PUBLIC LECTURES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Taken from the report of Clarence Arthur Perry

In Charge of the School Plant Utilization Inquiry of the Russell Sage Foundation.

One winter evening, while walking in the outskirts of Cleveland, I stopped in front of a public school house. The gate was wide open, and from the windows came shafts of hospitable light. A stream of people, plainly clad but eager and expectant, were entering at the front door.

Now the picture I had in mind of a school house in the evening was that of a dark gloomy building, with deep black spaces for windows, walled in by a high fence and an impregnable gate. I joined the ingoing procession. In the lobby nobody sold or demanded tickets, but in the hands of a workman in front of me I caught a glimpse of a card on which was printed, “To Parents. You are invited . . .” His manner was hesitant and uneasy, but, as he entered the attractive assembly-room and the luxury of its niched statues and tropical plants reached his senses, I saw him straighten up and his honest face assumed the look of a strange new proprietorship. This noble building and its contents were his own. He was not an outsider here. His credentials were in his hand, but he quickly jammed them into his pocket when a boy stepped forward with “Come this way, father. I’ll show you a seat.” Then his face beamed.

The people who sat near me nodded constantly to friends in the vicinity. A few very small children were evidently with their parents. Now and then one of the class of white gowned girls would come down and whisper to a matronly woman,
who would perhaps covertly hand her a handkerchief or shake her head for a decisive “No!” Presently one of the ladies on the platform rose and stood by the speaker’s desk. A hush came over the audience. “She’s the president of our club,” a woman near me whispered. The presiding officer expressed her pleasure at the large number who had come and hoped that they would tell their friends of the succeeding entertainments. One week from that night they were to hear a lecture on the “Spirit of Our National Holidays,” illustrated by stereopticon views, by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, who would appear before them under the auspices of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Before listening to the speaker of the evening, they were to have music by pupils of the eighth grade.

The white gowned class then filed upon the platform and sang a lullaby with such success that they were obliged to respond to an encore. Then a boy’s chorus contributed an enjoyable song, and the musical part of the program was completed. The presiding officer announced that it was the extraordinary good fortune of the audience to have with them that evening a clergyman who . . . . Immediately I spotted him on the platform. What, a Protestant! There was no mistaking his cloth. I looked around the audience, which was denominationally mixed in a way only possible in a city with a large immigrant population. Did such use of public buildings “go” in Cleveland? Then I caught the title of his address, “Give the Boy Another Chance.” My fears began to recede and before he had finished his plea the audience gave a demonstration of the fact that such things did “go” with them.

The audience took a long time to disperse. The little groups into which it first broke had a great deal to talk and laugh about. Then they dissolved and formed other combinations which likewise laughed and talked. Here and there were teachers, to whom a succession of pupils were bringing their fathers and mothers. Up in front the clergyman who had spoken was receiving the patronesses and their husbands. Reluctantly the people gave way to the janitor waiting to close up.

Upon inquiry I ascertained that lectures and entertainments
in public school buildings had become a regular part of Cleveland's evening amusement program for the winter. The Daughters of the American Revolution provide a score or so of programs in as many different schools, supplemented by patriotic music by seventh and eighth grade pupils. The Fortnightly Musical Club gives a dozen concerts, and the Rubenstein semi-chorus appears in recitals. The normal school and high school glee clubs contribute music, and public spirited citizens who have travelled deliver illustrated lectures on what they have seen in their journeys. The Anti-Tuberculosis League furnishes illustrated talks.

An interesting part of the Cleveland program is made up of plain talks to the parents by prominent citizens. The school principals tell how the parent and teacher can co-operate; the business man speaks upon "The Boy in Business and Some Things He Must Know"; clergymen tell "How Boys Become Men," or discuss the question "Does a Child Need Discipline or Sympathy?"; representatives of the Good Government Clubs speak on "The Child and the Citizen." The librarian explains how the library can benefit the child; a local judge shows how habit makes the boy; a prominent banker speaks on the practice of saving, and a well-known physician addresses the parents upon the need of wholesome pleasures for children. The Western Reserve University professors give extension lectures upon such topics as "The Great English Novelists," "The Industrial Corporation" or "Trade Unionism and the Labor Problem." In short, the annual program draws upon all the intellectual, artistic and civic resources of the city. During a recent winter, one hundred of these free lectures and entertainments were given to Cleveland audiences, aggregating over 30,000 persons, without one cent of cost beyond the expense of heating and lighting the school auditoriums, printing, running stereopticons, and some minor expenses of service.

This work is carried on by a committee of the Board of Education on Lectures and Social Center Development," of which Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre is the Chairman. Before her marriage Mrs. Hyre was a teacher, and since then she has had two sons in the Cleveland schools. Her interest in educational matters, developed through professional experience and stimu-
lated by parental responsibility, led to her election as a member of the Board of Education. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it occurred to her that the education in patriotism that her society wished to advance could be promoted by means of entertainments furnished by the society and held in school buildings. At that time the Cleveland Board of Education had not enacted any rules covering the observance of holidays in the schools or defined the uses which could be made of the school buildings. Therefore, in March, 1905, a committee of the Board, of which Mrs. Hyre was chairman, prepared a set of regulations covering these two points, which were adopted by the Board. They contained the following paragraph:

USE of BUILDINGS. The use of school buildings for all educational purposes, other than the usual school routine, shall be at the discretion of the Superintendent of Instruction and the Director of Schools, providing that no more than two paid entertainments be given in any one school district during the year, and provided further that there should be no house to house solicitation for the sale of tickets for such entertainments. In all other cases the Board of Education shall give special permission for the use of the school building.

Mrs. Hyre begins in April to make her plans for the following season. On the opening of school in September, each principal is asked to reserve certain dates for the winter lectures. As these dates draw near, the principals arrange for the musical numbers, if children are to sing, send out cards of invitation to parents, and choose the presiding officers. The chairman of each entertainment is a patron of the district, and in some wards the members of the mothers' club connected with the school act as hostesses. In certain districts the work has met with such hearty support that the local organizations are not only providing a director to attend to the arrangements, but contributing the program as well.

The painstaking oversight exercised by Mrs. Hyre is exemplified by her custom, as the date for a lecture approaches, of telephoning both the speaker and the principal, and of thus
making sure that the engagement has not been forgotten or the janitor left unadvised about the heat and light. Having no funds with which to hire speakers with well-attested drawing power, she has skillfully selected topics of such interest as “What is a Man Worth?” “The Habit of Being on Time,” and “Crossing the Bridge with our Children.” She did not hit casually upon this policy, but it is the outcome of her valuable experience. In the early stages of the work a couple of dry lectures on “Iron Ore” and “How to Tell Time from the Sun” had temporarily almost disastrous effects upon the popularity of the lectures in the locality where they were given. After that Mrs. Hyre placed her dependence mainly upon subjects taken from every-day life, matters that touch the family, the school or the purse. Such topics interest people, even if they are not presented by orators of conspicuous ability.

The Cleveland public lectures committee have steadily refused the use of school buildings to those desiring to discuss socialistic or other partisan policies. This strict regard for deeply-settled opinions has been a strong element in the permanence of the support given to the work by the community.

After one of the illustrated talks on “How We May Aid the Fight Against Tuberculosis,” the committee received forty letters from the pupils of one school telling of the sanitary benefits in their homes which had followed as a result of the lecture. This is an illustration of the enlightenment upon matters related to the physical and civic health of the city resulting from this work. It is now attracting so much attention that Mrs. Hyre is receiving many requests for information, and invitations to tell about it upon the lecture platform. Recently the methods of the work were investigated by a committee from the Chicago Board of Education, and their report ended with a strong recommendation that Chicago introduce a similar system of lectures.

The Cleveland undertaking has been described not because it is typical of the public lecture work of the country,—since it is a unique system,—but because it well illustrates the various ways in which this method of employing idle school buildings benefits the public; at the same time it serves as an example of educational enterprise that might be easily copied by any American community.
GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN

Joseph Martin was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1740, and died in Henry county, Virginia, in 1808. He was the second of the name in America. His father, Joseph, came to Caroline county, Virginia, in the early years of the eighteenth century. This elder Joseph was a brother of George Martin, merchant of Bristol, England. George Martin in 1784 petitioned the Virginia House of Delegates in behalf of two of his kinswomen, daughters of Col. John Martin, of Virginia, Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq., wife of Lord Clifden, and Patty, youngest daughter of John Martin, Esq., wife of Edmund Pery, Viscount Pery, Speaker of the House of Commons, of Ireland, 1771-1785. This Col. John Martin had served his country as member of the House of Burgesses from Caroline county at the sessions of November, 1738, and May, 1740, and for King William county at the sessions of 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756. He died in 1756, and his children at time of the Revolution were all either residents of Great Britain, or were Tories. This petition by George Martin was in regard to a certain estate which was escheated.

Notwithstanding his intimate connection with the mother country, Joseph Martin, Jr., was a devoted patriot and served America in various capacities. He effected the settlement of Powell’s Valley. In 1769 he made a stand twenty miles north of Cumberland Gap. This has since been known as Martin’s Station. Here Richard Henderson and the train of forty mounted riflemen and some slaves stopped on their way to the founding of Boonsboro, and the establishment of Transylvania colony. Richard Henderson tells of this in his journal kept on that memorable trip. He says they were at Martin’s Station from May 30, 1775, to June 5th, “making a house to secure their wagons as they could not possibly clear the road any further.”

From here Daniel Boon went out to open up what is known as Boon’s Trace, or the Wilderness Road. Martin became attorney and entry taker for the Powell’s valley division of the Transylvania purchase.

Joseph Martin was commissioned Indian agent by Governor
GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN. 295

Henry, of Virginia, November 3, 1777. Later he was made Indian agent both for Virginia and North Carolina. He was stationed at the Long Island of Holston in what is now Sullivan county, Tennessee. By the treaty of the Long Island of Holston, in which Martin took important part, territory was secured to the whites, and the Long Island of Holston was to be neutral ground. Here he as agent was stationed. The British agent was expelled, and agents from the States were received instead. "We cannot estimate the amount of terror and suffering which the agent by his tact and energy kept from the doors of the pioneers."

Martin took part in many treaties, some of which reached over vast extent of territory but the one in which we of the basin of Tennessee are personally interested is the treaty held by Joseph Martin and John Donaldson, representing Virginia and North Carolina which was made with the Chickasaws at French Lick four miles northwest of Nashville, November 5 and 6, 1783. By this treaty the Chickasaws relinquished to the whites territory lying south of Cumberland river and extending to the ridge dividing its tributaries from those of Duck and Elk rivers. This treaty was never violated and caused an increased flow of population to Cumberland.

Martin's chief merit lay in Indian diplomacy. His most lasting, his best service toward American independence was rendered during the British invasion of 1780-01. It was he who kept the Indians quiet and thus enabled the Watauga men to strike a heavy blow for liberty at King's Mountain. Had the Indians not been quiet these men would have been compelled to stay at home to defend their own firesides. Of this we have abundant proof. Since this battle marked the turning of the tide of war, it seems that the Revolution hinged on the Indian agent.

Joseph Martin's military career was interesting, but we pass over this phase of his life.

We will quote from sketch given of General Joseph Martin in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 8. Here it is said that he was "prepossessing and commanding in appearance. No man could approach him with indifference though easy of access, manners bland, and courteous, an in-
tellect of the highest order, and a spirit which knew no fear. And in him was combined what rarely happens in any one individual, viz. physical and mental powers of superior order and a spirit of the most energetic, romantic, intrepid, daring enterprise which fitted him well for the theatre on which circumstances called him to act, viz. the western frontier of the English settlement then bounded by a cordon of powerful tribes of hostile, ferocious Indians.”—Lucy Henderson Horton.

COLONIAL CUSTOMS

How often do we hear in tones of admiration, tones almost of envy, “Ah, those were the good old days, the good old days of endurance and hardy strength and chivalry.” Granted all you wish, unlimited praise and honor for those sturdy forefathers of ours; they were heroic, almost stoical with loyal hearts and enduring chivalry, the truest courtesy, but,—“the good old days” were they? It is true that no steam heated houses made our ancestors susceptible to pneumonia and that very modern disease, the grippe, because those were the days of the beautiful log fire with its curling flame and savory odor of pine and spruce. We want the open fire in our homes, we love to weave from the burning logs fantasies for the future, dream dreams of the past from the dancing blue flames, while in reality the temperature of the room is regulated by that radiator over in the corner. Did you every try to get thoroughly warm before an open fire, the only source of heat in a large room? your face a beautiful scarlet, your back quivering with chills. Perhaps not so many colds in “the good old days” but surely the thermostat on the heater keeping the temperature always at 70” is far preferable. However, we must not forget that because the Colonists were accustomed to physical hardships, they were the better able to weather that frightful winter at Valley Forge and such endurance turned the balance of power against King George, for it is the law of nature that those who have had the hardest lives shall become the most rigid in character.
The first American dwellings were of course primitive. That so few of the houses of the early settlers were built of the excellent stone which is abundant in New England was because of the tedious methods of quarrying, the almost endless task of preparing stone. Hence the historically familiar log house of heavy timbers, roughly squared by the axe, the walls hung with skins, oiled paper the substitute for windows, and in the center of the house the great stone chimney. The houses too were constructed with fortifications in mind to withstand an attack. Not to enter into the question of justice or injustice meted out to the Indian may I be permitted to quote “Whoever may have been to blame in the first instance, there is no doubt that for fifty years after the landing at Plymouth, the question of proper treatment of the Indians received but one answer from the Colonists “We must extirpate them or they will exterminate us.” At our distance from all such apprehensions it is easy to see the faults of the white man and to sympathize with the misused Indian he was misplacing, but had we lived in that time and under the same conditions it is doubtful if we would have been more altruistic than our sorely harrassed ancestors.”

The first immigrants among the Puritans had not a floor carpet among their possessions and it was not until 1660 that the usually ugly and always-hard-to-be-swept—, but all enduring rag carpet came into use. In time many fine carpets were imported from the Netherlands but only by the wealthiest Colonists. At one time there was a general impression that all the immigrant families of good standing had brought over with them many rich articles of furniture, much silver plate, and even articles of porcelain. Later on it had to be acknowledged that nothing but the most essential of house furnishings could have been permitted on vessels which were already overcrowded with passengers and the animals which were necessary to life in a new land; the cost of transportation, too, in the miserable little vessels was prohibitive.

In New England naturally the church came first, and in many cases the church was organized before the selection of a town site. The minister was the leading citizen in each town. These churches had no chimneys. This lack was not owing,
as sometimes believed, to any foolish prejudice, or from mere love of hardship on the part of the Puritans, but to the dread of conflagrations. Furnaces and stoves were not, and open fires are dangerous enough even in houses that are inhabited every day and watched. The pews were sometimes lined with skins and furs and the small foot-stoves used. The sermon was indefinitely long, depending upon the strength of the preacher's theology and the capacity of his lungs.

Education was insisted upon at all costs, and only sixteen years after that little company had coasted along the shores of Massachusetts in terror of starvation, a college was founded, Harvard. A motto was "Unless school and college flourish, church and state cannot live." So hard is it to get away from inherited prejudices, even be they Pagan ideas, men were then veritable lords of creation, and the education of boys was deemed of vital importance; girls did not so much matter. The aim for them was chiefly to attain an erect and dignified carriage and to that end growing girls were tortured by sitting in stocks in the school room wearing harness, and being strapped to backboards. The desire of girls and women to be ethereal and slender, delicate and shrinking was so pronounced that Dr. Holmes wrote in jest, but in truth too:

"They braced my aunt against a board
To make her straight and tall,
They laced her up, they starved her down,
To make her light and small;
They pinched her feet, they singed her hair,
They screwed it up with pins—
Oh, never mortal suffered more,
In penance for her sins."

