Casimir Pulaski.
CASIMIR PULASKI

The monument erected to General Count Casimir Pulaski was ordered by Congress, for which fifty thousand dollars was appropriated. The arrangements for the statues, Pulaski and Kosciuszko, were made by a commission appointed by Congress, composed of Secretary Wickersham, Senator Wetmore, Representative McCleary, and Mr. T. M. Helinski, of Chicago, who represents the Polish-American Societies.

This monument is the outcome of a resolution of the Congress of 1779. The original committee consisted of Mr. Elbridge Gerry, Mr. Robert Livingston and Mr. Cornelius Harnett. This monument was not erected, no doubt owing to a depleted treasury. At the fifty-seventh Congress, 1902-3, memorials were presented from the Polish Societies by Colonel Joseph Smolinski, and many other organizations, petitioning Congress for a monument to Pulaski. The bill was acted upon and favorably reported in 1903, the present commission appointed, and the appropriation made. The sculptor selected was Casimir Chodzinski who designed the Kosciuszko statue in Chicago.

General Count Casimir Pulaski was the father of American cavalry, commander of the independent “Pulaski Legion.”

Count Pulaski was the son of Count Joseph Pulaski who owned large estates in Poland. His three young sons and his nephew joined him with three hundred nobles in the celebrated Confederation of Barr. Like all other attempts to free Poland, it failed. Count Casimir escaped to Turkey which refused to surrender him to Russia. His father and one brother were dead, the other a prisoner in Russia. His estates were confiscated.
He went to Paris, and there met Benjamin Franklin, who wrote Washington, Pulaski is esteemed one of the greatest officers in Europe. Franklin and Deane, American commissioners to France, made arrangements with him to enter the American service. He arrived in Boston July, 1777, and started at once for Washington's headquarters in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he received a warm welcome.

General Washington sent him with letters of introduction to the Congress at Philadelphia. He presented himself to President Hancock, and was promised command of the American Light Dragoons with rank of brigadier-general.

Pulaski as well as Lafayette was destined to strike his first blow for American Liberty at the battle of Brandywine. Being without command he asked Washington for command of his body-guard which consisted of thirty horse. Here he signalized himself, fully sustaining the reputation the world had given him. Four days later he received his commission as brigadier-general in command of the cavalry. In every engagement he was to the front, and always noted for his fearless attacks in points of danger.

Pulaski found the equipment and command of the cavalry over American officers who did not understand his ways very trying and not what he had hoped for. His fiery zeal and energy demanded a greater outlet for his nature and talents. He requested of General Washington a separate and independent command, which was granted by Congress which was then in session at York, Pennsylvania. He proceeded thither.

He was to retain the rank of brigadier-general and have command of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot, called "Pulaski's Legion" which he was empowered to enlist. He established his headquarters in Baltimore and there held a little court of his own among the gay society of that hospitable town. He was a welcome acquisition. The legislature of Maryland gave him all the assistance in their power. By October he had enrolled three hundred and thirty men, composed mostly of Marylanders, although many were from Pennsylvania, where he was so well known.

Pulaski visited Lafayette at Bethlehem where he had been since his wound received at Brandywine, cared for by the
Moravian nuns. While there he ordered a banner for his Legion, having seen the exquisite embroidery done by them. When Pulaski fell at Savannah, Captain Paul Bentalou of Baltimore was at his side. Though wounded also he saved the banner, and it was carried in the procession in 1824, when Lafayette visited Baltimore, and is now in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society.

The Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey in 1878, on the centennial anniversary of a massacre of part of “Pulaski’s Legion,” erected a tablet to their memory.

In 1779 he was ordered south to assist General Lincoln in the capture of Savannah, as commander of the American and French cavalry and his own Legion. In attempting to capture the redoubt he was mortally wounded. He rushed forward with his well known battle cry, which they were never to hear again, “Forwarts, Broudens, forwarts.” He was carried off and placed on the ship Wasp. All efforts to save him proved unavailing. When the King of Poland heard of his death he exclaimed, “Pulaski has died as he lived, a hero,” but an enemy to kings.

When Lafayette visited Savannah in 1824 he helped to lay the corner stone for a monument to Pulaski, which was completed in 1854. “Erected to the heroic son of Poland, worshipper of Liberty, and martyr in her cause, the noble Pulaski, by the citizens of Georgia.”

And now, after one hundred and thirty-one years, the Nation pays homage to the memory of this illustrious soldier by erecting this magnificent statue of bronze on May 11th in the National Capital.

Four thousand Poles were present at the imposing ceremonies, among them the great nephew of the hero, Count Pulaski.

ELIZABETH GADSKY.

On page 530 of the May issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the name of the author of the article on “Starved Rock” should read M. Isabelle Blood.
THE COUNTY OF LEE

ARDELLA HAUSEN, Dixon Chapter, Dixon, Illinois.

For the benediction of the heavens overhead;
For the dauntless courage where our fathers fought and bled;
For the grace and glory where our brothers on have led,
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
We hail in song the Beautiful and Free,
A song of cheer, O Loved and Loyal Lee,
Forth thy starry banner floats for Law and Liberty
Over thine altars forever.

From the blue Rock River with its vanishing canoe,
From the grove and thicket where the deer have skirted through,
From the open prairie with the cabin still in view,
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
Dost thou dream, O county loved, of "Light-horse Harry" Lee,
How his dashing cohorts rode as legions of the Free,
How he crowned our Washington with deathless eulogy?
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
Where the Dixon Ferry ran above the river's swell,
Where the menaced shadow of the chieftain Black Hawk fell,
Where our saintly Lincoln fought, once more the battle tell,
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
In the lofty rigging where the winds are whistling sweet,
By the soldier's campfire where his comrades often meet,
Sailor lad and soldier lad "three cheers" afar repeat,
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
Wake the chiming chorus, touch the great bells everywhere,
Swell the joyful music in the Illinoisian air,
With our watchword "Victory!" and "Peace" our battle prayer,
Hail to our loyal Lee County!

Chorus:
THE OLD OREGON TRAIL

With fitting solemnity the Old Oregon trail monument, the first commemoration of its kind in the state of Nebraska, erected by the Fort Kearney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled June 9, 1910, in the Union Pacific Park, Kearney. Large crowds of visitors and residents of Kearney gathered to witness the ceremonies accompanying the unveiling exercises. Visitors high in the councils of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in state political realms took part in the dedication of this monument to the future generations of Nebraska, of Americans, of all who hold dear the memory of the pioneers of civilization, who endured hardships of war, privation, the dangers of the desert, all that a greater people than they might live in the Golden West.

The Old Oregon Trail is the pathway blazed by the brawny pioneers of the Great American Desert, now the Great Garden Spot of America. Some of these pioneers were men forced out of the fast crowding east by an intensive competitive system of labor. Others were men dissatisfied with the narrowing opportunities of the east and the lure of the undulating plains bounded by the serrated slopes of the Rocky mountains held forth a promise of riches, freedom and excitement. And yet others of these pioneers were the home-builders who sought to conquer the west and make it a land of homes. All of these men started in a ragged caravan toward the west. Then gold was discovered in California and when the news flashed over the plains the making of the Oregon Trail began.

Through long days, hot with the menacing dangers of the desert, and night made hideous by the fear of lurking death this caravan wound its tortuous way toward the sinking sun. Life became a cheap and futile thing and out of the conditions arose a grim fearlessness that knew nothing but the thrill of success or the deep oblivion of death. Storms of sleet and snow, of dust and nameless things swept the plains and nipped the life-breath of many a man prematurely. But the lightning and the thunders were the lesser dangers. The prairie schooners were sufficient protection from the elements to insure life. The insistent, burning thirst, that thickened the
tongue and made the air feel like the breath from a furnace was scorned by these men of toil and privation, these men of strong bodies and steadfast minds. It was not the storms nor the thirst nor hunger that claimed the bodies of these men most often. When the body had been robbed of its life by hunger and thirst the body itself was left whole and not unsightly. It was the Indian, whose stealthy step or startling war-cry, set the blood of the pioneer running like icy water through his veins. For the red man showed no respect for the dead and left his victim mutilated, a thing of horror, unburied on the plains. There are thousands of nameless graves forgotten on Nebraskan plains and there are thousands and thousands of crumbled bones mingled in the surface dust of our soil.

But out of all this chaos of a past existence one thing remains. Here and there across the plains where the plow of the farmer has not broken the sod are deep ruts in the earth; ruts cut by the wagon wheels of the pioneers.

A platform was erected near the monument and upon it were assembled Governor Shallenberger and wife, Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, the state regent, the members of the Fort Kearney Chapter, to whose unbounded patriotism was due the fitting memorial to the brave men who over sixty years ago passed this spot with faces turned toward the setting sun.

After several patriotic selections by the Fort Kearney band, and the invocation by the Rev. R. P. Hammons, Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, state regent, unveiled the monument which bore the following inscription:

"The first stone erected in Nebraska to mark the Oregon trail 1811-1869. Dedicated by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Kearney, Nebraska, February 14, 1910."

As the flag hung suspended in the air, drooping in graceful folds of red, white and blue, Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, while men stood with uncovered heads in silent reverence of the emblem of national unity and honor, with uplifted eyes and in these words paid tribute to the flag:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation—indivisible—with liberty and justice for all."
MRS. CHARLES OLIVER NORTON,

State Vicé-Regent, Nebraska and Chairman Oregon Trail Committee,
Kearney, Nebraska.
Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton then, with a brief, fitting explanation of the value of such a monument, not so much to us but to generations to come, presented the monument to the city of Kearney.

Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton is the regent of the progressive chapter that has shown the way that other chapters of the grand young state will follow. "They are gathering up the threads of their history that future generations will not find the difficulties that are experienced in the old colonial states. The brave young West is alive to the needs of that preservation and chapters like Fort Kearney and regents like Mrs. Norton are faithful to their duty.

Mrs. Norton said:

"More than sixty years, the Old Oregon Trail ran close to where we stand to-day but the hammer's stroke that drove the golden spike on that memorial day in 1869 uniting the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, just west of Ogden, proved the death knell of the old road and drove freighters and stage drivers from their peculiar avocation and made it a memory only.

"Monuments are enduring links; which bind one generation to another. We of to-day do not need monuments to remind us of the romance and tragedy of the history of the Old Oregon Trail for there are still among us men who have travelled the dreary stretches of this long road, who can tell us the story of their privations and sufferings of their escapes from the savage foe, of the famine and thirst which they endured and of how after many years they have seen the full fruition of their hopes, and the realization of their wonderful dreams of the building of an empire in the great west which stretches out from the Missouri to the Columbia. But our children and our childrens' children will need these monuments. Lest they forget the Daughters of Fort Kearney Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution are very proud of erecting the first stone in Nebraska to mark the Oregon Trail and they are grateful to those who have assisted in making this monument, a reality. We feel that in placing it under the care and protection of the city of Kearney, that its permanence is assured for untold generations. Mayor
Patterson we ask you to accept this trust on behalf of the city of Kearney."

Mayor Patterson in a few words accepted the trust and expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the people of Kearney.

Following the unveiling services the procession formed again and marched to the opera house, where the speakers on this occasion were heard by the audience which filled the house, the aisles and the halls.

Dr. A. O. Thomas presided. All of the speakers expressed their appreciation of the grand work done by the chapter. Prof. Clark of the Normal school said:

"The life of a nation is organic. It is developed along certain lines by specific organs. The functions of its life, however, are subdivided. There is the judicial, legislative and executive. But there are certain adventitious orders not included in the general classification. These orders lend life to the nation, either by anticipating the future or preserving the past or present by means of education. The Daughters of the American Revolution performs all these functions. I am proud of what has been done in Kearney; of what the Fort Kearney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have done.

"It is said that Americans are losing their hero-worship. I believe as Carlyle did that hero-worship is essential and that the nation that does not have it is degraded.

"We appreciate the efforts of the pioneers and of this organization in perpetuating the memory of those efforts, which has been so effectually done through the leadership of Mrs. Norton."

Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, of Lincoln; Nebraska state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, said that our ancestors for the first one hundred years were too busy making history, in conquering savage foes and subduing wildernesses to appreciate the importance of their own work which we are now perpetuating. Then followed a statement of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a great patriotic society, the work of which is so little understood, and closing with a tribute to the pioneers and congratulations to the
THE UNVEILING, JUNE 9, 1910.

From left to right.

Mrs. Shallenberger.
Governor Shallenberger, Nebraska.
Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, State Regent, Nebraska.
Mrs. Andrew K. Gault, Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, Regent Fort Kearney Chapter.
The Hon. John W. Patterson, Mayor of Kearney.
General John Lee Webster, President State Nebraska Historical Society
The Rev. R. P. Hammons.
Mr. Edwin B. Finch, at the Flag.
Kearney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Andrew Gault, of Omaha, vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was next introduced. Mrs. Gault denied that the society was organized for pink teas and to show good clothes. The society is organized for patriotic purposes and for marking historic spots, and will go forward in the fulfillment of that purpose.

S. C. Bassett, secretary of the Buffalo County Historical society, spoke briefly of what the monument meant to him—a mark of the trail and a marker for the thousands of graves of those who died in the wilderness.

The Hon. John L. Webster, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska State Historical society, said the exact location of the trail and the unveiling of the monument was of little significance compared with the fact itself. Another important thing in connection with the event is the fact that it is part of our written history. We are making history and others are writing it. Blot from your memory what happened yesterday and you will have no conception of what will happen to-morrow. The spirit of patriotism is preserved in history. This monument is a marking of history, of the manhood of the pioneers who opened the trail to the Oregon country, to the great northwest.

In his closing address Governor A. C. Shallenberger added his congratulations to all who have participated in such a historic event.

The program was interspersed with appropriate music and closed with the singing of "America," by the audience, led by Mrs. Steadman, and dismissal by the Rev. C. B. Stephens.

So were the exercises concluded but the monument itself will stand by the road where thousands and thousands will read its message and feel the greatness of the west as they have never felt it before. It will translate its mute message to generations who will never have known the real west as it was when the great Oregon Trail was blazed; it will give to future generations the power to appreciate what the pioneers did, the manner in which they did it, and the innate worth of the pioneers themselves.
First Stone Erected in Nebraska

To Mark the Old Oregon Trail; Unveiled at Kearney, June 9, 1910, by Fort Kearney Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, Regent.
Nothing more shows the importance of this tribute to the past than the fact that Governor Shellenberger, the busy governor of a busy state, laid aside the cares of office for one day to honor with his presence and his patriotic words the memory of those who first trod the soil of his state.

To General John Lee Webster, president of the State Historical Society, interested in all that pertains to Nebraska, was a tower of strength.

Mrs. Norton's full account of the Oregon Trail published in one of the local papers some months ago awakened great enthusiasm and a fuller knowledge that Nebraska indeed has a history that must be preserved.

Fort Kearney Chapter is certainly to be congratulated upon the result of their past year's work, they have placed a fine monument, marking the Old Oregon Trail, and that it is the first marker erected in the State of Nebraska, redounds to their credit, in being the pioneers in this great work of marking the old trails in our state.

On June 23, at Bellevue, near Omaha, the State Historical Society marked the one hundredth anniversary of the white settlement in Nebraska, by unveiling a monument under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, commemorative of the Astorian Expedition, which was organized June 23, 1810, by John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company.

This is the "second" monument marking the old trails in this State. The Astorian expedition spread knowledge of the Nebraska country, and it was this expedition, one hundred years ago, which discovered the Old Oregon Trail, that later led to the greatest emigration movement across the western prairies this country has ever known.

It is interesting in this connection, to note that Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will, in the early fall, place a fine sun-dial in Riverview Park, Omaha, marking the landing place of the early pioneers who traveled along the Platte Valley, to the far West, which will be the "third" Oregon Trail monument.

All hail! Fort Kearney Chapter, and the inspiration she has furnished Nebraskans.
OLD CHRISTIAN LANE CEMETERY, BERLIN, CONNECTICUT

“Our vales are sweet with fern and rose,
Our hills are maple crowned;
But not from them our fathers chose
The village burying-ground.

“The drearest spot in all the land
To Death they set apart
With scanty grace from Nature’s hand
And none from that of art.”

For many years the old burying-ground was deserted. The passerby saw only weeds and brambles and broken and fallen stones. A grass fire had scorched and burned the fence and everything looked neglected. “The school girl learns the place to shun, with glances backward cast” and no one enters the ground except now and then an enthusiastic genealogist steps in among the briars and brambles so intent upon securing some date she is unmindful of the danger lurking in the tall grass. In this ground the first settlers of the town of Berlin and New Britain were buried. The Daughters of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter felt that there was work patriotic and useful. The subject was brought before the chapter and a committee was appointed. Mrs. Sidney M. Cowles, Miss C. M. North and Miss Alice Norton, and a very efficient committee they proved themselves to be. First there was money needed for the work. The Bible Class of New Britain was the first to contribute, then the Esther Stanley Chapter. The descendants of the forefathers, from all parts of the country, responded gladly to the many letters written by the committee. Four churches, off-shoots from the Early Christian Lane Church, raised five hundred dollars and the town of Berlin appropriated two hundred. With so much encouragement work was commenced in the summer of 1909; the brambles and briars were cleared away, the stones straightened and mended and a new fence was built around the yard. The Daughters of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter and others interested gave money for a boulder and memorial gateway.
The gateway is built of rubble stones and has a tablet on which is inscribed:

Christian Lane Cemetery  
First burial 1710.  
Restored 1909 by  
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, D. A. R.

