. Louis, Mo.; Howel, b. Nov. 30, 1788 (then d.); Reuben, b. Nov. 10, 1790 (then d.); Thomas, b. April 6, 1793 (then d.); Wm., b. Oct. 29, 1795 (then d.); Betsy, b. Feb. 8, 1799 (then d.); Charles R., b. Feb. 9, 1801, living in Rockingham Co., N. C.; Sally (b. Jan. 1, 1805); John W. (b. Jan. 8, 1807), and Nancy McC. (b. Nov. 10, 1811). Sally and Nancy also d. before 1840, and John W. lived in Rockingham Co., N. C. The copy of the marriage bond is filed with her petition, in which Reuben Smith, Joseph Baker and James Herndon agree to pay 50 lbs. if there is any just cause for obstructing the marriage contemplated between Reuben Smith, of Goochland Co., and Elizabeth Smith, of Powhatan Co. I think, therefore, that L. M. K. is in error in regard to the wife. It does not seem probable that there were two men of that name, with family names of children alike. In 1829, when Reuben applied for a pension, he states that his home is mortgaged to Jabez Smith, who is
no relation to him. (He may be the father of Elizabeth.) In 1844, Elizabeth Smith moved from N. C. (where she had lived since 1832 with her two sons) to Va., "where she was born," as one of her sons, John W., had just died and his widow wished to go back to Va., but in 1849, Elizabeth went back to N. C. to be with her only remaining son (Charles R.), where she was living in 1855, aged 91 years. Reuben enlisted in April or May, 1779, under Capt. Tarleton Payne, then again under Capt. Gray; then went to S. C. and was put under Capt. Robert (?) Beal; he was there, at Charleston, at the time it was taken, but escaped. His service in all was ab. 18 months.—Gen. Ed.


1559. Simmons.—Joel Simmons, pensioner (see S. F. 17677), was raised in Orange Co. It is possible that the records of that Co. may assist E. H. in her search.

1565. Mills.—There was a George Mills, a Rev. soldier, who was pensioned in 1818, from New York, but he lived in Saratoga Co. and served in Rev. from Chesterfield, Mass. He m. Martha Gray in 1788, in Hampshire Co., Mass.; moved to Galway, Montgomery Co., N. Y., then to Saratoga Co. and d. at Broadalbin, June 18, 1826. His widow also received a pension (see W. F. 23981). As George Mills, the ancestor of P. B. H., was not born until 1765, and "lived long," it is probable that he served in the War of 1812, and not in the Rev. for he was not a pensioner.—Gen. Ed.

Queries.

1672. Jones—Kemp.—Henry Jones m. Martha Kemp, and had: Joshua Green, Wash (Mash) Maria, and Sarah. He fought in the war of 1812 from N. Car. Tradition says that his father was in the Revolution; marched from Yorktown to Raleigh; received an ovation, and was carried around on the shoulders of his friends in a cotton basket. Wanted, official proof of service, what was his Christian name, and whom did he marry?—LA.

(2) Eubanks.—Richard Eubanks lived at or near Columbus, Ga. Tradition says he was so rich he didn't know his own negroes; had two sons, John and Caleb. The family moved to Ala., Caleb coming to La. Was Richard a Rev. soldier, and whom did he marry?—LA.

1673. What would you recommend for a registrar of a new chapter in a small town to buy.—M. F. F.

1674. Mulherrin.—John Mulherrin, living in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1795, or before, is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Information of him desired.

(2) Amos.—Aquilla Amos, ensign in a Md. battalion during the Revolution, is said to have descendants in Ky. Wanted, names and addresses of any of them.—M. T.
1675. SHIELDS.—Can anyone give me the ancestry of Senator James Shields, senator in 1852, and also a general in the U. S. A.—H. H. S.

1676. NATCHEZ—BRANDT.—Mary Natchez, b. Oct. 20, 1789, near Harrisburg, Pa., m. Wm. Brandt in April, 1806. Wanted, ancestry of both of the above.

(2) FLEMING.—George Fleming, b. Dec. 8, 1800, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., was the son of James Fleming. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired.—G. F.

1677. HEUGH.—The name of Andrew Heugh appears on a tablet erected Nov., 1904, in Frederick, Md., to the memory of twelve justices of Frederick Co. who repudiated the Stamp Act of 1765. Did any of his daughters marry a Beall? If so, which one, what was the Christian name of her husband, and where did he live?—D. H. G.