In these school houses, the logs for the great fire place were furnished by the parents of the scholars, and some school masters, indignant at the carelessness of the parents who failed to send the expected load, banished the unfortunate child of the tardy parent to the coldest corner of the school room; a method somewhat at variance with the mild moral suasion of to-day, a change for better or worse, who shall say? In Virginia and the southland the schools were fewer because there was no town or village life, the homes and plantations were
scattered. New England turned out the preachers, for the Virginians were not usually fitted to be parsons; but from the South came the noble number of statesmen, orators and generals.

We admit the picturesqueness of the stage-coach and four with its brilliant accoutrements and dashing outriders; charming for a short distance, but surely very tiresome covering the distance from Boston to New York for instance.

Of the children of those times not much is said. The aim seemed to be to harden the child. Josiah Quincy was the suffering subject of some of this method of the “survival of the fittest.” When only three years old he was taken regularly from his warm bed in winter, carried down stairs to a cellar kitchen and dipped three times in a tub of cold water fresh from the pump. He was also brought up with utter indifference to wet feet. Half the Puritan children had scarce drawn breath when they had to submit to a frightful ordeal. All had to be baptized within a few days of birth, and baptized in the meeting-house. Fortunate indeed was the child of midsummer. We can imagine the January baby carried throught the narrow streets to the freezing meeting-house, which had grown damper and deadlier with every wintry blast, there to be christened when sometimes the ice had to be broken in the christening bowl. In January, 1694, Judge Sewell, of Boston, records in his diary the christening of his twins, four days old, “shrinking from the icy water, but crying not.” Punishment, strict and stern, was lavishly administered, and courtesy was insisted upon. Of the disobedient child they said:

“Therefore in bliss
You may not hope to dwell;
But unto you I shall allow,
The easiest room in hell.”

Besides severe rules for table etiquette some general principles laid down might not come amiss to-day:

“When any speak to thee, stand up.
Say not, I have heard it before.’
Never endeavor to help him out if he tells it not right.
Snigger not.
Never question the truth of it.”
It has been said that the Sons, who meet together in the New England Society to do honor to their ancestors, in proposing a toast to the worthy Dames, base their consideration upon the fact that “in addition to enduring all hardships that fell to the lot of the Puritan Fathers they had to endure the Puritan himself.” However this may have been, and we doubt not, with all due respect to their sterling qualities, that some were, like Carlyle “gey ill to live wi’,” it seems as if the patience, courage and heroism of the pioneer women of America cannot be too much honored. Dainty, lovely, picturesque were some of the women who came among the first; and when we remember that of the small company that landed at Plymouth, fifty died in two months, we can realize something of what they faced. Many had to do actual hard work, for we are told that maid servants were even scarcer than to-day.

Being of good birth and breeding these Colonial Dames not only brought comfort and happiness into the early homes of America but also a certain refinement and elevation of thought, which are most frequently a woman’s donation to the life around her. In their nobility and self-restraint we realize how much these women contributed towards the character building that rendered the Revolutionary period an almost phenomenal epoch in the history of nations.

I have only lightly touched the subject of Colonial Customs, the field is boundless. Just one more word of homage to these sturdy ancestors, men of strength and grim endurance; women of unfailing courage and loyalty. Our national life has not been one of growth from savagery, but is the result of deliberate purpose on the part of the majority of the first colonists to occupy this wide, wild new land and bring to it the best from the Old World.

The pilgrim, the settler of the fertile Southland, the stiff-necked Dutchman, the devout, artistic Huguenot, stern Puritan, gay Cavalier, we are proud of them all. We cannot judge them all by an inflexible standard but from the scanty fragments of the past, we may gather our alphabet and learn to construct our sentences aright.—MRS. HOWARD W. DUNHAM, General Mercer Chapter, Trenton, N. J.
OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FLAG

Our country, which is the joy and pride of every loyal American heart, was evolved and called into being by the triumph of right over wrong, of injustice over oppression. Our Colonial fathers did not wish separation from the mother country. It was forced upon them. Long and patiently they endured the tyranny of the king, and piteously appealed to him, and the people of England, for mercy and justice, but without avail. The only reply was a threat to send troops to put down the rebellion. Then, with grieving, indignant hearts, a committee was called to consider the serious condition of affairs in the colonies. This led to the first American Congress, where, after much deliberation, it was decided to withdraw all allegiance to the British crown. Later, with hearts fired by enthusiasm, and a determination to secure liberty at any price, the Declaration of Independence was written, and read to a great crowd of patriots amid glad rejoicing. The thirteen British colonies had ceased to exist, and instead, stood a new nation,—The United States of America—your country and mine. This had been done at the risk of losing their lives and all they held dear, but they were conquerors and the Revolution made us an independent people. The constitution completed the work by making us a united people, with a national flag,—emblem of love, hope and loyalty.

It is now for the living to advance the work for which our fathers so nobly fought, to manifest increased devotion to that cause to which they gave full measure. To resolve that they shall not have suffered and died in vain and ever strive to perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, and a national emblem unpolluted by complicity with wrong.

In piping times of peace, the seventy-five thousand members of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, remember war,—not the carnage—but the principles for which the war was fought and the heroes who participated in it. So, the spirit of '76 is marching on again, generated by these patriotic women, and lead by the fife and drum corps of the society of Children of the Revolution. This time it is seeking
to prevail against an enemy which again threatens our country from foreign shores; this enemy, the million and a half immigrants who are yearly entering the United States, bringing with them Old World principles and ideas which can have no place in the new land. The weapons used, however, are not pistol and sword but book and pen, and the banners emblazon only the simple motto: "Love of Country."

The Daughters are fighting to keep the spirit of liberty alive in the hearts of real Americans, who have always been more or less careless of tradition, and to teach the foreigners how high the ideal of citizenship is which he must live up to if he expects to become an acceptable American.

The Revolutionary War had been over for more than a hundred years—"There was not a man alive who could remember that famous day and year when the British marched." Weeds and grasses were growing knee deep about the neglected and forgotten graves of the gallant men who had worn the sober uniform of the Continental soldier; places which had been the scenes of stirring events, homes and buildings which the Revolution had made famous, were falling into crumbling ruin, and in every other way the present was forgetting the past, as rapidly as it was making new history. Then, suddenly roused to action the white hands of the women of America's aristocracy, pulled up the weeds, placed tablets to mark the neglected graves, rescued the almost ruined mile-posts of history, and, best of all, fanned into life the embers of patriotism slumbering in the heart of every man, woman and child in the United States.

"Remembrance, that fairest flower in the garden of life," had blossomed in America, and never again will it be allowed to wither. The tidal wave of patriotism, which had risen in the hearts of the women, spread everywhere. Prominent educators took up the matter; histories were revised and enlarged; Revolutionary relics were proudly exhibited, and Colonial records, yellow and torn, were brought to light and carefully examined. People never hertofore the least interested in their ancestry,—another typical American trait—now began eagerly to trace their genealogies in the endeavor to ascertain if they were eligible to join the new organization which was causing so
much talk; not only in America, but in England and France as well. Though it is not in point of numbers, the largest society of women in the world, the Daughters can boast of being unique. It is incorporated by an Act of Congress, and must report to that body annually through the Smithsonian Institution. Thus, from the start, the society was put on a legal basis, and in this way gained much in dignity and support. The society calls its memorial work "Our debt of honor," and the Daughters have marked battle scarred spots, built monuments and placed memorials in all of the thirteen original states, also in every State where there is a spot of Revolutionary interest. All these landmarks stand as reminders to the historical student, and as themes of education to the young. To the foreigner, they would enlighten our national history.

The Daughters consider the work of to-day, their most important undertaking, patriotic education. It is their intention that a copy of the Declaration of Independence be placed in every school-house, however small,—a silent teacher of vital Americanism. The work all tends to draw attention to, and lead all to reflect on the deeds of men and women who fought for the basic principles of all humanity. All this will be but the beginning of a work world-wide and endless, which only the mind of the Infinite can fully comprehend, but in the accomplishment of which, even the humblest and weakest may have a part. Then beneath our flag the strong may march to untarnished glory, and the weak may rest in undisturbed security.

Coming generations, bearing that purged and purified banner will, with enraptured vision, view a destiny more exalted and glorious than earth has ever known.—HATTIE E. LINS cOTT, Colonial Daughters Chapter, Farmington, Me.

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**THE PONY EXPRESS**

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution held January 31, 1910, at the public library in St. Joseph, Missouri, a fitting contribution to the Missouri room of Continental Memorial Hall, was discussed, and at the sug-
gestion of the regent, Mrs. Herschel Bartlett, a bronze tablet commemorating the “Pony Express” was unanimously chosen as the chapter’s gift to adorn the walls of our beautiful room, used as the curator’s room.

The tablet costing $175.00 was ordered and forwarded to Washington, where it occupied a conspicuous place on the stage of the handsome hall and was presented in a brief, but to the point, speech, by the regent, Mrs. Herschel Bartlett.

“The Pony Express” was the name given to a mail service established between St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Francisco, California, in 1860.

At that time there were three trans-continental mail lines, but the greater part of the mail between the east and the far west was sent by way of Panama, in about twenty-two days.

The demand for a more rapid mail service between the East and the West led to the establishment in the spring of 1860 of the famous “Pony Express,” the mail being carried rapidly overland on horseback under the direction of the Central Overland California and Pike’s Peak Express Company. The first Pony Express left, on April 3, 1860, Saint Joseph and San Francisco between which places the schedule allowed eight days.

Stations at first averaging twenty-five miles apart were established, and each rider was expected to cover seventy-five miles per day. Eventually there were one hundred and ninety stations, two hundred station keepers, two hundred assistant station keepers, eighty riders (who were paid $100 to $125 per month) and between 400 and 500 horses.

The quickest trip was that made for the delivery of President Lincoln’s inaugural address, the distance between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, about 1400 miles, being covered in seven days and seventeen hours. At first the company charged $5 for each half ounce, but later the charge was reduced to $2.50. The regular pony express service was discontinued upon the completion of the line of the Pacific Telegraph Company, in October, 1861. The service was often interrupted by Indian hostilities and was extremely hazardous for riders and station keepers alike.—ALICE B. EWING WALKER.
HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS.

HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS OF BETHELHEM

At the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner

One of Longfellow's earlier poems.

When the dying flame of day
Through the chancel shot its ray,
For the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cowled head;
And the censer burning swung,
Where, before the altar, hung
The blood-red banner, that with prayer,
Had been consecrated there.

And the nun's sweet hymn was heard the while,
Sung low in the dim, mysterious aisle.

"Take thy banner! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave;
When the battle's distant wall,
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale.
When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes
And the strong lance shivering breaks.

"Take thy banner! and, beneath
The battle-cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it!—till our homes are free!
Guard it!—God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
His right hand will shield thee then.

"Take thy banner! But, when night
Closes round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior bow,
Spare him—By our holy vow,
By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him! he our love hath shared!
Spare him! as thou wouldst be spared!

"Take thy banner!—and if e'er
Thou should'st press the soldiers bier;
And the muffled drums should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be
Martial cloak and shroud for thee."

The warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud!

THE AMERICAN EAGLE

In the Spanish-American War

So brave! So proud! He makes his home
Where snowclad peaks pierce the far sky,
And the wild winds untrammeled roam
Round God's great piles of grandeur high.
He meets unmoved the thunder's shock,
And loves the lightning's flash, all free
Glad things of earth that mock
The coward hand of Tyranny.

From where Pacific's blue waves break
In spray around her palm plumed isles,
Then lose themselves in sleep to wake
Where California's sunlight smiles;
To where Atlantic's billows bring
Wealth-laden ships from many lands,
And sweeping far to southward fling
Their foam on Porto Rico's sands;

He holds in trust from Freedom's hand
The holy gift of liberty,
And o'er the sea and our broad land
Keeps watch and ward unceasingly.
With calm disdain he saw afar
The sordid strife that greed oft waged
And grappling nations mad with war,
O'er petty plots of earth enraged.

But when he stretched his great wings wide
To succor those whom tyrants spoiled
And left his crags a time to bide
Where farthest seas grew battle roiled
He sought the foe within his lair,
And crushed him creeping from his den,
And swept his ships from ocean, where
They floated filled with chains for men.
No greed of gain nor lands the goal
For which he left his tranquil height,
Nor lust of power stirred in his soul,
Nor coiled its influence round his might.
The strength of God was in his stroke,
The fire of Heav'n was in his eye,
And 'neath his wing the isles awoke
To life, and hope, and liberty.

Oh Bird of Heaven, with stainless wing,
Throned on thine eyrie as of yore,
The world is watching as you bring
Sweet peace to many an island shore.
Still keep while fleeting centuries fly
Your deathless watch o'er land and sea
'Neath the eternal stars on high,
As faithful and as free as they.

MARGARET DRAKE DE GROOT.

AN OLD SAMPLER

The sampler is about twenty inches long by twelve wide.
A line with spray each side, is at the top done in colors.
Then the alphabet in three different styles.
The list of parents and children come next.

Doctr Obadiah Townsend born Jan 10, 1754
Patty Hudson born June 20, 1767
Were married Decbr 17 1791
Adin H. Townsend born dec I 1792
Parnell Townsend born Sept 2 1794
Edwin Townsend born Jan 24 1797
Cullen Townsend born July 27 1799
Hannah Townsend born May 28 1801
Julia E. Townsend born April 27 1803
Hiram G. Townsend born Mar 11 1806
Lucian Townsend born May 4 1809

May virtue guide me through this Life
Whether parent, child or wife
Julia E. Townsend sampler
Holden Aug 30 1817

The above sampler is the property of Mrs. Abby F. Ferry,
Lake Forest, Illinois. She is not a descendant. Some member
of the family may be glad to obtain it.
REAL DAUGHTERS

MISS JANETTE BLAIR.

The James Madison Chapter, Hamilton, New York, celebrated Miss Janette Blair’s ninety-sixth birthday on May 30th, 1910, by going with refreshments to her home. Miss Blair is one of the oldest of the “Real Daughters.” She is bright and active and enjoys life as much and more than some younger people. An interesting program was given with responsive reading, singing of America. A paper was read by Mrs. Smith, the name of the paper “The Child Life of the Colonies.” Mrs. Hannah Jones and Miss Agnes Hammond then sang a Welsh song upon the request of Miss Blair. A birthday cake which was made very pretty with the number 96 in colored frosting on the top represented Miss Blair’s age.

In looking over the outline of the course of study in the Ethical Culture School of New York city I find the following:

“The type of character we seek to produce is that which answers to the needs and expresses the ideal aspirations of American democracy. Democracy in America is progressive.

“The sort of men and women we wish to send out into the world are men and women profoundly interested in the ideal of human progress, and competent each in his own way of contributing to that progress, or, to quote the closing lines of our great Lincoln’s Gettysburg address, ‘That a government of the people for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth.’”

The Right Reverend Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut, says: “The visible dangers to-day in the democratic United States are low standards, commercialism, money worship and plutocracy.”

The influences to which a child is subjected during the formative period, from one to ten years, are said to be incalculable.
Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, said he believed these influences to be far greater than any subsequent, and would practically control the child's whole future. It has been said there was "never a great man who did not have a great mother," and that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Samuel Smiles in his admirable work, entitled "Character," says that he has known a man of weak negative character to become a power for good in a community through the influence of his wife and on the contrary a man of strong positive character to become a decided power for evil from the same cause.

(From address of Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman to the Dorothy Ripley Chapter.)

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was unanimously elected vice-president of the Board of Education of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mussey's great interest in everything pertaining to education is well known, and the election was a deserved tribute to her ability. It is the first time that a woman has been thus honored.