The committee wished to have a stone from their own neighborhood, so every granite boulder brought down to the Town of Berlin in the glacial period was examined and at last one was found on land belonging to Mr. Edward P. Dunham, which he kindly gave to the society. It was a very large stone, weighing about twelve ton, and eight horses were needed to move it. All the bridges in its path had to be braced, but there were no accidents and the stone was in place with all the names of the early settlers inscribed upon it, ready for the Commemorative services.

September the twentieth was the day chosen to mark the
restoration of the old Cemetery in Great Swamp district and also to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the signing of the agreement between said society and the Rev. Wm. Burnham respecting his settlement as a minister of the gospel, dated Farmington Village, which was Great Swamp, September, 1709. The sun rose warm and bright on this beautiful Monday afternoon in September and by two o'clock the people began to arrive in autos, carriages and by trolley to hear the interesting program. There were about two hundred present. A small platform was raised on the ground for the speakers and Mrs. Howard Pratt, regent of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter, presided. The exercises opened with the singing of "America," led by H. A. Littlehales, cornetist. The invocation was by the Rev. Samuel Fiske, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, of Berlin. Then Prof. David N. Camp of New Britain, whose historical work is well known, delivered an address, saying in part:

The principal occupation of the early settlers of the Connecticut colony was agriculture, and they sought those locations which would afford sustenance to their domestic animals. Thus Farmington, the first inland town to be settled in Connecticut, was chosen on account of its rich meadow lands. All the early settlements in Connecticut were on, or near navigable waters, or fertile plains, or rich meadow land. The comparative value of meadow land may be seen from the fact that when in 1676, the lands of the colony were appraised by order of the general court while the best uplands, or house lots, were valued at only twenty-five shillings per acre, the meadow lands were appraised at forty shillings per acre.

Farmington was first settled in 1640, and incorporated, as a town, in 1645. Mattabesett, or Middletown, was incorporated in 1651, and included a large part of the present town of Berlin. The older town of Wethersfield, settled in 1635, had extended its settlements to Beckley Quarter, about 1670.

Wallingford had extended her settlements to the north, nearly to the borders of the Great Swamp. Wistful eyes were directed to this section when the general court granted to Gilbert, Clark and others portion of this plain which extended within what is now Meriden. Some of these lands were
described as the North Meadow, Beaver Meadow and South Meadow.

Captain Andrew Belcher, a rich merchant of Boston, purchased Gilbert’s and Clark’s grants, built cabins and laid out roads. There seemed to have been some uncertainty as to which town the lands belonged, when at a special session of the general court in January, 1686, it was enacted as follows:

“This court grants Wethersfield, Middletown and Farmington all the vacant lands between Wallingford bounds and the bounds of those plantations to make a village therein.”

Farmington voted Richard Seymour a gratuity of one pound to make a settlement. He came and began a settlement, a few rods from this old cemetery.

The Mattabesett Indians then occupied a portion of this plain or valley and a stockade was built near here for defence. Seymour was at first the only settler, but soon others came,
and a settlement was made which was first known as Great Swamp, and afterwards known as Farmington Village. The road or path, afterwards known as Christian Lane, was laid out parallel with the Farmington and Wethersfield boundary line, and twenty-two rods from it. The settlement of the place and its supposed advantages attracted other settlers, and in a few years several cabins had been built. The place increased in population, and in a few years it seemed desirable that there should be a minister for this new hamlet. The adults of this new hamlet were nearly all members of the church at Farmington, and attended service there on Sabbath days when the weather would permit.

No movement for a change was made until after the death of the minister, the Rev. Samuel Hooker, of the Farmington church, in 1697. After his death there was a controversy in the Farmington church about a minister, and the people at Great Swamp petitioned the town of Farmington and the general court for permission to form a new society.

Permission was granted, and a new society formed in 1705, which included most of Kensington and New Britain. The Rev. William Burnham, a native of Wethersfield, a graduate of Harvard, was employed to preach, and began regular ministrations in the hamlet about 1707. His labors were acceptable, and during the summer of 1709 measures were taken for his permanent settlement. Articles of agreement prepared by him provided:

1st—That several pieces of land be secured to him.
2nd—That the house begun by the society be furnished speedily, that is, the two lower rooms, by the last day of March, 1710, and the remainder twelve months after.
3rd—For the first four years the salary was to be fifty pounds per annum, in wheat, Indian corn or rye.
4th—That labor to the amount of five pounds per year be rendered to him.
5th—That firewood be provided for his family.

Anthony Judd, the first deacon of the church, resided in what is now South Stanley street, New Britain, and Captain
Stephen Lee and Benjamin Judd, two of the leading men in the new society, had their homes on East street, New Britain, some distance north of the East street school and Stanley Memorial Chapel. While the second deacon, Thomas Hart, resided some distance southeast of the Railway Station. At the time of the organization of the church there were fourteen families residing at Great Swamp, only seven being represented in the church at its organization. The town of Farmington had in 1707 voted that the inhabitants at Great Swamp should be relieved from paying their dues in Farmington, if they supported a minister at Great Swamp.

The society was recognized by the general court and received additions from Wethersfield and Middletown. After four years Mr. Burnham’s salary was to be raised to sixty-five pounds per year, but at the annual meeting, 1715, the society voted to pay Mr. Burnham seventy pounds per year, provided he would release the society from furnishing firewood.

One of the grants of land to Mr. Burnham specifies that it should be on the west side of the highway, extending for half a mile, fifty rods in depth. There were three parcels given him, and he purchased others. It was from one of these parcels that the ground for this cemetery was taken as appears from the following from the Farmington Record (a):

"The Great Swamp Church, when organized in 1712, consisted of ten members, viz: Rev. William Burnham, Stephen Lee, Thomas Hart, Anthony Judd, Samuel Seymour, Thomas North and Caleb Cowles, the seven pillars, and the wife of Stephen Lee, of Thos. Hart and of Samuel Seymour."

This church was thoroughly democratic. It will be remembered that its members had been trained under the influence of the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his son, the Rev. Samuel Hooker. It was voted that the conference meetings be held by the members. These meetings to be held at the meeting house, were to be opened with prayer by one of the brethren, who was also to propose the Scripture to be discoursed by his next brother, and he to do a like service for his next neighbor. The records of the church for several years indicate that the chief business of church meetings was the correction of members for
various faults, the chief of which was defamation and being absent from church services.

At a meeting of the church November 20, 1729, it was voted that the psalm should be sung half the time in what is called the old way of singing, and half in the new, interchangably for the space of a year, and so far beyond till the pastor shall think there are five more one way than the other. They chose Isaac Hart to set it when sung in the new way, and Nathaniel Hart to set it when sung in the old way.

The records say that on February 17, 1730, less than three months from the former action, the church signified their minds by vote that the psalm be sung the new way. About the same time the first church committee was appointed by the church. This village increased in population, and additions were made to the church and worshiping congregation, so that in 1720 it was determined to put galleries in the meeting house.

At the first there were no cushions to the desk, or other conveniences for the meeting house. These had been provided, the galleries completed, the meeting house had been seated according to “age, list, and whatever makes a man honorable.” The society had been enlarged in territory, and increased in numbers, until in 1730 a vote was passed to build a new meeting house.

Repeated meetings were held to decide upon a site, but there was difference of opinion as to where the meeting house should be built.

Professor Camp went into detail in regard to the difficulty in connection with the location for a site for the meeting house.

Nearly two hundred years ago this sacred spot was set apart for the reception of the dead of this new society. Indians may have before included it in their hunting ground, and the early settlers may have cultivated its soil; but from that bleak November morn it was to be “a burying ground forever.” God’s acre. Was it Longfellow who says, “I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls the burial ground ‘God’s acre?’”

We may imagine with what interest the grave was first opened in this plot of ground within this enclosure. The bodies were usually borne to the grave yard on biers resting on men’s shoulders.
In imagination we may see them now, wending their way with solemn tread, bearing the bodies of the loved ones who had gone from earth to this place of early sepulture. The aged, the middle-aged and the young were alike borne from the vicinity, and from East street and the Blue Hills, to this last resting place of their mortal frames. Pomp and fashion had little place in those funerals. The ceremonies were sometimes long, and might have been fatiguing had not implicit faith in the divine promises and a confident expectation of a glorious resurrection so enlisted the spiritual nature as to have strengthened their physical nature.

The ravages of time left their impress upon this sacred ground. The winters’ storms and the summers’ heat had obliterated many of the inscriptions. The elements had overthrown many of the grave marks. Wild grass and poisonous weeds obstructed the feet of the visitors. Fences were broken down, and the whole scene was one of desolation when willing hands, guided by the inspiration of high and noble purposes, undertook the reclamation of these grounds. The Emma Hart Willard Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will have grateful remembrances.

Here, then, to-day we pay our tribute to the memory of the loved ones whose material forms were laid within this enclosure. If, as many believe, the spirits of the departed sometimes revisit their earthy abode, they too may rejoice with us in the successful accomplishment of so wise and beneficent an undertaking.”

Miss Emily Brandegee, historian of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter then spoke as follows on the subject “The Forefathers of the Hamlet;”

“Beneath yon rugged elm that yew tree’s shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

“Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke
How jocund did they drive their team afield
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.”
This is the oldest cemetery in Berlin or New Britain. Tradition says Richard Seymour gave the land, but later we find that his son sold the ground to the Rev. Wm. Burnham, who donated it as a last resting place for his people with the understanding it was not to be used for any other purpose and he was not to be taxed for a division fence. We have all heard how hard our forefathers worked to clear the land for their homes and gardens. It was in felling a tree that Richard Seymour was killed, he was the leader of the families who came from Farmington to Great Swamp in 1686, he was called Captain Seymour and kept the fort into which the people went at night and in time of danger. He was the first to be buried in this old cemetery, which was in 1710. Little Mercy Hart was laid to rest in 1726, she was a daughter of Thomas Hart who was one of the pillars of the first church. I cannot tell you of any great deed she did in her lifetime because she was only three years old but I would like to have you notice her stone, it is a foot or two high and has a curved top and although the inscription is the oldest in the yard it is as legible as though it had been cut yesterday. There are a number of Harts buried here some spelling their name Heart and others Hart. Probably there were many deaths between 1710 and 1725 some of them men of prominence. Thomas North died in 1725, but their stones, if they had any, have long since disappeared. In the northwestern part of the yard you will find the tomb of the Rev. Wm. Burnham whose call to the first church in Great Swamp we are celebrating today, he came from Wethersfield, was a graduate of Harvard College. The people in Great Swamp promised to give him three parcels of land, that is about fifty acres, if he would agree to stay with them nine years and he remained thirty-eight years, until the time of his death. Although his salary was small he managed to leave a good estate for his many children. He could stand where we are today and look across the fields as far as Turkey Hill and feel that the land was all his own. The house in which he lived stood where the Murray place now is, when Mr. Norman Porter wished to build a finer residence the old house was moved, it was in the fall of the year and there was a heavy snow and the old house stood in the middle of the road all
winter, in the Spring it was put on its foundation and to-day you can see what remains of it, on the ground opposite the Berlin Town Farm, the west side was cut off and the propor-

Tombstone of the Reverend William Burnham.

tions of the old parsonage ruined forever. Not far from Mr. Burnham are the graves of many of his parishioners, the Lees, the Nortons, the Harts, the Galpins, the Roots, the Demings, Hookers, Gilbers and Norths. Thomas North and Thomas
Hart were the committee to whom the deed of the cemetery was entrusted. On one of the stones we read Mrs. Mary Beckley, wife of Lieutenant Joseph Beckley. Joseph Beckley, it is said, built and lived in the old red inn in Beckley Quarter. It was a very fine house in its day, with wainscotted walls and pretty corner cupboards, there were seventeen children and I think it must have been difficult for the traveller to find room in the inn. We find the grave of only one Revolutionary soldier, Hooker Gilbert, and two doctors, Dr. Nathan Winchel who died in 1768, his epitaph is:

“No longer ye physician art avails,
By every remedy its master fails.”

Dr. Abel Peck lived to be twenty-four and died in 1742, perhaps of an epidemic because a number of young people died about that time. It is said that now-a-days we have no old people, life is so full of interest there is no time to grow old. But in looking over the records it seems as if people must have felt young in 1764 for we read that Thomas Hart aged eighty-four married Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Norton, aged seventy-nine. Tradition says the Indians were buried in front of this ground. Great Swamp was part of the hunting ground of the Mattabesett tribe. The trail from their settlement in Beckley Quarter over half-way hill to the Tunxis Indians in Farmington passed near the old Seymour fort and the early settlers probably used the same path, when they walked with their guns on their shoulders to church in Farmington. We do not know that any chief was buried here, but in Beckley Quarter there is a stone, which was moved when the Middletown track was laid, that is thought to have been erected to Terramuggus the son of chief Sequin. In naming the Berlin streets, the committee proposed Terramuggus as an appropriate name for the sewer beds. In a house just north of the old fort lived John Goodrich, Mrs. Edwards, his great-granddaughter remembered hearing that the Indians had a wigwam at one time in his cow pasture and made baskets on a great white stone, this stone was so large she thought it would have taken fifty men to move it. The Indians sold the baskets in Hartford for rum and when they returned the squaws used to go and
stay with Mrs. Goodrich until the braves were peaceful again. Uncle John Goodrich a descendant of the first John was very musical and was the first player on the wonderful new organ which Jedediah Norton gave to the church in 1791, he painted a keyboard for himself on which he used to practice during the week and it was said he made his own music. It seems a long time since the Indians were here and we have only an arrowhead or some other implement of war to remind us that they once roamed our meadows but Miss Abbie Patterson who died in 1897 remembered them coming to her house and that her mother used to let them sleep in the barn. When Joseph Gilbert died there was no money left after paying his debts but his wife Mary had a brave heart and she worked hard to make a home for herself and her daughter Lydia. After a while she had a comfortable house, a cow and some chickens and she was very happy, but in 1802 her daughter was taken from her and on one of the stones we read:

“Sacred to the memory of Miss Lydia Gilbert who died October 4th A. D. 1802, aged 19 years and ten months. The only offspring of Mr. Joseph Gilbert and Mrs. Mary Gilbert.”

Tho’ all these rare endowments of the mind,
Were in a narrow space of life confined.
Yet unemployed no minute slip’d away
Moments were precious in so short a stay.

The haste of Heaven to have her was so great
That some were single acts tho, each complete
And every act stood ready to repeat.

Our forefathers may not be renowned in history, there is no Napoleon or Lord Nelson buried here. But many of them were men of sterling character, who fought well the battle of life and George Eliot has said:

“For the growing good of the world is partly dependent
 On unhistoric acts and that things are not so ill with you and me
 As they might have been is partly owing to the number who
 Lived faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited tombs.”

After the singing of “For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest” the historical part of the program was finished, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, regent of Connecticut Daughters
of the American Revolution, told of “The Advance Work of the Connecticut Chapters.” She laid particular stress on the value of the educational feature of the organization and advocated it earnestly. In patriotic work she said the organization had expended $17,000 in Connecticut the past two years. She also made mention of the manual now being written for the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution which will be in Italian, and will contain information needful to immigrants. Another feature which the Daughters of the American Revolution are going to bring out shortly will be the Connecticut History clubs, which will have for its object the education of children in local history. Mrs. Buel took pride in the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut have been leading in the work in general. She earnestly urged members of Emma Hart Willard Chapter to set about erecting a suitable memorial to Emma Hart Willard, and declared that a college for young women would be the most desirable since Connecticut is without an institution of the kind.

“O God Beneath Thy Guiding Hand” was then sung and the Rev. C. Hazen, pastor of the First Congregational Church pronounced the blessing.

The program closed with the planting of ivy at the base of the cobblestone pillars by Prof. D. N. Camp, the Hon. C. E. Mitchell, Mrs. F. H. Churchill, the Rev. C. Hazen and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

All praised the work accomplished by the committee and every one felt that proper respect had been shown the ancient burying-ground.

E. BRANDEGEE,
Historian

HISTORIC HANNASTOWN

“When the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, the people all over the country and particularly the Scotch-Irish here in Westmoreland, became greatly aroused. On May 16, 1775, a meeting was held here which was one of the most
important ever held in the county. True they met as pioneers, met in a log cabin and were clad in home-spun garments, or perhaps in hunting suit of buckskin, yet they adopted a series of resolutions known as the Hannastown Declaration of Independence, that was the first adopted in the American colonies, and that will compare favorably with any state paper ever penned on either side of the Atlantic ocean. If you will, you may substitute many of its clauses for clauses in the great Declaration adopted more than a year afterwards, and you will find it difficult to detect the substitution save on the closest scrutiny. I say without fear of contradiction that the language of this paper compares favorably with the best writings of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

"Who wrote these resolutions adopted at Hannastown has always been a matter of conjecture and will probably always remain so.