1678. CARTER.—Peter Carter, of Ky., was said to have been a Rev. soldier. He had a son, Larkin G. Carter, who m. Judith Jones, of Ky., and settled in Montgomery Co., Mo., in 1819; was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1847, leaving thirteen children. He had four titles—captain, judge, squire and colonel. Any information enabling me to become a Daughter will be gratefully received.—D. L. S.

1679. PEARSON (PIERSON).—Information desired of Ephraim Pearson (or Pierson), who served as a private in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's Co., Col. Herrick's regiment, in an alarm, 1780. His wife was Hannah Barret. His children were: Hannah, Anna, Ephraim, Jesse, Benjamin, John, Joseph and David. Jesse was also a Rev. soldier. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death, and place of birth.

(2) BARRET.—Wanted, dates of birth and death of Hannah Barret, wife of Ephraim Pearson.

(3) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, name of the father of Job, Oliver, Nancy and Grant Williams; also dates of birth, marriage and death, and name of wife. He lived for a time in Windham Co., Conn.—L. M. M.

1680. SHELTON—RUCKER.—Nancy Shelton m. John Rucker, March 22, 1788 (both of Amherst Co., Va), and died Jan. 12, 1860, in her 93d year. Wanted, names of her parents, with Rev. War record, if any, of her father.

(2) DAWSON—TINSLEY.—Lucy Dawson m. Edward Tinsley (both of Va.). Would like dates of their births, deaths and marriage, also names of parents of both, with all genealogical data concerning them and Rev. service, if any.

(3) ROGERS—KIRTLey.—John Rogers (d. June 22, 1839), m. Sarah Kirtley (d. May 5, 1833). Wanted, dates and places of birth and marriage of both. Was John Rogers in the Revolution?

(4) ROGERS—KIRTLey.—Wanted, ancestry of both John Rogers and Sarah Kirtley, with all necessary genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(5) RUCKER—EARLY.—John Rucker m. Julianna Early; and both of them died in Va. Wanted, dates and places of birth and marriage, also
dates of death of both of them. Also ancestry of each of them desired, with all necessary genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

(6) Rucker—Shelton.—Wanted, ancestry of John Rucker, who m. Lucy Shelton, with all genealogical data and Rev. record, if any.

(7) Rice—Wood—Ward.—Lucy (Rice) Wood m. as her second husband John Ward in Goochland Co., Va., in 1799. Wanted, dates of birth and death of Lucy Rice, also dates and places of birth and death of John Ward. Was he a Rev. Soldier? Also ancestry of each of them desired, with all necessary genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

(8) McCormack—Crozier.—James McCormack m. Nancy Crozier. Wanted, all necessary genealogical data of each of them, and of the ancestry of each; also Rev. record, if any, of any of them.—B. H. R.

1681. Mann.—Hansom Mann fought in the Revolution and when peace was declared, was returning to his home (presumably at or near Knoxville, Tenn.), when he, and nine others, were lost in the wilderness for days, some dying before they were rescued. He had one brother, Isom, a Baptist minister; and two sisters, Delilie, who m. a Baptist minister, Billy Moran, and Patience, who m. Capt. John Wright, a soldier in the Mexican War, who lived at Knoxville, Tenn. Wanted, ancestry of Hansom Mann, with all necessary genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.—W. H. B.

1682. Culver (Colver).—Joshua Culver (sometimes spelled Colver) b. May 20, 1729, in Conn., went with three brothers, Daniel, Samuel and Titus, to Wells, Vt., ab. 1771. Wanted, name of his wife and his children.

(2) Lillie (Lilly).—Can you tell me where and at what price I can obtain a copy of the Lilly Family?—F. H. R.

1683 Twitchel—Mathews.—Wanted, Rev. service, if any, of one Jacob Twitchel, of Gray, Maine, who m. Sally Mathews, of Stroudwater, and purchased land in Hebron, Me., and moved his family there Sept. 16, 1794. Their children were Moses, Nicholas, John, Betsy, Mark, Jacob, David and Cyprian.

1684. Squires.—Joel E. Squires was a soldier in the Revolution; was scalped by the Indians, but recovered, and lived for many years thereafter, settling in (or near) Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y. Wanted, official proof of service, name of wife, and dates of birth and death.

(2) Price.—Benedit Price was a colonel in 1807 and was afterwards a soldier in the War of 1812. Who were his parents, and did his father have Revolutionary service?—M. C. A.