Patriotism in a Sanitarium.

A rather unique meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on the evening of August 6 in the parlors of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The newly acquainted members took up the work and dispatched the business on hand with the speed and accuracy for which these Daughters are famous. Mrs. James H. Anderson, of Columbus, O., was called to the chair, and Mrs. Annie Doom Pickrell, of Austin, Tex., was made secretary. Each lady present gave her name, address, and the name of her local chapter, with a summary of the work now on hand. The many details were noted with eager interest. Future meetings will probably be held.

Mrs. R. M. White, Mexico, Missouri, writes, "I read every line of the magazine from cover to cover, it is most interesting."
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.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Massachusetts.

(Continued from the September American Monthly Magazine.

It will be noted by those who have studied the final residences of these last survivors of the American Revolution, that a greater portion are in the seaboard states, and that the weakest part of the series lies in the proportionate absence of patriots who settled or removed with their children to “the west” of a century ago. For instance, our estimate is that in Ohio in 1840 there were a thousand Revolutionary pensioners, that is, both patriots and the widows of patriots; that Indiana had three hundred pensioners; that Illinois had above two hundred; that Kentucky had well-nigh six hundred, while in Iowa there were a score or more. This estimate suggests the splendid service which the patriotic orders and historical societies can render, in gathering and publishing, giving to the nation at large a knowledge of the last days and burial places of these venerable fathers of the Republic. The reception which the publication of these simple annals has been accorded by the readers of the magazine, has been most kind. Descendants of patriots are putting themselves in touch with the compiler, and we doubt not a second group could easily be gathered. If descendants and organizations will forward information concerning the patriots of whom they know, the future groups will be of larger value. To make this department of the magazine of present and enduring worth, should be the ambition of subscribers and every admirer of the sterling qualities of those who defended the homes of our earlier America.

A. T.

DEAN, Seth, d. Barnard, Vermont, about Nov. ——, 1851, aged 97 years.

DEARBORN, Joseph, d. Greenland, New Hampshire, April 22, 1850, aged 87 years; a pensioner.

DEMAREST, PHILIP, d. Sodus, New York, April 18, 1843, a. 84 years.


DEVEREAUX, BENJAMIN P., d. Nov. 16, 1831, a. 77 years. Married, 1782, Elizabeth Gatchell who died, Marblehead, Mass., April 23, 1841, aged 83 years; a pensioner.

DEVEREAUX, BENJAMIN P., d. Nov. 16, 1831, a. 77 years. Married, 1782, Elizabeth Gatchell who died, Marblehead, Mass., April 23, 1841, aged 83 years; a pensioner.

DICKINSON, LEVI, d. Hadley, Mass., Jan. 26, 1843, a. 88 years; a pensioner. Married Bethia Fuller, who died Feb. 6, 1845, aged 84 years.

DICKSON, WILLIAM, d. Charlestown, Mass., April 15, 1835, a. 78 years. Married Rachel ——, who died Aug. 15, 1842, aged 70 years; a pensioner.

DICKER, NICHOLAS, d. Westminster, Mass., March 2, 1833, a. 72 years. Married, 1785, Joanna Baker, who died March 11, 1848, aged 84 years, 7 months and 6 days; a pensioner.

DIXON, PAUL, d. Waterbury, Vermont, July 14, 1848, a. 88 years. Deacon of Baptist Church.

DODGE, JOHN T., Esq., d. Wenham, Mass., Feb. 25, 1851, a. 86 years, 10 months and 23 days; born in Wenham; an attendant upon his father, Richard Dodge, an officer in the army.

DODGE, THOMAS, d. Beverly, Mass., Sept. 29, 1842, a. 79 years and 6 months; a pensioner.


DORSEY, DANIEL, captain, from Maryland, d. Lyons, New York, 1823, a. 65 years.

DOWNE, JOSEPH, d. Fitchburg, Mass., a Minute Man at Lexington, Feb. 20, 1828, a. 86 years. Married, 1768, Martha Wood, who died June 29, 1812, aged 73 years.

DOWNE, SAMUEL, a Minute Man at Lexington; at siege of Boston, Bennington and Saratoga; d. Jan. 8, 1830, Cavendish, Vermont. Married, 1771, Eunice Wentworth, who died Nov. 28, 1841, aged 91 years.

DOWNE, JOSEPH, major, married, 1784, Sarah Sprake, who died 1801, aged 41 years; he d. Billerica, Mass., Nov. 4, 1847, a. 87 years and 9 months; a pensioner.

DRODEN, ARTEMUS, d. Holden, Mass., Aug. 17, 1840, a. 83 years; a pensioner. Married, 1781, Susanna Berry, who died April 12, 1841, a. 78 years and 10 months.
DRAKE, Noah, d. Torrington, Conn., April 3, 1849, a. 91 years; a pensioner.

DRAPE, Simeon, captain, born in Spencer, Mass., d. Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 28, 1848, a 84 years and 9 days; a pensioner.

Drury, Eleazer, born in Phillipston, Mass., d. Westminster, Oct. 30, 1845, aged 89 years, 8 months and 10 days; a pensioner. Married before 1800 Elizabeth Miles, who died Dec. 3, 1855, aged 86 years.

Dunning, Josiah, d. Sodus, New York, Feb. 27, 1842, a. 87 years; formerly of Vermont; a pensioner; served for New Hampshire.

Dunton, James, d. Southboro, Mass., Mar. 17, 1852, a. 96 years. Said to have been the barber of General Washington for six months.

Dunton, Silas, lieutenant, d. Sturbridge, Mass., Sept. 23, 1847, a. 87 years; a pensioner. Married, 1780, Eunice Atkinson, who died April 1, 1840, aged 80 years.

Durfee, Lemuel, born Tiverton, Rhode Island, 1759, settled Palmyra, New York, 1798, d. Aug. 8, 1829, a. 70 years.

Burke, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1910.

The Editor, American Monthly Magazine:

Thinking it may prove of general interest, I inclose a copy of the inscription on the marker of the grave of a Revolutionary soldier buried in a little cemetery just east of the village of Burke, Franklin county, New York.

Very truly yours,

Louise W. Wiley.

Martin Baldwin
1759—1857
A Member of General Washington's Army During the Revolutionary War He Drew the Chain to North River that was Used in Stopping the British Army from Coming up the River.

The Nemasket Chapter, Middleboro, Massachusetts, chose a committee to place "markers" on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the town of Lakeville, a part of Middleboro until
1853. From the amount appropriated for the purpose by the town of Lakeville, fifty-one graves have been marked by the official "markers" of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Alice T. Gerrish, Chairman.

**Pond Cemetery.**

Blye, John; Briggs, Ebenezer; Briggs, Lemuel; Clark, Ezra; Clark, Roger; Cole, Andrew; Foster, Nathaniel; Hinds, John; Hinds, Ebenezer; Nelson, John; Nelson, Thomas; Pierce, Henry; Pickens, Andrew; Samuel, Pickens; Smith, Josiah; Townsend, Job; Townsend, Silas.

**Pickens Cemetery.**

Pickens, Silas.

**Pierce and Allen Cemetery.**

One-half Mile from Myricks Station.

Allen, John B.; Pierce, Abraham.

**Thompson Hill Cemetery.**

Barrows, Ebenezer; Barrows, John; Candex, William; Jones, Consider; Montgomery, Hugh; Pickens, John; Sampson, John; Sampson, Nathaniel; Shaw, Abraham; Strobridge, Henry; Strobridge, Robert; Simon, Ben; Tinkham, Caleb; Townsend, John, Jr., Washburn, Amos; Haskins, Joshua.

**Race Course Road.**

Booth, John.

**New Bradford Road, Near Quitticus Pond.**

Haskell, Zebulon.

**McCully Cemetery, Mullin Hill.**

McCully, Andrew; McCully, John; Pickens, Thomas; Pickens, James.

**Ward Cemetery.**

Hoar, Peter; Macomber, Nathaniel; Pierce, Job.

**Howland Cemetery.**

Howland, Joshua; Sears, Earl.

**Paris Hill Cemetery.**

Pierce, David; Pierce, Enos.
Hayford, Ebenezer.  

Clark Cemetery.

Clark, Noah.

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LIST OF NAMES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION WHOSE GRAVES HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST PART OF MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Brookfield.

Captain Samuel Babcock, Captain Samuel Clarke, Captain Samuel Berry, Captain Nathan Baldwin, Captain Daniel Brown, Captain Peleg Hoxie, Samuel Gorton, Jr., Ablason Miner, "Uncle" Paine Wait.

Bacon Hill.

Abner Wood.

Hubbardsville.

Nathaniel Marsh, William C. Rhoades.

Earlville.

Abner Nash, Joseph Batchelor, James Cunningham, Col. Bigalo Waters, Hezekiah Willis, John Calkins, Rowland Green, Joshua Murdock.

Hamilton—Woodlawn.

Abel Wilder.

Hamilton—Madison Street Cemetery.

Jabez Burehard, Edward Wilcox, Samuel Kendrick.

Friends Cemetery.

Joseph Head.

Woodman Cemetery.

Sylvester Woodman.

Shapley Cemetery, Randellsville.

Capt. Charles Hunt, Archibald Campbell.

Madison Center.

Capt. Seth Blair, Capt. Samuel White, Gilbert Tompkins, Joseph Manchester, Abizer Richmond, Russel Burker, John Brown, Ezra Homes, David Blair, William Manchester, Benjamin Simmons, Gideon Simmons.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Indian Opening, Madison.
Israel Bond, Henry Bond, Mathias Lauckton.

Eaton Cemetery.
Philip Lee, Curtis Crane, Miles Standish (a lineal decendant).

Hall Farm.
William Hall.

— Church—Whitman Clarke Farm.
Jonathan Bates.

Pine Woods.
Col. Joshua Leland, Josiah Peck.

Center Hill, Madison.
Elijah Thompson.

Morrisville.
Daniel Tillinghast, Daniel Rider, Elijah Phillips, Gared Wade, Samuel Record, Bennett Bieknel, Israel Shepard.

Sherburne, West Hill.
Newcomb Raymond, Cornelius Clark, Major Joseph Dixon, Col. Wm. S. Smith, Justus B. Smith, Amos Cole.

Sherburne, Quarter.
Josiah Lathrop, Joel Hatch, Timothy Hatch, John Green, Sr., Samuel Stebbins.

Smyrna.
Isaac Foot, Apollus Allen.

"Three Centuries in the Champlain Valley" reviewed under book notes, represents the effort of Saranac Chapter during the past two years to raise money for patriotic work in which the chapter is interested, including Memorial Continental Hall. The edition is small—only 2,000—and the price ($1.50) within the reach of all. It has not been put into the hands of the trade but has been sold through the members of the chapter.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

**General Sumter Chapter** (Birmingham, Alabama), has had such an unusually delightful season that we would like to communicate our spirit of enthusiasm, good fellowship and patriotic zeal to all of the Daughters.

Our first meeting, held the first Wednesday in October, was at the home of our charming regent, Mrs. Charles J. Sharp.

For literary and historical research we chose for a subject, our nearest neighbor republic—Mexico, and found it abounding in attractiveness.

Besides our regular monthly meetings, it is our custom to hold two open or social meetings annually,—thus observing the wedding day and birthday of George Washington. This year our entertainments were quite out of the ordinary.

The Mexican Consul, at the port of Mobile, was so pleased that we had chosen to study the glories of his native land, that he readily accepted an invitation to visit us and deliver an address on some subject from Mexican history. The program on this occasion, January 17th, was thoroughly enjoyable, including a quartette arrangement of the Mexican national hymn, sung by four sweet voiced Birmingham seminary girls. An “Aria” from Carmen beautifully rendered by Miss Paulsen, preceded the address. The Consul, Mr. Alfonso Jimenez, is elegant, polished and highly cultured, a gentleman of aristocratic Spanish lineage. Choosing for his theme, Maximilian and the French intervention, his address was profoundly interesting and scholarly.

This occasion was celebrated in the elegant new home of our secretary, Mrs. Wade Wood,—the program being followed by a brilliant reception with Mr. Jimenez as guest of honor, and the chapter officers in receiving line.

On February 22 our historian entertained very uniquely, celebrating the birthday of our country’s paternal ancestor by the reading of an original ballad, recounting the most interesting events in the life of Washington,—illustrated by shadow
pantomime. This given as a burlesque afforded much real merriment, for even serious incidents were presented as laughable situations. This unique program was followed by a beautiful colonial reception. One of the most attractive guests of the occasion was the handsome little son of our regent, Master Rudolph Sharp, dressed in brocades, with knee pants, silver buckles, and real laces, powdered hair,—and every item of dress to make a perfect miniature George Washington.

We have met all obligations, subscribed our full quota to all patriotic institutions,—not omitting the furnishing of our Alabama room in Continental Hall in Washington.

We sent delegates to the Continental Congress, and have treated ourselves to the purchase of a large, elegant silk flag of our country. One of our last ventures was the establishment of an historical museum in connection with the Birmingham public library. With this in view the chapter presented all of its Lineage books,—handsomely bound,—one member gave four years back numbers of the American Monthly Magazine—and another two years subscription to The Virginia Historical Magazine.

In conjunction with the Yancey Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy we had the Ben Greet Players present two Shakespearean plays, which, though involving a great deal of hard work in very short time, resulted in well augmented treasuries for both chapters. At our May meeting we enjoyed reports from delegates to Continental Congress, among whom were Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of whom we are always proud and honored to claim,—Mrs. C. J. Sharp, our regent, and Mrs. J. V. Allen our first delegate—HATTIE MORTON, Historian.

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—The year has brought few changes to our chapter; our membership has increased from 131 to 143. We are looking forward to the establishment of a new chapter in Los Angeles, and a few of our bright and dependable Daughters may leave Eschscholtzia to give strength and wisdom to this new organization.

At our November meeting we had our state regent, Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird, and our vice-president general, Mrs.
Swift, as guests, and in February, when the State conference was held in Los Angeles, we were, with other southern chapters, entertainers of State officers and many visiting delegates at a very delightful luncheon.

The conference held on February 17th was well attended and was noteworthy for the great amount of technical business transacted.

We were greatly gratified in having the state regent chosen from Eschscholtzia. Her interest in the larger field of work will certainly broaden and intensify our interest in the activities of the other chapters of the state, and the news about them that will come to us through her will necessarily strengthen our sense of fellowship with them.

The great social event of the year came at the close of the conference and was given by Mrs. W. W. Stilson, state regent elect, at her home. Visiting regents, the regent of Eschscholtzia Chapter and Doctor Elizabeth Follansbee, a loyal Daughter descended from the Roger Sherman family, assisted the hostess in receiving the large and brilliant company.

Last June 17th we celebrated both Bunker Hill day and our fifteenth birthday by a delightful evening entertainment arranged by Mrs. A. S. Rendall and assistants. In January we had a little house-hold festival in honor of our regent, Mrs. James W. Johnston, who has spared neither time nor strength in serving us. She has given herself to our work as few regents in any chapter ever have done, and acting for us all, Mrs. Mary H. Banning voiced our appreciation and presented her with a silver trencher as a New Year's gift. As speakers we have had Mrs. Kate Barrett, the eloquent and versatile manager of the Florence Crittendon Homes, Mrs. Margaret K. Hineman, member of the Board of Managers of the George Jr. Republic, and Mrs. A. R. Robertson, of South Carolina. Mrs. Robertson was made an associate members for the year and is now our regularly appointed heraldic artist and parliamentarian.

Mrs. Lillian Ballagh, assisted by Mrs. Theodore Davis, Miss Green and Mrs. Henry J. Martin, gave us an afternoon of old-time music,—the melodies and minuets played on harpsicord and spinnet of a hundred years ago,—the ballads sung in time to brocade and velvet.
At one of our regular meetings, Mrs. Charles S. Eastman told us of her recent visit to Continental Hall, and of the thoughtful service rendered to women by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.