JOHN N. BOUCHER.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania,
May 16, 1775

Resolved unanimously, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion; and the ministry, by endeavoring to enforce these acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

Resolved unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will, should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay, be extended to every other part of America; it is, therefore, become the indispensible duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love of his country, or any bowels for posterity, by
every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us, we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes, and the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up out of the several townships under the following association, which is declared to be the association of Westmoreland county.

Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wish may long be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire; we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from the loyalty which we hold it to be our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty; it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow, we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked ministry and a corrupted Parliament) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which purpose we do agree and associate together.

1st. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and choose officers to command us.

2nd. We will with alacrity, endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual exercise; and such evolutions as shall be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or regiment, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

3rd. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to a military discipline, and to the utmost of our power, resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

4th. That we do not desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to, and go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will
quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associated capacities, be ready when called on to assist the civil magistrates in carrying the same into execution.

5th. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us, and make laws for us in every instance, or when some general plan of union or reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this, our association, shall be dissolved; but till then it shall remain in full force; and to the observation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men. No licensed murder; no famine introduced by law.

Resolved, That on Wednesday the 24th instant, the township meet to accede to the said association and choose their officers.

THE ACQUISITION OF OUR TERRITORIES

When man first cast off his swaddling clothes, and emerged from the cradle of his race in the fastnesses of the Ural mountains, he at once began to look for greener pastures and a better home, and soon he wandered to the banks of the Indus spread over the great fertile plains, and history recognizes this step as the first step in the expansion of territory that man took.

The ages have taught us that history repeats itself.

E'er long the fertile plains of the Indus were too narrow, and we find him settling on the north on the banks of the Black Sea, and to the south on the Mediterranean shores and islands, rearing each his own peculiar civilization.

To the south we find the fertile valley of the Nile over-peopled, and a wonderful exodus took place.

Moses led his chosen people to a new land, where they in turn might build their own state.

When political, religious and civil ideas had become more crystalized, we find, as a result, the Greeks with their mani-
fold culture and power extending even Westward and being assimilated by their cruder brethren, the Romans.

These sons of Mars made the whole world theirs, nor stopped with the simple acquisition of land.

To these newly conquered realms, they brought their own people to dwell therein, to implant their ideals of life, both material and spiritual. When in the infinite plan of God’s development of this world, He had allowed this physical and spiritual growth to go on sufficiently, He gave it to the mind of one man to conceive the plan of finding a new world. After this great man’s initial trip westward, we have our Cabots, our Drake, our Raleigh, our Ponce de Leon and our De Soto, who laid the foundation for further expansion of cultivation.

The tap root went deep when the Plymouth Rock band of Pilgrims, and the Jamestown colonists, and the New Amsterdam burghers, planted the tree of state. Like their forebears on the northern continent, they soon began a system of expansion that went on steadily.

Roger Williams, with his liberal religious ideas, soon outgrew the limitations of Puritan theocracy, and we find Rhode Island and Connecticut settled as a result.

The Cavaliers and their neighbors of Virginia soon wanted to know what lay beyond the mists of the Blue Ridge, and trappers and hunters, soldiers and tillers of the soil, like all men since the first man, soon bent their steps in the wake of the setting sun.

We find thirteen well-developed, clearly bound colonies with many out-lying posts in the new land of America, when that little light that started Paul Revere on his famous ride was hung in the belfry tower, and then was heard the shot that resounded throughout the world.

After the great struggle was over, and the independence of the little colonies assured, the fate of a nation still hung in the balance. Was each one to be separate and independent, or were they to have a unity of interests in all great common causes and thus federate for self protection?

Had the wise leader been less thoughtful, less willing to sacrifice personal interests, this section of North America
might have been a group of petty states undeveloped, unpoised, such as we see to-day in South America.

But the fates decreed that a better policy should be pursued and through its wisdom as one great nation, these colonies would forge to the front rank in the procession of the nations.

Here we have a state built by men of stalwart bone and muscle, intrepid, daring, clean and courageous, mental and spiritual vision quivering with the intensity of nervous energy.

Such men must find an outlet for their energy, a great, a wonderful work of building a great nation was to be done, and they began that wonderful and gradual work of expansion that we of to-day still see going on, and what man dares to say whither and to what end?

Nay! be it said to the end that God's word may be preached in all lands, that the word of liberty, of civic righteousness, of human brotherhood, may be preached and practiced wherever the stars and stripes wave.

The first step of expansion was the development of our own state, Kentucky, with Daniel Boone as leader, and with such women as made the Bryan Station siege possible, as helpers; it is needless to recount the horrors of Indian warfare, the hardships of blazing a trail, and making a clearing in the forests, the patience of the pioneer life. The settlements were extending constantly westward to the banks of the Mississippi and northward from the French town of New Orleans, along the banks of this same great stream, where these two surging tides of state life met; one must absorb the other; and after intrigue, many selfish, and fortunately defeated exploits, like the great Spanish conspiracy of James Wilkerson, a final coup d'état was accomplished and the great Louisiana Purchase made.

What vast resources, what wealth, what undreamt possibilities were buried in this untrodden jungle, no man living would have dared to estimate.

O wise leaders of state, who could thus foresee the wealth accruing to the state!

The third step was soon taken; the resistless will and energy of man demanded the sandy strip of pines and flowers whose
water abounds in many kinds of fish, that the first settlers had so aptly named Florida.

When the crucial moment came, 'twas our fiery, red-haired Andrew Jackson himself, who, with characteristic impulsive-ness, defied the delay of the Federal mandates, took the com-mand of his troops in his own hands, pushed into Florida, punished effectually the insurgent leaders and handed the territory to his own great government.

Needless it is to dwell upon the criticism that his act ex-cited; the fact remains, a great work was done, the third step of American expansion taken.

The foot of the Goddess of Liberty was planted firmly on the new soil and her eyes were set steadily westward, her mantle blowing towards the great land of Texas, which so soon it was to encompass with its ample folds.

Time was given for a Huston and an Austin to gather strength and force that they might dominate the minds of men by sheer force of their energy and will, and when the time was ripe, this great section, larger and richer than many a coveted state of Europe was added to the territory of the United States.

By this time Great Britain was jealous of the growing little Republic and looked with envious eyes upon what she justly felt was disputed territory. Wise enough was she by this time to realize the value of that great section so well watered, so well wooded, and of such unlimited mineral wealth that ran from California to Alaska. This led to the great Lewis and Clark expedition, and to the occupation of Oregon under the patient wisdom of that great statesman, Thomas Hart Benton.

Last year there was held an exposition of first magnitude in a town but one generation old, showing the magical growth of the people and places of this fifth acquisition of United States territory.

Surely the beanstalk of Jack has been duplicated, the lamp of Aladdin rubbed again.

How far might we go into the realms of speculation and surmise whether the spirit of Benton, like a patron saint, is hovering over the child of his dreams.

And still man's steps were bent westward and following the
trail of Balboa, he crossed the mighty deserts, braved the snow
capped mountains, that, saw-like cleaved the distant sky and
made their way to that rich land of sunshine, fruit and flowers,
of gold mines, of hope and disappointments to the great state
of California.

The forty-niners built upon the foundation laid by the old
Jesuit Missionaries and their Spanish followers, and when
their development was sufficient and they were ready to share
the burdens of the great state government that comprised the
eastern part of their continent, a Fremont arose to perfect
plans and laid them safely on board the great ship of state,
United States of America.

When the portfolio of state was in the hands of William
Seward and when that son of our own Commonwealth, Cass-
sius M. Clay, was representing our country's interests at St.
Petersburg, the question of certain rights, of fur and fishing
companies became acute. These questions had been under
discussion for years, and across the Behring Strait from the
great northeastern Asiatic possession of Russia lay the
American peninsula, Alaska, seemingly a land of icebergs,
mountains, avalanches and glaciers.

Why Providence gave the power to these two men to see
and know the value of this desolate land, no man can say, to
each of these men be honor given that is honor due, for the
consummation of the purchase of this tract that is now being
so rapidly developed, showing each day more and more won-
derful resources, and forming one of the most valuable assets
of the United States. And thus we see completed the seven
great steps of American expansion.

Will her territory rest with these boundaries? Echo
answers with the self same question. But that the stream of
her influence will flow on with steady current in an ever
deepening channel is sure.

When humanity demanded that the atrocities of the Span-
iards be stopped in our little neighboring island, the United
States government reached forth the gentle but firm hand of
authority, said "these people shall have their rights and shall
no longer submit to such brutality, henceforth they are my
wards until by reason of their own strength and wisdom they
are able to stand forth before the world an independent, self-respecting and respected nation."

This act involved still further care and responsibility. Again the shot rang round the world.

Across the waters of the far away Pacific the people of the Philippine Islands, who, like the Cubans, were suffering from Spanish mis-rule, turned eagerly for help, liberation and protection.

How well this responsibility has been assumed and borne can be seen in the establishment of the great school systems, in the restoration of law and order, in the development of all forms of commercial industry.

How far the influence of a steady development of a noble Republic, based on the broadest principles of Democracy will spread, it is impossible to say.

But we know that influence, for good will live and grow and expand. Nor will the limitations of territory lessen the righteousness of the policy, nor its benefits to man individually and in mass.

If sometimes the United States has apparently fallen short in this wise and beneficient power exerted, we must remember that all good things come by the slow growth of evolution and we close by quoting our great 19th century poet:

"Ah! but a man’s grasp should be greater than his reach,
Else what’s a Heaven for?"

—KATHRYN PALMER FITCH,
June, 1909.
Trabue Chapter, Nicholasville, Ky.

THE FAIREST CONSTELLATION

Helen A. Prince

When night wraps her nebulous mantle
Round the earth with its stillness divine,
And blossoming forth in the heavens,
The stars in their brilliancy shine,
Which one of the fair constellations,
Whose rays on our watching eyes fall,
Whose splendor illumines all nations,
Shines forth the brightest of all?
We may say 'tis the bright Ursa Major,
When mere children we traced it up there,
Some called it, "The Long-Handled Dipper;"
Others said, "'Tis the Great Polar Bear."
But later we learned 'twas Callisto,
Whom Juno, the goddess, so fair,
Incited by jealousy spiteful,
Changed into the form of a bear.

Poor Callisto's sweet tones changed to growling,
On her feet there grew terrible claws,
Fur covered her body, and begging
For mercy she lifted her paws
When a youth out a-hunting espied her,
Raised his spear up, all ready to kill,
"Oh, my own son!" she cried out in anguish,
Her aching heart loving him still.

Great Jupiter, seeing them, snatched them,
And placing them both up on high,
He called them his two bears, forever
Near him in the vast northern sky.
Jealous Juno, beholding their brightness,
Of her wickedness did not repent,
But over their stations exalted
Continued to grieve and lament.

But they stayed where the great Jove had placed them,
And they move in their circles afar,
Callisto, the bear, and her offspring,
With the ever-unchanging Pole Star;
"Star of Arcady," in Ursa Minor,
Guiding wanderers safe to the goal.
You may say these two great constellations
Most strongly appeal to your soul.

Or perhaps you say Castor and Pollux,
Those wonderful Heavenly Twins,
Whose brotherly love and devotion,
Your fond admiration yet wins,
We are told that these twain, so devoted,
Dwelt together in peace and in love
Until Castor was slain, then his brother
Prayed unto the great Zeus above
THE FAIREST CONSTELLATION.

To restore the dear one to his bosom,
Proposing as ransom to give
One-half of his own life, a forfeit,
If only his brother could live.
And we learn that his wishes were granted,
And on alternate days it is said
One twin remained with the living,
While the other on that day was dead.

At length for this wondrous devotion
These twain were regarded divine,
And were placed up on high in their splendor,
An example forever to shine.
We are told they were placed in the heavens
On horses of dazzling white,
A glittering spear each one holding,
A star on his brow shining bright.

And many the fair constellations
Whose stories I fail to recall,
But brighter and nearer and dearer
Is the one that out-shineth them all;
We need not to wait until darkness
Envelops this earth ere we see
The stars that shine brightest and truest
O'er this glorious land of the free.

To-day on the flag of our nation
Waving fair in its glory sublime,
Shines out our own dear constellation,
Whose splendor grows brighter with time.
In the lightness and brightness of glory,
Our fair flag to-day is unfurled,
With its wonderful, magical story
Of freedom to all the wide world.

And as true as the stars in the heavens
In their courses unceasingly roll,
As true as the needle magnetic
Points faithfully unto the pole,
So true will the souls of this nation
Unfaltering in faith look above,
And pledge their undying devotion
To the Star-Spangled Banner they love.
It floats o'er the seats of the mighty,
   It floats o'er the home of the brave,
It floats over hilltop and valley,
   It floats o'er the billowy wave.
It brings the glad tidings of freedom,
   It speaks of a glorious dawn,
Of hope and of joy 'tis a symbol
   To hearts that are sad and forlorn.

And the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden
   From the uttermost ends of the earth,
'Neath this banner of light find a haven,
   New hope in their hearts finding birth
'Neath the ruddy stripes, Bravery's symbol,
   'Neath the white stripes, Purity's own,
'Neath the stars on their azure field blazoned,—
   No stars have more faithfully shone.

Tho' at first they glimmered but feebly,
   Tho' at first their numbers were few,
New stars have appeared in their splendor,
   New stars with their radiance true;
And the light of their glory illumines
   The darkness of many a land,
As of Faith, Hope and Love and of Justice
   A symbol forever they stand.

In the name of the noble defenders,
   Whose blood in our veins runs to-day,
Do we pledge our undying allegiance
   To the flag of our country alway,—
To the stars in that bright constellation,
   Whose beams on the universe fall,
To the flag of our glorious nation,
   The brightest and best of them all.

NEHEMIAH LETTS

Nehemiah Letts was born in New Jersey, October fifth, 1763, and was the descendant of William Letts, who came to America from England in the year of 1665 with Philip Carteret. Philip Carteret was appointed governor of New Jersey and assisted in making the first settlement in the new
state which he called Elizabethtown in honor of his charming wife.

William Letts settled in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, where he pursued the occupation of agriculture. He remained there twenty years and in 1685 moved to Perth Amboy at the time of its settlement. There he remained during the rest of his lifetime, and died upon Chesequake Creek, an esteemed and wealthy planter.

His descendants settled along the Raritan Bay and river, and a hundred years after his arrival in this country, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, we have record of a number of Letts families living in Monmouth and Middlesex counties. The Letts men who enlisted from these counties were Corporal Francis Letts, Elisha Letts, Elijah Letts, John Letts, William Letts, another John Letts and Nehemiah Letts, the last named being the ancestor of the Letts Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.

These men enlisted when the call came for men to enlist in their country's defense, subject to a call to arms at a moment's notice. In February, 1776, these companies of "Minute Men" were dissolved and the State Militia organized in its stead and called the "Flying Camp." They were divided into two divisions and served month about. For further information on this subject we are referred to Stryker's Jerseyman in the Revolutionary edition, page 666; also to the certificate of the Adjutant General of New Jersey. The purpose of dividing the "Flying Camp" was to provide men to support General Washington on forced marches whenever he needed reinforcements. These Lettses, all but Nehemiah, re-enlisted; and the New Jersey war records show that some of them served throughout the entire war. They re-enlisted each year when discharged and their names are found on the rolls of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Nehemiah Letts was at this time scarcely fourteen years of age. Because of his unusual size he had been enrolled and drilled with the "Minute Men," but on the reorganization of the State Militia he was considered too young to enter a service so severe and perilous as that of the "Flying Camp." One can well imagine his keen disappointment when he was
obliged to remain at home with his father. However, we have every reason to believe that while he was not accepted as a member of the "Flying Camp" that his training as a "Minute Man" had not been wasted, and he probably participated in some of the fiercest battles of the Revolution; for many were fought within walking distance of his home near Monmouth. These were the historic and important battles of Monmouth, Trenton, Freehold Court House, Minock Island, Egg Harbor, Chestnut Creek, Middletown, and Jersey City.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Nehemiah Letts emigrated to the wilds of western Pennsylvania to what is known as the "Red Stone" country in Somerset county.

Here it was that Nehemiah lived when General Washington made his visit to western Pennsylvania. This country was also the hot-bed of what was known as the "Whiskey Rebellion." In this same locality Nehemiah was married to Rhoda Ann Reed. It is supposed that she was of the prominent Reed family who were conspicuous for service in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth; while one of the same name served Washington in the capacity of private secretary.

In the year 1806 Nehemiah made a trip into Ohio and bought one thousand acres of land in Knox and Licking counties. This land was not all in one body but in several different townships. After making his purchase he returned to Pennsylvania, where he continued to live until the year 1816, when he moved to Knox county, Ohio, taking with him his wife and family of eight children, as well as his wife's mother, Thankful Honnowell Reed, who had decided to accompany them to their new home. For the first year they lived in a log cabin, but in the fall of 1817 Nehemiah Letts built the first frame dwelling house in Knox county; and as the news spread abroad people came from far and near to see the wonderful building which was as much of a sight to them as the modern sky-scraper of to-day is to us.