1685. Hutchinson.—Solomon Hutchinson moved to Spencertown N. Y., from Mass. ab. 1795 to 1800; 'm. Lois Stedman. Children: Wm. Ira, Louisa, Barzillai, Elmira, John, David, Eunice, Clara and Solomon. Eunice m. Hiram Moore. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service of Solomon Hutchinson, also name of his father, with Rev. service, if any.—F. L. M.
1686. Fort—Weast.—Wm. Fort, b. Trenton, N. J. 1814, d. in Mo. in 1881. He m. Oct. 8, 1835 Sarah Weast (b. 1816 in Pa.) who d. in Mo. in 1881. They were m. in Staunton, Va. William Fort's father was William, also. He d. in 1841. Wanted, name of wife, necessary dates and official proof of Rev. service, of William, Sr.

(2) Weast—Moler (Mohler).—Sarah Weast's mother's name is said to have been Moler (or Mohler). Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Weast on either line, with dates and official proof of any Rev. service.

—M. S. R.

1687. Sherman.—William Sherman who had a son Palmer, who m. Elizabeth Hoxie and lived in Esquippang, R. I., is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Wanted, official proof of service. Was he related to the Sherman Family of Conn.?—J. S. N.

1688. Sawyer—Johnson.—Bela Sawyer, m. Lydia Johnson. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death, also Rev. record of Bela Johnson. Ancestry desired of each, with dates and Rev. record, if any.

(2) Stewart—Foster.—Moses Stewart (or Steward) of Vt. or Conn. m. Lois Foster, of Salem, Mass. Wanted, dates and Rev. record, if any, of Moses; also ancestry of each of them desired, with dates and Rev. record, if any.


1689. Foster.—James Foster of Temple, N. H., had children Jacob, b. 1770; Hannah, b. 1771; Jonathan, b. 1774, and others; had he any Rev. service?—F. L. M.

1690. Wright—Brown.—Edward Wright, of Concord, Mass., m. Thankful Brown, and had a son, Abner Wright, b. 1769. Was he a Rev. soldier?—F. L. M.

1691. Boise—Tanner.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Peter Boise, also name of wife, and Rev. record, if any. His dau. Anna, m. Isaac Tanner, her birth-date desired.

(2) Coppedge—Able.—Wm. Coppedge, b. in Va., in 1768, m. Mary Able, and d. in Ky. Was he in Rev. during the closing years? Wanted, ancestry of each of them, with all dates and Rev. record, if any.

(3) Maiden name and date of birth desired of Phebe, wife of Jabez Thomas, Sr., b. Middleboro, Mass., in 1710; also date and place of marriage, and date and place of his death.—M. S. R.

1692. Van Buskirk.—Samuel Van Buskirk, said to have been a Rev. soldier, was b. in Penna. and died in Ohio; wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death, name of wife, and official proof of service.—E. T. R.

1693. Tucker—Morgan.—Eunice Tucker, of Philadelphia, m. Daniel Morgan, who was killed in the first engagement of the Revolution. A son, David Jr. was born five months after his father's death. Wanted, official proof of this service, and necessary genealogical data.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

(2) VALENnNE—Evans.—Lydia Valentine, b. Jan. 5, 1763, m. Jesse Evans (b. Dec. 1756). They had fourteen children, the third of whom Mary Evans, m. David Morgan, Jr. Lydia (Valentine) Evans' father is said to have had a forge or, foundry in eastern Penna. near Valley Forge. Was he in the Rev? What was his Christian name?—H. M. G.

1694. SMITH—ReCTOR.—Hezekiah Smith, b. in 1763 (probably in Delaware) m. Mary Ann Rector, and died in Indiana, ab. 1832. He is known to have served in the Revolution and believed to have enlisted from Delaware. Wanted, official proof of service.—J. G. B.

1695. HousMAN.—John Housman, of Salem Co., N. J., served in the second battalion of Salem Co troops. Wanted, dates of birth and death, name of wife, and date of marriage, and names of children.—A. M. H.

1696. Turner.—Has anyone entered the Society of the D. A. R. on the record of Kerenhappuc Norman Turner, said to be the only woman to whom a monument was erected on a battlefield? She became famous in the battle of Guilford Court House, N. Car.

(2) Kennedy.—Has anyone entered the D. A. R. through James Kennedy, of Edgefield District S. Car.?