Mrs. Arthur Leavitt has favored us more than once with clever readings and impersonations, and at one of our meetings Mrs. C. C. Cottle gave a crisp talk on current events; at still another, the historian described the holidays and merry-makings of the Colonists.

As really worth while, we have contributed $100.00 to the support of the George, Jr., Republic, have helped to organize a George, Jr., Auxiliary Republic in Los Angeles, have purchased a set of stereoptican slides on the flag, and have, through the historian, given the flag lecture to two audiences; on Arbor Day we planted a tree at the Slausson play-ground, dedicating it to one of our dearest and best charter members, Mrs. Frances A. Eastman.

And so, though these annals look plain and lusterless, may we not believe that the pure gold of justice, fidelity and love has surely given value to every act?—Mezzolint A. English, Historian.

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, California).—The plan for the monthly meetings of the year provided for addresses by pastors and other notable "brothers" in addition to papers by members.

The first meeting was favored by a paper prepared by the well-beloved regent, Mrs. C. H. Alden, her subject being, "Early History and Personal Recollections of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Her early connection with the society, her service as regent of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy Chapter, coupled with an intimate personal acquaintance with leading national workers, made her thoroughly conversant with her subject and gave special value to the paper, which, by request of the chapter, was published in full.

Washington's birthday was observed by a meeting at the home of the regent, addressed by pastor of the Pasadena
Baptist Church, the Rev. Albert Hatcher Smith. His theme was, "The Religious Phase of Washington's Patriotism." This was an eloquent address. Dr. Smith, himself a Virginian, naturally spoke with fervor of Virginia's greatest son.

As the chapter year begins in October, several meetings were devoted to the "Studies in Peace" of the former year.

A fine paper on this line was by Mrs. B. F. Huntington, the recording secretary of the chapter, her subject being "Air-Ships—Do They Make for Peace or War?"

The subject for December was "Ocean Cables and Wireless Telegraphy—Their Effect on Universal Peace," being prepared by the Historian.

A valuable paper was given by Mrs. John Randolph Sterling on "The International Red Cross Society."

One meeting was entertained by an address on "Relation of Music to Patriotism," beautifully given and illustrated by Mrs. Andrew Jameson.

The distinguished social worker, the Rev. Dana Bartlett, head of the Bethlehem Institute, Los Angeles, addressed the chapter on "Inculcating American Patriotism in Alien Children." Coming from a first-hand worker among foreign children of many lands, it created great interest and a substantial contribution to his work was made.

The work for the George Junior Republic continues, a contribution of seventy-five dollars having been made early in the year.

The state conference, which was held at Los Angeles, was given much attention, and a Pasadena lady, Mrs. F. G. Martin, is now state corresponding secretary.

A charming reception in honor of the new state regent, Mrs. Stilson, of Los Angeles, was given at the home of Mrs. C. H. Alden.

There is a fine harmony in the chapter, it enjoys a good growth and its marked characteristic is its desire to manifest patriotism by practical work for better citizenship.—Susan C. O. Upton, Historian.

**Colorado Chapter** (Denver, Colorado).—The yearly work of the chapter began upon September 18, when the chapter pre-
sent the auditorium curtains to the city of Denver. It was a proud day for the chapter when the work planned more than a year before was finished, and they were able to give to their beautiful city a gift representing not only a year’s work but a cost of $750 as an expression of their civic patriotism.

The first program meeting of the year, “Reciprocity Day,” was a profitable pleasure; eight regents from different parts of the state met with Colorado Chapter, and told of their work and plans, and it is hoped that some of the ideals advanced there, passing through the crucible of experience, will turn to wisdom and be a permanent benefit.

The fifty dollars pledged by Colorado Chapter for the skylight in Continental Memorial Hall was, during the present year, transferred to a chair fund, and by adding twenty-five dollars the Chapter was able to purchase a chair corresponding with the President General’s chair, for the use of the recording secretary general on the platform of Continental Memorial Hall. This chair was presented to the National Society at the 19th Continental Congress by Mrs. Kate Gray Hallack, regent of Colorado Chapter.

Fifty dollars has also been given toward furnishing the Colorado box in Continental Hall, as the gift of 1909-1910.

A prize of $20.00 was offered by the Patriotic Education Committee for the best illumination of the text, “Righteousness exalteth a Nation.” This prize was won by a talented high school girl, who not only received the prize but fifty dollars worth of orders, for small copies of the text, which were secured her through the efforts of the Patriotic Education Committee, which also made it possible for her to finish her high school course and graduate with her class.

At Christmas time the chapter gave to the widow of a Civil war veteran a twenty dollar gold piece.

The patriotic education committee was in charge of one of the program days, and treated the chapter to the thrilling stories of revolutionary times and heroines. Upon another program day the chapter learned the age and origin of the national patriotic songs, and that they were from twelve to three hundred years of age.

At the beginning of the last school year Colorado Chapter,
through its scholarship committee, installed a teacher, at a cost of $40 a month, at the W. C. T. U. school in Hindman, Knox county, Kentucky, to teach domestic science and homemaking to children of Revolutionary parentage, and, if the work proves a success, has pledged this salary for the coming three years. A gift of fifty dollars was also given the Berry School in Georgia.

During the year that has just passed a Daughter of Colorado Chapter has spent many months in Paris, and was requested to purchase a wreath for Colorado Chapter and place it upon the tomb of Lafayette on a suitable occasion.

The furnishing of a room in the Children's Hospital, at a cost of $136.36, has just been completed, and the finishing touch was two American flags.

A large flag has been presented to one of the public schools, during the year, by the flag committee, which also gave $50 toward the beautiful stand of national colors which was presented to "Joe Wheeler" Camp of Spanish War Veterans.

On February 22nd, at the home of the regent, the Daughters gave a Colonial tea to which the husbands of the members were invited, and the quaintly charming old fashioned mistresses and their squires, joined in drinking the toast of the day:

"To the old long life and treasure,
To the young all health and pleasure."

During the year necessary furnishings have been replaced in the room furnished by Colorado Chapter in St. Luke's Hospital, and a box of books has been sent to the Philippines.

Colorado Chapter was represented on the committee that worked for a safe and sane celebration of Independence day and contributed ten dollars toward the purchase of flags to be distributed on that day.

A pleasant incident of the year was the dedication to Colorado Chapter of a new national song, "The Birth Land of Freedom," by the composer, Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley. This song was sung by the chapter at the program meeting dedicated to "Our Country—Its hymn and its number; Its seal and its flower, and the flag that floats over all," and proved most inspiring.
Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—We come heavy hearted with our report for the year 1909 and 1910; for the Angel of Death has been busy among us. Eight times he has called from our number to the unseen life. Unprecedented in our history, this frequent and serious loss has much saddened us. Mesdames Hattie E. B. Calvert, Eliza B. McKelvey, Pauline Williams Davis, Nettie R. Robinson, Kate Lomon Sharpley, our recording secretary, Louis Cherry, Misses Gertrude Stewart and Idelle Phelps, a goodly company, now foregathered on that other shore, and we desire here to reaffirm the tribute of love and honor to them which our records enshrine.

Despite these sorrows, Denver Chapter has prosecuted its work with fidelity and earnestness, and whatever of planning or literary work has fallen to us has been marked with real ability. A donation of $10.00 to the stage box in Continental Hall, which is to be furnished by the Colorado Chapters, makes a total of $60.00 paid by us toward that memorial.

In February, 1910, the chapter presented to the Park Hill school, Denver, a fine picture of Martha Washington, handsomely framed and suitably inscribed.

We have continued our work in the planting of trees and shrubs at the Ft. Logan Soldiers’ Cemetery on Arbor Day of this year, setting out 350 flowering plants and dedicating a tree to Mrs. Sharpley. Colonel Andrews and his charming wife made the afternoon one to be remembered by their delightful hospitality.

Appreciating the educational value of the work of the Lincoln Memorial Association of Denver, the chapter decided to aid the association in placing a Lincoln memorial at Civic Center. As part of our work to foster a patriotic spirit among the children, the chapter presented a beautiful silk flag to Clayton School.

Twelve years’ experience in the prize essay work, inaugurated by Denver Chapter shows it a positive value in the State, the subject given this year was “Patriotic Honor, its exemplification in the United States.” Essays were sent in from the high schools and, while widely individual, were of such merit that we wished we had awards for all of them. The first prize
was awarded to East Denver and the second to West Denver high schools.

Perhaps the most significant work of the year was the movement inaugurated for a safe Fourth of July.

$50.00 was our contribution towards the expenses of the day. In March, 1910, our chapter presented to the state conference, a gavel made of historic woods. The head is made from a piece of the first State Capitol Building at Colorado City, and the handle of poplar wood from the Sante Fe Trail. The social meetings have been well attended, and have exemplified the steadfast purpose of the Chapter to attain and hold a real American social spirit.

The programmes for the year, both musical and literary, have been highly creditable to the chapter, both for merit and for distinctive educational bearing on our work.

At our first regular meeting, October 12, 1909, a very interesting account of the then recent Hudson-Fulton celebration was given.

The November meeting dedicated to Abigail Adams, is keenly defined in memory by the fact that we were entertained by our dearly loved Secretary, Mrs. Kate Lumon Sharpley, now of our honored dead. In December our talented Mrs. Alice Park Hill surprised us with an original Christmas story, written for the occasion, and Mrs. Wm. C. Ferril charmed us with a most interesting talk on Joan of Arc, a talk notable for its beautiful expression. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a colonial breakfast at the Brown Hotel. At our March meeting we heard the report of the State Conferences. As speaker of the afternoon Enos Mills gave us a clever and instructive talk on forestry. Officers for the ensuing year were elected at our April meeting. The faithful and efficient leadership of our honored regent, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler and the esteem in which she is held by the patriotic women of our order, were witnessed in the unanimous and warm-hearted action of the chapter in re-electing her. It is the penalty of ability and excellence to be called to continue service.

On the afternoon of May 29th the members of the Denver Chapter were present with other patriotic societies at the memorial service held by the G. A. R. at the Auditorium.
May 30th Denver Chapter joined with Denver Chapter, S. A. R. in presenting a large flag to Washington Park. The presentation address was made by our Mrs. La Barthe. We placed 156 flags on the soldiers’ graves at Fort Logan, and in the evening attended memorial services at the Woman’s Club.

June 17th, Bunker Hill Day, forty members spent at “Crescent” on the Moffat road, making our annual picnic memorial by new scenes of grandeur in the mountains.

We have held eight regular meetings and two special ones and despite our much grieved losses we close the year with 170 members.—Elizabeth Baldwin Ament, Historian.

Cache La Poudre Chapter (Fort Collins, Colorado).—Seventy-four years ago a band of French trappers sent out by the American Fur Company having crossed the Great American Desert, their horses weary, heavy laden and suffering with thirst, halted at the base of the Rocky mountains. To their joy they beheld a beautiful, sparkling river, a stream cool and refreshing having its source far back in the forest of pines. It came leaping, whirling and foaming over its rocky bed into the valley below, onward across the arid plains, through the Missouri, and losing itself in the Gulf of Mexico. Here both man and beast quenched their thirst and here they camped for the night. No white man dwelt in this remote region, but thousands of buffalo browsed in the vicinity of the stream and bands of Indians had their quarters not far distant. Ere daybreak a severe snow storm set in making progress with their heavy loads of ammunition, etc., impossible. They decided upon making a deep excavation wherein to temporarily cache or hide a part of their powder from the Indians. This accomplished they covered the hiding place with earth and ashes to resemble a camp fire. This transaction gave the name to the river Cache La Poudre (Hide the powder).

The Fort Collins Chapter adopted the above name also and on Colorado day, August 1st, 1910, they unveiled near the excavation, with appropriate ceremony, a handsome stone bearing the inscription of the traditional naming of the stream in 1836 and commemorating the transaction which led to the opening to settlement the adjoining country. Reservoirs and
irrigating canals supplied by this river have been the means of thousands of acres of barren waste pronounced by Thomas Jefferson as forever worthless, to bud and blossom as the rose. Nestling near the foothills in its setting of green has sprung into existence the beautiful city of Fort Collins, Colorado, with long avenues of trees and flowering lawns. Thirty miles to the east is her twin sister Greeley, the queen of the plains. Each of these cities is the home of 10,000 cultured inhabitants enjoying all modern improvements and great educational advantages.

The Cache La Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins numbers twenty-nine members, being presided over in a most charming manner by Mrs. Howard I. Russell as regent.—Emeline E. Post, Historian.

**Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter** (Willimantic, Connecticut).

—The annual meeting of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter was held Tuesday, May 24, 1910, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Alice Johnson Bugbee. Reports for the past year were made by various officers, showing faithful work on the part of each. The secretary reported a membership of seventy-two, with four applications pending. An interesting paper, "Early days of old Windham," written by the historian, was read by Miss Gertrude Crane. The following officers were then elected: Vice-regent, Mrs. Edith M. Lincoln; corresponding secretary, Miss Rose Heall; members of the board of management, Mrs. Jennie Taylor, Mrs. Nellie Boss; auditor, Mrs. Annie Way; Mrs. Bugbee continues as regent for another year, having been elected for two years. The meeting closed with singing "The Star Spangled Banner." The members were invited by the hostess into the dining room where they were served tea, cake, ice cream, and other dainty refreshments. The annual June outing was held at the home of Mrs. Addison Kingsbury at South Coventry, almost under the shadow of the Nathan Hale monument. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by about fifty of the members, an interesting program was given. After which a fine lunch was served on the spacious veranda and lawn.—Mrs. Louise Carpenter Goss, Historian.
Fielding Lewis Chapter (Marietta, Georgia).—On June 14th, at the home of the regent, Miss Lena Towers, Fielding Lewis Chapter combined the regular monthly meeting with a celebration of Flag day. After transaction of business, Mrs. Crosby and Miss Mary Reynolds, under whose guidance the Flag day exercises were prepared, then took charge of the meeting.

First on the programme was a set of ten questions relative to the flag, which proved both interesting and instructive. Following this, flags of foreign nationalities were displayed.

Mrs. Graham, state regent, Georgia, read a paper on "The Custom of Flying the Flag."

A beautiful and patriotic poem was read by Miss Cortelyou. The concluding feature was the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Virginia Crosby playing the accompaniment. Flags were prevalent all over the house, and the color note was especially effective in the dining room.—Mrs. ELLIE LOVELL CROSBY, Historian, Marietta, Ga.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa), have, during the past year, held nine regular meetings and celebrated with special exercises several important dates.

Flag Day of June, 1909, was celebrated at the home of Mrs. J. W. Swiler. Patriotic addresses were made by the Rev. Archibald Cardle, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Burlington, also by the Rev. Schreckengast, of the First Methodist church; response was made by Mr. J. W. Swiler, husband of our hostess. Music was rendered by Mrs. Wilkinson. Refreshments were served on the lawn.

"Guest Day," October, 1909, was observed at this same house at which time each member was privileged to bring a guest, some one who was eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution if possible. A fine program was given, including an address by the regent, Mrs. Chilgren.

Decoration day of 1910 was observed as a memorial day by a committee of the chapter meeting at our Aspen Grove Cemetery entrance and proceeding to place a floral offering of white sweet peas and carnations tied with blue ribbon on the grave of each one of our departed members, and on the
OLD ZION CHURCH.

Meeting Place of the First Territorial Legislature of Iowa,
November 12, 1838.
grave of our Revolutionary hero, John Morgan, also one in memory of one departed Real Daughter, Jane Englis Smith, who is buried in Nebraska.