He spent the remainder of his life in that home and died on September twenty-third, 1822, and was buried in the Owl Creek cemetery, a country burying ground near his home. His farm after nearly one hundred years is still in the posses-
sion of a member of the family, and is said to be considered one of the best in the township.

We are often asked, "Whence came these Lettses, of what nationality are they?" In the Brittanica we find reference of a tribe of Lettses existing as early as the year ten hundred in the Lettish Province of Russia. They are described as a fair, ruddy cheeked, gray-eyed people. Agriculturalists and stockmen by occupation, and the men are especially mentioned as being above the average size. This description coincides with the Lettses of this day and generation. It is supposed that they went from the Lettish Province into Holland; but not being satisfied in Holland they migrated to England, from which country William Letts came to New Jersey in company with Philip Cartaret, as has been previously noted. Here he and his descendants pursued the occupation of agriculture as had their Lettish ancestors. Thus we have a brief outline of the Letts family as it is known to us. A history that runs through almost one thousand years, and in all this time we find them an honest, industrious, and hard-working people who had the ability to accumulate money and spend it wisely, and gained for themselves the reputation of always paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

From the character of many of the Christian names carried by the Lettses who served in the Revolution it is to be inferred that there was a religious tendency among them. In Nehemiah's own family Scriptural names were conspicuous. The family Bible containing the record, made by Nehemiah's own hand, in a script as legible as print, is still in existence in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The record is given as follows:

John Letts born April 26th, 1788
David Letts born September 5th, 1790
Jeremiah Letts born April 8th, 1793
Phebe Letts born July 27th, 1795
Thankful Letts born December 26th, 1798
Amelia Letts born April 17th, 1802
Caleb Letts born February 19th, 1807
Rachel Letts born April 11th, 1811

The daughters married as follows: Phebe married James

Nehemiah's grave is marked by a monument that bears, aside from his own inscription, that of his wife, Rhoda Ann Letts; also that of Thankful Honnowell Reed, his wife's mother. This is the second monument that has been erected. The first one, probably placed there by his wife Rhoda Ann, had worn away by the storms of time until the inscription was fast becoming illegible, but there was a loving and generous hand ready to renew the monument, and a modern shaft now marks the spot with the same inscription that the original bore. Mrs. G. K. Garrison, of Utica, Ohio, who holds her membership with the Nehemiah Letts Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, erected this memorial. (Furnished by Rowena B. Besckesay.)

AN APPRECIATION.

She is our dear little spinning wheel girl,
And we have devotedly loved her
Since the days when she first set her wheel awhirl,
'Till now, when her work days are over.

Though she spins no more the wools and the flax,
To clothe family, friends and lover,
Her spirit lives on in the Daughters' hearts,
To guide and inspire them forever.

M. ISABELLE BLOOD.

The magazine is a help and inspiration to those who read it.—M. ISABELLE BLOOD, Galesburg, Ill.
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.

JOHN Hooton.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1910.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

In the March number of your magazine, 1901, you mention the names of members of the "Boston Tea Party." I am a grandson of one John Hooton, who was born in Boston, September 14th, 1754, and died in September, 1844, in his 90th year. I remember seeing him during his last illness, he was a soldier of the Revolution, was at the siege of Boston and served in Capt. Elias Parkman’s Company, Col. Joseph Webb’s regiment, he was sergeant of his company. In regard to his part in the destruction of the tea, my father often related to me many incidents connected with the affair. With a hatchet he smashed the boxes of tea and dumped their contents into the water, at one time he noticed a man in a boat with quite a quantity of the tea he had scooped up, rowing away. Mr. Hooton called to him to come back, the man endeavored to get away, Mr. Hooton took a chest of tea and threw it with all his strength into the boat, upsetting it and the occupant had to swim to the wharf. No one was permitted to carry any of the tea away, pockets were searched and emptied of every vestige. Mr. Hooton did take some home in his shoes. This was saved in a bottle by his mother, and kept as a memento for many years, it was finally mislaid and lost. Sergeant Hooton was on duty at the house of Gov. Hancock, after the evacuation of Boston by the British he was orderly for General Washington. He was junior warden of Christ Church in 1770, 71 and senior warden 1772, his father was junior warden 1732-34 and senior warden 1735. Just before the breaking out of hostilities between the mother country and the colonies Mr. Hooton took the silver service of the church given by King George II, and went into the cellar and buried it where it remained until after the troops left Boston. Mr. Hooton’s brother Richard was a doctor, Genl. Joseph Warren studied medicine under him, when he won the heart of the doctor’s daughter, Elizabeth, and on September
6, 1764, they were married. Mr. Hooton's English ancestry were the “best blood of England.” His kin, Sir Richard Hooton, Kt., married Miss Mary Wentworth, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of “ye gentry of England.” Mr. Hooton saw the fight at Bunker Hill, he stood beside Major Pitcairn as he was about to enter the boat conveying the British troops across the river for the attack on the en-

John Hooton.

trenchments, he heard an officer call the major's attention to the fact that his fusee was not lighted, his agitation was noticeable, he seemed to have a presentiment of his approaching death. He was mortally wounded during the battle and when he was brought back dying from a severe wound in his breast, grandfather assisted in lifting him from the boat into a cart and saw the blood oozing from the body.—Wm. A. G. Hooton, 340 Fenimore Street.
Our Early Patriots.

List of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Revolutionary Soldiers.

Below is a correct list of soldiers of the War of Independence, who later had their homes within the original limits of Beaver County, and most, if not all, of whom have their graves among our dead in private or public burial grounds.

The list is from the careful and correct pen of Major Thomas Henry, and will be accepted as correct as conscientious research and a mind trained to patient investigation can make it. Many persons on the list have descendants still living in the county. The list was made from biography and other reliable documents collected from the years 1824-1852.—Furnished by Mrs. M. C. Galton, Historian, Fort McIntosh Chapter.

In the Revolutionary War.

Arthur Ackles, Big Beaver township; Robert Agnew, Moon township; Jeremiah Bannon, North Beaver, died September 7th, 1831, aged 84; John Buchanan, Beaver boro; Thomas Beatty, South Beaver; George Bruce, Moon township; John Beaver, Ohio township; Samuel Bowan, Big Beaver township, died May 16, 1838, aged 100 years and 3 months; Thomas Bevington, Ohio township; William Carnaguy, Georgetown; William Cassady, Moon township; Daniel Campbell, Little Beaver, died March 4th, 1833, aged 86 years; Nathaniel Coburn, New Sewickley, died April 6th, 1884; John Coleman, North Beaver, died August 16th, 1847, aged 99 years; Charles Carter, Brighton, died February 8th, 1828, aged 68 years; James Chambers; John Crail, Raccoon township; Michael Christler, Second Moon township; James Craig, Thomas Davis, Joseph Douthitt, Beaver township; Zacharia Figley, Moon township; Alexander Frew, Shenango; Hugh Gaston, Beaver township; William Grundy, Beaver township; Peter Hines, Sewickley township; William Iddings, Shenango; Joseph Johnston, James Jordan, William Langfitt, Hanover, died August 23rd, 1831, aged 95 years; Joseph S. Line, Big Beaver, died August 6th, 1847, aged 88 years; George Lightner, died February 23, 1842, aged 94 years; First Lieut. James Moore, New Sewickley, died January 21, 1833, aged 80 years; Brice McGeeham, Little Beaver; Sebastian Mershimer, Shenango, died June 3, 1845, aged 90 years; Alexander McCurdy, John McGowan, David McCoy, James Purdy, James Reed, boro-township, died September 17, 1845, aged 100 years; Thomas Stratton, Chippewa township, died August 30, 1846, aged 88 years; John Swick, Perry township, died July 13, 1849, age 87 years; Michael Sadler, died November 6, 1831, age 90 years; David Scott, First Moon township; George Shillilts, Henry Woods, Robert Wilson, Beaver; Charles Willoughby, Hanover township; Henry Ulary, Little Beaver.
Names of Revolutionary Soldiers.


(Continued from the July American Monthly Magazine.)

Capen, James, d. Stoughton, Mass., about Feb. 1853, a. 97 years.
Carlton, Samuel, d. Boxford, Mass., March 18, 1843, a. 93 years; a pensioner.
Cary, Jonathan, d. Dec. 25, 1851, North Bridgewater, Mass., a. 95 years.
Caswell, Samuel, Esq., Taunton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1851, a. 93 years, enlisted at 16 years for the war; was at Dorchester Heights.
Chappell, Azariah, d. Williamson, New York, May 18, 1828; a. 76 years.
Cheney, Solomon Clark, d. Holden, Mass., April 26, 1826, a. 68 years, married Molly Estabrook, who died May 9, 1843, aged 83 years, 2 months and 12 days; a pensioner.
Chickering, Nathaniel, d. Dover, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837, a. 87 years; married Esther ———, who died Jan. 27, 1845, aged 83 years; a pensioner.
Child, Salmon, Judge, d. Jan. 28, 1856 in LaFayette, Wisconsin; a. 90 years, 6 mos; born in Woodstock, Conn.; married 1787, Olive Rose.
Church, Anthony, born in Connecticut; d. in Becket, Mass., August 26, 1848, a. 87 years; a pensioner.
Church, Asa, Captain, d. Hubbardston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1809, a. 60 years; married Rachel ———?, who died Dec. 2, 1843, aged 91 years; a pensioner.
Clark, Abijah, d. Franklin, Mass., March 5, 1849, a. 94 years.
Clark, David, he was born Oct. 19, 1758; d. Ashburnham, Mass., July 5, 1841, a. 83 years. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Captain Deliverance Davis and died in 1823. His father and two brothers served in the Revolutionary war.
Clark, Noah, d. Kirkland, New York, July 28, 1851, a. 88 years.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Cleveland, Joseph, d. Richmond, Ontario county, New York, April 9, 1844, a. 83 years.

Clement, John, d. Bath, New Hampshire, June 4, 1853, a. 91 years; a pensioner.

Clemens, Jonathan, born in Rutland, Mass. d. Sodus, New York, April 18, 1841, a. 87 years.

Clough, William, he d. Dracut, Mass., May 15, 1843, a. 93 years; a pensioner; m. 1772 Judith Rowell, she di. Mar. 16, 1843, a. 88 years.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES MARKED.

Brattleboro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has undertaken the very commendable work of placing markers at the graves of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war and who are buried in this town and surrounding towns. In the past year the chapter, through its committee, has located, proved and marked 24 such graves. Individuals, nearly all members of the chapter, have been sufficiently interested to pay for markers for Revolutionary soldiers who were their own relatives, the work of locating and verifying being done by the committee appointed by the chapter, and of such graves ten have been marked and three more markers have been ordered, making a total of thirty-seven, which is an excellent record for one year’s work.

The names of the soldiers whose graves have been located, proved and marked by the chapter are as follows:


Vernon—Jerijah Thayer and Stephen Johnson.


Dummerston—William Miller, Marshall Miller, Jonathan Knight, Lieut. Daniel Kathan, Capt. Isaac Burnett and Seth Hudson.

Those whose graves have been located by the chapter and marked at the expense of individuals are:

Brattleboro—Isaac Platts, Phillip Wood and Reuben Church.

Vernon—Col. Eleazer Patterson.

Guilford—Timothy Root, John Barney and Judge John Shepardson

Wardsboro—Ephraim Rice.
Lebanon, Conn.—Samuel Clark.
Conway, Mass.—Lieut. Daniel Newhall.
The three markers which have been ordered, but which have not yet been placed, are for the graves of Capt. Comfort Starr in Brattleboro, Jeremiah Graves in Guilford and Sergt. James Charter in Newfane.

INSCRIPTION FROM THE TOMBSTONE OF MR. JAMES FRAZIER.
Sacred to the memory of Mr. James Frazier, who departed this life on the 30th day of August A. D. in the 76th year of his age.
He was one of the favored few who, at the call of his country, rallied around the banner of liberty to breast the storm of Revolution, and served 11 months and 20 days under Gen. Green. In life he sustained an unimpeachable character for honesty and sobriety and died in the possession of the esteem of all who knew him—an honest and upright man—the noblest work of God. (Cemetery of Old Cedar Springs Church, near Abbeyville, S. C., copied by Miss Susan Arnold, Star Fort Chapter, Greenwood, S. C.)

EPITAPH FROM THE TOMB OF JAMES DEVLIN.
Sacred to the memory of James Devlin, who died in 1825. He was a patriot of the Revolution and fought under Col. Moultrie on Sullivan's Island at the defeat of Peter Parker and saw Jasper replace the flag amidst the thunders of British guns. He was among the first in the erection of Cedar Springs Church, where his dust now lies. (Copied by Miss Susan Arnold.)
A safe and sane Fourth of July has become a settled fact in Cleveland. Never again will the old time accidents and fire alarms serve to make the celebration of the birth of our country a terror to the patriot. The Western Reserve Chapter had a large part in this new departure.

The chapter appropriated fifty dollars as their contribution to the general committee. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, our out-going regent, was a member of the executive committee; our incoming regent, Mrs. William C. Boyle, gave the effort her hearty approval.

The scheme included a grand procession of the children in the morning; athletic sports in many of the parks, preceded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the afternoon; fireworks under the charge of competent men in the parks in the evening. Everything was a success. Ten thousand children were in the procession, on foot, on horseback, in floats, in hay wagons. There were Marthas, Georges, Goddesses of Liberty, the costumes of various countries, marching cadets, floats representing the old fourth followed by the new fourth gained great applause, Russian tyranny and American liberty were two others that attracted great attention. There were prizes for the best of everything, too numerous to mention. The committee gave away ten thousand small flags, while handsome large flags were given to every group of children numbering fifty. The Daughters were very numerous on the committees and each worked with all the energy possible to make it a grand success, but to Mrs. Harris is due the mead of praise and special mention, as one of the originators of the new idea and for the enthusiasm with which she inspired the members of the chapter, as well as for her own indefatigable work as a member of the executive committee of the citizens' committee of three hundred.
Ann Arbor has had her first sane celebration and it was a hummer. Thousands of people crowded Island park, and the fact that the crowd was a cosmopolitan one made no difference in the fun. Nothing could be a better indication of the success of the affair than the fact that by 8 o’clock there wasn’t an ice cream cone in town and the Daughters of the American Revolution had to close its booth for lack of anything to sell.

The procession started at the time scheduled. Four or five hundred boys and girls had gathered under their school and club standards long before that time. A committee from the Daughters of the American Revolution headed by Mrs. Jacob Streibert distributed little American flags to the boys and girls who had enrolled and these entitled them to their suppers on the Island.

At last everything was ready, the band which headed the procession struck up a lively tune, and the line of march was taken up.

The veterans of the Civil war in automobiles followed the band, and then came the boys marching by twos, and before them was carried a beautiful banner on which were the words, “Sons of the Republic.” The first division was the Ann Arbor Boys’ club, distinguished by red arm bands, then the Sons of Daniel Boone, with blue bands, and then the boys of the schools marching after handsomely decorated school standards. The flag donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Board of Park Commissioners was carried on the shoulders of four boys and guarded by members of Company I, M. N. G. In the second division came the school girls who turned out splendidly, especially the members of the Girls’ Loyalty club. Leading each school was a member of Company I in full uniform.

When the boys and girls arrived at the park they passed over the bridge and between two lines of veterans who stood with bared heads to receive them, and then as Gerald Henderson, bugler, son of ex-Mayor Henderson, sounded “To the colors,” all proceeded to the flag pole which had been raised to
receive the splendid flag, the gift of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the park commissioners.

Mrs. V. C. Vaughan, acting regent of the chapter, in a dignified and graceful speech formally presented the flag. She said: “In the absence of the regent of the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it becomes my great privilege to present to the park commission of the city of Ann Arbor this beautiful flag. The people of Ann Arbor are justly proud of its park system and it is to be hoped that this flag may serve on many pleasant occasions similar to this and that it may stimulate love for home and country. In behalf of the chapter may I ask that this flag be accepted.” The band played “The Star-Spangled Banner,” and the crowd stood at attention while the beautiful banner was slowly hoisted, and as its folds streamed out in the sunshine the war veterans raised a cheer.

Dr. Carl S. Patton of the First Congregational church read the Declaration of Independence, and “America” was sung.

After these exercises, Mr. Dye, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., led a crowd of howling boys to the space reserved for their sports along the edge of the river, while the girls under the care of Miss Agnes Inglis and Miss Ella Wagner went to the place reserved for them for their dances and games. They began with the grand march and a large crowd watched the May pole dance, one of the prettiest things given, in which the girls were crowned with leaves and flowers.

Seventy-five prizes were given out and some of them made the winners rather hilarious, for there were bats, balls, masks, gloves, knives and books among them.

It was six o'clock sharp when Gerald Henderson blew the mess call and each boy and girl went to the Daughters of the American Revolution booth and received a box luncheon. The lunch was a good one and there was plenty to eat even for a very hungry boy. Sandwiches, eggs and cake and a sanitary drinking cup filled the boxes, and there was plenty of lemon-ade at the booth.