(3) BayliSS.—Has anyone entered the D. A. R. through William Bayliss, of the Twelfth Va. regiment during the Revolution?—M. M. W.

1697. Mallet—(MalLeT).—Information desired of the descendants of Daniel Mallette (or Mallet) and wife Mary, believed to have lived in South Car.

(2) De RoCHe.—Abraham De Roche came to this country in 1765. He was a Swiss Frenchman, and died in Effingham Co., Ga., after 1775. Information desired of any of his descendants.—J. N. B.

1698. Farley.—Information desired of the ancestors of one Robert Farley who moved from Nottoway Co., Va., to Miss., about 1830. According to family tradition his ancestor served in the Revolution, but name and service is not remembered.

(2) Hightower.—Frances Collier Hightower married Robert Farley above-mentioned. Her father Devereux Hightower was b. in 1775 in Mecklenburg Co., Va. His father was Joshua Hightower. Wanted, official proof of service.

(3) Hutcheson.—Devereux Hightower, above mentioned married Susanna Hutcheson of Mecklenburg Co. Her mother's name before marriage was Frances Collier. Can anyone find a line from this whereby I may become a D. A. R.?—T. H. M.

1699. Houston (Huston) Wilson.—Christopher Houston (Huston) married Susanna Wilson. He died in 1784 and is said to have been a Rev. soldier. He lived in Cumberland Co. a few miles east of Mechanicsburg, Penna., and was a tax collector in 1748. His wife, Susanna, d. when ab. 80 years of age. Their children were as follows: Sarah, m. James McKinstry; Elizabeth, m. John McCulloch;
Rebecca m. —— McMurtrie; John m. Margaret Houston (or Huston) Christopher, m. Nancy Smith; William and James. Official proof of service desired.

(2) Houston (Huston), Sharon.—Ancestry desired of Samuel Houston (Huston) and his wife Isabella Sharron. He m. Sept. 1784, was a lieut. in Rev., lived in Cumberland Co., a few miles east of Mechanicsburg, Penna., and with his wife, lived to an advanced age. Their children were: William, Samuel, who m. Esther Waugh; Margaret, m. John Houston (son of Christopher) Mary, m. John Mateer; Ann m. James Gibson; Jane, m. John Creigh; James, m. Catherine Ewing; Isabella, m. (1) James Clendenin; (2) Nathaniel Eckels; John; and Jonathan, who m. Margaret Rankin McIntyre.—L. J. H.

1700. Mason—Cutler—Estes—Wood.—Can anyone tell me if either of the following persons performed Rev. service: Melatiah Mason, b. at Swansea, Mass., April 30, 1731, son of Hezekiah Mason, b. June 6, 1734; Amos Cutler, b. May 6, 1741, at Killingly, Conn., son of Zachariah Cutler, b. Salem, Mass., Feb. 5, 1698-9; Samuel Estes, son of Richard Estes, both of Cumberland, R. I.; and Thomas Wood, son of Thomas Wood.—P. C.

1701. Shepherd—Mott.—Wanted, official proof of service of Adam Mott, b. July 16, 1739, m. Rachel, dau. of Wm. and Abigail Rider, in 1762. Also of Abner Shepherd, b. in Dartmouth, Sept. 25, 1734, m. Hannah, dau. of Wm. Gifford, in 1763.—M. H.

1702. Buck.—John Buck served in 13th Albany Co., N. Y. regiment during the Rev. His parentage, and name of wife desired. In 1786 he was at or near Stillwater, Saratoga Co. Has any D. A. R. entered on his service?—H. S. C.

1703. Kirby—Latimers—Can anyone tell me the best books to consult to get up a family history of the Kirby and Latimer Families, especially those branches of the families which settled in Va.?—J. L. K.

1704. Ward.—Aaron Ward, a Rev. soldier, b. Newark, Essex Co., N. J., enlisted from Albany, N. Y. What was the name of his father, and did he also serve in the Revolution?

(2) Wandel.—Aaron Ward, m. Elizabeth Wandel (Wandell). Who were her parents? Did her father have Rev. service?

(3) Earnest.—Wm. Earnest, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 29, 1769, m. Elizabeth Ward in 1812. His mother's maiden name was Susannah Hunt. What was the name of his father, and did he have Rev. service?—A. E. C.

1705. Harper.—Robert Harper, of Lincoln Co., Ga., was said to have been a Rev. soldier. Official proof of service desired.

(2) Jones.—Wanted, official proof of Rev. service of William Jones, of Hanover Co., Va.