Flag day, 1910, was celebrated by a picnic at Crapo Park. Fourth of July, 1910, the members assembled at Crapo Park to take part in the opening exercises of a “Sane Fourth” Celebration given by the newspapers of the city as a free entertainment to all the children of the city. Games, daylight fire works, free refreshments to all. The large Flag was raised to the top of the mast by the two children of our former regent, Mrs. Nannie R. Ball-Baughman, and the little son of our present regent, Mrs. G. A. Chilgren, as a volley was fired by a detail of Co. H., Iowa National Guards, then the Star-Spangled Banner was played by two bands, and the cheers went up.

During the past year we paid to the Continental Hall fund $40.00, completing our pledge of $75.00 toward the furnishing of the Iowa room, this being the second largest amount donated by one chapter in the state. Chapter made a donation to the Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Rockville, Md., toward the purchase of the historic Hungerford Tavern.

And of our own local work, we are expecting to mark the site of the Old Zion Church M. E., where the first territorial meeting of the Legislature was held on November 12th, 1838, by the placing of a bronze tablet, this will be done with appropriate exercises on November 12th, 1910. A report of the same will be sent at a later date. The accompanying cut shows the building as originally built.

We have bound and placed on the shelves of our public library the Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also two volumes of the New England Genealogical Register.

While our work goes on we are called upon to mourn and our hearts sympathies go out to the families of two of our ex-regents, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells in the loss of her lovely and gentle mother, Mrs. W. D. Gilbert, and then to the family of Mrs. Nannie R. Ball-Baughman, whose bright boy of eight years was taken away suddenly. Then our loss to our chapter of our venerable and beloved life chaplain, the Rev. Wm. Salter, at the age of 84 years, whose presence, and interesting
and instructive talks to us from a mind so well stored with historic knowledge will be missed more than we can tell, and our hearts go out to all the members of his family in the loss to them of a loving, kind and gentle father as we feel he was to us. Our new year opens up with a membership roll of 60 members.—Mrs. Florence S. Burt, Historian.

**Eunice Sterling Chapter** (Wichita, Kansas) has not been asleep by any means. Just so very busy. We have had another delightful year.

The October meeting was our anniversary. We had our state regent, Mrs. Guernsey, as guest, and each member was requested to bring some one eligible to membership. Mrs. Bitting, the regent, entertained the officers of the chapter at a twelve o'clock lunch in honor of Mrs. Guernsey. At two o'clock they repaired to Mrs. Jewett's, the hostess for the meeting, where the chapter awaited them.

A report from Mrs. H. C. Rose of the conference at Topeka was interesting. The Topeka Daughters of the American Revolution entertained the delegates royally; reception at the governor's, auto rides, luncheons; one wonders where the business came in, but it came, as report fully revealed. Special work of Eunice Sterling Chapter was reported by the regent. The city clubs employ a nurse for the poor of the city, and as we cannot become a federated club, we provided a nurse's chest, where the nurse could have what she needed in her work. This is our one charity.

The chapter has spent the sum of $235 during the year in various ways: Inman memorial fund, Continental Hall, a flag for the boy's reading room at Harry Street Church, picture of Washington, for Kellogg School, Pawnee Rock, and the marker at Lost Springs, on the Santa Fe trail.

Mrs. Guernsey gave an account of her trip to the Orient, and displayed the flag which accompanied her on the trip.


January 27th, with Mrs. Houston. It was the suggestion that the chapter make the selling of flags a *special work*, en-
encouraging business men, offices, all public places, and especially the home to display the flag on all national holidays. Miss Elizabeth Stewart was appointed chairman of flag committee.

February 22nd. Washington's birthday. Mrs. Cookson's hospitable home, warm grate fire, lighted candles, the flags, palms and flowers, made one forget the cold, and George Washington with his kindly smile dressed in full colonial costume greeted you at the door.

March, with Mrs. Bitting, our regent, and for ideas for work and plans to further the good of the organization, she certainly has unlimited resource. After the regular business was disposed of, she presented an idea to place a bronze tablet of Lincoln and his Gettysburg speech in our new high school building, the cost to be $140. The money to be raised how? A card party was suggested. Mrs. Snedden, matron of the Masonic Home, graciously offered the Home to the ladies which was accepted; and held, April 16th. After expenses were paid we had $60. The flag committee had taken orders for $80 worth of flags. There was our $140.

April. Mrs. Evans gave us an “at home,” and it being our nearest meeting to mother's day, we gave the day to mother, if not ours, someone else's mother. The regent placed the meeting in Mrs. Woolard's hands. She read a very interesting paper on “Mother.”

May was spent with Mrs. Carter at her rooms in Carnegie Library. Business having been transacted the program followed in charge of Mrs. Jewett. Several musical selections of Colonial Furniture” by Mrs. Murdock was entertaining and instructive.

Flag day was celebrated by a musicale at the beautiful home of Mrs. Dr. Noble. Mrs. Lester Noble took charge. A delightful musical program followed.

During the year besides our donations to outside affairs, we have fitted up our room at Carnegie Library, rugs, table, spinning wheel, books; our lineage books have been bound and placed in cases and we feel we now have a home.—Mrs. E. R. BRISTOW, Historian.
Lycoming Chapter (Williamsport, Pennsylvania).—Under the efficient leadership of our enthusiastic regent, Mrs. W. C. Robinson, Lycoming Chapter is in a very flourishing condition.

Every year we contributed fifty dollars to the Continental Hall fund and we give prizes of five dollar gold pieces to the girl and boy of the grammar school who successfully compete in our “Historic Prize Essay” contest.

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Myron Allen, chairman, every year a number of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves are being located, verified and marked.

We have refurnished our room in the “Home for the Friendless.”

We celebrate “Flag Day” by an annual outing. This year Mrs. Melick Foresman entertained the chapter delightfully, at Haleeka, a favorite country club house nine miles north of Williamsport. The weather was ideal and the afternoon was charming in every particular. Some of the Daughters strolled through the grounds to the sparkling, rippling Lycoming creek; some played bridge, and others, more curious, tried to peer into the future by having their palms read by Miss Edna Stewart, in her usual happy manner. Delicious refreshments were served on the long, broad piazza under the shadows of the national emblem, whose natal day we were celebrating.

On the fourth of July the chapter and a vast concourse of spectators assembled in our beautiful Brandon Park, where our regent, Mrs. W. C. Robinson, on behalf of Lycoming Chapter eloquently presented a flag and a flag-pole to the Children’s Play Grounds Association. The flag being a gift to the chapter from our member, Mrs. A. P. Perley, state regent, whose enthusiasm and generosity have always been unbounded. Mr. John F. Laedlein, chairman of the Park Commission, accepted the gift. This was followed by a fine patriotic address by Mrs. A. P. Perley, our popular state regent. The ceremonies closed by all joining in the singing of “The Star Spangled Banner,” being led by the famous Repasz band.

In the March magazine you published a short sketch of the life of our third and last “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Helen
Allen Sloan. On the twentieth of May, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Stiber, near Jersey Shore, Pa., Mrs. Sloan quietly passed away, in her ninety-sixth year.—KATHRYN DICKINSON BURROWS, Historian.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts) enters its twelfth year in peace and prosperity and with gratitude that its list of seventy-six members remains unbroken. For the past year its chief work has been the sending of a fifty dollar scholarship to the Berry School, half that sum being given by one member, the rest earned by the chapter through the summer culminating in an “Experience Party” on October nineteenth when mirth and merriment reigned and more than the coveted sum was realized. On June seventeenth, Bunker Hill day, it gave a reception in the Chapter House to its past regent a very enjoyable occasion. It has but one “Real Daughter” living, to whom it has sent the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the year, a post card “Shower” going to her on her eighty-seventh birthday in January.

During the year it has revised its by-laws; made its annual donation to Continental Hall for the Massachusetts memorial bronze doors; held a meeting every month, that in August to entertain the children; printed the customary biennial report of the regent; attended the special church service on George Washington Memorial Sunday in February; decorated the Revolutionary soldiers’ graves as usual on Memorial day; continued the recognition of Flag days by the floating of its flag from the liberty pole, as has been its patriotic custom for the past ten years, and with the co-operation of the Pepperell Woman’s Club had a free lecture given to the town by the Massachusetts state forester.

Its committees have been harmonious and active, that on “Old Homesteads” still being enthusiastic and adding every year one or more priceless record to its valuable album. It was represented at all the state conferences and the nineteenth Continental Congress and ever strives to follow our cherished motto, “For Home and Country.”—ANNETTA SHIPLEY MERRILL, Regent.
**Bradford Chapter** (Canton, Pennsylvania).—The Bradford Chapter was officially organized at the home of our regent, October 5th, 1909, with twenty-two charter members and one honorary member.

A preliminary meeting had been held the June previous, at the summer home of our honorary member, Miss Jeanette Landon, when the following officers were elected, these being duly appointed by our regent, Mrs. Earnest Newman, at October meeting: Mrs. E. T. Barnes, vice-regent; Mrs. Byron Crawford, secretary; Mrs. S. H. Jewell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Daniel Innes, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Clark, registrar; Mrs. L. H. Moody, historian.

Very pretty and substantial year books were prepared by an able committee, emblem and motto adopted. Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays were fittingly observed and on March 10th, 1910, under auspices of our chapter, the Centennial of this town as a voting precinct was very successfully celebrated in the M. E. Church by addresses, songs and reminiscences from the older residents, with a generous display of flags throughout the town.

At the April meeting the society enjoyed a talk by Mrs. Emeline Leavitt, a "real granddaughter" of the Revolution, on the early days of Canton, she also displayed many relics of those days; seven generations of her family, including her revolutionary ancestor, are buried in the old cemetery here. Sympathy in the form of flowers has been sent to members in whose family death has occurred. We were represented at the Nineteenth Continental Congress by our regent, secretary and treasurer. We promoted the idea of a safe and sane fourth and arranged a picnic for all children between the ages of five and fourteen years, about three hundred attending, also contributed toward the music and colonial float for the parade on that day.

We have held nine regular meetings and several board meetings during the year, with the regent always present: the homes of the members on the second Wednesday of each month; light refreshments are served at the close of the program which adds to the sociability of the chapter. We now have forty-one members, with more on the waiting list.
An important and instructive feature of the chapter's literary work has been the historical research of our little county which has given us an increased interest in it, and the work done by our members cannot help but cause us to feel a sense of perfect satisfaction in making a retrospect of our year's work.

At our June meeting the present incumbents in office were unanimously re-elected and plans made for studying colonial history this year.

A number are subscribers to the American Monthly Magazine, which we consider a great help to our chapter, a copy of which is also placed in our public library. Financially we have done little outside our chapter, but we must consider the fact that we are, at this date, Pennsylvania's baby chapter and expect to be able to give a different report next year.—Adda Watts Crawford, Secretary.

Daniel Morgan Chapter (Gaffney, South Carolina).—On May 11, 1910, the work of Daniel Morgan Chapter, which for the past two years and six months had been in the hands of its first regent and officers, was turned over to the newly elected regent, and her officers, and, while we were so glad to welcome them, and feel sure of fine work, we could not but have a feeling of sadness in giving up what had been such a work of loyalty, ambition and pride; and although we found many rugged places to stumble over, when we were nearing the end we could look back and see the cool, shady walk-ways.

Daniel Morgan Chapter was organized October 23, 1907, with thirteen members.

It seemed at first we were nothing but officers, as nine of the thirteen held office, still brave enough to make an effort, and though few in number, worked with a will.

We have marked five Revolutionary soldiers' graves. The first year sent ten dollars to Continental Memorial Hall, and this last year gave a ten dollar chair to the stage furnishings. Cleared from a play for our state monument fifty dollars, and gave our pro rata share towards the state flag, presented to the battleship South Carolina by the Daughters of the state,
also sent a box of clothing to a mission station at Morganton, North Carolina.

We are interested in patriotic education and hope soon to give it more attention. We are now most deeply interested in getting a donation from Congress for a monument to mark the Cowpens battleground, in our Cherokee county, where one of the most decisive battles was fought by our army during the Revolution, the hero, Daniel Morgan, for whom our chapter is named. We, with our sister chapters, Cowpens and Kate Barry, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, have memorialized Congress, asking that the petition for same be granted, and we are hoping for favorable results.

And now last but not least in the short while we have been banded together, we have finished our third year book, with thirty-two names enrolled, having transferred two, and lost one by death—so with the enthusiasm and energy our new regent, Mrs. G. Byers, and her able corps of officers will bring us, our growth and future record is assured, and it will be with both pleasure and pride we will watch its growth.—Mrs. A. N. Wood, Ex-Regent.

Hermitage Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—At a recent election of officers the following were elected to serve the ensuing year: Mrs. T. J. Latham, regent; Mrs. Helen Ross Graves, first vice-regent; Mrs. Fannie E. Williams, second vice-regent; Mrs. Lula Buck, third vice-regent; Mrs. Nina Willey Jones, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank H. Venn, recording secretary; Mrs. Kate S. Lemmon, treasurer; Mrs. Blanch T. Bailey, historian; Mrs. L. M. Howard, assistant historian; Mrs. Isabel J. Schwalmeyer, register, Mrs. Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, poetess; Mrs. H. P. Hurt, musical director. Rev. Dr. W. H. Sheffer and Dr. H. P. Hurt, chaplains.

Hermitage Chapter is the largest chapter in the city. The regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham, has always proven herself a most capable officer, being a woman of great worth and the most gracious manner. She is thoroughly competent to promote the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At present there are thirty applications to join the chapter in the early fall.
Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Texas).—It gratifies me to report a happy and successful year's work, and an enlargement of our interest.

The state conference honored our chapter regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, by nominating her as state regent, and the nomination was confirmed by the national congress. Miss Harriet Spalding, of Jane Douglas Chapter, was also elected as state corresponding secretary. Mrs. T. L. Westerfield has been elected regent.

The work of the chapter having materially increased, Mrs. Westerfield organized the following standing committees to aid the chapter in disposing of business in a systematic manner: Patriotic education, children's society, year book, entertainment, press, visiting, place of meeting, and music.

Our regular contributions to Continental Hall; to the Southern Industrial Education Association, and to the Dallas Public Library were continued. Beside these, donations were made as follows: $5 to Hungerford tavern fund; $10 to Dallas free kindergarten lunch fund. The chapter also became by subscription a member of the Francis Key Memorial Association for preserving the Key home.

On the occasion of Mrs. A. V. Lane's retirement as regent of Jane Douglas Chapter, a handsome loving cup was presented to her in token of appreciation of her splendid work.

A flag and pole were given to a new public school.

Our historical work for the year was of a biographical nature, being rather familiar studies of early American statesmen.

On March 4th the chapter presented Mr. Frank Croxton Basso of New York City to an invited audience.

Along the lines of local work for the coming year, the chapter has decided to stress the subject of patriotic education, taking up the matter with the schools, especially in regard to the large numbers of young foreigners arriving in our city.

Our chapter sends greetings to the sister chapters wherever they may be, and best wishes for increased prosperity and usefulness.—Margaret Shepherd Mosby, Historian.
McKinley Chapter (Middletown Springs, Vermont).—The bronze tablet containing the names of twenty Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the old cemetery in this town, which has been attached to the north side of the soldiers' monument in the village common, was unveiled June 5, 1910. The tablet was presented by McKinley chapter and the monument to which it is attached, was presented to the town a few years ago by Capt. F. H. Hoadley, of Wallingford.

