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The Winds of Fate

"One ship drives east and another drives west,
With the selfsame winds that blow,
’Tis the set of the sails
And not the gales
Which tells us the way to go.
Like the winds of the sea are the winds of fate,
As we voyage along through life,
’Tis the set of the soul
That decides its goal
And not the calm or the strife."
"The world keeps festival to-day. Christmas is of the ages and the universe. From the hour when the flaming sword whirled at Eden's gate, until Bethlehem's star in its silver beauty shone in the midnight sky, all time was a ladder that led to the coming of Christ. Round by round it was built through the centuries, sunbeams of promise illumined it, mists of prophecy hung over it a nebulous veil. Heavenward up its eternal steps climbed the feet of Patriarchs and Priests, of Sages and Seers. At last came the sacred hour of which Luke sublimely tells, when a multitude of the Heavenly Host sang "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good-will to men." We come—the world comes to adore on Christmas morning, where the shepherds and wise men came—

"The star rains its fire
While the Beautiful sing
In the manger of Bethlehem
Jesus is King."
Yorktown—The Lesson That It Teaches

By Curtis Guild

The Nineteenth of April (the anniversary of the Lexington and Concord Fight), the Seventeenth of March (the anniversary of the first American victory, the Evacuation of Boston) are annually celebrated as public holidays in Massachusetts.

The Seventeenth of October, universally neglected, is, if anything, more memorable and more significant than either of these two dates. The same date marks not merely one but two great crowning National victories of the Revolution.

On October 17, 1777, after Bennington, Oriskany, and Saratoga, Burgoyne surrendered his entire army. On October 17, 1781, after the successful storming of the redoubts by the Americans and French at Yorktown came, if not the formal surrender, at least the real end of the American Revolution.

Here is the brief account of the event in the journal of Col. Jonathan Trumbull, who succeeded Alexander Hamilton as Washington's private secretary:

"17th. Expect to begin our new roar of cannon, mortars, etc., but are prevented by the appearance of a flag from his Lordship, which bears a letter proposing a cessation (sic) of hostilities and a conference of commissioners to consider on terms for the surrender of the ports of York and Gloucester."

This produces a correspondence—the more honorable to our General, as it was the first message or letter that had ever passed between the two Commanders, and was begun on the part of the British Hero—"

Judged by modern military standards the Siege of Yorktown would not rank as a very remarkable exploit. It does not compare, for example, with the Siege of Santiago during the Spanish-American War. The Siege of Santiago in the Spanish War lasted for six weeks, double the time of the Siege of Yorktown. The forces engaged were also double those at Yorktown. At Santiago, moreover, not only was the town taken, but the fleet of the defeated party was absolutely captured or destroyed. At Yorktown the British fleet was merely repulsed, not captured, the United States won only with the assistance of a foreign power, there was no very great loss of life, and the actual fighting was scarcely more than that of a modern reconnaissance in force.

Victories are, however, measured not by loss of life but by results and measured by results Yorktown was as important as Salamis or Chalons sur Marne, or Tours, or Granada, or Lepanto, or Lutzen, or Mars ton Moor, or Waterloo, or Gettysburg.

The late Paul Leicester Ford and that school of historical writers who have elab-
orated “The True George Washington,” “The True Benjamin Franklin,” etc., etc., whose aim apparently was and is not to paint Cromwell as he was, “wart and all,” but to paint the wart exclusively and not the man, have done their best to belittle George Washington, his generals, his soldiers, and the achievements of the Revolution. They have, perhaps, performed a service in showing that the heroes of the Revolution were not demigods, but men. They cannot, however, alter the historical fact of achievements performed.

If Washington at Yorktown did have less than a modern division of American troops, if he did secure American freedom only by the help of a French army and a French fleet, if this assistance was given only from the most sordid motives, if the Continental Congress did show itself by turns rash and cowardly, if the American people did not display any really national feeling or any universal patriotism, if, in short, affairs were as bad as they have been depicted by the most pessimistic of the recent school of iconoclastic historians, still the fact remains that the ablest generals, the best fighting men, the best fleet in Europe, victorious both before and after the siege of this obscure Virginian town, were outmaneuvered, outwitted, outgeneraled by an American country gentleman with no training but books and bushfighting, no school but the frontier.

The story of the siege is quickly told: the feints that kept Clinton with ships and men in New York; the swift march south through Philadelphia, its fickle populace now cheering Washington on his way to catch Cornwallis in a “mouse trap”; the watchful maneuvers of Lafayette, the union of Washington and Lafayette at Williamsburg, and finally on September 29 the investiture of Yorktown. The diaries kept during the siege are fascinating reading, especially those of Colonel Trumbull and of Comte Guillaume de Deux Ponts or Wilhelm von Zweibrucken, a gallant officer in the service of King Louis of France.

Slowly the English withdraw from their advanced works. On October 1 they fire three hundred cannon shot. The net result is two men killed. On October 2 one man is killed. Tarleton’s cavalry make a sortie and are repulsed by the French under Lauzun. The enemy’s fire becomes “small and ineffectual.” Gradually the guns of the allies are got into position. On October 9 two batteries are opening on the American side, Washington himself firing the first gun. The American fire, as always at land or sea, is effective. At least we have the word of Col. David Cobb, Washington’s aide, in his diary, that on the next day the steadily increasing number of American guns were “silencing the enemy’s works and making most noble music.”

Trenches are opened and pushed steadily toward the British works indeed to “within short musket range of the town.” The enemy meantime has slackened his fire to half a dozen cannon shot an hour, and on October 8 we find Colonel Trumbull writing of the English cannon, “Remarkably civil fire, as usual.” Thus the swift approach continues till on October 14 the Americans under Hamilton and the French under the gallant diarist, Deux Fonts, after a few moments of sharp fighting storm and capture the two principal English redoubts. On the following night the English make a brave but fruitless sortie. Seventy cannon from a force double the size of his own are now playing on the works of Cornwallis. A storm prevents his crossing the water to Gloucester. At dawn it is evident that further resistance is useless. Cornwallis himself has set it down, “We at that time could not fire a single gun.” It is ten o’clock on the morning of October 17. A red-coated drummer appears upon the parapet of the English works beating a parley. Beside him is an officer waving a white handkerchief.

The ceremonial of surrender is to come two days later, but those trolling drumsticks of that autumn morning started the long march, a century long, to which one royal army after another from the St. Lawrence River to the Rio de la Plata filed back to their warships from the free republics of both Americas. That lace handkerchief waving in surrender beckoned in the free governments of the peoples of America ever seeking a closer and closer friendship under the white flag of peace.

It is pleasant to see Washington relaxing his iron self-control in the months that formed the very crux and crisis of his military career. He had faced the awful responsibility at Cambridge of heading an untrained and undisciplined mob of free and independent citizens against the most superb
soldiers of Europe. He had lived down the awful defeat of Brooklyn, endured the horrors of Valley Forge, borne up under the frightful treason of Arnold and the scarcely less contemptible behavior of the mean-spirited and venomous Gates. He could better the phrase of Virgil’s hero. Washington might truly say of his war, not “All of which I saw and a good part of which I was,” but “A good part of which I saw and the whole of which I was.” Never save perhaps in Hannibal’s war against Rome has a war been more truly the battle of one man against a nation.

When the long nervous strain was released, when Washington learned on that happy September day at Chester that De Grasse and St. Simon had joined Lafayette with twenty-eight ships of the line and thirty-five hundred French troops; that Cornwallis had walked into the “mouse trap” and that Clinton was safely held in the rear, we can well imagine this man of iron reserve dropping his mantle of coldness and dignity and exhibiting, as the French diarist expresses it, the joy and jollity of a little child.

We can afford to forgive the nervous excitement of Washington while recklessly and foolishly watching under fire in the trenches at Yorktown the French and Americans rushing to the assault of the redoubts which, as it proved, was the last blow needed to win alike his cause and his country. You will remember that he cruelly answered the remonstrance against such needless risk of his own life made by his favorite and devoted aide, Col. David Cobb, with the pettish remark of a much tried man: “Colonel Cobb, if you believe this point of view dangerous to human life you have my permission to retire.”

We shall not, however, properly profit by a study of history, by the celebration of anniversaries like these, if in pleasant memories or in patriotic exultation we forget that the experience of the past should furnish the inspiration for the future. There can be no praise too high for the men who, in foreign embassy or patriotic committee, in high command or in the freezing, ragged ranks did follow Washington to his final victory. It is melancholy to remember how much more easily the Revolution would have been won had there been more who did so serve.

The very first battle of importance, Bunker Hill, was lost not by the gallant souls who fought with stones and musket butts when they had no powder, but by the incompetent commander and the sluggish citizens who did not fight at all.

One thousand men marched to Breed’s Hill and worked all night with pick and spade. They toiled through the blazing heat of that summer morning and noonday with the help of reinforcements of but five hundred men. They fought that dreadful battle in the afternoon. About them, from the treetops, from the hillsides and from the ridge poles of the houses of the city across the narrow strait, tens of thousands of their countrymen, thousands of their comrades in arms, looked on idly and watched them die. Not one hand was raised to bring the needed powder, nor food, nor even, in spite of their Puritan training, “the cup of cold water,” to the few who were risking their lives for the many.

Bunker Hill was a defeat more glorious than victory because of the fifteen hundred who endured and fought and died there. It would not have been a defeat, however glorious, but one of the most spectacular victories the world has ever known, if it had not been for the shame that must ever remain that at such a crisis the mass of Americans, soldiers and citizens alike, were content with looking on.

Had that last charge failed, as it might easily have been made to fail, Boston would have been saved nine months of siege and our independence won worth many less years of war.

Bunker Hill was not the only occasion where there were men ready to cheer and profit by a victory who during the conflict were content with looking on.

The failure of the people at the time of the Revolution fully to appreciate the absolute community of their interests, their failure as a whole adequately or unitedly to support their great leader is one of the most melancholy shadows on the brilliancy of the achievements that Washington and the faithful who did follow him accomplished almost in spite of Congress and of the Thirteen jealous Commonwealths it represented.

In May, 1781, barely three months before the operations at Yorktown, we find this entry in Washington’s military journal: “Instead of having magazines filled with provisions we have a scanty pittance scat-
tered here and there in the different States. Instead of having our arsenals well supplied with military stores, they are poorly provided and the workmen all leaving them. Instead of having a regular system of transportation upon credit, or funds in the quartermaster's hands to defray the contingent expenses of it, we have neither the one nor the other; and all that business; or a great part of it, being done by military impress. We are daily and hourly oppressing the people—souring their tempers and alienating their affection. Instead of having the regiments completed to the new establishment, scarce any State in the Union has, at this hour, an eighth part of its quota in the field, and little prospect that I can see of ever getting more than half. In a word, instead of having everything in readiness to take the field, we have nothing; and instead of having the prospect of a glorious offensive campaign before us, we have a bewildered and gloomy defensive one, unless we should receive a powerful aid of ships, land troops, and money from our generous allies; and these, at present, are too contingent to build upon."

Nor were the Continentals, the troops themselves, all unmitigated angels. The men who with "Columbia, Happy Land" were hailed as "Ye Heroes, Heaven Born Band," if they were all born in Heaven seem, in part, at least, to have chosen its antipodes for their ultimate destination. In plain English, Washington had to fight deserters, cowards, drunkards, and corrupt quartermasters, as every army commander has had to fight them before and since. It is as absurd, of course, to say that the Continental Army was chiefly composed of such men as it would be to deny that such men did exist even in the Continental Army. The frank confession of Colonel Higginson's discovery, the testimony of one Henry Tufts, gives an interesting sidelight on some of the rank and file of the Continental Army. Tufts, who was a ne'er-do-well private, described, among other things, how certain patriots in the army at the Siege of Boston swindled the commissary and bought New England rum with the stolen money. He even testified that to get rum the Continental soldier at times would sell the hardly-won powder out of his powder horn. Washington himself grieves at the marauders in his army that robbed the New York farmers and carried a curse upon the whole American cause.

There was a time when the whole Pennsylvania line mutinied, and if New Englanders are tempted to jeer at the behavior of a New York regiment at Santiago, a memory of the behavior of certain New England troops in some of Washington's operations about New York may possibly remind us that there were battles in the Revolution less creditable than Bunker Hill and Bennington and Yorktown.

The character of those who provided such supplies as were furnished, too, was not absolutely beyond reproach, and Private Jesse Lukens, writing to his friend in Philadelphia from the trenches about Boston, calls them frankly "a cursed set of sharpers who cannot be matched," more than hints at fraudulent accounts and complaints of the falsehoods in the newspapers. The same lively narrator relates how, when one patriot was put in the guard house for theft, the whole company mutinied, and this under the very guns of the enemy. Washington himself wrote despairingly of the utter lack of discipline and the fear of the elected officers of offending their men. It sounds odd to read of Washington breaking one Colonel and two Captains for cowardice at Bunker Hill. He did.

Yet he bore it, bore it, and won in spite of it. The man who in the French and Indian war had twice thrown down his commission in disgust, the passionate, fiery, virile nature that stemmed defeat at Monmouth as Sheridan stemmed it at Cedar Creek, that flung a bare brigade of starving scarecrows across a freezing river, and riding in the front of the line, not behind it, dared and achieved the impossible at Trenton and Princeton, curbed himself to silence in the face of more bitter slights from his own Government than any other American commander has ever had to bear, and triumphed in the end, the first great soldier of his country.