(3) Wynn.—Settleton Wynn, of Sussex Co., Va., is said to have been the son of a Revolutionary hero. Wanted, name of father and Rev. service, if any.—J. H. W.
1706. Kellogg.—Nathaniel Kellogg was born in Westfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1758; m. Palm Hawkins; they had one child, Tryphena, b. March 8, 1781. After the death of Palm Hawkins Kellogg, Nathaniel m. (2) Annice Gray, and had one other child, Elisabeth (Betsey) b. Sept. 23, 1788. He was a Rev. pensioner, lived in Alford, Mass, when called into service, soon after the Revolution moved to Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., was a Baptist preacher; d. at Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1846. Wanted, dates and places of birth, death and marriage of Palm Hawkins and Annice Gray, and any other information regarding the families.—E. M. R.

1707. Righter.—Was Capt. Nicholas Righter (or Richter) of Col. Jacob Kloch's regiment of N. Y., militia, the Righter who lived on the road from Schenectady to Albany in Revolutionary times? If not, can anyone tell the name of the Righter who did live there? A son of this Righter, Nicholas, was a Rev. soldier, and a daughter, Dorothy, m.—Longenhelt. This Righter place is mentioned in Sims' History of Schoraric Co., p. 241.

(2) Graham.—Two brothers, John and James Graham, came from Scotland, ab. 1760, and settled somewhere in the Mohawk valley. One of them, probably John, m. Mary McClintock; children, so far as known were: Richard, John, Alexander McClintock, b. 1776; George; a daughter, who m. Peter Vanderlyn. Both John and James are said to have been in the Rev., James as Capt. Wanted, date of John's marriage and death and Rev. service of each of them.

(3) Phillips.—Jonathan Phillips, of Preston (now Griswold) Conn., m. Jenevereth Branch of same place. Three of his sons, Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Esquire were Rev. soldiers. The father himself is said to have served for a short time. Official proof of this desired, also date of birth and marriage. His father, also named Jonathan, m. Esther, dau. of John Ayer, of Stonington, Conn., ab. 1720. Ancestry of both Jonathan Phillips and John Ayer desired.—H. M. P.

1708. Perkins—Carmick.—Wanted, dates and places of birth, death and marriage, name of wife, and official proof of service of Wm. Perkins, of Henry Co., Va., who was related to the Henrys, and Danbridges. His dau. Mary, m. Lewis Carmick, son of Gen. John Carmick, of Augusta, Ga., and moved to La. in the early forties.—M. Y. E. S.

1709. Carter—Carr.—Who were the parents of Alfred Carter who m. Lillis Carr, of Warren, R. I. in 1794?

(2) Ware—Cowell.—Was Hezekiah Ware, of Wrentham, Mass., father of Jason Ware who m. Jemima, dau. of Samuel and Jemima Cowell, a Rev. soldier?—A. L. H.

1710. Wright.—Did Joseph Wright, wife Elizabeth, who had a son Edward, b. 1734 in Concord, Mass., perform any patriotic service during the Revolution?

(2) Brown.—Did Ephraim Brown of Concord, Mass., who m. Abi-
gail Wheeler perform any Rev. service? His dau. Thankful m. Edward Wright in 1758.

(3) Hunt—Bateman.—Did Nehemiah Hunt, of Concord, Mass., who m. Submit Bateman perform any Rev. service? Their children were: Mary, b. 1762; Nehemiah, b. 1766; Lydia, b. 1768; John, b. 1770; Hepzehah, b. 1773; Summit, b. 1775; Sarah, b. 1777; Mary, b. 1779; Anna, b. 1781; Miriam, b. 1784.—F. L. M.

1711. Wester.—Would like dates of birth and death of John Wester, also date of enlistment, also names of wife and children. He lived in Blunt Co., N. C., where he enlisted.

(2) Haynes.—Would like information of Richard Haynes, supposed to have lived in Blunt Co., N. C., when he enlisted.—A. W.

1712. Reynolds.—Information desired of the Reynolds Family of Penna. They lived in Hollidaysburgh, Penna. (Blair Co.) William and Henry are both family names. Was either of them in the Revolution?—J. M. N.