The exercises opened with invocation by the Rev. F. W. Wheeler, followed by the singing of "America" by a choir and the audience. The presentation address was made by Mrs. J. E. Buxton, regent of McKinley Chapter, and the flags which veiled the tablet were pulled aside by Albert Avery and Albert Frost. The tablet was accepted on behalf of the town by Selectman A. A. Greene. A song, "How Sleep the Brave?" followed.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. J. G. Haigh, and was followed by the singing of "Red, White and Blue." The regular Daughters of the American Revolution salute to the flag was given and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

The bronze tablet, which is two feet broad by three feet nine inches in length, bears the names of the following twenty Middletown Springs men, who fought in the war of the Revolution and who are buried here: Gideon Buel, Hezekiah Clift, Peter Crocker, Phineas Clough, Peal Caswell, David Enos, Luther Filmore, David Griswold, Elisha Hutchins, Jonathan Haynes, Benjamin Haskins, Azor Perry, Francis Perkins, Thomas Morgan, Philo Stoddard, Caleb Smith, Joseph Spaulding, David Thomas, John Woodworth, Abisha Lewis.

David Enos, named above, was a remarkable man. He died in 1843 in his eighty-third year. On his gravestone is inscribed the fact that he was a Revolutionary soldier for more than seven years, engaging in the battles of Flatbush, New Brunswick, Scotch Plains, Fort Montgomery, Stony Point, Staten Island, the retreat from New York and sundry other battles, twenty-one engagements in all. He was also in the war of 1812.
STATE CONFERENCES

LOUISIANA.

The second annual conference of the Louisiana Division was held in Shreveport, Louisiana, February 17 and 18, 1910.

Owing to injuries from a severe fall, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, regent, was unable to be present, Mrs. Alice Pendleton Clark, vice-regent, presiding ably in her stead.

The following program was carried out:

Opening Song—"America."
Invocation—Miss Mary Furman, leader.
Welcome Address—Mrs. Nellie Long Foster, Regent, Pelican Chapter.
Welcome and Introduction of State Regent, Mrs. Lornette Ford Scott, Regent, Shreveport 1776-1908 Chapter.
Responses—Mrs. Alice Pendleton Clark in behalf of State Regent; Miss Virginia Fairfax, Regent, Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans; Mrs. Mary Buck Wade, Regent, Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria.
Music—Auld Lang Syne.

Mrs. Foster's address rang with the noble sentiment that a high and lofty patriotism may ever characterize the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her remarks closed with gracious words, extending the hospitality of the city to the distinguished guests.

Mrs. Scott's introduction was most pleasing, as were her cordial words of welcome.

Mrs. Clark replied with grace, and read a letter of regret and godspeed from the absent regent, Mrs. Tebault.

Responses to the point and spicy with the wit of bright women were made by Miss Fairfax, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Wade, of Alexandria.

Changes in the state constitution were discussed and several adopted. The annual conference will be held hereafter in March.

The endorsement, by the assembled chapters, of Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault for the position of vice-president general,
ten vacancies of which were filled at the National Conference in March, was unanimous.

Mrs. Tebault has the exceptional record of having served ten years as state regent and during that time has built up a firm body of earnest women well organized for united work. A telegram from Mrs. Tebault of love and good will was read, and a reply sent voicing the sympathy of the conference.

From "California's golden sands" also came a telegram from one deeply interested in the success of the conference, Mrs. Bettie Scott Youree, vice-regent of Pelican Chapter, whose message of love and best wishes was received with appreciation and replied to expressing regret that she could not be present.

The delegates in attendance were proportioned by membership, one to every fifty members. The chapters in Conference were: Pelican, Shreveport, Spirit of '76, Loyalty.

Mrs. Wallace Alexander of Alexandria was one of the distinguished guests among the Daughters in attendance upon the conference.

The evening hours were devoted to the Colonial reception given by Pelican Chapter to all Daughters in the city at the residence of Mrs. Anna Ford-Vance.

Through the courtesy of the president of the Caddo Club, Mr. Wm. Kerley, the sessions of the conference were held in the spacious parlors of the handsome clubhouse on William street.

**GEORGIA.**

The eleventh annual conference of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, which convened in Brunswick, the "City by the Sea," a few months ago, was a most brilliant and distinguished assembly of women.

Charming addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Hopkins and the Honorable W. G. Brantley, of the eleventh congressional district. They most graciously turned over the keys of the city and district to the strangers within their gates. Mrs. Devoe, regent of the Brunswick Chapter, made an impressive address of welcome. She referred to many of the historical places in Glynn county, and said "Here Sydney
Lanier lived and wrote and his Southern soul still breathes in the matchless words that flowed from his heart as he sat beneath that old gnarled oak, looking out across the waving grasses of the marsh,

'Oh what is abroad in the marshes and terminal sea?
Somehow my soul seems suddenly free
From the weighing of fate and the sad discussion of sin
By the length and the breadth and the sweep of the Marshes of Glynn.'"

Two notable addresses were delivered by Doctor Dickey, president of Emory College, and Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Savannah, Georgia, on interesting topics. Mrs. J. P. Mahoney, state regent of Florida; Miss Temple, ex-state regent of Tennessee, and Mrs. Eagan, ex-state regent of Florida, were introduced to the conference.

Our southern president general, Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, of Kentucky, was an honored visitor. Upon her introduction to the conference by the Georgia state regent, Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, "My Old Kentucky Home" was sung by the ladies of the audience. Mrs. Scott's scholarly address was full of advanced thoughts on the work of conservation and preservation, and was conceded by all to have been an able effort.

The delightful social features of the conference were: The charming reception tendered by Mayor and Mrs. Hopkins;
the luncheon served at the Oglethorpe Hotel; the reception given by the King's Daughters at the home of Miss Kate Hall; the oyster roast tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Abrams, and the several trips taken to the places of historical interest.

There was the pilgrimage to the old Spanish burying ground, where Oglethorpe’s men are sleeping. We visited Frederica, where once stood the residence of Oglethorpe, the only home he ever owned in America. Here we had a peep into the old well that furnished water for this renowned founder. This well is still in a state of perfect preservation, for it is walled with brick from its limpid depths to the top. The water is a little brackish, and it may have had a touch of salt when first dug, because it is described in history as “tolerable good water.” Just beyond the home of Oglethorpe is the fortification that was put there by his men, “palisaded with cedar posts, to prevent our enemy’s turning up the green sod.”

It was here that the poet-laureate of Christianity, Charles Wesley, while acting as secretary to General Oglethorpe wrote some of his sweetest songs. If the Wesley Oak that the Daughters have marked for preservation could reproduce sound borne out on the breeze we would hear,

“Hide me, O my Savior hide,
Till the storm of life be passed;
Safe into the haven guide,
O, receive my soul at last.”

Consecrated memories hover around this old fort, with its gray walls fast going to decay, memories of valor and imperishable glory. There is a tablet on the old fort that bears this inscription:

**OGLETHORPE**

This remnant is all that time has spared of the Citadel of the town of Frederica

Built by

General Oglethorpe

A. D. 1735.

As an outpost against the Spaniards in Florida.

Presented by the Georgia Society of the Colonial Daughters of America, 1904.
A stop at Jekyll Island revealed the hand of progress, for all historical places have been eliminated by the progressive "Yankee." Jekyll Island is one of the most exclusive resorts in America.

On Cumberland Island we viewed Dungeness. The magnificent home of Mrs. Carnegie overshadows in grandeur the Dungeness of long ago, that was once a hunting lodge erected by Oglethorpe. From "the breaking out of the war," says the old record, "it was owned successively by Peers of the British realm." It afterward became the property of General Nathaniel Greene. It was here, while on a visit to the home of the Greene's that Light Horse Harry Lee died, and in the shadows of the beautiful oaks with their mantle of gray moss, the gallant Light Horse Harry Lee is waiting in silence for the eternal morn.
The "Georgia Day Bill," introduced at the recent session of the legislature by President John M. Slaton, of the Senate, is now law. The bill was introduced at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through a committee appointed by the former state regent, Mrs. Godfrey, of which the first vice-regent, Mrs. John Graham, now regent of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, was chairman.

It provides "That the twelfth day of February in each year shall be observed in the public schools of this state, under the name of Georgia Day, as the anniversary of the landing of the first colonists in Georgia under Oglethorpe; and that it shall be the duty of the state school commissioner annually to cause the teachers of the schools under their supervision to conduct on that day exercises in which the pupils shall take part, consisting of written compositions, readings, recitations, addresses or other exercises relating to this state and its history, and to the lives of distinguished Georgians."

**Educational Work.**

There is an association in this state for the education of the mountaineers, organized and chartered November, 1907, with headquarters in Savannah, whose membership is composed largely of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia. This association is laboring for the betterment of the mountaineers, many of whom can neither read nor write. "They have no industrial training, and have been almost entirely shut away from ethical and spiritual influence; they are very poor, and live in ill built log cabins, which often contain but one room, in which two or more families live."

Desraeli says "Man is not the creature of circumstances, but circumstances are the creatures of man." To-day the lives of these people hang in the balance. Will the more fortunate let these physically splendid men of the mountains take their stand among the disfranchised voters of the state? Many of them are descendants of patriots whose lives were sacrificed.
for the cause of right. They are not anarchists, and it is said “there is not a foreign name among them.” A Georgia historian and genealogist says “they are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.”

They wait upon the mountain for the feet of him that brings good tidings. One hundred dollars will keep one of these boys or girls in the Martha Berry Industrial schools at Rome, Georgia, one year. Five hundred dollars were donated to this school by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the recent conference.—MRS. J. L. WALKER, Historian.

“The red old Hills of Georgia,
I never can forget;
Amid life’s joys and sorrows
My heart is on them yet.
And when my course is ended—
No more to toil or rove,
May I be held in their dear clasp
Close, close to them I love!”

This land of the free is for thee;
Live in it, work in it, love in it, weep in it,
Laugh in it, sing in it, die in it, sleep in it,
For it's free and for thee and for me
The fairest
And rarest
That man ever trod,
The sweetest and dearest
'Twixt the sky and the sod,
And it's mine,
And it's thine,
Thank God!”
Vermont's vice-president general, Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, is sending a circular letter to each of the twenty-seven chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the glad news that by July they are to send up a cheer that Heaven can hear when they celebrate the final contribution to the bust fund, $500, the sum of Vermont's gift by their eleven hundred Daughters of the American Revolution, and in six months' time, thus gaining for themselves the honor of being the banner state to earn a memorial in the shortest time of any state. Names of busts and the states giving them are:

Washington, Washington; Kansas, Jefferson; Massachusetts, Adams; Minnesota, Nathan Hale; Vermont, Ethan Allen; New Hampshire, John Stark; Georgia, Oglethorpe; Kentucky, Shelby; New York, Governor Clinton; John Hancock Chapter of Massachusetts, John Hancock.

At the next congress, April, 1911, one hour is to be devoted to dedicating these same honored ten. A memory book will contain the history of each. The inscription on a long narrow panel with gilded letters under the bust that sets on a bracket in a round niche. Three in front, have glass background.

The Librarian General gave this list of books now on Vermont's half filled shelf: Bellows Falls, Rockingham, etc., by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Swain, Waitsfield; Vermont History by Jones; Bradford by McKeene; Cornwall Mathews Hartford by Tucker; Brattleboro by Burnham; Newbury by Wells; Pocumt Bay by Joslyn and Frisbie; Rockingham by Hayes; Salisbury by Weeks; Danby by Williams; Middlebury and Eden County by Swift; Memorial of a Century by Jennings; Records of the Governor and Council; History of Vermont by Thompson and Robinson; Vermont Centennial Anniversary of Independence of her State and Battle of Bennington; Vermont Centennial, 1791 to 1891; Census of Vermont, 1790.

VERMONT BOOKS NEEDED.

Hemenway's Vermont Gazeteers; Vital records of Rockingham, Vermont; History of Putney and all other town and county histories.
Mrs. Moor was told Vermont’s history was especially needed as so many states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio, whose people settled in Vermont and all trace of them lost without Vermont’s town and county history.

Senator Dolliver once said: “The Daughters of the American Revolution, in gathering up the fragments of honor, glory, valor, sacrifice and preserving the least name among those who were interested in laying the foundations of our state and national life had caught the most beautiful idea that had ever entered into the history of the world.” Mrs. Moor writes, “May we hope you, as regent, will unite with your chapter and townspeople in collecting all local printed history of your town and county and report to me what you can send to Continental Hall Library. 49 Kingsley Avenue, Rutland, Vt.

The National Board requests all year books of state and chapters to be made of uniform size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$” for convenience of binding. Book plates are solicited for a scrap book. Authors are requested to send their books to the Vermont section of Continental Hall Library for the world’s pleasure and Vermont’s pride.

It is hoped a ready response will be given that Vermont may rank well with other states.”

Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin Ament, historian of the Denver Chapter writes: “Perhaps the most significant work of the year was the movement inaugurated by the Denver Chapter for a better observance of Independence day in Colorado. The protest of America against the intolerable noises and the wanton and slaughter which makes the day a national disgrace was fervent in our state. Our suggestion met with cordial response from the patriotic societies of Denver, and with their co-operation, the observance of the day in Denver was a great success. We are glad that this project, which will be permanently an education and inspiration in true patriotism as well as in better regard for life and quiet, was the thought of the Denver Chapter.
Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

**Answers.**

1616. PHelps.—Mrs. Gertrude Clark Phelps, 800 W. Broadway, Monmouth, Ill., sends the following extract from the Phelps Gen.: “Capt. John Phelps, of Reading, Mass., m. Susannah Gale; his father was John Phelps, of Salem, Mass., who m. Elizabeth Putnam; his father was John Phelps, of Salem, Mass., who m. Mrs. Abigail Upton (maiden name Antrum). His father was Henry Phelps, who emigrated to N. E. from London, Eng., in the ship Hercules, in 1634; his first wife, unknown; his (2) wife was Eleanor Tresler.

1633. (3) WOODWARD.—Mrs. Julia Woodward Boynton, Portage, Wis., sister of the late Theron R. Woodward, has kindly offered to assist M. W. G. if possible.

1637. (4) SHARP—LAUGHLIN.—Mrs. Sterling M. Smith, Rolla, Mo., will be able to assist E. P. S. It is hoped she will share her information with the readers of the *American Monthly Magazine.*

1642. CHAMBERLAIN—GALUSHA.—VI. Rev. War Rolls give the fol-
lowing on p. 19: "Capt. Wm. Heaton's return for his Company in Strafford of all those persons warned upon duty at the Strafford Alarm, 20th July, both in assisting the people of Strafford in their retreat and in guarding prisoners and the country's cattle, horses and sheep, &c. Also an account of the number of horses employed in that service. Samuel Galusha, 14 days, 4 shillings sixpence per day. Total, 3- 3- o. Benjamin Chamberlain, 4 days 4-6 per day; 2 horses; 4-.
Total 1-2-0." ............
"The within pay-roll exhibited by me is a just account of the service done by the company under my commands in Thetford, as also a number of soldiers that belonged to Major Horsington's (Hoisington's) detachment that have done duty under my command. Wm. Heaton, Captain. On p. 364 of the same book is the following: A Pay Roll of Capt. William Heaton's Company of Militia in Thetford from August, 1780, to April, 1781, in the alarm at Royalton and twice to Newberry" etc. Among those who served were: Sergt. Joel Chamberlain; Corpl. Charles Chamberlain; Abner Chamberlain; Samuel Galusha.—GEN. Ed.

1661. (4) WINTER—TRABUE—"This is an error, and should be Minter." Mrs. Maude Minter Watts, Wharton, Texas, a great-granddaughter of Joseph Minter and Jane Trabue. She has no record of Rev. service of Joseph Minter, but John James Trabue, father of Jane, was an ensign in the Va. line during the Rev.

1675. SHIELDS—James Shields was born in Ireland in 1810.—GEN. Ed.

1680. RUCKER—Mrs. E. A. Stacy, 1027 Hinds street, Greenville, Miss., is also interested in the Ruckers; and while she cannot answer definitely B. H. R.'s queries, she may, by correspondence, be able to assist her.