Later biographers may belittle the purely military side of Washington's career, but at least against the flippant judgment of a Paul Leicester Ford may be set the judgment of Frederick the Great, that Washington's campaign of Trenton and Princeton was the most wonderful military achievement in a century that had known Rossbach and Blenheim.

Washington was able to overcome because if he had undeserved opposition he
had also most noble and unselfish support, and from men who, if less able in service, were not less noble in their sacrifice. It was Washington's leadership that saved the cause after the disastrous battle of Brooklyn. It was the devotion of the rank and file that saved the army.

It was a brave man who led troops across the Delaware that freezing night in December, but not less brave were the men who followed uncomplainingly with bleeding feet across the snows of New Jersey to a Christmas victory. Washington triumphed in spite of opposition. He did not triumph unaided. His victories were won because then as to-day some men at least, stood by their country's leader and bravely upheld his hands. He triumphed because if cabals arose in Congress there were men like William Duer who had himself carried from his deathbed that his last breath might be a vote to sustain his country. He triumphed because if Lee fled from Monmouth, Moll Pitcher stood to her guns. He triumphed because if England could bribe Benedict Arnold she could not bribe the captors of Andre.

We are engaged in a second revolution to-day, a bloodless one, but nevertheless a very real revolution.

The United States that Washington left was a federation free from foreign control. The United States that Lincoln left was no longer a federation but a free nation of free men. The United States of to-morrow is to be a nation where freedom of opportunity as well as equality of justice shall be given to all men under the law.

We have become the richest nation under the sun. We have yet to become the worthiest nation under the sun. We have achieved the most wonderful material prosperity ever known. The war we have now to wage is to settle that we are to be masters of our prosperity, that it is not to be the master of us, that the United States victorious in material prosperity is to be dominated herself not by the material but by the ideal in national life.

The new American shibboleth must not be, "Is this thing profitable?" but "Is this thing right?"

Our greatest danger is our own progress and wealth. The Nineteenth Century was indeed a century of marvels. It is hard to believe the solemn fact that a man could travel from London to Rome more safely as well as more swiftly in the days of the Caesars than he could in the days of the Georges. It is true.

The world has advanced further between the day of George Washington and that of William H. Taft than in the long centuries that lie between Caesar's Conquest of England and the Battle of Waterloo.

The personal rewards for invention, for financial management, for business enterprise, for the exploitation of natural resources have become so great that men who have climbed into public view on the top of their money bags are taken as types of success. We found such a specimen as Mr. Schwab of Steel Trust fame not so long ago deliberately advising young people to educate themselves merely to do one thing well and a little better than any one else can do it. We have too freely followed this advice. We have encouraged our boys to become skilled that they may make money as specialists. We have forgotten that they have also a duty to become enlightened that they may make good as citizens.

The result has been to create a group of brains trained for purely material development such as the world has never known. American oil drives out the Czar's monopoly from China, American steel rails traverse the wolf-thronged forests of Siberia, American shoes tramp the back blocks of Australia, American locomotives climb the slopes of the Andes, American telephones convey the news of the world to the uttermost ends of the earth.

It is not without some reason that the man who is merely a multi-millionaire should be to-day in other countries regarded not merely as the typical American, but as America's ideal.

It is not without reason that such a wonderful welcome has been extended in Europe to an American regarded there as exceptional, who holds character as better than coupons and a nation's conscience as of more importance than its commerce.

Even in the days of superstition and ignorance there were King Alfreds and St. Bernards and Chevalier Bayards. It has been left for the materialism of to-day to bray the fame of a Rockefeller, a Havermeyer, a W. C. Whitney, and a Morgan. I know that you will tell me that there was a Bloody Mary and an Ivan the Terrible in the old days, and that there are men
like Jacob Riis and women like Jane Addams in our days.

I know it, but in those days men and women did not envy Mary of England nor Ivan of Russia. They feared these and such as these, but when the soul of a mother was filled with ambition for her child she did not think of these as models for her child's future, but of the saintly preacher or of the very perfect, gentle knight whom Chaucer painted but did not invent.

Do the mothers of the children of this generation honestly envy Jane Addams or Jacob Riis? Does every ambitious mother to-day pray that her child may never be the despot who with business blackmailing and mercenaries in politics fights freedom and fair play to-day as the despot of another age fought the same ideals with blazing fagots and mercenaries in the field?

It is well for the individual that every man and woman should know everything of something. It is imperative for the republic that every man and woman should know something of everything.

Woe unto the nation without ideals! Defeat and misfortune may for a time cloud the career of a people whose leaders at some crisis lack the ability that commands success, but death is the instant end of the nation that loses its soul.

Technical skill may make a living, but it takes true learning to make a life. History, poetry, art, music, philosophy, religion: these and the lofty inspirations that come from these are the materials from which an enduring citizenship is built. Not by self-seeking, but by self-sacrifice; not by privilege, but by equity; not by favoritism, but by fair play; not by freezeouts, but by fellowship is our nation to prosper.

Now as never before do we appreciate that fellowship. Now as never before do we appreciate the evil power even to-day of that bane of Washington's career, local jealousy, local envy.

The suppression of privilege in one form or another has been our battle from the beginning. Washington drove out privilege in the shape of a hereditary king and taxation without representation.

Abraham Lincoln faced the oppression of a class, the negroes, by another and privileged class, the slaveholders. The defense of that privileged class was the barrier of local State law.

We fight privileged combinations of capital or labor with the demand that their operations be controlled for the general good. If we did not learn it after Yorktown, we began, at least, at Appomattox to learn that we must face questions affecting the whole Union, not as men of Ohio merely, or as men of Massachusetts merely, but, native or naturalized, as Americans who glory first of all in our Americanism.

The same authority that gave Washington the right to call out the militia as a National force to suppress insurrection in Pennsylvania, that gave Lincoln the right to call out the same force to quell resistance to National authority in the South, gives any President to-day the right to use any legal power, military or otherwise, constitutionally his to quell a local wrong, whether the wrong be committed by men who wreck property by dynamite or wreck property by the manipulation of stocks and freight rates.

The so-called doctrine of States' Rights died at Appomattox. It failed to save class privilege then, the resurrection of its gibbering ghost will fail to save class privilege now.

Our work is incomplete so long as in any phase of human life the local laws of some of the people of the United States can be appealed to as a shelter for public action injurious to a majority of all of the people of the United States.

We have National law regulating the distilling of intoxicants. We have National law regulating all banks of issue. We have National law partly regulating the settlements of bankrupts. We have National law, insufficient and too feebly enforced, we of Massachusetts think, that is supposed to secure pure food.

Why should not the development of community of law be carried further in all matters of National moment? It is better to violate a shadowy State right than to consent to a substantial National wrong.

We are ready to die, if need be, under one common National flag. Why should we shrink in peace from living under one common National law?

The law of South Carolina prohibits divorce on any grounds. The new law of Massachusetts prohibits divorce by collusion and permits it only on the grounds where it would be inhuman to refuse it. What security has the American home if any one State may permit by its loose laws men and
women to live together and part at will, and if that law can be made available to any American by the mere crossing of a State line?

It is indecent that the safeguarding of common morality for all the States can today be broken down by a State law in any single State.

We have little reason to boast of our National morality till a National divorce law, if it does provide that the decent of either sex need not be chained forever to a human brute, shall also provide that in no State shall a mere temporary mating from time to time at the call of transient passion be legally sanctioned with the holy name of marriage.

The boast of America is its public schools. Why should schools be built if the children are prevented from attending them? There is no massacre of the innocents in the Bay State, and we, with our stern restriction of child labor, have seen our industries checked and New England capital go to States where anarchy is bred in the coal breaker and the cotton mill, where brain and body are dwarfed and stunted in little children, citizens in the making, whose toiling hands are scarcely large enough to swing a ball bat or cage a butterfly.

Why should it be possible for any State to offer extra dividends to capital by permitting a kind of labor that strikes at the very root of American citizenship? Let National law take the children from the mills and mines and put them in the schools in every State in the Union.

We owe much to the great captains of industry who have built the railroads and the lighting plants and the telephone and telegraph lines. It is not the fashion to remember the losses and risks of the same men, nor to give them credit for what they have dared for their private profit, of course, but for the public benefit also. That these great enterprises are consolidating is no crime, but as absolutely logical a development as the combination of labor in labor unions.

Transportation, especially, has its hand on every line of industry in this country. It is rapidly coming into a very few hands. It can build up one port and wreck another. It can make or break any manufacturing industry. These are truisms. It is also a truism to say that the State must control the railroads or the railroads will control the State.

We are to some extent controlling corporations, but chiefly by all kinds of local legislation whose constantly varying form makes the profitable field of investment of to-day a desert of deficit to-morrow. Fair play to corporations as well as the protection of the public demand the establishment of a uniform system of corporation control by expert advisers under the supervision of the National Government, applying one law to all States and enforcing the same law from one end of the country to the other.

Why stop at regulation? Why would it not lend greater stability and uniformity to business if the United States used the common sense of other countries and adopted a single system of incorporation with a National Commissioner, for the sake of convenience, in each State?

Every nation in the world, except ours, has a single law of incorporation applicable uniformly to everyone in the nation. We have half a hundred systems hampering business men as well as sequestrating square dealing from the public.

It is absurd that there should be half a hundred different ways of incorporating a company in the United States. Is it not ridiculous that it should be possible for a company doing business in one State to evade even the spirit of its laws by taking out a charter in another State? Isn't it wrong that because some one single State encourages stock watering and issues corporation charters permitting it, that the people of many States, possibly of every State, must forever be condemned to pay in freight rates and passenger fares, gas rates and electric charges, telephone and telegraph rates or the retail prices of commodities in general use, dividends on capital never invested, rewards for risks never taken?

National law compels a corporation when it fails in business and ends its affairs to liquidate on the same basis in every State in the Union. Logic and common sense alike demand that not only when it goes out of business but when it goes into business, it should be granted fair play and the same terms or organization, no more, no less, in Maine as in Washington, in Louisiana as in Michigan.

Vermont and Alabama, Michigan and Virginia, Massachusetts and New York and Maryland, what signifies it what State fur-
The men who in the Revolution won the victory for American ideals were as far asunder in their origin as the men who fight to lift those ideals ever higher and further to-day. Poland gave us Kosciusko. Prussia gave us Von Steuben. France gave us Lafayette. The blood of the Netherlands flowed in the veins of gallant Philip Schuyler. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was Irish. John Paul Jones was a Scottish gardener boy. Paul Revere’s father was from the Channel Islands. Alexander Hamilton was a West Indian.

What is the American? The fusion of the best blood of the enterprising of all Europe, the American citizen, native or naturalized, who is true to the noblest ideals of free government that ever appealed to man. Those ideals, victorious at Yorktown, brought hope not to one race but to all the world. The advancement of the same ideals brings hope to all the world today. We whose ancestors laid the foundations may well feel that we have a double responsibility laid upon us to labor as they labored, but if we, unblinded by material success, hold fast to the ideals that inspired the Revolution, the same hope that brought the liberty lovers of the world to Washington’s side at Yorktown will bring the liberty lovers of the entire world in loyal service to our country’s side to-day.

The above address was delivered before the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cleveland, October, 1910.
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Objects of the Society

To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results, by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

To carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American People: “To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,” thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Our National Committees

Interchangeable Bureau, Lectures and Slides

Mrs. H. S. Bowron is chairman of this committee, which has for its work the spreading of information with regard to patriotic education. Much work has been accomplished by this committee by loaning lectures and slides to those Chapters who desired to have lectures given but did not have sufficient funds to purchase the necessary expensive slides.

The lectures on forest conservation have been of great value, and the chairman has had the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has given liberally of time and material. Mrs. Bowron says:

“In bringing the subject of Conservation before the public in the form of lectures, the Daughters of the American Revolution have considered it a form of patriotic education, peculiarly fitted to the plan of work rapidly developing along the line of the objects for which the Society was formed. Its chief object to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence is being practically perfected and completed. Now, it is time to take up the second object, the general diffusion of knowledge, developing an enlightened public opinion, and offering to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens, literal quotations from the Constitution. The preservation of the natural resources has been called a new Patriotism, for just as the Land for which the Fathers fought, was at once the tangible basis and the inspiration for patriotism in an earlier day, so in this day, the birthright land, the soil-making forests, the native minerals, and the life-giving waters, inspire Patriotism anew. Each is well worthy of story and song and shrine; and each inspiration is warmer, and the whole are knit in closer union by reason of each other.”

Some of the lectures are as follows:

“About America,” by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, English and Italian translation, with 45 slides.

“America of To-day,” in English and Italian, with 45 slides.
"Our Flag," in English, with 100 slides.
"Our Flag," in English and Italian, with 72 slides.
"Land Marks in History," with 60 slides.
"The Forest," Compiled from information contained in pamphlets prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, and illustrated by 80 slides, 55 loaned through the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D.C., in English.
"Practical Forestry." Compiled from the same source as No. 1, with 74 slides; 55 loaned from Washington, D.C., in English.
"Preventable Evils in Forestry," Compiled from the same source, illustrated by original slides.

Children's lecture, "Why Children Should Love the Forest," showing wild flowers, and teaching lessons of conservation.