1713. Shearon—Chalfant.—Caleb Shearon, m. Elizabeth Chalfant. Did the father of either of these have Rev. service, and if so, from what state? They came down the Ohio in a flat boat and settled in Richmond, Ind. The children b. there were: Thomas, Wm. Warner, Ruth, Ann and Oliver. This ancestor served in the White Horse Cavalry, and in the siege of Baltimore captured a silver cup now in the possession of another branch of the family. Is there a list of the soldiers, officers and privates of this cavalry troop, and where is it to be obtained?

(2) Pocohontas.—My great aunt had in her possession a picture of the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocohontas. She always said our line was descended from them, but whether through the Ashe or Rambo line I do not know. Where could I find any information concerning the descendants of Lady Rebecca's child?

(3) Ashe.—Daniel Henry Ashe was born near Amsterdam, Holland, April 6, 1717, came to Phila. Jan. 3, 1741; m. Elizabeth Kerlin; and had two sons, Joseph and John. Joseph Ashe was a private in Capt. Wm. Witherspoon's Co., Eighth Battalion, Chester Co., Militia in 1778. Can anyone give me birth, death, or marriage date of said Joseph Ashe. His military record is found in Penna. Archives, 5th series, Volume 5, page 807.—S. E. B.

1714. Polk.—William Polk, brother of John Polk (father of President James Knox Polk) m. twice. (1) Priscilla Roberts; (2) Miss Taylor. When his sons were nearly grown, he, with his family, moved to the vicinity of Carlisle, Penna., then to Mecklenburg Co., N. C., where his sons Thomas and Ezekiel were very prominent and afterwards were both officers in the Continental Army. Did their brother James Polk serve also? He married and had a dau. Priscilla, who m. William Whittington.—S. L. S.

1715. Champion—Duncan.—Dr. Reuben Champion, brother of
Medes Champion, was a surgeon in the Revolution, and died in Ticonderoga, of fever. He m. Lydia Duncan (or Dunk) of Saybrook or Lyme, Conn., but before going into the army Dr. Champion moved his family to West Springfield, Mass., as a place of safety. He presented the government with a large sloop. His widow m. Col. Field, of Longmeadow, Mass., and is buried there. Can anyone tell me who were her parents, did she belong to the Duncan family of Scotland?—M. M. W.

1716. PERKINS—THOMPSON.—Information desired of the ancestry of Abraham or Abram Perkins b. Nov. 23, 1756, d. at Lyme, N. H., Jan. 16, 1791; m. Fear Thompson, dau. of John and Lydia (Wood) Thompson of Middleborough, Mass. Aug., 1777. Their children were Sarah, Lydia and Isaac. The names of parents, his brothers and sisters, birthplace, and Rev. record, if any, desired.—G. E.

1717. WHEELER—HALL.—John Whittier Wheeler was a sea captain, at the age of twenty-one; was b. in 1787 and m. Zilpha Hall (dau. of Luther Hall and Zilpha Randall, of Middleboro, Mass.) in Vt., in 1813 or 4. They soon moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where their first child was b. in 1815. His mother's maiden name was Munson, probably Mary Munson. Wanted, ancestry of John Whittier Wheeler on both paternal and maternal sides, and Rev. records, if any.—C. L. R.

1718. WELLMAN.—Wanted, dates of birth and death of Francis Wellman, a Rev. soldier in Chester Co., militia in 1780; also dates of birth and death of his wife.

1719. BARLOW—CARPENTER.—Ancestry desired of Lewis Barlow who m. Sallie Carpenter for his first wife in Ware, Mass. She d. in Clarendon Springs, Vt., in 1839, aged 69, and was buried in Pittsford. He then m. a widow Hiscock, and moved to Daysville, Ogle Co., Ill., carrying the Family Bible with him. He d. there Jan. 16, 1848. Was he son or grandson of Wm. W. Barlow, of Greenwich, Mass? Would also like ancestry of Sallie Carpenter, and Rev. ancestry, if any.—M. T. C.

1720. SHIELDS.—Information is desired of the names of the parents and ancestors of Gen. and U. S. Senator James Shields (1852). Was he the grandson of James Shields, of Sandy River plantation, Pittsylvania Co., Va., who died in 1779? (Supposed to have been killed at the siege of Savannah.) There were three other James Shields who served in the Revolution.—H. H. S.