1693. TUCKER—MORGAN—Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Bellefonte, Pa., has the official proof of service of Daniel Morgan, who m. Eunice Tucker; and also of Jesse Evans, and of Lydia Valentine's father's service. Would suggest corresponding with her.—GEN. Ed.

1696. (2) KENNEDY—Mrs. Mary C. N. McLure, Chester, S. C., is a descendant of James Kennedy, of Edgefield, S. C.—GEN. Ed.

(3) BAYLISS—Mrs. Mary B. Wade, Alexandria, La., is a descendant of Wm. Bayliss of the 8th Va. regiment, and has a good deal of data she is willing to share with M. M. W.

1702. BUCK—Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, Monmouth, Ill. (304 S. Main St.) writes that H. S. C. may find what she wishes if she searches Vt. Rev. rolls. A large family named Buck lived at Buck's Hollow, near St. Albans, and several of the men were Rev. soldiers. As N. Y. at that time claimed Vt. many men from the latter state were enlisted in N. Y. regiments.

1710. WRIGHT—Mrs. Rupp also suggests that as Mr. Rodney P. Wright, 77 Granite St., Cambridge, Mass., is compiling a Wright Genealogy, he may be able to assist F. L. M.
1712. REYNOLDS.—Mrs. Rupp would be glad to correspond with J. M. N. as she, also, is seeking Reynolds information, and they may be of mutual assistance to each other.

1713. (2) Mrs. Valentine writes that there is a book called “Pocohontas and her Descendants,” published by Randolph and English, Richmond, Va. She does not recall either the name of Ashe or Rambo in it, however.

1720. SHIELDS.—See answer to 1675. It was taken from his biographical sketch, compiled by himself when a senator.—Gen. Ed.

1727. CUSHMAN—MORTON.—Miss Mary A. Kingman, Middleboro, Mass., sends the following answer in regard to Molly Morton: John Morton, b. at Leyden, 1616-7, d. at Middleboro, Mass., 1673; he m. ab. 1648-9, Lettice (or Lettys). Their son, John, b. Dec. 21, 1650, m. (1) in 1681 Phebe; m (2) in 1687, Mary Ring; he d. in 1717, and his son, Capt. Ebenezer, was b. Oct. 19, 1696, m. in 1720, Mercy Foster, dau. of John and Hannah (Stetson) Foster, of Plymouth, and d. in 1750. Their dau., Deborah, b. July 16, 1730, m. Ichabod Morton, and d. 1809. Molly, their dau., was b. Nov. 8, 1758, and m. Ichabod Cushman in 1782. He was son of Ichabod and Patience (Mackfem) Cushman, and was b. Mch. 28, 1757. Both Ichabod Cushman and Ichabod Morton were in the Rev.

1764. (4) “The Commander-in-Chief’s Body Guard,” by Godfrey, can be obtained from W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1424 F st., for $3.50 net, out of town, 25 cents extra. Stryker’s “Jerseymen in the Revolution” can be obtained of the same firm for $5.00 net; out of town, 35 cents extra.—Gen. Ed.


1823. HUBBLE (or HUBBELL).—John Daniel Hubble, father of Eliphalet (July 7, 1769) Levi, Joshua and Joel is said to have been in southwest Va. during the Revolution, in the service of the N. Y. troops, and to have liked the country so well that he brought his family to Seven Mile Ford and settled after the war was over. One story says the family came with an ox team; another that they came part of the way in a boat; the sons were probably born in New York state; but would be very grateful to have this answer, which is founded on family tradition, established by official record.—Jane Hubble.
1832. GENTRY.—Richard Gentry, b. Albemarle Co., Va., Sept. 26, 1763, d. Madison Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1843; married in Albemarle Co., Va., April 5, 1784, Jane Harris; m. (2) Nancy Guthrie. He was a private in Va. Line, in 1780-I. Children by (1) wife were: Reuben, b. June, 1785; David, b. Feb. 17, 1787; Richard, b. Aug. 25, 1788, m. Ann Hawkins; Christy, b. Oct. 14, 1790, m. Lucy Christy; James, b. June 5, 1792; Joseph McCloud, b. March 25, 1794; Nancy, b. Oct. 3, 1795; Joshua, b. June 6, 1797; Joshua, b. Aug. 20, 1799; Everton, b. Aug. 5, 1804; Jane, b. March 28, 1806, m. (1) Mr. White; m. (2) Mr. Blythe. Joshua m. (2) Adeline Henry. By his (2) wife, Richard Gentry had six more children (making seventeen in all) as follows: J. C. m. Matilda Webster; R. R. m. Mary Catherine Engleman; Charles W. m. Esther A. Kirkendell; V. W. m. Sue A. Engleman; Mary J. m. R. C. Engleman; and Wm. J. m. Nannie A. Bright.—Mrs. Grace E. Shumway, 4416 North Robey St., Chicago, Ill.


SHIELDS.—A fuller account of Senator James Shields has just been received from Mr. Charles Keith, Past President Minn. State Soc. S. A. R., Princeton, Minn., as follows: Minnesota in Three Centuries, Vol. 3, p. 65, says of Gen. James Shields “Soldier of Mexican and Civil War; U. S. Senator from Ill., Minn. and Missouri. Born, Duggan, Tyrone Co., Ireland, 1810; emigrated to U. S. and settled at Kaskaskia, Ill., 1826; died Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1st, 1879.”

QUERIES.

1815. LUCAS.—John Lucas, private in the War of 1812 was disabled at Put-in-Bay, his foot having been crushed by a cannon. He received a pension, and at the date of application for pension resided at Snow Shoe Twp., Center Co., Penna. He was b. ab. 1788, although neither the exact date nor place is given. Can anyone tell me who were his parents, and did they have Rev. service?—E. D. C.

1816. FLEMING—THOMPSON.—Martha Fleming, of Va., m. a Mr. Thomson, and had two children, James and Mary. She was the dau. of William Fleming, said to have been a Rev. soldier from Va. Can anyone furnish official proof of his service, also name of wife, with dates of birth, death and marriage of both?—H. M. H.
1817. WALTON—BOND.—In 1772 Jesse Walton and Jesse Bond followed Daniel Boone from N. C. into Ky. They were attacked by Indians, but escaped and returned to N. Car. A few years after 1777, Jesse Bond, supposed to be the son-in-law of Jesse Walton, moved to Ky and was killed there by the Indians, date unknown, leaving a widow and three children: Jesse Walton, Lucy and Nathan. The widow married a man named Brock. Jesse Walton Bond went fr. Ky. to Tenn., Ala. and finally to Ill. Information is wanted of the Rev. services of Jesse Bond, particulars of his death by Indians, and of the descendants of his widow, Mrs. Brock, and his children, Lucy and Nathan. Also any information of Rev. service, if any, of Jesse Walton, also of his death and descendants.—J. H. H.

1818. DUNHAM.—Wanted, date of marriage and death of the first wife of Col. Azariah Dunham, who settled in New Brunswick, N. J., about 1760, where he died Jan. 22, 1790. He served in Rev. from 1775 to 1783, and was a prominent man in civil affairs; member of Colonial Assembly, also of Provincial Congress. The Dunhams originally settled at Plymouth, Mass., and Col. Dunham's father was a minister of the Plymouth Colony. The name of the first wife is said to be Mary Tuxton. Is that correct? Her (1) child was b. Aug. 5, 1745, named David; he was executor of his father's will. She also had: Mary, b. April 20, 1747, and Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1748 (O. S.) Col. Dunham, m. (2) 1753, and had a large family.—C. J. W.

1819. CLARK.—Information desired of the descendants of Wm. Clark, who was member of Wm. Penn's first council of 1682. Was one of them Abraham Clark, Signer of the Declaration? If so, what were the names of his first cousins?

(2) BONNELL.—Is there a genealogy of the Bonnell Family, of N. J., and if so, where and at what price can it be obtained?—A. W. C.

1820. TURNER.—Wanted, official proof of Rev. service of Wm. Turner, of Va., said to have been with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, the night before the battle of Trenton, and also in the battle of Cowpens. Is he the man mentioned in Saffell, as "Private Wm. Turner, in Capt. Francis Taylor's Co., as it stood April 1, 1777." Can anyone give any particulars in regard to John Turner, private in Capt. Richard Dorsey's Co., Md. Artillery; also, of David Turner, private in Capt. Will's Va. Co., also of Hezekiah Turner, Paymaster of 3rd Va. regiment; also of Joseph Turner, Sergeant in S. C. 4th Co.—J. H.

1821. BUCHANAN—TURNER.—James Buchanan m. Agnes Turner and had a large family; and is known to have been a Rev. soldier. He lived in Penna. and Va., and as there were two Rev. soldiers of the name from Pa., and one from Va., information is desired as to the exact service performed by the husband of Agnes Turner.—R. W.

1822. LOCKWOOD.—Wanted, given name of the father of James Lockwood, who m. Rachel ———; also maiden name of Rachel ———. Her husband (James Lockwood) served in Col. John Mead's 9th.
Conn. regiment in 1776, and died ab. 1799, probably at New Milford, Conn.—G. C. P.

1823. Hubble.—Wanted, official proof of service, if any, of the father of Joel Hubble, who, with his brothers, were in the Rev. The father, John Hubble, is said to have served in N. Y. state, and to have spelled his name Hubbell.—J. H.

1824. Lytle—Colgate.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of James Guy Lytle, of Md., who m. Rachel Colgate. Their only ch. Elizabeth, m. Geo. G. Presbury, at Cockeysville, Md., but all records were burned during the Civil War.

(a) McCullough.—Was Hugh McCullough, of Lancaster Co., Pa., in the Revolution? His dau. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1783, m. James Mitchell, who was b. York Co., Pa., April, 1776.

(3) Mitchell.—Wanted, record of George Mitchell, son of John Mitchell and Grace Argniff, his wife, who was b. Nov. 14, 1734. He m. Elizabeth Porter; (what was date of marriage?) and d. in 1759; buried at Slate Ridge, York Co., Penna. Was the father, John Mitchell, b. in Scotland, and m. in 1727, in the Revolution? If so, in what capacity?

1825. Gillespie—Vance.—William, James and John Gillespie, brothers, emigrated to Va., from Ireland; later moved to Blount Co., Tenn., when Wm. d. in 1829, aged 92. Information desired of James and John. Did either of them marry a Vance? Correspondence solicited with any descendant of either of them, in order to perfect D. A. R. papers.—M. I. M.

1826. Kidd—Allen.—James Kidd lived in Middlesex Co., Va., or near Norfolk, Va., ab. the close of the eighteenth century. His wife’s name was Catherine Allen, and they had two sons, Allen Howard, b. June 8, 1799, who m. Mildred Garland, Feb. 1, 1820; (dau. of Christopher Garland, of Gloucester Co., Va.). The name of the other son is not known, but he was several years older than Allen Howard, who lost his father when an infant. What were the names of the parents of James Kidd, and did they have Rev. service?

(2) Chamberlain.—Wanted, names of parents of Phoebe Chamberlain, of Coventry, Conn., who in 179—m. Simeon Crandall (b. May 20, 1766, at Longmeadow, Mass.).—E. C. E.

1827. Pickens.—Information sought in regard to David Pickens who m. Susanna Byars in Maury Co., Tenn., ab. 1814; was he a member of the Pickens Family of S. C., and was his father a Rev. soldier?—B. R. V.

1828. Young.—Wanted, names and all necessary genealogical data, also official proof of Rev. service, of the father of Demetrius Ellis Young, of N. C., who m. Delilah —— ab. 1795, and had the following: Demetrius Ellis, who d. in Granville Co., N. Y.; Isaiah Pascal, who m. Susan Adams, and d. in Corinth, Miss; Sarah, who m. Robert Adams, and lived in Purdy, Tenn.; Nancy, who m. ——.
McClain, and lived in McKenzie, Tenn.; Lucy, who d. in Carroll Co., Tenn.; Thos. M., who d. in Henry Co., Tenn.; and James M., who d. in Phila., Penna. The mother, Delilah, died in Henry Co., Tenn. —L. M. Y. M.

1830. JAMES.—John James emigrated from Eng. to Va., thence to S. C., m. (1) Priscilla McGirth; (2) Sarah, dau. of Isam Moore, of Manchester, S. C., in 1765; their dau. Sarah, m. Wm. Goode, and settled in Ga. Did he have any Rev. service; if not, did his son John James serve?—W. T.

1830. CARTER—WADE.—Wm. Carter m. Mary Wade (or Waide) in Va., ab. 1790 to 1798. They lived in Bedford Co., Va., until 1832, when they moved to Logan Co., Ohio. Mary Wade is said to have been of French descent. Wanted, date and place of m.; also dates and places of birth of both; parentage of both; Rev. ancestry, if any. To which Carter Family of Va. did Wm. belong?

(2) CHEATWOOD—COTTREL.—Wm. Cheatwood, of Va., (in or near Richmond) m. Nancy Cottrel (possibly Nancy Carter) who was b. in 1776 in Va., and d. in 1852, in Gallia Co., Ohio. Wm. Carter's brother, John, m. Nancy Hatcher, of Bedford Co., Va., and died there, as did their spinster sister, Alice Cheatwood; another sister, m. Mr. Pendleton. Wanted, dates and places of birth, m. and death of Wm. Cheatwood; parentage of him and his wife, Nancy, and Rev. record, if any: Evaline Ellis Cheatwood, dau. of Wm. and Nancy, was b. in 1804.—B. M. H.

1831. CAMPBELL.—David Campbell, said to have been a Rev. soldier and to have had a warrant for two hundred acres granted to him “for his services in the late war” in 1797, had a dau., Frances, who m. John Meredith and is buried in Suffolk Co., Va. Wanted, dates and places of birth and death, name of wife, and date of m. of this David Campbell.—I. M. C.

1832. GENTRY.—Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage and death of Richard Gentry, a Rev. soldier, also names of wife and children, if any.—D. M.

1833. PHILLIPS.—Jonathan Phillips, b. ab. 1723, in Stonington or Preston, Conn., m. ab. 1750, Jeneverath Branch, dau. of Peter and Constant Branch, of Preston, Conn., and d. in 1786; is buried in Hopeville Cemetery in Conn. Wanted, dates of birth and marriage; also dates of his wife's birth and death.

(2) MCCINTOCK—GRAHAM.—Mary McClintock, of Scotch descent, m. John or James Graham, and had: Richard, Alexander (b. July 2, 1775) and possibly others. Tradition states that both James and John Graham, brothers, served in the Revolution; and there are several of that name recorded. Wanted, official proof of the one, who m. Mary McClintock.

(3) SULLIVAN.—James Sullivan, from Lancaster Co., Penna., was an Assessor who met at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to help elect two brigadier generals to command the 53 Penna. battalions. He was
"Pennsylvania Dutch," and tradition says a Mennonite; whom did he marry, and when? Any information thankfully received—L. S. Y.

1834. SPENCER.—Theodore Spencer was a Rev. soldier from Conn., and said to have been a Rev. pensioner. Wanted, dates and places of birth and death, and all other genealogical data.—M. B.

1835. PICKERING.—Rev. service wanted of Stephen Pickering, of N. H., possibly of Newington, who was b. 1745-50, m. Sarah Grove, and had Andrew. Also Rev. service of John Pickering, b. ab. 1718; d. 1790 in Newington, N. H. What was the name of John's wife? Did he have any other children except Stephen?

(2) GARLAND.—Rev. service desired of Jacob Garland, of N. H., b. between 1750 and 1755, and m. (probably) the widow Twomley.—M. D. M.