When an application is made for a lecture, the date is reserved at once (if the lecture desired is available), when sent, the lecture, which means, manuscript and slides, are packed in a box and shipped to the address given. The slides are numbered, and numbers and title are indicated on the lecture sheets.

Lectures this season have been given in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Ways and Means Committee

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins is the chairman of this important Committee, to which falls all the care of the special features of Memorial Continental Hall.

Through this committee the States and Chapters learn what special features are still unreserved, and the price of each. Twelve busts are to occupy places of honor in the Hall. These have been given by the different States. They include Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Clinton, Stark, Hale, Oglethorpe, Hancock, Adams, Shelby and Ethan Allen.

A list has been made of all the pictures belonging to the society and a history of each added. The platform is provided with chairs, the gifts of different Chapters.

The President-General, Mrs. Scott, has announced the gift of a piece of tapestry valued at $3,000.

All of the details involved in the securing and placing of these gifts, the making of the lists and the compilation of the history of each, falls to the duty of this committee.

Committee on Child Labor

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was the chairman of this committee until her death deprived the Society of a woman of great power and influence and the committee of a wise and efficient chairman.

The present chairman, Miss Elisabeth Pierce, has taken up the work, and much good is expected as the result.

Mrs. Foster well says:
"The Child Labor Crusade to which the mother-heart and the strong brain of our President General have called us, goes out with banner and song, not to rescue the empty tomb of a risen Christ from infidel hands, but to save the little ones all around us from the maw of an industrialism alien
to the genius of American institutions. We remember the words of the great Lover of the children who said, 'Whoso offendeth one of these little ones it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the sea.'"

She lays down the following strong propositions:

"In nearly all the States the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers League, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs are engaged in the work to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have been called. We urge the Daughters to co-operate with these societies, not to compete for honors, but to associate for service. Do not fear duplication of effort; avoid conflict, but covet earnestly the best gifts.

"As in all work for human betterment, so in this crusade for the children a few main propositions should be thoughtfully and tenaciously accepted. These propositions are:

"(1) The child under fourteen or sixteen or eighteen years of age must be taken out of the mill, the factory, the shop, the street trades, out of the mines, and away from continued farm labor, and

"(2) Into the school where he shall learn about his body and his brain and be trained to use them; he must also know a few great principles and facts about the world in which he lives. During these years of preparation for citizenship he must have time for acquaintance with other growing children, in wholesome play and voluntary association out in the open, under the sky and near the bosom of mother Nature. This education and training of body, brain, heart, and human companionship is necessary in the making of good citizenship in a republic."

The Daughters of the American Revolution are urged to use their influence to secure the passage of a bill creating a Children's Bureau in the Department of the Interior of the United States.

"The Children's Bureau would investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and would especially investigate questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertions and illegitimacy, employment, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the industrial classes, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character, and training of children.

"Also in addition to existing data, original investigation should be made by officers
of the bureau, so that all governmental relations to the child—State and National—may be intelligently directed for his benefit and for the nation's welfare. This would include child labor laws, juvenile courts, probation systems, the care of dependent children, hygiene and sanitation, and many other interests and conditions."

Conservation Committee

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., has been appointed chairman of this committee, and has entered upon her duties.

It is one of the principal objects of this committee to extend the knowledge of what conservation really means; to bring about a better appreciation of the value of the soil, the water, the minerals, the forests, and human life. The latter refers particularly to children. It is to this branch of the work of the committee that Mrs. Orton will give especial attention. For some time she has been one of the most energetic workers in behalf of the little ones and has urged the establishment in Washington of a bureau which will have children's interests in charge.

The National Conservation Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution announces programs for study for Chapters and clubs which it is hoped will be formed for educating children as to the necessity of conserving national resources. These programs are for pupils in schools of the grammar grade; for forestry clubs, on the line of the Audubon Clubs for children or adults. A certificate suitable for framing has been prepared and these will be given to every Chapter, club or school which achieves good results in study of conservation the coming year. The first of these certificates was awarded to Gifford Pinchot at the convention of the National Conservation Association in St. Paul last month.

Application will be made for permission to start these forestry clubs in the schools. Some of the undertakings in practical forestry, which are embraced in plans suggested for pupils in academies and public schools, are the establishment of a forest tree nursery, collecting, storing, and planting forest tree seeds; cultivating the seedlings and transplanting them to permanent sites. Field trips will be made in order to study forest conditions first hand and collections will be made of specimens of woods, leaves, blossoms, etc., to place in club museums. Clubs will take photographs and secure illustrations of forest conditions. It is the purpose to arrange for a series of public lectures on trees and forestry, and to encourage tree planting and tree culture and preservation. Visits will be made to sawmills, planing mills, and lumber yards, in order to get information as to methods and materials used. The arithmetic of lumbering also will be studied.

I am delighted with the magazine in its new dress.—Marion Brazier, Boston.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman of the Magazine Committee, is to be congratulated on bringing out the Proceedings in a separate volume, as well as for the new departure in the business management of the magazine.
Ohio is exceedingly rich in her history, not only of the mound builders, her Indian wars, Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in her portages and trails, but also is she rich in her Colonial history brought forcibly to mind by Old Fort Sandusky, but recently located, which was built in 1745 on the northern bank of Sandusky Bay and destroyed in 1764—long before Fort Laurens, which was built in 1778, although that has been said to have been the first Fort. It is said that Lord Dunmore's war was the first struggle in the War of the Revolution. The white men of Virginia and Pennsylvania had moved into and were occupying the land which Great Brit-
the Scioto River, to an Indian camp called Camp Charlotte, now in Pickaway County, near Circleville. It was about this time that the battle of Point Pleasant was fought and the Indians defeated by Gen. Andrew Lewis. A peace conference followed, the Indians surrendering their claims to the lands south of the Ohio River. It was this event which inspired Chief Logan's famous speech, and the elm tree still stands under which he uttered those eloquent words that will be read while American history is written. There was constant warfare between the settlers and the Indians, many of them disastrous to the settlers, but the conflicts under Gen. George Roger Clark in 1780-82 against the Shawnees were successful. The principal Indian villages were burned, and one of these was Old Chillicothe, situated about three miles from the present beautiful town of Xenia. To commemorate Clark's victory, Simon Kenton having successfully run the gauntlet there, the Catherine Green Chapter, of Xenia, on June 14, 1902, unveiled a granite boulder on the site of that old Indian village. It bears the following inscription:

This Stone Marks the Site
Of Old Chillicothe,
The Principal Town of the Shawnee Indians
Tecumseh, Chief.
The Famous Gauntlet run by Simon Kenton in 1778
Was from Sexton's Hill to the Council House
Which stood thirty rods west of this marker.
Erected by the Catherine Green Chapter.
June 14, 1902.

One of the first Chapters to mark a historic site in Ohio was the Nathaniel Massie Chapter, of Chillicothe, Ross County. On November 29, 1902, the members of this Chapter united with the Women's Club and placed upon a pilaster of the Court House in Chillicothe a bronze tablet, commemorative of the fact that upon this site stood the first State House of Ohio, wherein was adopted the original Constitution of the Commonwealth. This tablet was unveiled on the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chillicothe.

The Daughters of the American Revo-
SOME HISTORIC SPOTS IN OHIO

ATTACK ON FORT STEVENSON

at the south end of the fort. The house was built of square logs, with a hipped roof and a cupola in its center, with a blue ball on top. This magazine has passed through many vicissitudes, having been used first as a powder house, then a jail, then a place of worship, a school, and again a magazine. From this house political victories were acclaimed to the people of the surrounding country. Two shots meant a Democratic victory, one shot was a victory for the Whigs. Later it was used as a dwelling house. It was finally presented by the estate of Mr. John Milliken to the John Reily Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The city officials granted a site on High Street, in Hamilton, and here, since November 2, 1904, the Chapter has been holding its meetings.

In 1896 the Jonathan Dayton Chapter received permission from the City Council to improve Van Cleve Park, the scene of Indian battles before the Revolution and the landing place of the first settlers in Dayton. The first house in Dayton was given to the Chapter, placed in the park and now contains the relics of many of the pioneers of Montgomery County, among them some belonging to John Van Cleve, who was the first white child born in Dayton and after whom the park is named.

The Columbus Chapter has celebrated the marking of a historic spot it was well to preserve, by placing a boulder in Martin Avenue Park in that city, on which the
Chapter place a bronze tablet, which tells its own story.

Near this spot June 21, 1813, was held a council between General William Henry Harrison and the Indians comprising Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas, with Tarhe, the Crane, as spokesman, resulting in Permanent Peace with the Indians of Ohio. Insignia.
Erected by the Columbus Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, June 21, 1904.

The Dolly Todd Madison Chapter of Tiffin on October 24, 1906, placed a tablet commemorative of Fort Ball, which was built by General Harrison in 1812 as a small stockade, and was used as a depot for supplies. A Sycamore tree sprang up inside of where the walls formerly stood, and this was selected by the Chapter as a fitting place to locate its tablet.

In 1899 the Piqua Chapter bought a triangle of ground on which they erected a monument in commemoration of one of the French and Indian wars. Near this spot stood old Fort Piqua, built by General Wayne of “Mad Anthony” fame in 1794 as a stockade and supply depot. On Flag Day, 1906, the Piqua Chapter unveiled a tablet of bronze on the house known as the Colonel Johnstone Indian Agency House, with this inscription:

1812-1906.
Colonel John Johnstone Indian Agency House.
This tablet is placed by the Piqua Chapter, Ohio, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1906.

On June 25, 1909, the New Connecticut Chapter of Painesville unveiled two bronze tablets on the new Court House there. One
tablet was to the memory of President James A. Garfield, who was a citizen of Lake County, and one to Samuel Huntington, Governor of Ohio in 1808, whose early home was built in Painesville township in 1810, and is still standing. This Chapter, with other patriotic societies, had taken part in the unveiling of a monument to the memory of Gen. Edward Paine, a Revolutionary soldier, who founded the town of Painesville in 1800.

The old Northwest Chapter at Ravenna has marked the spot where Capt. Samuel Brady immortalized the little lake, which bears his name, by erecting a granite marker.

The Marietta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are soon to see their hopes of an imposing entrance to Mound Cemetery realized. This same Chapter, unaided by any other organization, have raised the funds for this Revolutionary memorial. The pillars of this gateway are of Peterhead granite, of splendid proportion, standing ten feet high, and surmounted by bronze urns two feet tall. On each pillar is to be a handsome bronze tablet—the one on the left with the inscription of presentation—on the right, the following names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Marietta: Major General James Varnum; Major General Samuel Parsons; Brigadier General Rufus Putnam; Brigadier General Benjamin Tupper; Commodore Abraham Whipple; Colonel Ebenezer Sproat; Colonel William Stacey; Major Ezra Putnam; Captain Josiah Munro; Captain Nathaniel Saltanstall; Captain Enoch Shephard; Captain Robert Taylor; Lieutenant Adjutant Anselem Tupper; Lieutenant Joseph Lin-
there were several cannon within the walls of the fort. They have also erected a stone and tablet on the redoubt where the British cannon from Commodore Barclay’s fleet bombarded Major Croghan in Fort Stevenson, August 1, 1813. General Proctor attempted to capture the fort by assault with his Wellington veterans, assisted by Indians under Tecumseh. Major Croghan with one hundred and sixty men and one cannon, Old Betsy, repulsed the assault.

On September 10, 1910, this Chapter also unveiled the first tablet on the famous Harrison trail under the old elm tree in front of the Haven residence in Ballville. They placed a huge boulder with a tablet bearing this inscription:

"Ball’s battlefield. Major Ball’s Squadron and Second Light Dragoons, U. S. A., while escorting Colonel Ball’s 71st U. S. A. Infantry from Major General Harrison’s headquarters at Fort Seneca to relieve Major Croghan of the command of Fort Stevenson for alleged insubordination in refusing to evacuate the fort, was ambushed by Indians near this spot, but gallantly charging killed seventeen savages with the saber on the 30th of July, 1813. Erected by the Colonel Croghan Chapter, D. A. R."

This tablet was unveiled by the children of the members of the Chapter. On the same day another tablet was unveiled. About seven miles southwesterly from Fre-
from Franklin-тон to the lake. The Daughters of Ohio pledged themselves to place a tablet on the monument to be erected at Port Clinton, on the north side of the Peninsula, on the shore of Lake Erie, to commemorate the embarkation of General Harrison and his army for Malden and Detroit and the Battle of the Thames. The tablet is now ready to be placed and it bears the following inscription:

OLD FRENCH WAR—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

NORTHERN TERMINUS of the old Indian Waterway and Land Trail, the Sandusky-Scioto route from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, used from the earliest records by the Indian and French Hunters, Explorers, Missionaries and War Parties in passing from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and the Mississippi, and later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812. On landing near this spot, their light water-craft were portaged “57 arpents” from Lake Erie across to “Lac Sandoski,” up the Sandusky River, across the Sandusky-Scioto Portage and down the Scioto to the Ohio and Mississippi. The Sandusky-Scioto Trail along the banks of these rivers was the common battle-ground of the French from Detroit and the British from Fort Pitt during the old French War, prior to the Surrender of French Sovereignty in America to Great Britain in 1760.