1721. TAYLOR.—Reuben Taylor, b. Jan. 2, 1815, was the son of Ephraim Taylor and his wife Patty. Ephraim was b. May 17, 1785. His children were: Martha, b. April 25, 1804; Ephraim, b. Oct. 16, 1805; Ruth, b. Nov. 2, 1806; Ephraim, b. Oct. 2, 1807; Joel, b. March 31, 1811; Isaac, b. Dec. 4, 1813; Reuben, b. Jan. 2, 1815. After the death
of Ephraim, his widow m. (2) ——— Cooledge, and had two children: Frank and Hannah. Wanted, names and dates of the parents of Ephraim Taylor, and Rev. ancestry, if any.—J. C. F.

1722. Daugherty—Erwin.—Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. service, if any, of John Daugherty, and his wife, Elizabeth Erwin, who came from the eastern shore of Md., ab. 1801 to Jefferson Co., Ohio. He was a govt. surveyor, and also a teacher; was slightly lame. His third son, Andrew Erwin Dougherty, was b. 1801, and m. Mary Barkhurst, second child of Wm. and Mary Worley Barkhurst. The latter were probably of Penna. Dutch extraction.—B. F. P.

1723. Leaverton—Bunton.—Wanted, ancestry, necessary dates and Rev. record, if any, of such ancestry of Noah Leaverton of Leesburg (probably) Ohio, and his wife, Nancy Burton.

(2) Smith—Long.—Wanted, dates and places of birth and death, name of wife, and Rev. record, if any, of Edward Smith, b. in Eng. who emigrated to Va., and also of Thomas Long, of Va., Edward Smith's son, John Smith, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Long.

(3) Wools.—Information desired with all necessary genealogical data concerning William Wools, whose grandson George Wools, m. Henrietta Selby, dau. of James and Mary (Dandridge) Selby.—A. W. S.

1724. Stockton.—Has any genealogy of the Stockton Family been printed, giving a list of the descendants of Richard Stockton, the Signer of the Declaration?—L. S.

1725. Smith—Maupin.—Asa Smith m. Frances, dau. of Thomas Maupin, a Rev. soldier. He was b. near Richmond, Ky., Jan. 10, 1782. Wanted, names of parents of Asa Smith, and Rev. service, if any—H. W. B.

1726. Long—Harris—Rev. record desired of Henry Long, b. S. Car. m. Rebecca Harriss; and served in the Revolution (according to family tradition) when only fourteen years of age. He afterwards moved to Marysville, Tenn., and his children were: John, Betsy, Nancy, Margaret, Polly and Mather. His father came from Scotland, and his mother was Elizabeth Montgomery.—P. P.

1727. Cushman—Morton.—Molly Morton, b. Nov. 5, 1758, m. Ichabod Cushman, Nov. 28, 1782; lived in Middleboro, Mass., until 1802; then removed to Hartland, Vt., where Ichabod died Oct. 1805; moved to Middlebury, Vt., where she died Aug. 29, 1841. Who were her parents and grandparents? Did any of them see Revolutionary service?

(2) Kimball—Riggs.—Stephen Riggs married Abigail Kimball, June 19, 1773, at Brookfield, Mass. Wanted, names and all necessary genealogical data concerning parents of both Stephen and Abigail; also Rev. service, if any.—E. C. B.
America Club, Children of the Republic, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had its last meeting of the season on May 14th.

We are now prepared to make our report and comments on the year's work.

The membership of the club was increased during the year from nine (9) to twenty-four (24) with an average attendance of fifteen (15); the work is now among Jews and Italians, principally Jews, who are quick, intelligent, respectful and thoroughly alive to civic and patriotic influence. Our efforts were directed towards good citizenship, truth, honesty and self-control, obedience of the laws and seeing that others do the same. We are glad to report that after many talks the result was that during the car strike in our city this winter and our boys were in the neighborhood of contention, not one got into trouble.

When the baseball season approached all of our boys were anxious to play, we organized two nines; the first nine were given suits and a complete outfit for the game, with the understanding that they were to play with and teach the second nine, younger boys, and play a "clean" game.

They have played their first match game, with score of 17 to 6 in favor of America Club, they were proud boys.

Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays were remembered, a New Years party and an ice cream treat to finish the year, complete our season of work and pleasure. We have learned much ourselves and have tried to do our duty towards those less fortunate and our coming citizens. For the encouragement of the chapters who have not taken
up this work we would say, make a start and it grows with your interest and love of the boys.

We started with teaching the principal events of our early history and their stories followed by civics.

“The Community and Citizen,” by Arthur Dunn, of Indianapolis, is a good and safe book on this subject, current events are helpful, it teaches the boys to talk in public; we hope to try debates next winter, as the boys know us better and what is expected of them. Our advice is, form a club and see how much you will enjoy it.