To comply with a recommendation made in the report of the Franco-American Committee to the last Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, chairman of the Franco-American Committee ordered a memorial wreath to be placed on the statue of Lafayette in Lafayette Square in Washington, D. C., to commemorate the day of his birth, the 6th of September, 1757. Permission was obtained from the War Department, and early in the morning the passing public were interested in seeing a beautiful wreath of laurel, decorated with a bunch of American beauty roses, and large white astors, tied at intervals, with Daughters of the American Revolution blue ribbon.

Copies of the first, second and third bulletins and the program for July, 1910, published by the Denver Patriotic League, have been received. This movement for a "Safe and Sane" Fourth in Denver was the main work of the Patriotic-Education Committee of Denver Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution for this past year. They are all much pleased with the success which rewarded their efforts and expect a larger and better celebration next year.
National Committee, Children of the Republic

MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, JR., Chairman,
Avondale Farm,
Saundersville, Tenn.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES, MISS JOAN MINOR KENNEDY,
Vice-Chairman, Secretary,
1450 Lake Shore Drive, 224 North Third Street,
Chicago, Ill. Hamilton, Ohio.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CLUB.

The George Washington Club, composed mostly of Russian Jews, has met for three winters and two summers at Henry Booth Settlement House in Chicago's most densely populated section,—the Ghetto. Membership is limited, by a By-Law, to thirty-five boys, ages from nine to fourteen. They are very bright, eager to learn, and using the fine foundation made by efficient public schools, we feel we have been able to teach them some lasting lessons in history, civics, morals, manners and patriotism. Most of the boys are now so well versed in parliamentary law, that they can fill any of the club offices well. The meetings consist of debates, discussions of current events, readings of original essays and poems, addresses by prominent capable people, stereopticon historical lectures, excursions to historic places and occasional parties.

Patriotism and good citizenship have been so impressed on them in a recent essay on “George Washington and What This Club Means to Me,” one boy wrote: “When I grow up and become a good citizen and hold office, and I know I shall hold office, I will thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for making me a good citizen.” They desire most of all to learn. History comes first. As one boy said: “We get so little of it,” and at fourteen they are put to work and often do not finish the grammar grades. Then they want to learn “How to run a club,” and to vote.

We have had some very good opportunities to impress good lessons, as we met on Tuesdays, which were often election days. The boys told of the candidates offering “drinks,” one, two or five dollars a vote, according to the election, and of their knowledge of men registering and voting at two polls. They have promised often that
when they are old enough to vote, they will read, observe and reason for themselves and decide on the best man, and never sell—what we tell them is their birth-right—their vote. They know what respect and disrespect for the flag is, and notice the failure of people to stand during national songs.

After three years we feel we have made lasting impressions on many boys. Next year we plan a thorough study of American history and biographies of statesmen from textbooks, and shall require home study. The club has required thought, time and pains, but it is a very interesting and much needed work.

Elsie Joe Fudge,
Director.

Mrs. Homer Jones,
Miss Ann Alice Fudge,
Assistants.

Notice.

Copies of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Continental Congress (indexed) can be procured by sending 67 cents to the Curator, Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.

The National Board will meet in October. The Daughters will welcome their president general. She has spent much of the summer at Charlevoix, Michigan, making occasional trips to points where Daughters had gathered, making them glad with her words of enthusiasm and help. Her zeal and patriotism in thus meeting the wishes of her Daughters has been deeply appreciated.

Vice-President General from Vermont.

Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor sends a subscription for our "most interesting and important magazine to all Daughters interested in state and National work.
On another page is given an account, taken from the report of Clarence Arthur Perry, in charge of the School Plant Utilization Inquiry of the Ruesel Sage Foundation. It is reproduced as furnishing another line of work for the Daughters. The part played by the local chapter is given below.

Western Reserve Chapter.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
Patriotic Lecture Course.

Spirit of our National Holidays. The Flag

Mrs. E. M. Avery Mr. C. W. Burrows

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Mrs. C. H. Smith,
Chairman.

The lectures were profusely illustrated by colored slides. The committee appointed to co-operate with Mrs. Hyre was untiring, the chairman attending nearly every lecture. Through Mrs. Hyre, the Children of the Republic clubs have been housed in one of the school buildings, and her work in that direction has been very valuable.

"O make Thou us thro' centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong,
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old."
IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, known throughout the country as temperance lecturer, philanthropist and investigator of sociological problems, died August 11. She was in her seventieth year, and had made her home in Washington for the last twenty years.

The greater part of Mrs. Foster's life was devoted to others. Her services to the Daughters of the American Revolution have been great. She served as chairman of the child labor committee and her reports on that subject were of untold value. She was the organizer of the Constitution Chapter, of Washington. Years ago, in Iowa, she practiced law as a partner of her husband. They both took up the cause of temperance in that state.

The interests which they opposed caused the burning of their home. Mrs. Foster lost everything, even to the pictures of her children.

Shortly afterward Miss Francis E. Willard induced her to go on the platform and tell how her home had been destroyed and how the liquor
interests were destroying other homes in all parts of the state. Mrs. Foster had immediate success as a lecturer.

Her services in the interests of temperance and other reforms were in frequent demand in various parts of the country. With Miss Francis E. Willard she organized the W. C. T. U. and wrote its constitution with her own hand.

She was for a long time president of the Women's Republican Association, and was an influential member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having given much service as chairman of the child labor committee. She was a life member of the Y. W. C. A., and was also a member of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and of the Women's Home and Missionary Society.

As a representative of the American Society of the Red Cross, she was sent to St. Petersburg by Secretary of State Hay in 1902 with Miss Clara Barton. She was a member of the Taft party to the Philippines, leaving the party in the island to make a tour of the foreign missions of the Methodist Church, of which she was always an active member.

Mrs. Foster was born in Lowell, Mass., and had Puritan ancestors. Her father, Rev. Mr. Horton, of the Methodist church, was active in anti-slavery agitation before the war. Mrs. Foster's husband, who was connected with the department of Justice for many years, died in Washington four years ago. She is survived by a son, William H. Foster, and two grandchildren, Warren H. Foster, and Judith M. Foster, who is a daughter of the late Emory Foster, a newspaper man well known among the older Washington correspondents.

Her last public work was to serve on a committee appointed by Attorney General Wickersham to investigate conditions in federal prisons. She recommended the erection of a woman's wing to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Among her favorite subjects for public lectures were "The Higher Patriotism," "Civilization in the Orient," "The Ballot and the Cradle" and "A chance for the Child."

Senator Dolliver once said of Mrs. Foster:

"She will find an enthusiastic audience wherever she goes. When she returned from her trip around the world I advised her to go on the platform again and share the lessons she had learned with the people."

President Taft, John D. Rockefeller, and a score of other notable Americans paid tribute to the honor of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, philanthropist, student, and lawyer.

Rockefeller's tribute was a beautiful design of "Gates ajar," formed of white roses, purple asters, and lilies. Hundreds of friends and admirers crowded the Foundry M. E. Church, where the services were held, to look a last time upon the face of "The People's Friend," as Mrs. Foster was known.

Many tributes, in the form of telegrams and letters, were sent, including a message from President Taft, at Beverly, in which he referred in
IN MEMÓRIAM.

William Loeb, Jr., secretary to former President Roosevelt, now collector of the port of New York; Senator Dolliver, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Donald McLean, former president, handsome floral pieces from the Daughters of the American Revolution, representing their national emblem in flowers, backed with an American flag; the Federation of Women’s Clubs; Constitution Chapter, D.A.R., organized by Mrs. Foster; the Sunday School of the Foundry M.E. Church; Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society; Washington College of Law, and other societies with which the beloved woman was connected paid tribute.

A bodyguard of women connected with these societies remained in the church to watch over the casket throughout the day.

Services were conducted by Rev. Harry Farmer, acting pastor of the Foundry M.E. Church.

In his eulogy Rev. Mr. Farmer, who first met Mrs. Foster at Dagu-pan, Philippine Islands, where she went six years ago in an official capacity, spoke warmly of her manliness, her achievements and philanthropy.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, former Secretary General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is her niece.

SARAH SNYDER PETRIKEN.

Mrs. Petriken, who recently died in her 95th year, was a Daughter of the American Revolution, joining through her mother’s line. She was the daughter of Mary Mickley and Daniel Snyder, of Bloomsburg; granddaughter of Peter Mickley and Salome Berry, of White Hall; great-granddaughter of John Jacob Mickley and Susanne Miller, of White Hall.

Her Revolutionary ancestor, John Jacob Mickley, commissary of supplies and member of the General Committee of Observations, of Northampton County, saved the “Liberty Bell” from falling into the hands of the British by taking it to Allentown, Penna., where it remained for nearly a year.

Mrs. Petriken was the widow of Dr. William H. Petriken, an early physician of Bloomsburg, where all her life was spent. She took a keen interest in the affairs of the day and during the Centennial celebration of the town, one of the features of old time customs was the spinning of Mrs. Petriken on her own spinning wheel. She was a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Bloomsburg. Her only child is Mary Elizabeth Ent, widow of General Wellington Ent. Mrs. Ent was one of the charter members of Fort McClure Chapter, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

MRS. JACOB FILLINS, one of the most cherished members of Colorado Chapter, Denver, died April, 1910.

Entered into life eternal on Tuesday, May 31, 1910, MRS. EMILY ENGLISH JOHNSON SMALLEY, at the age of 83 years, 3 months and 10
days. Mrs. Smalley was a member of the Molly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill, Illinois. Her ancestor, Andrew English, enlisted as a private six days after the Lexington Alarm, served through the entire war, and was mustered out with the rank of captain.

Mrs. Sarah Snyder Petriken.

MRS. DORA MAY BISSELL FOSTER, Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, Vermont, died recently; greatly regretted.

MRS. ISABELLE ICKES MATTHEWS, Mildred Warner Washington, Heart of Oak Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, died recently. She was the widow of the Rev. R. C. Matthews, for thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian church.

Always an active woman she was prominent in every way in the life of the city. In church, society and city circles she held the esteem of all who knew her and were associated with her. Her charming ways left an impression on all who were touched by her in her many and varied associations.
BOOK NOTES

ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOSIAH HALE, FIFTH IN DESCENT FROM SAMUEL HALE OF HARTFORD, CONN., 1637. To which is added an epistolary appendix showing other lines of descent. Compiled by Oscar Fitzalan Hale. The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, 1909.

Samuel Hale, the progenitor of this particular Hale family, born in England, 1610, was a settler at Hartford, 1637, and died in Glastonbury, 1693. The line of descent through his son Thomas to Josiah is here given, with as complete a record as possible of the descendants of Josiah. An original "Relationship Chart" precedes the genealogical text, which will be found useful in determining the degree of consanguinity. Several photographic copies of original land and Bible records add interest to this volume, which is well arranged and indexed. It is to be hoped that other branches of the family can find a historian to do for their lines the same good work that has been done for this.

THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY, published by the Saranač Chapter, Plattsburg, N. Y. Compiled from the history and literature of the valley and from original documents in the possession of members and friends of the chapter, by Mrs. George Fuller Tuttle, regent.

This book is an honor to the chapter that has given it to the public. Old diaries, old land grants, old records, have all been freely used and form the groundwork of a painstaking and accurate history of that region. The index makes the contents available to all. The roll of honor of the chapter forms the concluding pages and may point the way to other prospective Daughters. It merits a rapid sale to all lovers of the history of our land. We quote from the prospectus:

"This work, undertaken in honor of the tercentenary celebration, includes that important event and completes the year 1909. The book has been constructed upon a framework of general, well authenticated history, filled in and, it is hoped, illuminated by the 'Home Aspect of History,' biography and genealogy, especially as it pertains to the settlers and dwellers in this valley. It is unlike anything hitherto published and is intended to satisfy an oft expressed desire for the fascinating history of this beautiful valley.

"Arranged in twelve chapters, in year-book form, with year dates in the margin, 'Three Centuries' may be used by the general reader as a
daily reminder of historical anniversaries, and, by following successive
dates, expeditions and journeys may be traced and connected informa-
tion gained from a number of witnesses.

"Automobile parties and tourists generally, by means of the calendar
arrangement and subject index, may inform themselves in regard to
the history of any particular locality on any special date, and students,
making use of the works quoted, will be able to collect information in
regard to special subjects. The book is not only valuable in itself, but
especially so for its reference to further sources of historical knowl-
edge. It is not only a tribute to the three centuries of life and activity
just closed, but an excellent preparation for a true appreciation of
that decisive engagement—the battle of Plattsburgh, the centennial
anniversary of which will be observed in 1914.

"'Three Centuries' contains 485 pages, 8 vo., printed on white
antique paper, with 8 full-page illustrations from original photo-
graphs, and many smaller cuts. It is bound in cloth, 'blue and white,
the colors of the organization, with the head of the great discoverer,
Cnamplain, blind-stamped upon the cover and the title in white and
gold.

"The price of the work is $1.50 net, by mail $1.75.

"Correspondence and remittances should be addressed to Mrs. E. F.
Botsford, Treasurer Saranac Chapter, D. A. R., Plattsburgh, N. Y."

The year book of the Brattleboro Chapter has inaugurated a Chil-
dren's day. Among the subjects for the year are "Quotations from
Old Church Hymns," "Old Fashioned Names."

The year book of the Brunswick Chapter, Georgia, has a picture of
the regent, Mrs. Bolling Whitfield, and of the founder, Mrs. Sarah
Harriet Butts. "D. A. R. Current Events" is a new topic.

The year book of the Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, New
Mexico, presents a varied program in a neat and attractive form.
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Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets,
Washington, D. C.

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MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General," at headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C.

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

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever sent should be by a check or money order. Never in currency.

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

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the American Monthly Magazine: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of address and list of officers.'"
DIRECTORY.

N. S. D. A. R. Official Emblem—Recognition Pin

Send one dollar, check or postal note, with name of member to Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Sts., Washington, D. C. Permit issued by Registrar General and pin sent by mail. National Number engraved FREE.

GENEALOGIST.

MISS MINNIE F. MICKLEY,
First Vice President, National Genealogical Society


GENEALOGIST.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER
Genealogical Editor American Monthly
Member of Descendants of Signers
And Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENEALOGIST

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CONTENTS—OCTOBER, 1910.

The Pony Express .......................................................... Frontispiece
Public Lectures in School Buildings, .................................. 280
General Joseph Martin .................................................. 284
Colonial Customs .......................................................... 286
Our Country and Our Flag ................................................. 301
The Pony Express .......................................................... 305
Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem, ............................. 306
The American Flag ......................................................... 306
An Old Sampler ............................................................. 307
Real Daughters ............................................................... 309
Revolutionary Records .................................................. 310

Work of the Chapters:

General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, ..................... 316
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, California, .................... 317
Pasadena Chapter, Pasadena, California ............................. 318
Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colorado .................................. 320
Denver Chapter, Denver, Colorado .................................... 322
Cache La Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, Colorado ................... 325
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic Connecticut ............. 327
Fielding Lewis Chapter, Marietta, Georgia .......................... 327
Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa ........................ 327
Bunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kansas ........................... 329
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pennsylvania ...................... 329
Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts ............... 333
Bradford Chapter, Canton, Pennsylvania ............................ 334
Daniel Morgan Chapter, Gaffney, South Carolina .................. 335
Hermitage Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee ............................ 336
Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Texas ................................ 337
Mckinley Chapter, Middletown Springs, Vermont .................... 338

State Conferences:

Louisiana ................................................................. 339
Georgia ................................................................. 340
Vermont ................................................................. 341

Genealogical Notes and Queries ........................................ 346

National Committee, Children of the Republic ...................... 356

In Memoriam .............................................................. 360

Book Notes ................................................................. 363

Official:

List of National Officers .............................................. 365
How to Become a Member .............................................. 370

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