After supper the bugle sounded the retreat and while the band played the national song the flag was lowered. The
bugle then sounded the assembly and for an hour the boys listened to real war stories told by men who had been there. The old veterans were soon as absorbed in the stories as were the boys who gathered in groups and listened with all their ears. At first the old soldiers were just a little shy and somewhat uncertain as to how their stories would be received, but it is an odd sort of a boy who doesn’t like war stories, and during this twilight hour they heard tales of the way things were done in the south during the great struggle. The boys roundly cheered the soldiers when the stories were at last brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The fireworks finished the evening and the sounds of “taps” was not unwelcome, although the crowd stuck until the last rocket had gone up and come down in a shower of sparks.

To one member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. W. H. Wait, should go the credit of originating the idea of a celebration for the boys of Ann Arbor. She gave her idea to members of the chapter and it finally grew the more it was talked over until it became a civic celebration in which the whole city joined and which will be repeated next year. The Daughters of the American Revolution have done a patriotic work, worth while, and the members of the chapter worked hard to make the affair the great success it was. Their booth was draped with flags and in large letters across the front appeared the name of the chapter. Whatever money was made above expenses will be used in patriotic work among the boys of Ann Arbor.

The record below given for Ann Arbor applies equally to Cleveland.

The record of the day shows:
1. No accidents of any kind connected with the celebration.
2. No calls for the fire department because it was the nation’s birthday.
3. No unnecessary suffering to the sick because of noise from fire-crackers, etc. (This is the statement of a prominent physician connected with one of our great state hospitals here.)
4. No fights nor quarrels.
5. A knowledge of why the fourth is celebrated diffused among our boys and girls.

6. An example of respect for the flag and what it stands for.

7. A personal acquaintance begun between the veterans (the men who have done things) and the little citizens who are going to do things.

8. An illustration to the community that the Daughters of the American Revolution can and ought to be a vital living influence in civic life.

9. Testimony coming in every day from the citizens that it was the finest, best, most patriotic fourth Ann Arbor ever had, and a day that gave the greatest happiness and sport to every normal boy and girl.

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Conference will be held in Boston. The Massachusetts Daughters have invited Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general, to be the guest of honor on that occasion. A successful meeting is expected—but then Massachusetts always has that.

The year book of the Richmond Chapter, Richmond, Illinois, Miss Bertha Grace Robie, regent, has presented an interesting and instructive program. We notice "Old-Fashioned Gardens," and "Colonial Etiquette," as being something new.

The Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, N. Y., will give another cruise to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land, leaving New York, February 4, 1911, and returning April 19. The secretary of the committee is Mrs. Carolyn R. Gillette, Cortland, N. Y. This is the third cruise taken by this chapter. The success of the others is well known.

"I find the Genealogical Department one of the most interesting in the magazine, and always read it first."—Miss Ruth E. Adamson, Terre Haute, Ind.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

**Tuscaloosa Chapter** (Tuscaloosa, Alabama).—June 14, Flag day, was patriotically observed here by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter had previously presented the public school with a large national flag, but it had never been hoisted, so the Daughters had a flag pole erected in front of the school house with cord and pulleys attached.

The public were invited and citizens and children of the public school assembled at the place at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The exercises were opened by the singing of “My Country ’tis of Thee,” led by a chorus of pupils.

The regent then gave a short history of the flag, and called on the Mayor of the city to hoist it, this was done amid clapping of hands and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. After which, Col. F. C. McCorvey, professor of history, at the State University, beautifully sang “The Star-Spangled Banner.” The regent then gave a sketch of the author of these lines, and in the name of the chapter presented a picture of Francis Scott Key to the school, to which the Superintendent responded gracefully.

After singing the state song, “Alabama,” composed by a member of the chapter, the Daughters adjourned to the home of the regent, where a little business was attended to. Refreshments were then served by the hostess, and thus ended the last meeting of the season.

**Faith Trumbull Chapter** (Norwich, Connecticut) has just closed a year of unparalleled success. We united with our city in celebrating its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, placing as a permanent memorial a handsome granite drinking fountain in one of our three beautiful parks.

Collecting rare and costly antiques, we held a loan exhibition during the three days of the celebration, at which over three thousand visitors registered. Much interest has been given
to educational work, the chapter pledging one hundred dollars to aid in establishing a scholarship for a worthy young man, the son of a clergyman. An open meeting being held, the public were favored in hearing a fine address on this subject by Rev. Prof. Mapledon, who also lectured upon “The Religious life, in Washington’s age.”

Our former state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, [who was made an honorary vice-president of the National Society at the last session of Congress] came to us in February, giving an illustrated lecture of her summer trip in Europe, her views being taken by herself, and party, brought her audience in touch with many amusing incidents.

From the chapter has been chosen one of our bright members to be state secretary.

Faith Trumbull has a worthy following in her loyal Daughters.

We record with deep sorrow the passing from life, of two of our earliest members, Miss Ellen G. Coit, December 13, 1909 and Miss Sylvia A. Pope, June 11, 1910.—MARY E. HYDE, Historian.

Sarah McIntosh Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—On the fifteenth of June we met at the home of our most gracious regent, Mrs. J. T. Moody, and combined “Flag Day” with our regular monthly meeting. We found her home attractively decorated with flags of all sorts, our own United States flag being the most conspicuous.

After the routine of business was transacted, we had a most complete and interesting report of the last Continental Congress at Washington, given by our efficient Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Benning. The unique arrangement of this report revealed to the Chapter what talent had hitherto dwelt unknown among our very own. Her report was given in rhymed verse, so full and so vivid that our members, as they listened to the detailed account of each day’s happenings, almost felt as if they were in attendance at the Convention.

After this we most earnestly joined in homage to our flag, for which purpose the meeting was held. Mrs. W. A. Neal read a paper entitled “Our Flag.” In this she gave a brief
history of the flag, closing with a strong appeal to the Daughters to inculcate in our people a stronger love for our own "Stars and Stripes." With one accord we joined Mrs. Yeates in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The climax of our meeting was reached, when, with uplifted voices we gave our salute to "Old Glory": "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the country it represents, one nation indissoluble, with liberty and justice for all."

We had many visitors from other chapters who helped to make this a most enjoyable meeting. Mrs. Charles Rice added materially to our pleasure by reading a paper giving an exhaustive account of the entire life of Martha Washington. After the white heat of our patriotic enthusiasm, we welcomed the sweetness and finish of a reading by Mrs. J. P. Womble. This appropriately precluded the light and frothy repartee of the ladies as they sipped and ate of the delightful refreshments served by our hostess.

The celebration was a fitting close to our year's work, and we all parted from our regent with praise on our lips for so glorious a meeting.—Mrs. W. A. Neal, Historian, Atlanta, Ga.

Kewanee-Illinois Chapter (Kewanee, Illinois).—Another June has rolled around and our chapter chronicles one of the best years in its history. Death invaded our ranks in April and another name will be inscribed upon our In Memorian page.

The literary part of our program consists in following a well arranged year book of Revolutionary and patriotic subjects—given in the form of papers on off hand talks. Each program is followed by a social hour with refreshments. The Kewanee-Illinois Chapter is one of the very few in the state—and indeed in the country—that can boast of a chapter house. We bought the oldest house in Kewanee—moved it from the business part of the city to a desirable site opposite one of our parks—borrowed the money to repair it—and now possess a colonial home of which we are justly proud.

We will soon have it paid for and then we will be independent. But while we are carrying this debt we are not unmindful of our patriotic duties. In February we presented
to our high school a bronze bust of George Washington to
correspond with the one we gave them of Lincoln last year.

Personal subscriptions enabled us to send a goodly sum to
Memorial Continental Hall.

Our regent and delegates attended the state conference in
October at Peoria, and imparted much enthusiasm to the
chapter in the reports of the meeting.

We maintain a flower fund that carries loving tribute to
the sick and sorrowing. We make ourselves known through
the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE which we have placed in
the public library.

We closed our year with the celebration of Flag day.—AMY
RHODES-BLISH, Historian.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebraska) has spent a pleasant
and profitable year and has advanced along all its lines of
activity. The membership has grown as we now have one
hundred eighty-three belonging to the chapter. The meetings
of the society are held once each month except through the
summer and during the year some very fine papers and
addresses have been given. Three in particular I should like
to mention. That of December 6th when General Grenvill M.
Dodge, of Council Bluffs, spoke on the building of the Union
Pacific railway; January 3d, Captain H. E. Palmer, of Omaha,
on the Powder River Indian Expedition, and February 7th,
when Judge Sutton spoke on Child Labor. We also observe
special days, one early in the year, November 30th being the
one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the acknowl-
edgment by Great Britain of American independence, a joint
banquet of the Sons and Daughters was held at the Rome
hotel. On February 22 an old fashioned party was held at
the home of one of the members when notwithstanding the
mercury was below zero many were in attendance and all
voted it a delightful occasion. The Omaha Chapter with
others in the state are marking the old Oregon Trail and our
chapter expects to mark the spot where the Trail crossed the
Missouri River by erecting a sun-dial which will be unveiled
early in the fall. Our chapter supports three scholarships
among the southern mountain whites and for several years
have given a medal for the best essay written by a senior in the high school.

Last year Omaha Chapter was the means of having Flag day observed in our city. Flags were raised on the public buildings and also on many private ones.

For the last two years Mrs. A. K. Gault has been the regent of our chapter and in April was elected vice-president general for Nebraska. We feel honored by this choice and know she will fill the office with ability and distinction.—M Louise Harris, Historian.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—Since the last report to the American Monthly Magazine, Catherine Schuyler Chapter, has had several meetings.

The last meeting of the year 1909 was held in October at the home of Mrs. Lewis H. Thornton in Wellsville. Mrs. Hamilton Ward was unanimously re-elected regent. The other officers elected were: first vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Jones; second vice-regent, Mrs. H. F. Gillette; chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Cottrell; secretary, Miss Miriam E. Thornton; treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Macken; registrar, Mrs. M. E. Davis; historian, Mrs. Guy Wellman; librarian, Mrs. J. F. Rice.

The first meeting of the chapter for the year 1910 was held in May with the Friendship daughters at the home of Mrs. Albert G. Hinman. The Hon. J. S. Whipple, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, gave an entertaining and instructive address on forestry. This was particularly timely as the Catherine Schuyler Chapter is interesting itself just now in the planting of trees along the highways of the county.

The chapter was entertained at the County Home at Angelica, for its June meeting. Daughters from all parts of the county wended their way “Over the hills to the Poor House,” and were delightfully entertained by the hostesses, Mrs. Grunder, whose husband is in charge of the County Home, and Mrs. William Rutherford Herdman, of Angelica.

After luncheon an entertaining program was presented, consisting of several vocal selections by Mr. Lilly, and a witty and practicable paper on Village Improvement by Miss Hatch.

This session was presided over by Miss Ward, the regent.
and was attended by more than fifty members and several guests.

The County Home at Angelica is considered one of the banner homes, if not the banner home of the State, and Mr. and Mrs. Grunder are certainly the right people in the right place.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter is steadily growing in interest and numbers and this is due in large measure to the untiring efforts of the regent, Mrs. Ward.—LAURA B. GISH.

**Kanestio Valley Chapter** (Hornell, New York), held a delightful meeting on Flag day at the home of the regent, Mrs. A. A. Van Orsdale. An immense bunting flag was suspended from the porch whispering in the breeze of the one hundred and thirty-three years of loyalty to its national colors. The large parlors were decorated with silk flags, red and white carnations and the same hue in peonies. Mrs. Van Orsdale furnished bounteous refreshments of the delicacies of the season. Reports were read giving the fine condition of the chapter. The chapter numbers ninety-three members, and applications are completed for the national society at Washington to admit several more, and the Daughters already realize the prominence of the chapter.

Mrs. A. A. Van Orsdale was elected regent.

**Phoebe Bayard Chapter** (Greensburg, Pennsylvania).—At the Flag day meeting of the chapter there was presented to the chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer Moore, a gavel made from the wood of a tree, under which Colonial justice was first administered. This meeting was held at historic Hannastown, the place where was located the first court of justice west of the Alleghenies and where was promulgated the earliest Declaration of Independence dated May 16, 1775.

The home of Mr. William Steel was thrown open to the Daughters and their friends for the Flag day meeting, which under such circumstances and in such surroundings could not fail to be successful and enthusiastic.—MARY BRAY MITINGER, Regent.

**Spirit of Liberty Chapter** (Salt Lake City, Utah).—The Spirit of Liberty Chapter closed its year's work with the annual
election of officers the second Thursday in May. The past year has been one of steady and natural growth quite gratifying to its members.

There being no historic spots in this locality that appeal to loyal American women as worthy of being marked, we must needs turn our activities into other channels. We are interested as a chapter and as individuals in the work of the Southern Industrial and Educational Association and besides contributing to the fund maintain one very worthy protege, who is a revolutionary descendant, at the Hindman School in Kentucky.

In connection with the Washington's Birthday exercises at the high school, we present a medal annually for the best patriotic oration. Only members of the senior class are eligible. We contribute to the free kindergarten and on Flag Day of this month we are to present a flag to a New Orphans' Home just completed in this city. We have appointed a committee to have our fountain, presented to the city a few years since, made up to date into a sanitary fountain, thus doing away with the cup and chain used without thought of danger in the old days "when bacteria were unknown and we led a germless life." Washington's Birthday we banquet ourselves and friends, and with feast of reason and flow of soul the valiant deeds of our forefathers, aye, and our fore-mothers, too, are recited in song and story. The Daughters will be glad to know that in this community where our votes count, the members of this chapter stand for that which is highest and have not yet become contaminated with politics, also, that we rejoice in the possession of one "Real Daughter," whom we cherish lovingly.—Margaret E. Wallace, Historian.

Lewis Morris Chapter (Springfield, Vermont).—This young chapter is maintaining its record for good work and intelligent interest shown from its organization two years ago. Its membership has reached the limit seventy-five, voted by the chapter.

Our efficient charter regent, Miss Mabel E. Davis, is followed by a worthy successor, Mrs. E. M. Roscoe.

The program committee has aimed to have neither historical
research nor social activities predominate at the meetings, but the two have been carefully blended.

Washington's birthday was made gentlemen's night.

The chapter and its guests were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Leroy Bryant.

The regent, Mrs. Roscoe, gave a brief and fitting address on the historical significance of the evening, after which she introduced Miss Mildred Bass, who pleasingly impersonated Esmeralda in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play.

Refreshments including the historic cherry, were served.

In March, one evening was devoted to "A Lesson in Parliamentary Law," conducted by Judge Herbert H. Blanchard.

Many questions were discussed.

An interesting paper was read at one meeting by Mrs. Blanchard on our national and state flags. Pictures of the thirty different flags issued by our government were arranged on the walls aptly illustrating the subject.—Flora A. Smith, Historian.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Middlebury, Vermont), celebrated Flag day June 14th at the home of Mrs. C. F. Benedict. This was also, annual election day, Mrs. C. H. Lane being elected regent.

The following standing committees were appointed: A lookout committee, relief committee, and historical committee. Following the business meeting a pleasing and instructive program was given: reading, "Various Colonial Flags," Mrs. Roy Bingham; the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" read by Miss Griswold, and singing of national songs by members; reading, "History of Flags," by Mrs. M. O. Field; poem, Mrs. F. E. Foote; "Betsy Ross" by Mrs. Elwyn Pratt and Miss Belle Foote, was a neatly given pantomime by Miss Foote in costume enacting Mrs. Pratt's reading, "Barbara Frietchie" by Mrs. Atwood completed the program. Refreshments were served, place cards being "Betsy Ross" cards, with bits of information, grave and gay concerning "Our Flag" written on each.

The genial hostess, and her assistants were, as usual, untiring in their efforts to give every one a happy and instructive time. The meeting adjourned to await the action of the program committee.—Katharine Griswold, Historian.
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.

1296. CLARK.—Col. Elijah Clark was in the Rev. war from Ga. His son, John, was a lieut. while only 16 yrs. of age. John Clark was afterwards gov. of Ga. He m. a dau. of Micajah Williamson, of Wilkes Co., Ga., and a long account of him will be found in "Giant Days" or Life of Wm. Crawford, by J. E. D. Shipp. Clark was Crawford's great rival.—EDGAR SHIPP.

1609. TATE.—In Vol. XXV of the Lineage Book, Capt. James Tait (or Tate) b. 1745, d. 1781, commanded a company at the battle of Guilford Court House, where he lost his life. Family tradition says that he confided the care of his wife and several children to Hugh Fulton, his friend. Hugh Fulton was a minister, who officiated at the marriages of all the Tates, was in Augusta Co., Va., in 1785 and subsequently removed to Ky., settling in what is now Fleming Co. I can furnish the names of all these Tate children, to whom married, etc., if W. T. desires. There were several brothers of them who lived a little
“up the valley,” from Staunton in the Bethel Church neighborhood. I have been told that they were of Scotch-Irish descent, and went to Va. from Pa. It is said that Capt. Tate died in Hugh Fulton’s arms, and then and there confided his wife to his care; but I have hunted in vain, so far, for any official proof of Hugh Fulton’s service.—Mrs. Andrew C. Kemper, Avalon Farm, R. R. 1, Benton, La.