Colonel John Bradstreet’s Expedition for the recovery of the nine British posts captured in Pontiac’s Conspiracy, sailed their larger watercraft, 60 long boats with 1,400 men, into the Sandusky Bay and up to “the lower falls of the Sandusky” (Fremont), where they encamped Sept. 20, 1764, the westernmost point reached, returning, encamped near where the old fort stood “on the carrying place between Lakes Sandusky
and Erie," where Major Israel Putnam began "clearing the ground to construct a fort," but "October 18 whole decamped and embarked for Niagara."

During the Revolutionary War Major De Peyster, the British Commandant, sent Butler's Rangers with cannon from Detroit up to the larger falls of the Sandusky, where they supported the Indians in the repulse of Crawford's Expedition in 1782, which culminated in the burning of Colonel Crawford at the stake. Later "the British established a post at Lower Sandusky." (Fremont.)

It is especially opportune that the work of marking the Harrison trail is being done at this time, for it leads up to that great and crowning naval event in the War of 1812, the Battle of Lake Erie, in commemoration of which a fitting memorial is to be erected and dedicated September 10, 1913. It was Perry's victory which turned the tide of war and made possible General Harrison's victory at the Battle of the Thames.

It is the hope for the future that every Chapter and every Daughter will lend their help and influence until not only the Harrison trail but all of Ohio's trails, portages, and historic sites are properly marked, that those who pass that way in the years to come may read and learn that they are on consecrated ground.

To the above may be added the following by Mrs. Herbert Backus, of Columbus:

The Cuyahoga Portage-Chapter of Akron has had as one of its aims the marking of the celebrated Portage path, after which the Chapter takes its name. "This Portage path, or Indian trail, between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas rivers before European occupation of this country, was the great highway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. It has always been an exceedingly important historical boundary line in the United States. It is referred to in the Lancaster treaty between the British and Indians in 1744, in the McIntosh treaty of 1785 and of Greenville in 1795. It was made a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States by the Indians. It is referred to by Thomas Jefferson in his notes of 1801; also in the famous ordinance of 1787. A portion of this path is still an open traveled highway, and is located partly within the city of Akron and partly west of the western boundary."

That part which passes through Akron is now called Cobbs Avenue. When this is
marked, one of the oldest sites in Ohio will have been preserved.

Another site of historic importance is Fort Meigs, built in 1812-13 on the right bank of the Maumee, opposite the rapids. It was the scene of an important battle during the War of 1812, and it is said 825 soldiers are buried at this place. The Maumee Valley Pioneer Historical Association acquired the site of Fort Meigs April 10, 1904. No record could be found of its having been marked other than by the raising of a flag over the ground.

"Ohio has been the greatest battleground of history. Here the greatest contests took place between the Indians and the advancing civilization of Europe. Here was the scene of the last bitter encounter between the two races—Anglo-Saxon or British and the Latin, or French.

"Then came the reckoning between the divisions of the Anglo-Saxon—the English and American. Its inhabitants have listened to the war whoops of many different savage nations and been subservient to the banner of France, England, and the United States. There is no historical narrative comparable to it."

Thus can be seen how broad is the field for historical research, and the most strenuous efforts should be put forth to gather all important facts. Then, in order to make these facts of value to the historian, they should be published in such form as to be easily accessible to searchers for information, particularly to students of history. If the working for future generations does not appeal to some, or seem too indefinite an aim to others, let us gather them in order to receive the reward of a broader education for ourselves and a development of our own mental powers. For no matter what the aim or the incentive to work, the reward is sure to be reaped by the worker.

Michigan, My Michigan

Home of my heart, I sing to thee,
Michigan, my Michigan!
Thy lake-bound shores I long to see,
Michigan, my Michigan!
From Saginaw's tall whispering pines
To Lake Superior's farthest mines
Fair in the light of memory shines
Michigan, my Michigan!

Land of the loyal Wolverine,
Michigan, my Michigan,
From waters blue and forests green,
Michigan, my Michigan,

May all your children honor you,
Peninsula so fair to view,
And pioneers so grandly true,
Michigan, my Michigan!

With this inheritance so great,
Michigan, my Michigan,
What is our duty to the State,
Michigan, my Michigan?

As loyal children let us fight
For learning, virtue, truth and right.
"Tuebor" shout, God give us might,
Michigan, my Michigan!

The magazine is better all the time, and I read every word of it.—Margarette S. Potter Lewis, James Madison Chapter, Hamilton, N. Y.

The New York Daughters assembled in conference the last week in September at Cooperstown. The Otsego, Oneonta, Cherry Valley and General James Clinton Chapters were the hostesses. Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, State Regent, presided. It was an interesting and harmonious session.

Fort Industry Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, Miss Marion Collamore, Regent, has taken for its subject of study "The Eve of the Revolution." The names of all the ancestors of Revolutionary fame are given.

Included find check to renew subscription to American Monthly Magazine. Could not get along without it.—Lillian W. Gibson, Salamanca Chapter.

The St. Leger Cowley Chapter, Lincoln, Neb., Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, Regent, has issued an interesting program. The study is on miscellaneous subjects. One day is called "Orthopedic Day."

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville, N. Y., Mrs. T. B. Jewett, Regent, has a very interesting and complete program. The roll is responded to by a word on historic spots visited.
The American Monthly Magazine

The Official Organ of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

By the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

The first issue of our national magazine in its new dress has been published, and already most encouraging words of commendation are coming back to us from hundreds of subscribers scattered throughout our land. These comments are of sufficient interest to make it seem worth while to talk them over with you.

It is conceded by all that we must have an official organ. "Why, of course," say our Daughters, "every successful organization has its official organ." It is the cement that holds together the bricks of the structure. With a membership of seventy thousand Daughters we cannot possibly exist without our magazine.

One lady says: "By means of our magazine we in California and Texas and Colorado know what you in Maine and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are doing."

Another writes: "Through the columns of our magazine we learn the action of our National Board of Management, and the latest reports concerning our National Headquarters, beautiful Memorial Continental Hall."

"In the illustrations of our magazine," says another, "we see the faces of our active leaders, and among the pictures of celebrated historic scenes we find much to awaken interest in and enthusiasm for our historical studies and talks."

A student of genealogy writes: "Genealogical columns and news items are of great benefit; and from them we glean many and interesting historical facts, and locate friends or make new acquaintances in our Society."

"The advertisements printed in our magazine are high class and in harmony with the interests of our Society," says another.

A lady with a wide circle of friends and relatives for whom to buy Christmas presents says: "I am going to send the magazine to six different people as a holiday gift. I know they will find something of interest in every number, and at the same time, by means of the combination subscriptions, I can supply my own family with all the current magazines at a greatly reduced price."

Another Daughter reports proudly: "I keep my magazines and have them bound each year. I have every volume since the first, years ago."

Many speak approvingly of our striking cover design for November, printed in two tones. This appears in a different color—from our National color, blue—to which we have been accustomed. The reason for this is, that our enterprising publisher desires to show each month an historical picture as a cover design, and to our regret it is impossible to obtain the necessary two-tone effect in blue without large additional expense. The publisher believes that these historic cover designs will lend great attractiveness to the magazine.

The better quality of paper in our new magazine has been noticed with approval by many. This tends to make clearer print and easier reading for everyone's eyes. This condition is also aided by the attractive double-column arrangement of reading matter and the cut leaves. By this means every inch of available space is utilized, and this permits of much more reading matter in the magazine. The better arrangement of our Official Minutes, thus secured, greatly facilitates their reading, which is of so much importance to the development of our Society and for a thorough understanding of the purposes of our work.

Our ambitious and efficient publisher, Mr. Wilson, is doing his part, and it is his expectation that with our vigorous and cordial co-operation and with the new improvements, we will add many thousands of new subscribers, and also make the magazine of interest to students of history and others, who for any reason are not
EMILY HENDREE PARK

members of our Society. Mr. Wilson is an active, hustling, energetic man of wide experience in this kind of work, but he cannot do it all. The Chapters must assume their share of the responsibility by organizing strong Magazine Committees to increase the subscription list, and thus leave the publisher more time to devote himself to securing advertising matter of interest and financial value.

Throughout the year a variety of new and interesting features will be introduced under the same efficient editorial guidance as heretofore of our beloved Mrs. Avery. Her able and faithful work as Editor for so many years is too well known to you to need one word of commendation or appreciation from me.

The opportunity to secure combination rates should be carefully considered. By this means several magazines intended as Christmas or New Year's gifts may be ordered at a much lower price than separately and sent to different addresses.

In summing up the advantages that contribute to the improvement of our magazine we must not forget the untiring work of the National Chairman of our Magazine Committee, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey—Dean of the Washington College of Law—by whose unceasing efforts these valuable innovations have been inaugurated.

With the beginning of this new régime it is the expectation of your President General and those most deeply interested in our National Magazine, that this, our Official Organ, will evince a new growth during the coming years, which will result in an increase of subscriptions beyond our most sanguine hopes. Your President General assures you that by hearty co-operation in these plans you may help our beloved Society just now more than in almost any other way.

Emily Hendree Park

Emily Hendree Park, the daughter of Dr. George R. and Cornelia (Paine) Hendree, and the widow of Captain Robert Emory Park, died September 9, 1910, at Atlanta, Ga.

All hearts mourn the stroke which has bereft the home, the church, the town, the State, the union, the world, of Emily Hendree Park, wife of Robert Emory Park, for no hut was too small, no country too large for her sympathy and help.

Look at her own fireside—happy husband, family and guests; nieces and nephews calling her "Mother." In her school, Washington Seminary, the pupils loved her so much that after marriage they brought their children to her, as it were, to be blessed.

Active in the church, active in the federation, she stood for justice-love-education, from kindergarten to college. This motive runs in every work of her life. As State Regent and Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as Vice-President of the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as State Regent of the Confederate Memorial Mu-

seum at Richmond, as delegate, as presiding officer of the many conventions of which she was a member, this uplift note of love swells a tender flute through the orchestra of patriotism. We hear it in her eloquent address before the Augusta Daughters of the American Revolution convention, in the names of the battles, the men who fought, the women who suffered, the number of the slain, the devastation of the State; in the names of the Chapters she organized, the monuments for whose erection she pleaded. Some of these monuments have been raised. Alas! she will not be with us when that to Oglethorpe is unveiled.

In a letter she said: "I hope one will be erected in Louisville to General James Jackson, ere I go hence." Now is the time for the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution to build it, for in so doing they commemorate Jackson's great deeds and carry out the wishes of one who was for four years their State Regent, four years their Vice-President General, and always their devoted co-worker.

The love-education motive runs through the pictures, the relics and the records she sent to the Confederate Museum in Rich-
for their President General? She would not consent for her name to be used. She was not willing to undertake an office which would enforce her absence so much of the time from Captain Park. Blessed in her marriage—

"A manly form at her side she saw,
And joy was duty and love was law."

Her life has been a benediction; may it be an inspiration. May we learn resignation in time, but now, now—

"Ah, broken is the golden bowl! The spirit fled forever!
Let the bell toll—a saintly soul floats on the Stygian river."

Anna Caroline Benning,
Vice-President General N. S. D. A. R.
Columbus, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
1223 Niazuma Avenue, November 5, 1910.

My Dear Mrs. Mussey:
I received the November number of the American Monthly Magazine this afternoon; I put aside everything to read it and have just finished, and, as a member of your committee and a "Daughter of the American Revolution," I send you very warm and cordial congratulations and my sincere appreciation and personal thanks for the work you have done. The magazine has appeared "under new and improved conditions," and the November issue makes me proud. I really had not expected such improvement, and I am now sanguine of great success for the official organ of our grand organization.

I am, very sincerely yours,
Kate Duncan Smith.

Telegram.
SAGINAW, Mich., October 14, 1910.

Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey,
1317 N. Y. Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

The Michigan State Conference assembled instructed its Secretary to write you, expressing its approval and appreciation of the new method of publishing the minutes of the Continental Congress.
In the death of Mrs. Frances Leonard Cleveland, which occurred Friday morning, September 23, Marietta lost one of its most notable, interesting and deeply loved residents.

Mrs. Cleveland was ninety-four years of age, and was one of the few surviving daughters of revolutionary soldiers, and it is said, was the oldest communicant of the Episcopal Church in America.

She was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of John and Priscilla Alden, whose love story is told in Longfellow’s “Courtship of Miles Standish.” She was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 17, 1816. Her father, the Rev. Henry Wight, D.D., was a student at Harvard when the Revolutionary War began, and soon enlisted in the army. After the war he finished his education and became a Congregational minister.
When eighteen years of age Mrs. Cleveland was confirmed in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, the second bishop consecrated in the American Church. During her girlhood she visited Washington City and met President Andrew Jackson at a reception at the White House, and heard Webster, Clay and Calhoun speak in the Senate.

On a visit South she met Robert M. Cleveland, of the well-known Cleveland family of Greenville, S. C., and married him in 1840. They resided in Lawrenceville, Ga., where Mrs. Cleveland spent many busy years in the care of a family of seven children, and the supervision of numerous servants. They were noted for their hospitality, and their home, "Chestnut Hill," was seldom without guests. After the war the family removed to a large farm near Wartrace, Tenn., where Mr. Cleveland died in 1876.

Mrs. Cleveland and her unmarried children then spent some years in travel, and visited different parts of Europe. She finally made her home in Marietta. Here she had a large circle of friends who were devoted to her and to whom her beautiful life and character were an inspiration. Her interest in life and in her friends continued unabated until her death.