Faithfully yours,

Maggie D. Ball,
Director of America Club.

Philadelphia Chapter,
May 18th, 1910.

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Concerning the Fourth of July.

The principal cities of this country are joining in the demand for definite and effective measures that will prevent the slaughter of the innocents, in the abused name of patriotism. The methods suggested by the civic societies which are taking prominent part in the movement have elements of practicability. It is of little avail to preach caution to parents or point dangers to children. These ways have been tried and found wanting. Something which will be a satisfactory substitute for dynamite and blood must be offered to the grown people and for the youth of America. An earnest effort to bring this about is being made by the Denver Patriotic League, and its plans will be submitted to the public, for the purpose of soliciting its co-operation, when they have been perfected.

Mrs. Frank Merriam Keezer,
Chairman Publicity Committee.

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The American Monthly Magazine grows more interesting. Best wishes for its continued success.

Mrs. Lewis D. Lowe,
Regent R. C. Chapter,
Atlanta, Ga.

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I find I could not get along without the American Monthly Magazine. I like it especially for the genealogical records and queries.

Mrs. Anna W. Miller,
Columbus, Kansas.
IN MEMORIAM

“To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.”

The following beloved charter members of the Venderburgh Chapter, Evansville, Indiana, died recently:

Miss Jane Varick Dodge, April 5, 1910, at Washington, D. C.
Miss Rosalie A. Collins, April 10, 1910, at Glen Ridge, N. J.
Two members of the Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, N. Y., have passed to the great beyond:

Miss Mary A. Barnum, May 2, 1910.

Mrs. Ellen Bowen Birnie, wife of George A. Birnie, and member of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass., died May 18, 1910, at Ludlow, Mass. She was the daughter of Cullen and Susan A. Bowen and granddaughter of General Daniel Bowen. She was a former regent of the chapter and devoted to its interests. The chapter mourns her loss.

Emma Griscom Smith, widow of Clement L. Smith, dean of Harvard University, and member of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, died April 8, 1910. She was active in all good works. She was a descendant of Charles Wilson Peale and of Rembrant Peale, and also a member of the family of Betsey Ross. Her ideals were high and she was a power in the chapter.

Alice Holmes Abbe, Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter died recently. Her cheerful presence and kindly manner will be missed and also her ready sympathy with the aims and interests of the society.

Mrs. Sarah Preston Bugbee, Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, died December 13, 1909. She was the second regent. Her tact and strength of purpose combined with unusual executive ability did much toward forwarding the benevolent and patriotic work of the chapter.

The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and regret for the loss of each of their members.

Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, charter member and first regent of the Brattleboro Chapter, died May 31, 1910. She was the sister of Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, so long a member of the National Board. Her intense patriotism made her take up with enthusiasm the work of the Daughters. The memory of her strength of character, her sincerity of purpose and her numberless Christian virtues will ever remain a precious heritage to those who knew her.
BOOK NOTES

The year book of the Old Concord Chapter, Concord, Massachusetts, regent, Mrs. Helen Bent Curtis, has a picture of their chapter house, which was purchased by the chapter about a year ago. The chapter was founded by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who was also chairman of the chapter house committee. They are to be congratulated and it is hoped that the example may be followed by still more chapters.

The year book of the Nehemiah Letts Chapter, Letts, Iowa, contains a sketch of Nehemiah Letts, who is the ancestor of every member of the chapter that bears his name. He was but fourteen years when he entered the service in New Jersey. The chapter will study their “American Neighbors” this year. Extracts from this sketch of the patron saint of the chapter will appear later. The regent is Mrs. Nellie S. Letts.

The year book of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, Indiana, Mrs. Frances Parsons Foster, regent, shows several papers of interest the coming year. We note in particular “America’s Work with the Stranger at our Gates.” We also note that Indiana has adopted the Stars and Stripes as the state flag.

A TALBOT OR TALBOTT GENEALOGY, principally the descendants of Richard of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, with several other Talbot families included, is now being prepared. By its aid many will be enabled to read their title clear to membership in Founders and Patriots, Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be published probably in October, and the price will be ten dollars. Those who subscribe before the book is published can obtain it for five dollars, by sending directly to the compiler, Mrs. Ida M. Shirk, 2119, North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind. Only 250 copies will be printed in all.

The present is the living sum total of the whole past.—CARLYLE.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

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Washington, D. C.

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