1622. Nash—Street.—I have the service of Nathaniel Nash, brother of Jerusha, who m. Major Wm. Mott, and lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y. After the Rev. crossed into Conn. After the death of Wm. Mott in 1792, his widow, m. Samuel Brown, at Stonington, Conn. There is a Nash Family History in the State Library, at Albany, N. Y., very old, and has many lines in it. I do not remember the name of the compiler.—Mrs. Wm. Pierce Landon, Rochelle, Ill.

1631. (4) Thurston.—The Rev. David Thurston was b. in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 6, 1779, graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, ordained to the ministry Feb. 18, 1807, and was pastor of the Winthrop (Me.) church for 44 years. He died May 7, 1865, but, as you will see from his birth-date, could not have rendered any service during the Revolution. Mrs. Rose B. Parker, Winthrop, Maine.

1647. Dickey.—Two men of the name of William Dickey received pensions from the U. S. One, (S. F. 45729) sergeant in N. H. Cont. Line, b. ab. 1748 in Londonderry, N. H., moved to Franestown, during the Rev. and was a husbandman for many years. He was pensioned in 1818. The other Wm. Dickey (W. F. 22745) was born also in Londonderry, N. H., in Jan. 1755. He lived in Hillsborough, N. H., during the greater portion of his life; and as he served in the militia, not the Cont. Line, did not obtain his pension until 1832. At his death in Aug. 9, 1842, his widow, Sarah (Hogg) Dickey, was granted a pension until her death. This pension is particularly interesting on account of the details into which he describes the service, “at battle of Charlestown,” “on the march to R. I. in Sullivan’s Brigade,” “although Lafayette was also there,” when they “were almost constantly in motion; had no tents but slept in the open air, beside fences, etc.,” also during the campaign in 1781, they “marched in the first place to Springfield, Mass., thence to No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H., from whence west to Castleton, Vt., thence passing through Skanesborough to Fort Ann and Fort Miller where we remained a few days and then returned to Castleton. Gov. Enos (of Vt.) commanded the troops in person.”

In 1776, under Stark, they “marched in the first place to N. Y., remained there about five weeks; then went up North River to Albany; thence to Fort George at the head of Lake George; thence down Lake George to the head of Lake Champlain; thence to St. John’s, thence into Canada where they remained till the small pox and the enemy compelled them to retreat,” and they returned to Mount Independence, near Lake George. A number of his fellow-soldiers, who had been with him in different campaigns testified to their knowledge that he was
really an old Revolutionary soldier. Although neither of these answers
to the description of M. C. A. they may help some other reader of the
Magazine.—Gen. Ed.
1693. (2) VALENTINE—EVANS.—Jesse Evans, husband of Lydia
Valentine was a Revolutionary soldier, and testified to service under
Geo. Rogers Clark, with William Meriwether, a Rev. Pensioner.—
Gen. Ed.

QUERIES.

1728. METCALF.—Wm. Metcalf, b. March 28, 1794, d. Sept. 1833, had
brothers and sisters as follows: Otho, Benjamin (or Benoni), Anne
and Clarissa. Who was his father, and how can official proof be ob-
tained to verify the tradition that the father served in the Revolution? His
family came from the Eastern shore of Md. and moved to Shepards-
town, W. Va.
(2) DeLONG—METCALF.—Reuhamah DeLong (b. Jan. 1801) m. Wm.
Metcalf, in 1818. Her mother's name was Catherine Yeasley Delong;
what was her father's name, and did he serve in the Revolution? The
DeLongs came from Little York, Penna.—A. M. H.

1730. EVANS.—My ancestor, Evans, ran away from his home
in Wales, and came to this country, settling near Philadelphia, sometime in the eighteenth century. He married and had four children:
Lemuel, b. Aug. 3, 1776; m. Jerusha Vezzey, April 14, 1796; Sarah,
Elizabeth and Susan. What was the name of his wife? Did he serve
in the Rev? What part of Wales did they come from? What were
dates of his birth and death?—M. E. S.

1731. GARLAND—RICE.—James Garland, b. 1722, m. Helen (or Mary)
Rice, of Hanover Co., Va., and moved to Albemarle Co. Was steward
of Gen. Nelson. Where can official proof of the latter statement be
found?
(2) HAMNER.—Nicholas Hamner, b. Wales, 1703, settled in New
Kent Co., Va., and later moved to Albemarle Co., where he was one
of the 208 persons who signed the "Oath of Allegiance to the Com-
monwealth of Va., in 1779." Was his son Wm. (b. 1730, m. Mary
Hudley) or his grandson, Samuel (m. Miss Morris) in any way con-
ected with the Revolution?
(3) MITCHELL.—James Mitchell, b. March 27, 1727, lived in Hanover
Co., moved to Botetourt Co., in 1788; m. a Mrs. Berry (or Perry),
widow of Major Perry or Berry; after the death of his wife, March
15, 1804, he became a member of his son Edward's family, and moved
with them to Ill., in 1818, dying there June 11, 1819. Did he have Rev.
service? Edward was a Rev. soldier.
(4) Sleight—Simonsobr.—John Sleight, b. Oct. 7, 1753, m. Fanny Simonson, July 4, 1773; his parents came from France, and settled on Long Island. Did he serve in Rev?—D. W. R.

1732. Livingston—Marshall.—Michael Livingston, b. 1795, d. 1882; m. Mary Marshall in 1819. Who were his parents, and did they perform any Rev. service?—N. V. T.

1733. Billups—Carleton—Cox.—Capt. John Billups, b. March, 1755, lived in Lunenburg, and later in Mecklenburg Co., Va., moved from there to Oglethorpe Co., Ga., in 1797; m. Susanna (Carleton) Cox, widow of Bartholomew Cox, and dau. of Thomas Carleton. Who were the parents of John Billups, and did either of them serve in the Rev? Did Thomas Carleton serve? What was the name of his wife?—S. S.

1734. Wilson—Carr.—Joseph Wilson, said to have been a Rev. soldier, m. Mary Carr at "The Willows," three miles from Leesburg, Va. One of their daughters m. Wm. Eblen. Would like to correspond with any descendants of Joseph Wilson, in order to discover the nature of his Revolutionary service.—J. W. B.

1735. Martin—Mercer.—Samuel Martin (1787-1857), m. in 1815, Elizabeth Mercer (1797-1872), wanted, names of parents of Elizabeth Mercer, with dates of birth, death and marriage, also Rev. service, if any.—M. S. R.

1736. Chapman—Chalker.—Levi Chapman, b. Saybrook, Conn., 1708, m. Lydia Chalker in 1735. Who was Lydia's father, and was he in the Rev? Did this Levi Chapman perform any Rev. service?

(2) Chapman—Hull.—Levi Chapman, son of the above, b. Saybrook, Conn., 1740, m. Elizabeth Hull in 1767 (either of Saybrook or East Haddam, Conn.) Who was her father, and did he have Rev. service?

(3) Beal (Beals or Beale).—Abel Beal, whose ancestors came to this country in 1685, settling in Hingham, Mass., had two sons, b. in Athens, Windham Co., Vt., near 1800. What was the name of his wife, and did he perform any Rev. service?—L. C.

1737. Knox—Wood.—David Knox, m. Mary Wood and moved to Turnbridge, Vt., during or after the Revolution. Their children were: Cyrus, who m. Peggy Shaw, and lived in Palmer, Mass.; James, who m. Betsey Shaw; David, who m. Silence Cobb; Jacob; Betsey; Wm.; Eliza; Mary; John; Nancy and Polly. Did he or his father serve in the Rev? The family came from Blanford, Mass. Did Mary's father serve? He lived in Munson, Mass. If so, give name of wife, and all genealogical data.—F. B. S.

1738. Ray—Castillo—Christian.—Margreet (or Peggie) Ray, m. Mathew Castillo, near Christiansburg, Va., in 1786 to 1780, at the home of her uncle (name unknown) where she was visiting. She was b. near Staunton, Va., in 1763, and her father's name was Joseph; her mother's, Polly Christie (or Christian.) According to tradition, Mrs. Polly Ray heard the British were coming, while her husband, Joseph, was away with the American army; had all the cattle on the place
killed, and packed away, thereby saving them for the Continental soldiers. Margreet Castillo had several brothers and sisters, among them were: John, who lived in Augusta Co., Va., d. s. p., and Gilbert, who lived in Savannah, Mo., and had a family; others moved to Indiana after 1807. Information desired regarding any of these, to enable one to enter D. A. R.

(2) MERRITT—RIGGAN.—Thomas Merritt, Jr., of Warren Co., N. C. enlisted July 1, 1781, in Capt. Bailey's Co., 10th N. C. troops, Cont. Line, serving eighteen months; what battles was he in? He m. Rebecca Riggan, Oct. 24, 1783; had brothers, Thomas and Reuben; and was son of Thomas Merrit and Eleanor, his wife (her will was probated April, 1786, in Warren Co.). Information desired about the Merrits and Riggans.

(3) SIMPSON—SHERALD.—Thomas Simpson m. Sherald in S. C., lived near the battlefield of Cowpens; came to Wayne Co., Ky., ab. 1801; one son, Wm., who did not come to Ky. to live, d. unm. and left his estate to the Baptist Church. Did Thomas or any of his family serve in the Rev? Any information regarding ancestry of Sheralds or Simpsons gratefully received.—E. S.

1739. ENTON.—Niram Parley Eaton, was the son of Parley Eaton (who had an older brother, James, who went to Calif. 1849-59), and —— MacComber. After his father died, the widow m. Samuel Williams, a widower with two sons, and she also came to Calif., after the death of her second husband. Any information in regard to this family, especially in regard to Rev. service, will be gratefully received.—E. E. McI.

1740. CRORY.—Eben Crory, who resided at time of enlistment at Wal-lingford, Vt., Rev. pensioner, was b. in Voluntown, Conn. Where did he die?—G. H. H.

1741. DWEY—WOODWORTH.—Wanted, information of Rev. service of ancestors of Betsey Woodworth, who m. Andrew Dewey, and lived in New Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.; had a son, Alvah, b. 1793. Andrew Dewey's father lived in Windham, Conn. Any facts concerning either family desired.

(2) KERN.—Jacob Kern, a soldier in the War of 1812, from Madison Co., N. Y., died in Wis. What was his father's name, and did he serve in the Revolution?—J. S.

1742. BERTINE.—James Bertine, b. Sept. 28, 1764, in N. Y., was the son of Peter Bertine. The records of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., record his birth, but give no name of mother. Can anyone give her name?

(2) COZINE.—Who were the parents of Deborah Cozine, who m. James Bertine? She was b. June 11, 1766, and d. March 4, 1835. Was she the dau. of Balin Johnson Cozine and Catherine Dyckman, of Bloomingdale? They were m. April 26, 1760, and the mother of Balin J. Cozine, mentions his dau. Deborah, in her will.—T. R.

1743. WILCOX—WYATT.—Henry Wilcox, b. Killingworth, Middlesex
Co., Conn., ab. the close of the eighteenth century, m. Mary Wyatt, who was b. in Stow, Ohio. Who were the ancestors of both, and did any of them have Rev. service?—C. C.

1744. WALLACE—WILLOUGHBY.—Elizabeth Wallace m. Andrew Willoughby in 1750, and lived in Washington Co., Va. She was b. 1729, died Feb. 21, 1807; had nine or ten children; her husband was one of the first trustees of the town of Abington, Va. Was he in the Revolution?

1745.—SHARPE—LAUGHLIN.—Ann Sharpe, who m. Laughlin, and lived in Sullivan Co., Tenn., was buried near Bristol, Tenn. Was her husband's given name Alec? If not, what was it, and did he have Rev. service?—M. M.

1746. PERRY—WILLIAMS.—Mabel Perry, m. George Williams, and they, with two children, settled in Georgia in 1769. Their children were: Wilson, m. Elizabeth Duggar; Wm., m. Rebecca Harvey; Ruhannah, m. Littleton Seat; Francis; Jehu, m. Sallie Dismukes; Cloe, m. (1) Briscoe, (2) Williamson; Wiley, m. Nancy Brawn; who were Mabel Perry's parents, and did her father perform Rev. service? (2) Who were George Williams' parents, and did his father perform Rev. service? George Williams, himself, went from N. Car. to Ga. and served as a Rev. soldier from that state, and died in Eatonton, Putnam Co., Ga., 1819. Were his ancestors originally from Md. or Va. and when did the family move to N. Car.?—M. M. B.

1747. CONKLIN—MEIGS.—Ancestry desired of Usher Conklin, of East Guilford, Conn., who m. Lucretia Meigs, and any Rev. service of any of them, if known.

(2) STANNARD—CONKLIN.—Ancestry desired, and Rev. service, of any of them, if known, of Joseph Stannard, of Clinton, Conn., b. Aug. 9, 1805, who m. Roxanna Lucretia Conklin, April 23, 1828.—E. S. T.

1748. GODDARD—HEUSTED.—Lucretia Goddard, m. Samuel Booth Huested, of New London, Conn., Sept. 19, 1779. Was her father a Rev. soldier?

(2) LORD—HUSTACE.—Esther Lord m. Benjamin Hustace, of N. Y., ab. 1800; she was the sister of Daniel Lord, of the firm of Lord, Day and Lord (N. Y.), and of Reynolds Lord, who was living with his mother in Lyme, Conn., in 1806. Ancestry desired.

(3) EASLEY.—Who were the parents of Millington Easley, who m. Elizabeth, and lived in Granville Co., N. C. His son, Wm., was b. there in 1767; was he in the Revolution?

(4) GOWEN.—Wanted, the parentage, and Rev. record, if any, of John Gowen, who m. Letty, and had a dau. Sarah, b. 1774, in Spartansburg District, S. C.

(5) SMITH.—Official proof of service desired of Capt. John Smith, of Franklin Co., Va. He was sot of Samuel Smith, of Holston Valley, Tenn.

(6) CHILDRESS.—The record of the birth of Lucretia Childress in
Ga. in 1789, shows her father was living in that state. Was his name Thomas, and was he in the Rev. war?—A. L. N.

1749. GUSTIN—BAKER.—James Gustin, b. 1774, d. Sept. 10, 1842, m. Sarah (Palen?), b. 1780, d. March 19, 1869. They moved from Penna. to Highland Co., Ohio, in 1795, and reared a family of eight children; are buried in Presbyterian cemetery at Greenfield, Highland Co. James had two brothers, Samuel and William, who emigrated from Penna. ab. the same time as he did, and moved to Ind. and Ohio. Who were the parents of the Gustins, and from what part of Penna. did they come? Were they descendants of the Gustin family of Mass., who were in Reading as early as 1675? How did the Bakers intermarry? Was it with a direct ancestor of James Gustin?

(2) COURSON.—Who were the parents of Cornelius Courson, b. near Phila. ab. 1775, who had a brother “Chris” (Christopher or Christian), both of whom came to Fayette Co., Ohio, ab. 1800. Cornelius m. Margaret Robinson, also of Penna., who had two brothers (at least), Mike and Joe. There are four Cornelius Coursons in Penna., three in Bucks Co. and one in Montgomery Co. Which one of them is the one who came to Ohio, and is there any Rev. service in this line?

(3) MONTGOMERY—WEaver.—Had Gen. Richard Montgomery (b. 1736, m. a dau. of Robert R. Livingston in 1773) a sister who.m. Weaver, of the University of Scotland, who became one of the first settlers of Harper’s Ferry, W. Va. If so, full data desired; if not, who were the parents of this Miss Montgomery?—G. C. W.

1750. HUBBARD—FLOWER.—Who were the parents of John Hubbard, b. March 30, 1766, of N. C. or Va., who m. Dorothy (Flower?), who was b. May 10, 1766.

(2) BOYDSTUN—BRUITT.—James Boydstun, son of David, m. Mary Bruitt and settled on the Big Whippoorwill Creek, Logan Co., Ky., on 400 acres of land granted by Gov. Scott of Ky., in 1803. Their son Benjamin was b. Sept. 18, 1776. Where did they live prior to 1800, and did they have any Rev. service? (Name sometimes spelled Birdstone.) A James Boydstun was issued a grant of 200 acres of land in Rutherford Co., N. C., in 1792. Was this the same man, and was this grant issued for Revolutionary service?

1751. WINKLEY.—Information desired of the descendants of Wm. Winkley, b. ab. 1790, while young went to Norfolk, Va., where he married. One dau., Mary Ann, m. a Spencer, of Baltimore, Md.—F. A. C.

1752. THOMPSON—CRAWFORD.—Margaret Thompson m. John Crawford in York, Pa. (Christ Church), in 1761. Who were her parents, and did her father render any Rev. service?

(2) CRAWFORD.—Information desired of the descendants of John Crawford, who m. Margaret Thompson, in York, in 1761.

(3) Information wanted of the John Crawford who was a member of the Committee of Safety for Salisbury District, N. C., from 1774.
to 76. What was the name of his wife, and what were the names of their children?—M. C. G.

1753. WEBSTER.—Information desired of the great-grandfather of Daniel Webster, with names of children and to whom married.—H. M.

1754. BREVARD.—What was the family name of Nancy ——, who m. Robert Brevard (son of John and Jane (McWhorter) Brevard), of Rowan Co., N. C., in 1783, and moved to Mo. in 1827.—D. M. H.