Mrs. Matilda McClanahan Burch

Fairfax County Chapter has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of her two "Real Daughters," Mrs. Matilda McClanahan Burch, who died May 21, 1910, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Dove, Leesburg, Va.

Mrs. Burch, the daughter, and third child of William McClanahan and his second wife, Sarah Franklin, was born in Fauquier County, Va., June 5, 1832. There were seven children born of this marriage, two of whom, Mrs. Narcissa Gillespie and Mr. John McClanahan, are still living.

William McClanahan was born in Westmoreland County, Va., July 25, 1762, and died in Fauquier County, February 8, 1842. He enlisted in the War of the Revolution in 1778, at the age of sixteen, and served continuously for eighteen months in Colonel Bufords' Third Virginia Regiment. He enlisted a second time in February, 1781, under Captain Weaver, and served until the following May. He was in the battle of Bufords Defeat where he received thirteen wounds, and he was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock, S. C.

Throughout his long life he bore two marks of his service to the cause of freedom: one a silver plate inserted in the scalp because of a severe wound, and the other the print of a horse's hoof upon his back, made while he lay upon the battlefield wounded almost unto death. His wife, Sarah Franklin, lived until May 8, 1866, leaving as a legacy to her children a rich storehouse in her accounts of the early life of their father and the events in which he participated.

These two lives formed a remarkable connecting link between the Revolutionary period and the present day.

Mrs. Burch is survived by her husband, Mr. John Lewis Burch, two daughters, Mrs. James Dove, of Leesburg, and Mrs. W. T. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., and a son, Mr. Thomas Burch, also of Washington.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

is indebted to Mr. E. O. Randall, Columbus, Ohio, for many of the cuts used in the article on "Some Historic Spots in Ohio, Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mr. Randall is probably the best versed of any person in the history of the Buckeye State, having devoted years to that study. He is the editor of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Regent, has a varied program. One of the topics is a debate on the question "Whether Patriotic Societies Develop More the Love of Country, or Pride of Ancestry." The name of the Revolutionary ancestor of each member is given and the State from which he served.

I, too, wish to add my appreciation of your most excellent magazine. We are getting ready to organize a Chapter in Hamilton, and I hope all will take this most helpful paper.

-Cora J. Martin, Hamilton, Mo.
Journal of George Ewing, a Revolutionary Soldier, of Greenwich, New Jersey

The original journal of which this is an exact copy is in the possession of Dorothy R. Clark, Laplata, Mo., a descendant

On the 11th of November, 1775, I enlisted myself as a soldier in the company of Capt. R. Horvill, Second Jersey Regiment, for one year.

December 12 we set out from Cohansey for Burlington, where we arrived the 15th, and went into barracks, where we remained until some time in February, 1776, when we marched to Trenton, where we were furnished with arms, clothes, etc., fitting for our expedition to Canada, for which place we were ordered to march to reinforce General Arnold, then besieging Quebec.

February 28 we marched from Trenton and arrived about sunset at Pennytown, a small village distant from Trenton about ten miles.

Nothing worth mentioning happened on the march. On the 12th of March we arrived at Albany; the snow was about a foot deep; the North River was frozen over so hard that a regiment of Connecticut troops marched over it. Here we were quartered in houses—myself and four others were quartered in the house of Mr. Philip Van Rensselaer, where I was on the 20th of March taken sick and confined to my bed until the — of —. In the meantime the company marched for Quebec, and left me behind in a wretched condition; in a strange place, sick and moneyless; but Providence having so ordered it I was placed in a house where the people were very kind to me, and took as much care of me as if I were their own son, providing physicians and every necessary for me.

The city of Albany is situated on the west side of the North River, one hundred and ninety miles above New York, and it is one of the oldest towns in the colony; the inhabitants chiefly Hollanders. The city is between two and three miles long on the river and half a mile wide, and is built on the lowland by the side of the river and nearly level with the water, with a very high hill lying back of it, on which is the ruins of an old fort, which overlooks the town. Here I remained until some time in May, when the Third Jersey Regiment arrived in the place, at which time I was just recovered so as to be able to walk the streets. Never was a poor wretch more rejoiced than was I when walking the street to meet some of my old acquaintances. I was by them conducted to Captain Bloomfield, of whom I borrowed money to answer my present necessities, and joined his company until an opportunity should offer to get to my own again.

A few days after this the regiment received orders to march to Johnstown to quell an insurrection there. Although I was very weak, yet I resolved to march with them rather than to tarry any longer to be a burden to my friend and benefactor, the generous and humane Van Rensselaer. The family seemed very sorrowful at my departure, judging from my low condition that they would never see me more. We marched from Albany in the afternoon, and about ten o'clock the next day we marched to Schenectady, a very pretty little town on the south side of the Mohawk River, sixteen miles above Albany; the inhabitants likewise Hollanders, and very kind and hospitable. Here we tarried a few hours and then crossed the river and proceeded on our march. In two days we reached Johnstown. At our arrival Sir John, with his banditti, fled and left us the peaceable possession of the town. This is a very small town, about six miles from the Mohawk River, in a very fertile spot of land. Here we remained about two weeks and then marched to the German flats, so-called because it is a large piece of intervale land lying on both sides of the river, inhabited by Germans; these flats are forty miles from Johnstown. Captain Dickinson’s company remained to guard Johnstown.

Here we pitched our tents, first on the
From this in the month of September we marched to Fort Stanwix to reinforce the garrison there, we being relieved by Colonel Elmore’s Regiment. Fort Stanwix is built at the head of the Mohawk River, at the great carrying place where the boats going to Oswego or Niagara are unloaded and carried to Wood Creek, from whence they go into Lake Oneida. The land thereabouts, though very high, is very wet and swampy; the timber, chiefly cypress and white pine, is very large and thick. I went frequently on command to the Oneida Lake, twenty miles from the Fort. This lake is about ten miles wide and thirty long. It abounds with excellent salmon and other fish in great plenty. On the south side of this lake lies Oneida Castle, on a creek of the same name, which empties itself into the lake.

During our stay at Fort Schuyler we had hardly two clear days together. There are a few inhabitants about this fort, only three or four families living about the neighborhood of it, and as many at a small Indian town, twelve miles from the Mohawk, called Arino.

We marched from here on the 20th of October, 1776, for Schenectady, being relieved by Colonel Elmore’s Regiment. We marched that day to old Fort Schuyler, where we built fires and lay on the grass. On the 21st we marched to Fort Herkimer at the flats, and on the 24th arrived at Schenectady.

On the 25th set out on our march for Ticonderoga. We marched by the way of Fort Ann and Skenesborough, and so went down the South Bay to Ticonderoga, where we landed on the 1st of November, about sunset.

November 2, spent this day in viewing the works. This place is very strong, being built to defend the only passage from Canada into New England or New York, which stands at the forks of Lake Champlain, alias Lake Sacrament; on the opposite side of the lake stands Mount Independence, a very strong fortress built on a high point of land. The lake here is about one-half mile wide and very deep. It forks at this place. The branches are called the South and West bays. The former, running south to Skenesborough, receives the waters of Wood Creek; the latter west a short distance and receives the waters of Lake George. We had here a floating bridge across the lake from Ticonderoga to the Mount, and in the lake five small vessels of war. I now joined my own company in the Second Regiment, which I found very much reduced.

Here we remained and lay in tents until the 15th of November, when we marched for the Jerseys, our term of service being expired.

We marched for the landing place on Lake George. This lake is about thirty-six miles long and of different breadths, being very full of islands. We embarked on board of bateau’s about the middle of the afternoon. It snowed very fast all this day. About daylight we landed just below Sabbath Day Point, on the opposite side of the lake, with great difficulty, the bank being for the most part very high. Here we built fires and lay this night.

November 16.—Embarked this morning and about 3 P.M. arrived at Fort George, with a brisk gale in our rear and a tent for a sail. This fort is built at the head of the lake, where Fort William Henry formerly stood. I lodged this night in a house near the fort.

November 17.—Marched to Fort Edward; distance, fourteen miles. This fort is entirely demolished. It was built at the head of the water carriage or the North River. Here we lodged this night and drew provisions.

November 18.—Marched to Saratoga. Here they were building barracks on a height near the house of General Schuyler.

November 19.—Marched to Stillwater. Here is a pretty little village lying on the side of the Hudson River.

November 20.—Reached the Half Moon. November 21.—Crossed the river. Passed through the New City, a very pretty
little town, six miles from Albany. Crossed the river again and arrived at Albany. I lodged this night at the house of Samuel Scatty, a person with whom I had become acquainted during my former abode in this city.

November 22.—Visited my benefactor, Mr. Van Rensselaer, and was kindly received and entertained during my stay, which was short.

November 23.—Tarried here this day.

November 24.—Sergeant Smith Ludlow, Mr. Moore, and myself set out on our way home, and traveled together by the way of Esopus, Florida, etc., until we came near Pennytown, where I had the misfortune to sprain my ankle so as to render me unable to march. Here I lay three days and then proceeded to Trenton. I reached this place the same day that the advance guard of General Washington’s army arrived there on their retreat through the Jerseys. Here I tarried a day or two and then crossed the Delaware and went to Philadelphia, crossed again and in two days arrived at home, to the no small joy of myself and friends.

I was in hopes for a time to enjoy myself in peace in the land of my birth, but therein I was mistaken; my rest was short, for in two days after my arrival the news came that the enemy had possessed themselves of Trenton. The militia of these parts were up in arms, and I, more regardless of my own ease than my country’s safety, joined them and marched to oppose the unjust invaders of our rights.

(To be continued.)

Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Trinity Court, October 26, 1910.

Dear Mrs. Mussey:

Paul Jones Chapter, in session this afternoon, voted to send greetings to the Magazine Committee chairman, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey; also to express appreciation of its work in giving to the Daughters of the American Revolution such a creditable publication as that containing the Proceedings of the Congress of 1910.

Voting on this resolution were members of seven Chapters and Countess Magri (formerly Mrs. Tom Thumb), an honorary member and active member of Melzingah Chapter 8, Fishkill, N. J.

Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, founder of Old South Chapter, spoke in the highest terms of the achievement.

Very truly yours,

Marion H. Brazier.

The account of the National Committees now appearing in these pages is for the more perfect knowledge of the work accomplished and proposed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is also with the hope that States and Chapters will be encouraged to assist each in its own best way.

I find the American Monthly more interesting each month, and especially the Genealogical Department, which adds so much to its instructiveness. As Regent, I have found the magazine indispensable in keeping up with current events—and receiving ideas. Wishing you every success.—Frances J. Frost, Regent, Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Va.

The Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Va., Mrs. Frances J. Frost, Regent, has out the program for 1911. We note two topics of peculiar interest: “Cameos of Ye Olden Women” and “Pen Pictures of Long Ago.”

Willard’s Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, N. Y., Mrs. B. F. Sharpe, Regent, has taken for the year’s work “What Woman Has Done for America.” This general topic is subdivided into nine parts, covering woman’s work in all directions.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, Ionia, Mich., Mrs. W. L. Barnes, Regent, is paying particular attention to the law of the State, preventing desecration of the flag. The year book has for the frontispiece the picture of Michigan’s first Governor.

Your magazine is invaluable to Chapter Regents.—Fannie A. Burris, Regent, Greysolon du Lhut Chapter.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, White River Junction, Vt., Miss Mary J. Miller, Regent, has embellished their calendar with a picture of Thomas Chittenden, and has taken for its motto:

“Our fathers to their graves have gone; Their strife is past, their triumph won; But stern trials wait the race Which rises in their honored place.”
EVOLUTIONARY CORDS

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, Mass.

(Continued from the November American Monthly Magazine.)

Fuller, Elisha, d. at Charlestown, Mass.; m. Eleanor ———, who d. March 23, 1842, aged 80. She was a pensioner.


Fuller, Stephen, d. April 25, 1835, at Lee, Mass.; m., 1781, Anna Lippenwell.

Gallaudet, Peter W., d. June 17, 1843, at Washington, D. C., aged 88; was at Trenton.

Gates, William, d. June 11, 1848, at Marlborough, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner; captain of militia after the Revolution; m., 1780, Elizabeth Howe, who d. April 2, 1842, aged 78.

Gates, William, d. March, 1852, at Phelps, N. Y., aged 89; was at Bunker Hill and at Burgoyne's surrender.


Geer, John, d. Dec. 25, 1840, at Peru, Mass., aged 80; m. Onna ———, who was b. at Willington, Conn., and d. Nov. 20, 1845, aged 81 y., 1 mo. and 6 days.

George, Major Samuel, d. June, 1850, at Seabrook, N. H., aged 84; a pensioner.

Gibbs, James, b. in Scotland; enlisted 1777, at Medford, Mass.; served 6 y.; a pensioner; d. 1824. He m., 1777, Abigail Stimpson, who d. April, 1843, aged 86; a pensioner.

Gibson, Abraham, d. April 10, 1829, at Leicester, Vt., aged 77. He m., 1778, Mary Brown, who d. March 3, 1835, aged 77.

Gibson, Reuben, d. April 20, 1836, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 88. He m., 1774, Betsey Gibson, who d. Sept. 12, 1824.

Gibson, Thomas, b. Nov. 19, 1853; d. June 11, 1841, at Ashburnham, Mass., aged 87 y., 6 mo.; was at Siege of Boston, Saratoga and West Point. He m., April 1, 1883, Relief Hartwell, who d. Oct. 19, 1849, aged 85.