1755. PIERSON.—Wyllys Pierson b. 1728; d. Aug. 30, 1810; m. Mary Riggs in N. J. He was b. in Newark, N. J., and died in Duck Creek, where he had been a preacher for many years. Did he have any Rev. service?—K. J. W.

1756. PESCOTT—SHERBUREN.—Col. Jeremiah Prescott m. Jane Sherburne, Jan., 1764, who d. Sept., 1828. She was a native of Sanbornton or Epping, N. H. Information is desired concerning her parentage, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—L. K. F.

1757. D’CAMP.—There was a surgeon who served with Lafayette by name of John d’Camp, or a very similar name. Can anyone supply the exact name, and all necessary data?—E. S. B.

1758. LEWIS—MAYPOLE.—Ancestry desired of Enoch Lewis, who m. a Miss Maypole (first name unknown). He is said to have been descended from the Lewis who m. the sister of Gen. Morgan. Can this be verified, and can you give the Rev. service of the ancestor of Enoch Lewis?—I. J. W.

1759. Wood—EASTON.—Jonah Wood, supposed to have been b. in Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., ab. 1772, d. in Marcellus, N. Y., 1852. He m. Elizabeth Easton, who was b. ab. 1778, and d. in Marcellus, 1854. Wanted, names and Rev. record, if any, and places and dates of b. and d. of parents of Jonah and Elizabeth.

(2) SALMON—WOOD.—Mary Salmon, who m. Phinney Wood in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1826, is supposed to have come from Fort Ann, N. Y., and to be the dau. of Jesse Salmon, a Rev. soldier? Can this be verified, and what were the dates and places of her birth and death?—T. H. C.

1760. HILL—RUTHERFORD.—Joseph Spencer Hill, b. at Culpepper Courthouse, Va., moved to W. Va., and m. Mary Rutherford. Wanted, dates of birth and death, and Rev. service.

(2) HILL.—Did Francis Hill, father of Joseph Spencer Hill, serve in the Revolution? Is there a published genealogy of the Hill family of Va.? 

(3) MONTGOMERY—ALLEN.—Daniel Carroll Montgomery, b. May 20, 1796; d. March 16, 1845. He m. Katherine Allen. He was b. in Ky. and is said to have had seven or nine brothers. Wanted, names of parents, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—M. E. M. S.

1761. WM. McClintock, of Cumberland Co., m. a dau. of Andrew McClintock, and with his son, Joseph, went to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1817, and from there to Ross and Pickaway Co., Ohio. Wanted,
dates of birth and death, and official proof of Rev. service, if any.—
F. K. M.

1762. HUDSON—COBB—BOOKER.—David Hudson, of Va. (probably
son of Madison Hudson), m. Mary Cobb (or Mary Cobb Booker)
and removed to Edelbert Co., Ga., ab. 1785, reared a large family, and
died there. While the market town of the Hudsons was Lynchburg,
it is not known what county they lived in. Tradition says that David,
while a mere lad, was in the commissary department during the
Revolution. Can this be verified, or did he have any Rev. service?
(2) TOMKIES—EUBANKS.—Humphrey Tomkies m. Emily Eubanks
in Va. (in or near Charlottesvillle). After the Revolution he, with his
family, neighbors and relatives, moved to Broad River, Ga. Did he,
or his parents, serve in the Revolution? Some of those who moved
with him were the Meriwethers, Gilmers, Matthews and Marks.—
C. W. P.

1763. SAINE—PENNYPACKER.—Allen Saine, b. near Frederick, Md.,
ab. 1809, was the son of John Saine and his wife, Mary Penny packer.
Mary had two sisters, one, Sophia, who d. unm., and the other m. a
Mr. Dean. Can anyone give the name of the parents of Mary Penny packer Saine, and the Rev. service, if any?—E. S. W.

1764. CLARK—EWING.—Obadiah Clark left home between 1780 and
1800, and enlisted from Conn., to fight the Indians. Losing all trace
of his family he settled in Ohio, and m. Sarah Ewing, dau. of
George, who was formerly from Greenwich, N. J. Who was the
father of Obadiah Clark, and was he a Rev. soldier?
(2) EMMONS—TUCKER.—Chauncey Emmons, b. NOV. 2, 1785, m.
Charlotte Porter (presumably from Va.), and moved with his family
near Carlisle, Ohio, in 1814. Their children were: Elizabeth, Marilla,
Becher Porter, Edmond, Caroline, Harlow Chauncey, Susan, Spencer,
Orange and Lorriu. Who were the parents of Chauncey and Char-
lotte? Both were said to have lived in Litchfield, Conn.
(3) KING—BROOKS.—Ancestry desired of Lydia King, b. Long
Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1763; d. Carlisle, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1847; m. at
Haddam, Conn., April 15, 1782, James Brooks (a Rev. soldier, said to
be a member of the Commander-in-Chief’s Guard).
(4) Where and at what price can the following books be obtained:
Stryker’s “Jerseymen in the Revolution;” “The Commander-in-Chief’s
Guard,” by Carlos Godfrey.
(5) SMITH—SHIRLEY.—John Smith, b. Haddam, Conn., July 10,
1752, m. —— Shirley. Was captain and half owner of a sloop
which was taken by the French when this country was having trouble
with the French. Their children were: Alice, John, Winthrop and
Riley. Who were the ancestors of Miss Shirley and did they have any
Rev. service? Did John Smith serve in the Revolution?—D. R. C.

1765. CUMMINGS.—Wanted, dates of birth and death, place of birth
and official proof of Rev. service of Jerahmeel Cummings, who d. in
Windsor, Vt., in the early part of the nineteenth century. His wife’s
name was Deborah (Childress?) and their children were: Deborah, Leonard, Jerahmeel, Jane, Joseph, John, Asa, Bera, Hannah, Mary (or Polly), Elizabeth and Fanny.

(2) Welden.—Place and date of birth and death of Jesse Welden, who served in Rev. in Capt. Daniel Comstock's Co. from Vt. What was the name of his wife, and what were the dates and places of her birth and death?—M. V. S.

1766. Rainey.—Vance.—Ann Rainey (1752-1813) m. Andrew Vance in 1768. Was he a Rev. soldier? If so, give all particulars.

(2) Rainey.—Wanted, names, genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of the parents of Ann Rainey, who m. Andrew Vance.

(3) Vance.—Ancestry desired of Andrew Vance, with Rev. service, if any, and all necessary data.

(4) Vance—Routt.—Samuel Vance (1773-1843) m., in 1779, Lucy Routt, dau. of Wm. and Winifred Routt (Routt). Was Wm. in the Rev.? What was the maiden name of his wife, and when and where were they born, married and died?

(5) McCutcheon—Hodge.—John McCutcheon (1750-1842) m. Elizabeth Hodge. Who were his parents, and did they have Rev. service?

(6) Williams—Graham.—Joseph Williams (1797-1862) m., in 1822, Eliza Graham (1798-1858), both of N. Y. Wanted, ancestry of either Joseph or Eliza, with all necessary data, and Rev. service, if any.

(7) Van Hoose.—It is said that Valentine Van Hoose was in Marion's Brigade at the time they entertained the British guests with potatoes. How can this be verified?—M. B. S. R.

1767. Taylor—Owen.—James Taylor m. Nancy Owen, both from Va., and had: Daniel, b. 1761; Martha, b. 1763, m. James Pittman, 1783; Hughes, George and others. Wanted, ancestry; Rev. service, if any, and all necessary data of both James and Nancy.

(2) Hammond.—Is there more than one Hammond Genealogy?—J. H. H.

1768. Rush.—Wanted, names of daughters of Benjamin Rush, the Signer, with names of husbands.

(2) Harrison.—Wanted, names of children of Benjamin Harrison, the Signer, with names of those to whom married.

(3) Harrison.—Rev. service, if any, desired of Thomas Harrison, founder of Harrisonburg, Va., in 1780. He m. Sarah ———, and lived in that part of Augusta Co. which was partitioned off into Rockingham Co.

(4) Newman.—Rev. service, if any, desired of James Newman, of Orange Co., Va., who m. Veranda Noel, of Essex Co., and died in 1816.

(5) Wyche.—Rev. service, if any, of Capt. Henry Wyche, of Brunswick Co., Va., and official proof of same.

(6) Walker.—Rev. service, if any, of Wm. Walker, of Stafford
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Co., Va., who m. Ann Harrison. He may have enlisted from King George Co.—D. H. G.


1770. LOCKWOOD—ELMORE—KINGSBURY.—Emeline Lockwood, b. Canaan, N. Y., 1812; d. 1905, in St. Peter, Minn., m. Martin Hunt. She was the dau. of Abijah Lockwood (b. Jan. 18, 1775; d. April 18, 1865) and Tabitha Emlor (b. 1778; d. 1867). The maiden name of the mother of Tabitha was Elizabeth Waldo, and of her grandmother, Elizabeth Kingsbury. Can anyone give the names of the husbands, and Rev. service, if any, with all necessary genealogical data.

(2) HUNT—PINNEY—CASE.—Martin Hunt, b. Canaan, N. Y., 1812; d. 1852; was the son of Anson Hunt and Mahitable Pinney. She was the dau. of Abraham Pinney and Mahitable Case (dau. Amasa Case). Was there any Rev. service performed by any of these?

(3) LELAND—CASE.—Eliza Ann Leland, b. June, 1823, Mendon, N. Y., m. Sweet William Case (b. March 31, 1820), and d. in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 21, 1909. Ancestry of the above desired, and Rev. service, if any, with all necessary genealogical data.

(4) FLOWERS—VAN BLUNK—ROHDE.—Charles and Catherine Flowers, of L. I., were the parents of James Flowers (d. 1806), of Bucks Co., Pa., who m. (1) Rachel Gauslin (d. May 25, 1786); m. (2) Rachel Van Blunk (b. April 17, 1765; d. 1837). After the death of James Flowers, Rachel m. (2) Andrew Hunter. Her son by her (1) husband, Charles Flowers, m. in Champaign Co., Ohio, Margaret Rhodes, dau. of Stephen Rhodes, of Williamstown, N. J., ab. 1772. Ancestry and any information about the above families greatly desired.

(5) EVERTT—WISMER.—Epenetes Everett m. Elizabeth Wismer, of Germantown, Pa. Their son, Epenetus, b. Dec. 28, 1800, near Stockton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., m. Jan. 31, 1828, Ann (or Nancy) Rittenhouse, who was b. in 1806 and moved to Champaign Co., O., in 1830. She d. in 1847, and was the dau. of Wm. Rittenhouse and Sarah Emmons his (1) wife. Ancestry of the above families, and any information greatly desired.—H. L. S.

1771. ARNOLD—COLE.—Ben Arnold m. Polly Cole, and lived near the dividing line between North and South Carolina. Tradition says that he, with a brother, came from Va. He lived during the Revolutionary period. Can anyone tell me anything about him?

(2) COOPER.—James Cooper, a Rev. soldier, lived in the same district with Ben Arnold. Ancestry desired, and any information.—G. G. B.

1772. BEVANS—OWEN.—John Bevans (or Bivins) b. in Ireland, came to America with his parents when an infant and settled in Conn. At the age of 18 he enlisted under Col. Wm. Prescott and family history says was in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He m. Hannah
Owen (b. in Scotland) and moved to N. J., settling in Otsego Co., had ten children, six sons and four daughters. Official proof of Rev. service desired.

(2) Perry—Hatch.—Miss Perry m. Mr. Hatch and had two children (b. after 1800), Stephen and Julia Ann. Her sister m. Mr. Hawley and lived in Vt. They were said to be related to Matthew Colbraith Perry. Were they sisters, daughters or nieces of Christopher Raymond Perry (1760-1818).—L. F. S.

1773. Armstrong—Shaw.—Andrew Armstrong was b. March 10, 1783, probably in Pa., m. Hannah Shaw in 1805 or 6, and served with Gen. Harrison in his expedition along the Maumee River.—J. J. G.

1774. Shewell—Hartle—Payne.—Wanted, official proof of service of Henry Shewell, the first Methodist preacher in Portage Co., Ohio, Samuel Hartle, and Solomon Payne, all of whom are buried near Rootstown, and are said to have been Revolutionary veterans.—C.

1775. Besse—Conant.—Mary Besse died about 45 years ago, at the age of 95 years; and she was said to have drawn a pension until her death from a relative whose name was Conant, and that he was aide-de-camp to George Washington. She lived and died in Wareham, Mass. Can anyone tell me any particulars in regard to her, and if her descendants are entitled to admission to the D. A. R.—D. M. D.

1776. Freiberger.—Information desired of Philip Freiberger, who m. Elizabeth Shaffer, and lived in Berks Co., Heidelberg Township, and died soon after 1808. Was he a Revolutionary soldier, and who were his ancestors?

(2) Information, and Rev. service, if any, desired of John Steiner, who m. Elizabeth ——, previous to 1799, and lived in Montgomery Co., Pa. Did his father also serve in the Revolution?

(3) Fulmer.—Daniel Fulmer m. Catherine ——, and their dau. Christena was b. in Montgomery Co., Penna., in 1801. Information desired of them or their ancestors.

(4) Harnish.—Who was the father of Samuel Harnish, b. 1789, d. 1839, in Montgomery Co., Pa. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(5) Moyer.—Jacob Moyer, of Berks Co., Pa., m. Sarah ——, and a son was b. in 1796, George Moyer. Information desired of Jacob and his parents; did any of them serve in the Revolution?—E. F.

1777. Maddox.—Wanted, first name and official proof of service of —— Maddox, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Wood Co., W. Va., about three miles from Parkersburg. His wife's name is not known; but had six sons and two daughters; the sons' names, so far as known, were Matthew, Thomas and Arnold. His granddau. Eleanor Maddox, m. Amos Gulick, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Spencer) Gulick, b. April 1, 1810. She has often told the incidents in the life of her grandfather's Revolutionary experience, which she heard from his own lips. She was b. Dec. 31, 1815.—L. H.

1778. Mater—Pierce.—George Mater, a Rev. soldier, m. Susannah
Pierce, and had: John, m. Polly Culver; George, m. and lived in Mich.; Aaron, went away from home and never heard from; Daniel, m. Sarah Sowers and lived in Ind.; Rhoda, m. John Wilson and lived in Ind.; Polly, m. Jacob Wingard and lived in Ohio; Elizabeth, m. John Holtzmuller and lived in Ohio; Katy, m. John Bullington and lived in Ill.; and Lydia, who m. Jesse Pittman and lived in Ill. Susannah Pierce Mater died in 1867 in Ill., and George, who d. several years before her, in Ind.—J. M. R.

1779. Perry.—James Perry is supposed to have come from Va., with several families, just before the American Revolution and settled near Sycamore Shoals, two miles west of what is now Elizabethtown, Tenn. He had the following children: William, who m. Rachel Ellis; Elizabeth, who m. a Lewis; Nancy, who m. a Woods; and Thomas, who m. an Ellis. Wanted proof of Rev. service.—R. T. P.

1780. Rowe—Smith.—Smith Rowe m. for his (2) wife, Caroline Sanborn Smith. He was the son of Daniel Rowe, whose father is said to have been a Minute Man from Andover, N. H., and in April, 1775, to have marched to Boston on an alarm. Wanted, official proof, full name, wife's name, and all other necessary genealogical data.—B. H. N.

1781. Barnum.—Joseph Barnum served in the Rev. from Danbury, Conn. Wanted, dates and places of birth, death and marriage, and name of wife and children; also of his father, Benjamin Barnum, a Rev. soldier of same place. Tradition says wife was Ann Forward. Can this be proven?—A. M. P.

1782. Hall—Newberry.—Wanted, information in regard to the Hall family of S. C. and especially of the one of that family who m. —— Newberry.—G. H. H.

1783. Hobart—Hazleton.—Noah Hobart, b. 1780, m. Abigail Hazleton, at Essex Junction, Vt., Feb. 3, 1809. They moved to Licking Co., O., in 1817, and died there. Her father was said to have been a Rev. soldier from Mass. Wanted, official proof for this tradition, with any necessary genealogical data. Is there any printed genealogy of the Hobart-Hazleton family? The Hazleton family lived in New York state after the Revolution and John Hazelton accompanied his sister, Mrs. Hobart, to Ohio.—L. B. F.

1784. Stevens—Brooks.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Stevens, who m. (1) Seth Brooks, of Townsend, Mass., March 19, 1745; m. (2) Timothy Heald, and moved from New Ipswich, N. H., to Maine.


(3) Clark—Parkman.—Ancestry desired of Solomon Clark, who m. sometime between 1760 and 1770 Betsey, dau. of Gideon and Mary Parkman, of Abington, Mass., and afterward moved to Maine.—R. B. P.

1785.—Kimbrough—Thompson.—Bradley Kimbrough, of Roan Co., N. C., m. Sarah Thompson, of S. C. He was the son of John Kim-
brough, of Va., and their third son, Duke, was b. in 1762. Was he in the Rev.?

(2) Childress.—Thomas Childress was a sergeant in the 2d Ga. battalion commanded by Col. Samuel Elbert. Name of wife and all necessary genealogical data, desired.—A. L. N.

1786. Lyons.—Wanted, official proof of service of Sybynes Lyons, who is said to have enlisted from Albany, N. Y. He was a resident of Sand Lake (a village 28 miles S. W. from Albany) during the Revolution.—J. L.

1787. Crockett—Turk.—Wanted, official proof of service of the following men: Samuel Crockett, Robert Crockett, both of whom lived in the territory that was successively Augusta Co., Fincastle Co., and lastly Montgomery Co., Va. Also Thomas Turk, of Augusta Co., Va.—A. G. R.

1788. Mounger.—Henry Mounger, son of Wm. Edwin Mounger, who emigrated from Lunenburg, Va., to Bertie, N. C., ab. 1745, went from N. C. to Wilkes Co., Ga., in 1774. Name of wife, and all necessary genealogical data, desired.—M. M. W.

1789. Sanborn—Kelly.—Wanted, date of death of Richard Sanborn, who m. Abigail Kelly, and was drowned in Sanbornston Bay, N. H. He was b. Feb. 1, 1736.—C. A. B.

1790. Pratt.—Ancestry desired of Dea. Moses Pratt, b. Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 9, 1796, went to Hartland, Vt., in 1833, and d. there July 13, 1877. He had a sister, Sarah, who m. Wm. Davenport, and lived in Dedham, Mass.; also a sister, Elizabeth (Betsey), who was unm. and lived with him. There may have been others.

(2) Munro—Pratt.—Ancestry desired, also, of Lucy Munro, who was the wife of Moses Pratt. An old sampler, worked by her in childhood, is dated, Halifax, May 24, 1804. Their children were: Lucy Seranda Bennet, Sarah Eliza and Celia Celestia.

(3) Sherman—St. Clair.—Jeduthan Sherman m. Elizabeth (Betsey) St. Clair, dau. of James St. Clair, of N. H., a Rev. hero. Their children were: Orlando, James, Lyman, Electa, Lucina and Maria. Ancestry desired of Jeduthan Sherman.

(4) Hunt.—Rev. record desired of Philip Hunt, of N. H., whose dau. Sarah, m. James St. Clair, and for whom a chapter in Washington, D. C. is named.—M. T. B.

1791. Gooch.—Roland Gooch m. Unity ——— and had eight children: William, Claiborne, Pumphrey, Gideon, John, Rowland, Liner and Elizabeth. Ancestry of Roland Gooch, with dates, places, and Rev. service, if any; also the maiden name of Unity ———.

(2) Quarles—Mills—Swift.—William Mills m. Peggy (or Margaret) Swift ab. 1774; and his sister, Anna, m. ab. the same time, Charles Quarles. Wanted, ancestry, Rev. service, if any, and all necessary genealogical data.

(3) Chiles—Dickey—Tisdale (Teasdale).—John Chiles m. Polly (Mary) Tisdale (Teasdale) in 1792; she was the dau. of Ella
Dickey, (dau. of Lord Dickey, of Ireland), who eloped with —— Tisdale (Teasdale) and came to this country ab. 1770. Christian name of Ella Dickey’s husband desired; also ancestry of Chiles and Tisdale families, with Rev. service, if any, and all necessary genealogical data.—M. L. W.

1792. Young—Otis.—The Rev. Winthrop Young, b. Barrington, N. H., 1753, m. Mary Otis, and was a founder of the Free Baptist denomination, and associated with Benjamin Randall. The compilers of the History of Canterbury, N. H. desire proof of his ancestry. Was he the son of Benjamin, son of Eleazer, who m. Alice Watson (descendant of Governors Dudley and Winthrop).—G. L. Y.

1793. Sherman—Lee.—Waty Sherman, b. 1743, m. Thomas Lee, of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., who served as a capt. in the Rev. Who was her father, and did he have any Rev. service?

(2) Keefer—Lee.—Ancestry wanted of Hezekiah Keeler, a Rev. soldier from Dutchess Co., N. Y., who m. Nancy Lee, dau. of Capt. Thomas Lee, and after his m. lived in Hudson and Catskill.

(3) King—Hinman.—Information desired of John King, whose wife was Lois Hinman, to whom he was m. in 1748. She was b. in Oct. 1727, and was the dau. of Jos. Hinman and gr. dau. of Capt. Titus Hinman, of Conn. Did John King serve in the Rev? Who was his (1) wife. After his second marriage he moved to Luzerne, Pa.

(4) Peck—Frisbie.—Was the Capt. Benjamin Peck, who served in the Rev. from Conn. the same man who m. Mary Frisbie and lived in or near Litchfield Conn. If not, did the Benj. Peck above mentioned, have any Rev. service? He had a brother, Paul, who became famous in the Rev. and was killed by the British. The children of Benjamin and Mary Peck were: Benj. m. Mary Buel; Mary, m. Richard Wallace; Ann, m. James Stone; Rhoda, m. Norman Buel.—D. E. S.

1794. Capron.—Seth Capron, who enlisted at the age of nineteen, served three years, and had command of Washington’s barge while at West Point; was the last man to take his hand when he bade good-bye to his army. His daughter, now ninety-five years old, would like to know about his father. Was he the Elisha Capron who m. Abigail Makepeace, and lived in Norton, Mass., and served during the war as a minute-man? If so, please give dates of birth and death.—L. K. T.

1795. Rainey.—Isaac Rainey, a pensioner, was b. Orange Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1763; enlisted in Caswell Co., N. C., Jan. 20, 1781, and died June 17, 1836. He applied for a pension Nov. 12, 1832, at which time he was living in Bedford Co., Tenn. His claim was allowed and the pension paid to Sarah, his wife. Wanted, names of children of Isaac Rainey; maiden name of Sarah, his wife. Was he married more than once, if so, names of wives and children by each.

(2) Sowell.—Wanted, information regarding William Sowell, a Rev. soldier in Capt. Bailey’s Co., N. C. troops, enlisted Sept. 10, 1782, for a term of eighteen months. What was the name of his wife?
Did he have any children? If so, names and those to whom married, desired.—I. M. A.

1796. KENDALL—WALTON.—Ebenezer Kendall, second son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hasey) Kendall, was b. in Mass., Oct. 5, 1736; m. at Reading, Feb. 23, 1762, Martha, dau. of John and Martha (Burnap) Walton, and moved to Hollis, N. H. Later they moved to Hebron, where he was one of the original settlers at the date of incorporation. He d. Nov. 2, 1802, and is buried at Hebron. Did he serve in Rev. If so, how?

(2) DOW—MILLINGTON.—Lemuel Dow, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Clark) Dow, and uncle of the eccentric evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, was b. June 3, 1737; m. at Coventry, April 27, 1758, Ann Millington. They moved to Hanover, N. H., ab. 1775, and he m. (2) Mrs. Rebecca Everett, and died in Hanover Jan. 23, 1818. Did he have any Rev. service?

(3) STOREY—PHILLIPS.—Who were the parents of Hannah Storey who m. Francis Philips, a capt. in War of 1812, both from N. Y.—E. P. M.

1797. FULTON.—Official proof of service wanted of Hugh Fulton, a friend of Capt. James Tate, of Va., to whom he entrusted the care of his wife and children when he died at the battle of Guilford Court House. In 1785 he was living in Augusta Co., Va., then removed to Ky., and settled in what is now Fleming Co. He married twice. Tradition says that four Fulton brothers were at Guilford Court House; one shot dead, one so badly wounded that he too was left for dead, but he recovered and was famous all through the valley because he had a silver plate in his skull where the shattered bones were cut away. His name was Andrew, and his descendants still live in the upper valley of Va.—L. A. K.

NOTES.

If G. B. M. who answered a query in Nov. 1907, will correspond with Miss Sallie L. Yewell, 1326 Market St., Jacksonville, Fla., she will confer a great favor. This was before the present Gen. Ed. was appointed.

In the April number of the Magazine, under the heading “Revolutionary Records,” the question is asked if Reese Bowen, who was killed at the battle of King’s Mountain was the father of Henry Bowen, who was also in the same battle. Reese and Henry Bowen were brothers, son of John and Lily (McIlhinney) Bowen.—Miss A. Lou. Neilson, Oxford, Miss.

ERRATA.

On page 572, May, 1910, magazine, a line is omitted. It should be “Through the courtesy of Rev. Anson Titus, 10 Raymond Ave., West Somerville, Mass.” We have received a pamphlet of “The Wiswall Family in America.”

It is about eighteen months since the General John Forbes Club, Children of the Republic, U. S. A., was organized, under the direction of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Club was, at first, composed of twelve members—a group of boys known as a “Street Gang.” This “Gang” belong to a district known as “Soho,” one of the mill districts, that fared so ill at the hands of the “Pittsburgh Survey,” it having been cited as a district comprising all that should not be. The Chairman of the Chapter’s Committee on Patriotic Education was asked to form a Club in the Soho Settlement, and the boys notified to meet with the committee, we were told, had no place in the settlement work, and usually occupied themselves with doing what they could to disturb those fortunate enough to be included in the settlement classes.

Upon organizing, the leader of the gang was promptly elected president, and judging by the way he arose from his seat, and put questions he had attended many political meetings in the school house near by. Then a boy asked the question which we are sure comes into the mind of every person venturesome enough to form a boys’ club, “Now you have got us, what are you going to do with us?” We did not know, the member from another State, who was assisting us, had apparently never dealt with a “gang,” her club was composed of school boys, in a neighboring town. Our boys were far away from literary pursuits, addresses or debates; they listened respectfully to the members of the committee, and were interested in the brief account given, of the life and services of Gen. John Forbes, who commanded the English forces which took from the French the site of Pittsburgh, one hundred and
fifty years before; the memories of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the preceding season being still fresh in their minds. But, accustomed to taking an intense interest in something, and then moving on, their attention could be held for five minutes to any subject, but no longer.

The Club increased in numbers, the chairman offered a prize to the boy who, within a week, would be able to repeat the words of the "Flag Salute," the six boys competing were each letter perfect, and six pocket knives had to be provided.

Once a month the committee or friends provided a little supper, but the boys agreed to purchase their own Club buttons.

Finally the Pittsburgh Playground Association came to the rescue with its experience and equipment, and provided an instructor in Manual Training and a Play-Director, the boys were divided into two groups at each weekly evening meeting, half at play while the others worked with saw, plane and knife. During the past winter the Committee has been assisted in the care of the Club, by a gentleman interested in boys, and the Club has now a membership of thirty, with an average attendance at the weekly meetings of over twenty.

In reply to the question asked at a recent meeting, "How many of the twenty-one boys present were born in Pittsburgh," twenty hands were raised, the only "foreigner" having been born in West Virginia, but we checked the laugh at his expense, by telling the boys that West Virginia and Pennsylvania had at one time been parts of the same State. The names of these boys indicate Irish, Scotch-Irish and in a few cases German extraction.

The Chapter Regent provided a basket ball outfit for the boys, which they have thoroughly enjoyed, but now with the call of Spring they are having the boys' natural craving for out-of-doors for bats, balls and all the joys of the national game, and we will resolve ourselves into the General John Forbes Base Ball Nine with suits of blue and white, a compliment to the National Society, for the summer months.

We have told the boys of what the Clubs in other parts of the country are doing, and how they served as a guard of honor for the Flag, and that they, the members of the General John Forbes Club, the first Children of the Republic Club in Pittsburgh, shall be the guard of honor for the Daughters of the Pittsburgh Chapter, when we celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the building of the Block House, the famous Redoubt of Fort Pitt, standing at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and marking the birthplace of Pittsburgh. Every boy in Pittsburgh is familiar with this historic building, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the applause at the announcement of the honor to be conferred was tumultuous, and we feel that in the six years which will have intervened between the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Pittsburgh and the date of the founding and naming of this Club, and the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth
anniversary of the Block House of Fort Pitt (1764-1914) these boys will have learned much of the history of the city of their birth, and that they will be not only our guard of honor, but an honor to their city.

Very truly yours,

EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,
State Chairman,
Children of the Republic, U. S. A.

May 30th, 1910.

It is a source of gratification to report the organization recently, of the "Ann Story" and "Ira Allen" Clubs, of the Children of the Republic, U. S. A. in Springfield, Vermont.

They are under the auspices of the Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, D. A. R., and are directed by Mrs. W. E. Fuller, of the chapter.

These are the first Children of the Republic, U. S. A. Clubs to be organized in Vermont.

Eleven Children of the Republic, U. S. A. Clubs have been organized by Mrs. Edward W. Clark, of the John Adams Chapter, D. A. R., in Boston, Mass. There are ten clubs of boys, and one of girls. Their names are, Faneuil Hall, Tea Party, John Hancock, Signal Lantern, Stars and Stripes, Army and Navy, Bunker Hill, John Adams, and Massachusetts Clubs. These are the first Children of the Republic, U. S. A. Clubs in Massachusetts.

The John Stark, at Concord, N. H., was the only Children of the Republic Club in New England, till now. But with Vermont and Massachusetts beginning the Children of the Republic, U. S. A. Clubs, we hope that all the New England states will soon take up this form of patriotic education.

Any Daughters desiring further information about the Children of the Republic, U. S. A. can obtain it by addressing,

MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, JR.,
Avondale Farm,
Saundersville, P. O., Tenn.,

"I think the D. A. R.'s are doing a good thing in trying to get the records of all the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in this county. I have been asked to help them, and I want to."—C. M. WHITNEY, Portage Co., Ohio.

"The American Monthly Magazine is an inspiration, and very helpful with suggestions for D. A. R. work."—MRS. GEORGIA I. YOUNG, Regent of Liberty Chapter, Tilton, N. H.
IN MEMORIAM

“O, that home of the soul in my visions and dreams,
Its bright jasper wall I can see,
’Till I fancy but thinly the veil intervenes,
Between that city and me.

* * * * *

O, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land
So free from all sorrow and pain,
With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands,
To meet one another again.”

MRS. HARRIET P. THOMPSON, Genessee Chapter, Flint, Michigan, died March 14, 1910, at her home in Vermontville, Mich. She was a descendant of Col. Samuel Robinson, Bennington, Vt. She was the organizing regent of the Flint Chapter. She was active in club, church and social life.

MRS. MARY A. CROSSON, Kokomo Chapter, Indiana, died May 21, 1910, aged 90 years. Her grandfather, Nathan Winton, entered the American army in 1775; was a British prisoner for over a year; re-enlisted and served until the end of the war. Mrs. Crosson was intensely patriotic and greatly beloved in the chapter.

MRS. FIDELIA C. ALLING, Monroe Chapter, Brockport, New York, passed to life eternal, June 14, 1910, at the age of 74. She was a charter member of the chapter and its honored regent. Faithful and loyal, the chapter mourns her loss.

MRS. MARIA K. NICHOLAS died March 8th, 1910, in Washington, Pa., aged 73 years. She was a loyal and honored member of the Washington County Chapter, as is her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Borchers, and her granddaughter, Mrs. W. E. Walsh. This is the first death to occur in the Washington County Chapter.

“Were a star quenched on high
For ages would its light,
Still travelling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.
So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.”

The author states in the preface that the general plan of this genealogy includes as far as ascertained, the names of all the descendants of Thomas', the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Carter, the names of whom they married with the names of the parents of these persons, also the names of all the children of the daughters of this branch of the Carter family, with the record of their families carried out, when known, at least one generation.

A most useful and well arranged genealogy of nearly 300 pages with an index of over 50 more is the result of the compiler's labors. It is to be regretted that only a limited edition was published as this excellent family record is of value not only to the thousands of descendants, but to all interested in genealogical work.

The Evolution of the American Flag from material collected by the late George Canby, by Lloyd Balderston. Philadelphia. Ferris and Leach, 27 South Seventh Street, 1909. 12 144 pp. illus. Price $1.00 net, postage 8 cents.

Here is collected all that can be learned from every known source concerning the Grand Union Flag, which preceded the present national ensign, and the making of the first Stars and Stripes by Betsey Ross. Most of the material was gathered by George Canby, last surviving grandson of Betsey Ross, through an exhaustive examination of all available Revolutionary manuscripts and printed documents bearing on the early history of the Stars and Stripes. Facts and traditions recorded in other works have been investigated and all that could be verified are herein stated. It would seem that the truth of the Betsey Ross story in all important particulars has been proven in this volume.
which should be read by those interested in the origin and history of our country's flag.


The names and record of 661 descendants of Josiah Hale, of the Hartford line of Hales are contained in the above mentioned genealogy. An appendix gives considerable information concerning other lines of descent from Samuel Hale, the founder of the Hale family in Connecticut. The illustrations consist of photographic reproductions of a number of old documents including the charter of the town of Rutland, Vt., where Josiah Hale ended his days, and the family record of Josiah Hale in his own writing. The typographical features are excellent, and a good index completes a well arranged family history.

---

THE FLAG OR THE STARRY EYES.
The flag that smiles like the morning star,
In Liberty's rosy gleam,
And nobly fulfilled on the night of war,
Her defenders' fondest dream!
Her mingling rays but the ripples are
Of an in-rolling sea of light,—
Grander afloat in the blue afar,
Than she was in the soldiers' sight!
To be deemed forever diviner yet,
In the peace of expanding skies,
In the pomp of a sun that shall never set,
And the sweep of her starry eyes.

—D. M. Jones.
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