Gilbert, Amos, b. 1757, at Brookfield, Mass.; d., 1832, at Lyons, N. Y., aged 75; at West Point and Yorktown.


Gilbert, Thomas, d. Nov. 21, 1820, at Marblehead, Mass. He m., 1769, Hannah Whitefoot, who d. a pensioner, Sept. 19, 1847, aged 89.

Gillmore, John, d. Aug. 1, 1838, at Wayne, N. Y., aged 89; was at Bennington.


Goodhue, Samuel, d. July 7, 1850, at South Boston, Mass., aged 85; formerly of Groton, N. H.

Goodnow, Abner, d. Oct. 28, 1852, at Deerfield, Mass., aged 89; a pensioner. He m. Esther DeWolf Rice, who d. a pensioner April 1, 1855, aged 87.

Goodnow, Calvin, d. Aug., 1853, at Salisbury, Vt., aged 93; served during entire Revolution.


Goodrich, George, d. Aug. 16, 1843, at Gill, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner; b. in Glastonbury, Conn.

Goodridge, Abijah, d. April 12, 1842, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 88; a pensioner; formerly of Lunenburg.

Goodridge, John, d. April 13, 1834, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 79. He was a major in the Mass. militia.

Goodwin, Amos W., d. March 20, 1838, at Sanford, Me., aged 83. He m. Eunice ———, who d. May 2, 1845, aged 77 y. and 3 mo.; a pensioner.


Gould, Daniel, left college to serve as orderly sergeant; first minister of Bethel, Me.; d. May 21, 1842, aged 88.

Gowen, Stephen, d. March 14, 1846, at Stamford, Me., aged 93.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS


Gordon, Joseph, d. May 9, 1849, at Searsport, Me., aged 90; a pensioner.

Gorham, George, b. at Groton, Conn.; d. Nov. 13, 1848, at Montgomery, Mass., aged 89 y., 3 mo. and 28 days; a pensioner.

Gorham, John, d. April 24, 1847, at Barre, Mass.; also of Hardwick, Mass.; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Mary Dexter.

Gorham, Josiah, d. April 20, 1849, at Richmond, Me., aged 83; also served in War of 1812. He m., 1784, Mary Dexter.


Grant, Thomas, b. 1761; a seaman; d. April 5, 1815. He m., 1786, Lydia Stacy, who d. Nov. 1, 1844, at Marblehead, Mass., aged 79; a pensioner.

Green, George, d. Jan. 15, 1852, at Chelsea, Mass., aged 83. He m., 1781, Sally Homer, who d. in 1840, aged 78, a pensioner.


Green, Samuel, d. Aug. 18, 1841, at Barnardstown, Mass., aged 81; a pensioner. He m. Abigail Slate, who d. Aug. 21, 1845. He was at Lexington, Ticonderoga, Bennington and West Point.

Greenough, William, d. June 6, 1836, at Rumney, N. H., aged 87; a drummer; lived also at Newburyport, Mass., and Plymouth, N. H.

Greenwood, Abel, d. Nov. 29, 1837, at Framingham, Mass., aged 83. He m., 1781, Sally Homer, who d. in 1840, aged 78, a pensioner.

Griggs, Joseph, b. in Union, Conn.; d. Aug. 26, 1840, aged 90; a pensioner. He m. Penelope Goodell, who d. in 1816; 2d, Mrs. Hannah Hammond.

Grinnell, William, d. Oct. 29, 1852, at New Bedford, Mass., aged 89 y. and 5 days; formerly of Little Compton, R. I.


Guild, John, d. July, 1850, at Fairlee, Vt., aged 90; a pensioner.

Guilford, John, d. Feb., 1850, at Hollis, Me., aged 89.


Gunn, Salmon, d. May 27, 1850, at Montague, Mass., aged 90; a pensioner.

Two REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Captain James Brooks
Died
Dec. 30, 1832
Age 74 years.

Lydia King, his wife,
Died
Dec. 3, 1847
Age 84 years.

The above are buried in Carlisle Cemetery, near Laporte, O.

George Ewing
Died
Feb. 20, 1831.
Served as an Officer in the Revolution.

His wife, Rachel Harris, died September 28, 1826. Both are buried at Cannelon, Ind. James Brooks was one of the Commander-in-Chief's guard.

Mrs. Dorothy Rachel Clark, Laplata, Missouri, will be glad to assist anyone who is interested in these lines. She has the diary of George Ewing, kept during the Revolution at Valley Forge.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY CHAPTER. MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN OLD CEMETERY:

Gideon Buel,
Hezekiah Clift,
Peter Crocker,
Phineas Clough,
Beal 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.

This Tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Middletown Springs, Vt.

JOHN LE GORE.

John Le Gore, born in 1775, died July 7, 1850.
Lived in Maryland during Revolution. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Fourth Continental Dragoons, Pa.
Battles engaged in: White Plains and Brandywine. In 1828 he was living in Marion County, Ind.

WALTER BURDICK, OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Walter Burdick was the first child of James Burdick and his wife, Catherine Vars. He was born August 11, 1755, in Portsmouth, R. I., and married to Elizabeth Franklin in 1779. They had fourteen children. Walter Burdick, while a resident of Charleston, R. I., enlisted in 1778 in Captain Staunton's company of Colonel Fry's 18th R. I. Regiment. He incurred a gunshot wound of the left hip during an attack which he and several others made upon a detachment of British redcoats, which landed at Warren, R. I., May 25, 1788. He did not recover from his wounds until the following August.

The Rhode Island Legislature granted him an allowance for the time he lost and the expense to which he was subjected, March 23, 1824.

While residing in Ellington, Conn., he was placed on the United States pension roll. His wife, Elizabeth Franklin, was born March 10, 1779, and died in Groton, Conn., October 3, 1809, aged fifty years. She is buried in the Ledyard Cemetery, just back of Colonel Ledyard's Monument. Tradition says she was first cousin to Benjamin Franklin. Walter Burdick died in Ellington, Conn., September 1, 1831, aged seventy-six years.

MRS. ALICE REED HARLAN,
Regent of "Walter Burdick" Chapter,
Marshall, Ill.

Work of the Chapters
(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each.)

Livingstone Manor Chapter (Washington, D. C.).—Wyalusing and the surrounding country are rich in places of historic interest, and in the many cemeteries of this section lie the bodies of brave patriots who fought for the independence of our country. The first public marking of these graves by the Livingstone Manor Chapter was held on the 131st anniversary of Sullivan's march through Wyalusing, which was August 6, 1779. Two soldiers who died on the march were buried in the Wyalusing cemetery on that day, and nearby is the grave of Thomas Brown, also a patriot.

The second marking was held in the Merryall cemetery, September 1, 1910, when on the graves of Henry Elliott, Joseph Elliott, and Thomas Lewis were placed the D. A. R. markers. Singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," was followed by prayer by the Rev. Milton Lewis Cook of Merryall, after which the Regent, Mrs. Charles U. Brown, gave an address on "Patriotism." Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh read a letter from Mrs. Matthew Scott, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, written to the members of the Livingstone Manor Chapter for this special meeting. Sketches of Henry Elliott and his son, Joseph Elliott, were read by Mrs. H. J. Hallock, and of Thomas Lewis by Mrs. E. D. Lewis. The markers were set up by a descendant of each patriot, Mrs. H. J. Hallock placing the one for Henry Elliott; Mrs. H. Arthur Bartlett for Joseph Elliott, and Mrs. E. D. Lewis for Thomas Lewis. An American flag floats from the top of each marker to let the world know that for the establishment of this flag and this country these brave men offered their lives.

The party then went to the Merryall Manse to inspect some records of historic interest.

Walter Burdick Chapter (Marshall, Illinois).—The meetings of the Chapter have been held once each month, except during the summer, at the homes of the members. Each member responds to roll call with a current event.

During the past year we studied the history of the Revolution and also read the Century Book of America. Each program is followed by a social hour.

The annual meeting was held in February, at which time our Regent, Mrs. Wilson Harlan, was re-elected.

Our Chapter will assist in the erection of a drinking fountain to be placed in the public square.

A miscellaneous program was decided upon for the ensuing year, and a handsome year book was arranged by the program committee.
The Chapter subscribes for The American Monthly Magazine.

We are glad to report a growing interest, which is due in large measure to the untiring efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Harlan.—Georgia Drake Ross, Historian.

The Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa).—We celebrated Flag Day at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Leffingwell, at Glidden. Bunting, flags, and red and white peonies formed the decorations. The program was interesting, interspersed with music, and a group of patriotic songs closed the meeting. The souvenirs were small silk flags. We held our first meeting for the year, October 1, at the home of Mrs. Abbie Russell. At this meeting the Chapter decided to give $5 for the Berry school at Rome, Ga.—Mary E. B. Morehouse, Historian.

Molly Aiken Chapter (Antrim, New Hampshire).—Our pleasant gatherings had ceased for the summer and it was not in our minds to meet again as an assembly of Daughters until October, when one of our number thought it would be fine for the Chapter to go to the "Pageant of Peterboro."

August 18 dawned, but not fair. The muse of our Granite State had chosen the hues of our great rocks with which to drape the skies. As the time neared for the start the clouds had rolled back, and with good courage we were soon on our way. When we reached the top of Wheeler Hill, we turned to look and beheld one of the most beautiful sights. There lay our Antrim, its church spires standing out boldly against the green of the trees and hills, while the roofs of our homes peeped out lovingly as though they would say, "We are waiting for your return."

Now we are passing through shaded ways and by pastures and mowlands; now at our left we see a long range of hills and mountains, just throwing back long misty veils of white and allowing the winds to carry them off over the valleys until lost to our sight. All too soon we arrived at the beautiful home of Mrs. Mary Phelps Tenney, who, with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Robertson, entertained us.

We strolled through the beautiful gardens and lingered there until lunch was served, then we went to the grounds where we witnessed the first musical pageant given in America. "The House of Dreams," in honor of Edward McDowell, America's greatest lyric composer. His "Norse and Keltic Sonatas," "New England Idyls and Fireside Tales" and many songs and choruses were written in the heart of the thick pine woods which he loved so well.

This musical pageant was arranged and staged by Prof. George R. Baker of Harvard, with lyrics by Hermann Hagedon to fit MacDowell's music, orchestration by Chalmers Clifton, and chorus of two hundred voices, led by H. Brooks Day. Beginning with a beautiful invocation by the large chorus, the first scene of the pageant brought from the pine woods the muses and dreams, and then followed seventeen tableaux with musical accompaniments and effective costuming. Grand Old Mount Monadnock was plainly seen through an opening of the tall pines that surrounded and made an enchanting setting for the great stage of well rolled earth.

It was to the lyric, "From a Log Cabin," from which Professor Baker conceived the idea of the Pageant of Peterboro: "A house of dreams untold, It looks out over the whispering treetops And faces the setting sun."—Mrs. L. S. H. Martin, Historian.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York) celebrated the 129th anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown at the home of the Regent, Mrs. George Fobes.

The work of the Chapter is largely along educational and philanthropic lines.

Among some of the Chapter's benefactions were the following: $50 for a scholarship in Maryville College, Tenn.; $100 towards the Y. M. C. A. building fund, and $152 to the Children's Home at Randolph, N. Y.

Thirty-nine volumes of genealogical records have been placed upon the shelves of the Olean Public Library, where they may be freely consulted by members and prospective members at any time. During the year the Chapter has lost one of its "Real Daughters," Mrs. Mary Ward Winchester Parker, who died at Wattsburg, Pa., at the advanced age of ninety-one years, eight months and eighteen days. The Chapter now has a membership of 139.
Miss Maud D. Brooks was elected Regent for the coming year.

Charlotte Chapter (Charlotte, North Carolina).—Our city boasts of having five Chapters, all enthusiastic in their work and increasing in numbers. Each of them sets apart specific work of its own, but at times they unite for a common purpose.

First in order of date and importance was the annual meeting of the State Congress held here, which was in session three days.

One of the special objects of this, the Charlotte Chapter, at the present time, is the raising of funds for the erection of a boulder, to commemorate the daring resistance of the American patriots to the exultant and victorious legions of Cornwallis, and the holding of them in check for a considerable time, thus enabling General Green to make a safe retreat across the Yadkin river. A desirable site in an angle formed by the intersection of two of the principal streets has been selected for the purpose. Already a considerable sum has been raised toward this object.

The five Chapters of this city have united with the other Chapters of the State in a work which appeals to our State pride, viz.: the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. Old Hickory has the distinction, which does not fall to the lot of many, of having two States, North and South Carolina, claiming the honor. It matters not how this vexed question is finally settled, if ever; we are determined to do our part in honoring the memory of the old hero. From our viewpoint, that all important event of events occurred about twenty miles south of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg.

In the recent death of Mrs. Edward Dilworth Latta, our State organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is bereft of one of its most prominent members. She organized the Mecklenburg Chapter of this city, the first in North Carolina, and was appointed its first Regent. Not until the organization of this Chapter, twelve years ago, was our State represented in the Continental Congress. She held her connection with the Chapter of her own creation until the sad summons came. Mrs. Latta was a gifted woman, possessing many noble traits of character, and her loss will be seriously felt alike in the Daughters of the American Revolution circles as in the religious and social circles of our city.

Our esteemed Regent, Miss Laura Orr, having returned from an extended trip abroad, has resumed the duties of her office with invigorated health and renewed zeal.

—MRS. ELIZABETH PETTIT HUNTER, Historian.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter (Ionia, Michigan).—Organized February 13, 1909, has forty members. The Chapter is active in charity work, supporting a visiting nurse. For this purpose a separate fund has been raised by popular subscription and the giving of various entertainments. This work has made our Chapter very popular with the general public. We own a wheel chair and many articles required in the sick room which are loaned to needy persons.

We are putting in a petition to the Common Council to pass an ordinance to prohibit the sale of certain dangerous fireworks and enforce a "sane Fourth" for this and ensuing years.

On May 22 the Chapter placed a marker on the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. We discovered this grave in a neglected cemetery about nine miles from the city. We interested the people near, so that by
the date of the ceremonies they had cleared away the brush and made the place presentable, and about two hundred people gathered at the grave for the occasion. The service opened with the bugle call "Assembly." The ritual service was used, interspersed with sacred music by a trio, and after an address by Judge F. M. D. Davis and the Benediction by Rev. Branch, the "Signal Corps" squad fired three volleys and sounded "taps." The Chapter called the attention of the G. A. R. Post to the fact that Mr. Paughn was in the War of 1812, and they were present also, and placed their marker on his grave.

The Chapter has issued its first year book for 1910-1911. It contains a half-tone of Stevens T. Mason, Michigan's first Governor, after whom the Chapter was named. At the last regular meeting the Chapter voted to erect a bronze tablet to the memory of the Dexter Colony—the founders of Ionia—and hope to have it in place at an early date.

The Chapter unanimously re-elected all its officers at its annual meeting, May 14, 1910.—CARRIE TROBRIDGE BENEDICT, Historian.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio).—

The following is a brief record of the work accomplished by this industrious Chapter, which was organized December 13, 1899:

In 1900 the Chapter entertained the second Ohio State Conference of the Daughters. In 1902 they began a series of lectures by distinguished authors and professors. The same year they gave prizes to the public school children of the eighth grade for the best essays on "The Minute Man." Through the years they have given many entertainments, the proceeds of which are devoted to patriotic and educational work. They have aided financially the Russian settlement, the night schools, industrial education among the Southern mountaineers, and the San Francisco sufferers.

They have organized two clubs of the Children of the Republic. Their legislative work has been broad and important. They gave energetic support to the enactment of a State Juvenile Court Law, and the establishment of a Juvenile Court in Columbus. They were equally active in helping the bill called "The Adult Delinquency Act." They assisted in the passage of the Child Labor Bill, the Compulsory Education Bill, and the Night Messenger Bill. All of these are now laws, and Ohio has the best Compulsory Educational Bill in the country.

They marked their historic site with a Peace Memorial, of which an account is given elsewhere.

They have located the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Franklin County, and rendered their services available. This list will be given later under Revolutionary Records.

Such is the brief and incomplete record of the work of one Chapter.

Fort Industry Chapter (Toledo, Ohio).—What fraternity, sorority or society, charitable or social, but feels a degree of pride in looking back over the first year of its existence? Who, in entering upon some new line of thought and activity, does not feel that the mere initiation into the work has given pleasure and profit?

And so with us—we feel that we can look back upon the first seven months of our life as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with pardonable pride, and though we are still young and have much to learn and much to accomplish in the future, even this first year has not been without its pleasures and benefits.

Fort Industry Chapter was organized December 11, 1909, after a luncheon given by our State Vice-Regent and fellow member, Miss Harnit.

At this luncheon we entertained the State Regent, Mrs. Truesdall, who gave an interesting address upon the aims and purposes of the National Organization and of the State work.

Since that first gathering we have held five regular meetings with business and a short program outlined in preparation for active participation in patriotic work this year.

There were also two social gatherings—one on Washington's Birthday and one on Flag Day.

In January the Chapter accepted the invitation of Toledo Chapter to attend a patriotic meeting conducted by them at the Newsboys' Auditorium.

We consider ourselves fortunate in having as our representative at the National Congress of the Daughters, in Washington in April, our Regent, Miss Collamore. It
certainly is a liberal education to attend such a gathering, made up of representatives of Chapters from every State, and those of us who remained behind enjoyed to the full the words of encouragement and advice brought back to us. Our Regent, while in Washington, had the pleasure of seeing in place, in the Ohio room of Memorial Continental Hall, the andirons presented by our Chapter.

In May occurred the National meeting in Toledo of the Sons of the American Revolution. Our Chapter shared in the entertainment of the guests.

On May 25 the Chapter furnished the program at the Young Women’s Christian Association in the form of a Story of Patriotic Songs, illustrated with vocal and instrumental music.

And so our first year as Daughters of the American Revolution has passed into history.—(From the report of Jessie L. Seagrave, Historian.)

Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania).—Chapter work, October, 1909-1910.

Monthly meetings were held from October to May, inclusive. Special ones were called when occasion required them. Board of Management held sessions the day preceding the regular meeting.

At two of the regular meetings the literary program was occupied by Dr. Sparks, president of the Pennsylvania State College, and Miss Lovejoy, Dean of the School of Domestic Science of the same institution, both of whom delivered addresses of high order. The Chapter was highly honored by having for its guests at one of the meetings two of the officers of the National Board—Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Allan P. Perley, State Regent. Mrs. D. H. Hastings was hostess.

Five additional names of Revolutionary soldiers of Centre County were secured, making the list number one hundred and twenty-five.

The graves in Bellefonte and vicinity were marked with Betsy Ross flags on Memorial Day.

Contributions included the following:

The refitting of the new Daughters of the American Revolution room in the Bellefonte Hospital.

Two prizes each to the Bellefonte Academy and Public Schools.

The Berry School in Rome, Ga., $50.00.

The Francis Scott Key Fund.

A generous Christmas box and monthly magazine to one of the Real Daughters, and later, when the second Real Daughter was admitted to the Chapter, birthday greetings were sent to both.

An increased amount toward the Regent’s expenses to attend the National Congress.

The Chapter was active in securing a “Sane Fourth” in the Peace Day Movement and in Patriotic Education.

Communications were exchanged with Senator Penrose and Congressman Barclay in the interest of the Bureau of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

On Washington’s Birthday a reception was held, to which members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the Revolution, and Cincinnati, and other friends, were invited.

Flag Day was observed.

Several members contributed to the monthly magazine.

Twelve members attended the State Conference held in Philadelphia.

The Regent, delegate and alternate attended the National Congress.

Twenty-three members were added to the list of membership.

Chapter by-laws were revised.

Complete set of Lineage Books.

The Chapter held a reception to honor Mrs. Callaway's return home from her cruise around the world. She presented to the Chapter a copy of the booklet containing the programs of the Chapter organized on shipboard.—HELEN E. CANFIELD OVERTON, Regent.

Montrose Chapter (Montrose, Pennsylvania).—This Chapter is soon to be organized. There was a large attendance at a meeting called for that purpose. Seventeen were found eligible. Mrs. Katharine McCartney addressed them and gave needed information. A complete list of Revolutionary soldiers who have resided in Susquehanna County has been prepared to enable prospective Daughters to prove up. This list will be printed later.

As many of the early settlers in this section came from the Eastern States, largely
Connecticut, and were pioneers in the wilderness, their means of learning of their forefathers was cut off to a large extent. Most of the residents of Susquehanna County can trace some branch of their family back to a Revolutionary soldier. All who can do so should establish their record and connect themselves with the Chapter.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Washington) is enjoying a successful tenth year with a resident membership of twenty-five. The last annual meeting was held at Mrs. George Hellar's home in January, 1909, and the re-election of all the officers who had served so efficiently resulted. The Regent is Mrs. B. W. Coiner.

We were ably represented in the State Assembly of last year at Aberdeen by our Regent, Mrs. B. W. Coiner. At this Assembly the Chapter was honored by the election of Mrs. P. C. Kauffman to the office of State Historian, and Mrs. B. W. Coiner to the State Executive Board. Mrs. E. B. Judson was appointed on the State Committee of Club Extension, and Mrs. John A. Parker on the Statue Committee.

Mrs. E. A. Shores was the delegate to the Continental Congress. She gave an impartial and interesting record of the sessions.

At the last State Assembly in Olympia fifteen delegates from Virginia Dare Chapter attended. Mrs. P. C. Kauffman was re-elected State Historian.

A committee assisted the Alexander Hamilton Chapter of S. A. R. in decorating the high school for the annual contest held by them among the students. The lineage books were presented to the public library with the provision that they be bound. By individual subscription among Chapter members, $15 was raised to assist in building the little Daughters of the American Revolution cottage on the fair grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which restful little house many Daughters from all parts of the country enjoyed. A committee from Virginia Dare acted as hostess for one week. A committee from here also assisted at the reception given by Rainier Chapter of Seattle, in the beautiful Washington State Building, the day the statue of George Washington was unveiled. This wonderfully excellent statue has been presented to the Washington State University by the Daughters of this State.

Mrs. O. G. Ellis of Virginia Dare Chapter made strenuous efforts, and secured through a State legislator an appropriation of $20,000 for the statue fund.

Five dollars was voted last summer to help carry on the work of the Y. W. C. A.'s Protective Committee during the exposition. This year $5 has been pledged to help defray expenses of the Travelers' Aid work of the Y. W. C. A.

The Presidents' Council lately organized in Tacoma includes delegates from over thirty women's organizations, in which Council we are represented. Through this channel the Daughters are kept in touch with all movements for civic betterment with its all-inclusive problems; also by means of the Council we can recommend the indorsement of many matters which seem of especial importance to the Chapter.

Virginia Dare has not been too one-sided in her efforts, and delightful occasions to meet our State Regents have been given us. In January, 1909, Mrs. John A. Parker held the meeting at her home. Mrs. Kuhn, at the time State Regent, was with us, and after adjournment we enjoyed the privilege of meeting her with the Mary Ball Chapter, whom Mrs. Parker had hospitably invited. Last February our Regent, Mrs. Coiner, entertained the Chapter in honor of Mrs. Gore, the State Regent for the year. Mrs. Gore made a few happy remarks. Mrs. McCoughtry, Regent of Mary Ball Chapter, was also an honored guest that day.

One more charming social event must be added to this phase of our history. The return of Mrs. George Hellar from her year of travel was the occasion of Mrs. Ellis' inviting us to her home.—BESS SHORES ELDREDGE, Historian of Virginia Dare Chapter.

Our Flag Chapter (Washington, D. C.).—On the ninth day of last June, at the Governor Cooke Public School, named in honor of the District of Columbia's first Territorial Governor, Henry D. Cooke, there occurred an event of interest to pupils and visitors.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, and a few friends, most of whom were members of Our Flag
Chapter, presented to this new building, in the presence of the pupils and teachers gathered in its large assembly hall, a very large United States flag, for the use of the school during exercises or on public occasions.

The address of the President General was very appropriate and enjoyable, and was received with hearty applause.

The Principal accepted the beautiful gift on behalf of the school with thanks, which the children indorsed by three cheers for the flag and three more for the distinguished donor.

Words of congratulation to the school upon the possession of this flag were spoken by a few of the other visitors. The children gave the pledge to the flag and sang several patriotic songs, among them the State song of the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, entitled "Loyalty," a composition dedicated to our dear Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins while State Regent, by Mrs. Anna M. Laise Phillips, who wrote the words.

Other ladies present were our esteemed Regent, Miss May P. Duncanson; Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, Mrs. J. Edgar Smith, and Mrs. Thomas H. Johnston, who, a short time before, had presented a portrait of General Washington to the school.

The exercises closed by all singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and the children marched back to their respective classrooms, singing as they went:

"Flag of the free,
Fairest to see,
Float ever proudly from mountain to shore;
While from the sky
Loud rings the cry:
'Union and Liberty one evermore.'"

Suspended from its pole, which is attached to the front of the platform of the hall, this flag is saluted by the assembled school every morning of every school day as a part of the opening exercises.

(Signed) CLARA BAKER SMITH, Member of Our Flag Chapter, Principal, H. D. Cooke School.

John Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—An open meeting was held October 26 at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Copley Square, and suitable memorial exercises conducted in honor of Julia Ward Howe, an honorary member of the Chapter; Miss Marion Howard Brazier, Founder and Regent, presided, and later gave a tea. The orator was Rev. Edward A. Horton, a sailor of '61, the Chapter Chaplain and a long-time friend of Mrs. Howe. He dwelt chiefly on her sense of humor and related many incidents of her career, paying noble tribute to her cheerfulness, wit, achievements, and efforts to uplift humanity. Countess Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb), a member of the Melzingah Chapter of Fishkill, N. Y., was present, and told of a tea given her by Mrs. Howe in Boston ten years ago. The Regent spoke of one or two experiences with Mrs. Howe, who gave her comfort in time of trouble, and read one of her poems dedicated to the clothes line, called by the author "My Rosary." Laura Wentworth Fowler, Honorary Regent of Old South Chapter, spoke briefly. Miss Edith Louise Monroe, of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," accompanied by Mrs. Margaret L. Ray, of Bunker Hill Chapter.

* During the business session a resolution of appreciation was sent to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, on the work of that body in issuing the Congress proceedings so creditably and separately. Countess Magri was made Honorary Member and the application of a new member was favorably acted upon. Dr. Eliza B. Cahill poured tea, assisted by members. The decorations were Hallowe'en.

The Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Michigan) has just entered on its second year's work. For so young a Chapter they have accomplished much.

They conducted a prize essay contest participated in by English scholars in the local high school on "How Michigan Became a State." The prize, a fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence handsomely framed, was marked with the winner's name and will hang in the main room. The contest will continue until every high school in the county has participated.

The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and were decorated on Memorial Day with flowers and Betsy Ross flags. Every paper in the county printed a communication from the Chapter concerning "Flag Day," with the result that for the first time adequate observance of it was made in this vicinity.
At the annual meeting of the Barry County Historical Society the Chapter tendered visiting pioneers an automobile ride.

The Chapter boasts two “Real Daughters,” Mrs. Emeline Walton, of Maple Grove, and Mrs. Emily Welter, of Ovid. The former has received a pension from the National Society, and the Chapter has presented her with the American Monthly and a recognition pin on her birthday.

Fourteen lineage books have been acquired by the Chapter. The efforts this year will be to obtain funds to mark the site of the first white habitation in Hastings.

At the closing meeting of the year a gold spoon was presented to the Regent, Mrs. Jason E. McElwain, whose splendid ability has been so largely responsible for the success of the first year’s work.—Mrs. William R. Cook, Registrar.

The Rachael Donalson Chapter (Springfield, Missouri) was organized June 21, 1910, at the home of Mrs. E. A. Barbour, with an initial membership of twenty-six.

The greatest interest and enthusiasm in the success of the Chapter characterized the meeting. Mrs. Oliver, the State Regent, organized the Chapter, with Mrs. Lenora McGregor Barbour, Regent. She then addressed the meeting, telling of the organization, history, and aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She spoke of the handsome new home of the Society just completed in Washington, and gave an interesting description of our Missouri room.

She told of the work the organization was doing and the great influence it is having in teaching lessons of patriotism. Mrs. Kinneman, Regent of the Betsey Ross Chapter, of Rolla, Mo., then told us of the splendid work done by her Chapter since its organization in October, 1909, and aroused interest by her words of encouragement and help. At our first regular meeting, October 3, at the home of Mrs. Arch McGregor, we discussed various kinds of work to be taken up during the year, that would help most to inspire among our members a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers, and to encourage research in relation to the Revolution, and to acquire and preserve records and landmarks connected with that historic period. After the business was disposed of we listened to a fine paper on “The Men, Women, and Customs of Colonial Times,” by Mrs. Henrietta Geiger.

Our Chapter will be represented at the State Conference at Sedalia by our Regent, Mrs. E. A. Barbour, and Mrs. Arch McGregor.—Mrs. Eugene E. Adams, Historian.

State Conferences

Virginia

The fourteenth annual conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Bristol, Va., with the Sycamore Shoals Chapter, on October 12 and 13.

The Virginia “Daughters” felt very greatly honored and deeply gratified to have with them upon this occasion Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our beloved President General, whom we are glad to claim as especially “ours,” as she is of Virginian descent. The conference had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Scott on two occasions; one, her address before conference on Wednesday forenoon, and again on Thursday, when she made an urgent and heart-stirring appeal to the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution to take as their especial work the education and uplifting of our own mountain boys, of whom Mrs. Scott spoke as, “pure undiluted Anglo-Saxon — the very bone and sinew of our race,” and who, when given the opportunity of an education, could be lifted to the very highest planes. Another very great pleasure given the Virginia Daughters was the presence of our Secretary General, Mrs. Swormstedt, who, by her bright, attractive personality and unfailing fund of wit and anecdote, added many to her list of friends in “ole Virginny.” Mrs. Swormstedt also gave us a charming talk on the work of
our great organization and the immense field open to us for wider, more enduring efforts.

The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, was nominated for re-election, and Mrs. James H. McCue was nominated as Vice-Regent for the State. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hamner, of Lynchburg, was elected to serve again as State Treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Gray, of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., was elected State Secretary.

The Virginia Conference voted to purchase a bust of Thomas Jefferson, with a pedestal, to cost $650, to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall. It was decided to push as rapidly as possible the furnishing of the Virginia room in Continental Hall. This room is to represent a Colonial Virginia dining-room, and, to accord with the other rooms in the building, is to be finished in white, and furnished in mahogany; the coat-of-arms of Virginia is to form part of the mural decoration. Chapter reports show a gratifying interest throughout the State, in all the objects of the organization, and a steady but not particularly large increase in numbers.—ELIZABETH PRESTON GRAY.

Kansas

The Kansas State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution met in Lawrence, the guests of Betty Washington Chapter, October 26 and 27. The growth of the order the past year has been wonderful, and the Lawrence ladies found that they had a large company to provide for, and they did it nobly. Seventy-one delegates and officers were entertained at the Hotel Eldridge, and with other delightful social events. The first evening an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. A. Marks, where hostess, Daughters and their guests became better acquainted. Young ladies dressed in Colonial costumes cared for the guests. The business sessions were held in the Lodge room of the Fraternal Aid Building. The opening session was called to order by Mrs. George Leonard, Regent of the hostess Chapter. After the singing of America and prayer, Mrs. Leonard in words of welcome made all feel doubly at home. Mrs. Leonard is a descendant of Captain Israel Putnam, and she made some witty reference to their escaping from danger. Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence, State Regent, responded to the welcome and thanked the Chapter for their royal entertainment. She then declared the twelfth annual conference convened. Two familiar faces were missing from the platform, faces which are woven in the thoughts and love of every Daughter in the State. Mrs. Guernsey very feelingly referred to the absence of Mrs. W. E. Stanley, of Wichita, Vice-President General for Kansas, and for four years State Regent, on account of the recent death of her husband. The other missing face was that of Miss Grace Meeker, of Ottawa, who was for four years State Secretary, and whose sweet manner and kind heart made her almost worshiped by her friends. In tenderest words Mrs. Guernsey told of her sad illness. Another familiar figure missing from the conference was Mrs. M. L. Ward, of Ottawa, one of the first Daughters in the State, who died in March. The conference voted to place Miss Meeker's name on the roll of honor in Washington.

The Chapter reports were very gratifying, showing an increase in members and every one engaged in some patriotic work. The greatest increase was in the Eunice Sterling Chapter of Wichita. This Chapter has two Real Daughters. A great amount of work has been accomplished by this Chapter the past year. They offered a handsome silk flag and standard costing eighty dollars, to be known as "the traveling flag," to the Chapter having the greatest increase per cent. in membership during the year, and Newton was the winner this year, as Wichita did not compete. All of the Chapters are doing patriotic work, and the most of them are giving prizes for work done in the public schools of the home towns.

The State Regent's report showed one new Chapter formed the past year, the Elizabeth Putney Chapter of Eldorado. Regents were appointed for Chapters at Manhattan, Salina, and Emporia. One hundred and forty-seven new members have been added to the roll the past year. Mrs. Guernsey attended the State Conference in Oklahoma and presented them a silk flag from the Kansas Daughters. She attended the Continental Congress in April,
and with the other delegates decided to place the bust of General Edward Hand, the ancestor of the first Regent of Kansas, in the Continental Hall. Mrs. Guernsey spent the summer in Chautauqua, New York, and was elected President of the Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Kansas Daughters have given two hundred and fifty dollars to Continental Hall this year. The conference then adjourned for lunch, which was served by the hostess Chapter in their Chapter room in the Fraternal Aid Building. This was an elaborate buffet affair served under the handsome decorations of flags, and autumn leaves with flowers.

The afternoon session began with the presentation of the flag to the Newton Chapter by Mrs. W. B. McCracken, of Wichita. An amendment to the By-laws created the office of Historian. The Topeka Daily Capital was made the official State organ. A committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to the family of Miss Meeker and Mrs. Ward, also to Mrs. Stanley, was appointed. Newton's invitation to meet with them next year was accepted. The election was unanimous, all of the old officers being re-elected as follows: Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence, Regent; Mrs. Clarence Hall, Lawrence, Vice Regent; Mrs. Chester Van Doren, Altoona, Treasurer; Mrs. George Linscott, Holton, Registrar; and the new Historian, Mrs. T. A. Cordry, of Parsons. Mrs. Milo McKe, of Newton, was re-appointed Secretary. The closing function was an elaborate seven o'clock dinner, which could not be outdone anywhere. It was served in the dining room of the Y. M. C. A. building, which was handsomely decorated with Old Glory. The tables were made in the shape of the letters D. A. R., and one hundred and sixty-nine guests were seated and served to an elegant six-course dinner. The outlines of the letters were further accentuated by Colonial candlesticks with red candles and the inward circles banked with ferns. At each place was a small basket filled with autumn flowers, tied with white ribbon, on which was printed the guest's name in letters of gold. Ex-President Roosevelt was the guest of Governor Stubbs at his mansion home in Lawrence the past summer, and we are sure that he was served with no finer hospitality than were the Daughters by their sister hostess Chapter. Miss Florence Clark, an ideal toastmistress, of Lawrence, announced the following toasts: Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence, “Duty;” Mrs. W. W. White, of Junction City, “Our Flag;” Mrs. Chester Van Doren, Altoona, “Our Children and Our Children’s Children;” Mrs. A. H. Horton, Topeka, “The Family Tree;” Mrs. Frank Hutchings, Kansas City, “Peace.” The witty toastmistress then said, “And what better way can we close than in peace.” The conference of 1910 was past, but it will ever linger in the minds of those who attended as a very pleasant and profitable time. Lawrence is the home of the State University and the Haskell Indian school, and many Daughters remained over a day or two to visit these institutions.—Mrs. T. A. CORDRY.

The list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the southeast part of Madison County, N. Y., was furnished by Mrs. Margarette S. Potter Lewis, of Hamilton, N. Y. It appeared in the October issue of the magazine. Already inquiries have been made regarding Abner Nash. Such lists are of help to those who are trying to prove a clear title to Revolutionary descent. “Abner Nash died August 22, 1837. A native of Massachusetts and a patriot of the Revolution. Early in life he emigrated to this country, then a wilderness, where, by habits of industry and frugality, he acquired a small independence. He was a firm friend and obliging neighbor, an affectionate husband and kind parent.”

“The Madison County History says he was one of four, the first settlers of the town in the spring of 1792. Came from Paris, Oneida County, driving a yoke of oxen, two cows, and two hogs. Originally from Amherst, Mass. His son, Horace, born in Hamilton in 1794, was the second white child born in town.”

Daniel Davison Chapter, Clarksburg, W. Va., Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, Regent, has taken for their motto: “We gather what other hands have sown. Let us plant anew for those who come after us.” In giving the names of the ancestors of members they have named the ancestral State, and in some instances have given an outline of service rendered—a valuable contribution.

Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minn., Mrs. W. H. Burris, Regent, is studying constitutional questions involved in the founding of our nation. They also give ancestral names.
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. Inclose 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.

1472. MALTBY.—Noah Maltby was b. Sept. 23, 1744, at Branford, Conn. He was the fifth child of Capt. Joseph and Elizabeth Maltby. He m. Huldah (see will). He enlisted in the Rev. from Goshen, Conn. (Conn. Men in the Rev., p. 562). Later he resided in Woodbury, Conn., where he died prior to Jan. 3, 1786. According to his will he had eight children. From Salisbury (Conn.) Church records we take the following: “Noah Maltby admitted from the church at Springfield to the Salisbury Church in 1764, and the baptismal record of his two eldest children, Huldah, bapt. Sept. 22, 1771, and Edin (Adin) March 22, 1773 (f).” He also had Noah, b. Nov. 24, 1774; Frederic; John, b. Feb. 13, 1785, at Woodbury, and probably three daughters. His father, Capt. Joseph Maltby, was a sea captain, and resided at Guilford, Conn. He was b. May 31, 1712, in Branford, Conn., and his estate was administered Aug. 17, 1749. He was the fifth child of Daniel and Esther (Moss) Maltby, and a descendant of William Maltby, the emigrant, the 200th anniversary of whose death was recently commemorated at Branford by the Maltby Association. The above information and much other valuable material pertaining to the earlier generations was furnished by the Secretary and Genealogist of the Maltby Association, Mrs. Clarence Verrill, Earlscourt, 1103 Georgia St., Vancouver, B. C., who is compiling a large Maltby Genealogy, and requests correspondence with all Maltby descendants.

1546. POLK — TYLER — SPENCER. — Capt. Charles Polk came from Pittsburgh to Louisville, Ky., in 1780, at the head of a company of men. It is said that he was a captain in frontier militia, but of what regiment it is not known. Va. Rev. Archives may show, or Penna. or Md. records. He was b. in Frederic Co., Md., in 1744, and his dau. Elizabeth m. Capt. Spear Spencer, of Nelson Co., Ky., who moved to Indiana Territory and was killed at Tippecanoe in 1811. A county in Ky. and one in Ind. also are named for him, but so far his parentage is unknown. Capt. Charles Polk moved from Nelson City to near Vincennes, Ind., in 1806, and died there in 1823.


1549. MARTIN—STEWART.—Hugh Martin and several of the name, evidently all relatives, were of the Company of Penna., Va., and N. C. pioneers who founded Lexington, Ky., in April, 1779. All of them appear on the old Trustees Book as original lot owners. He fought against the Indians in this section during the Rev.; on March 26, 1781, the town of Lexington, Ky., had been laid off, and Hugh Martin was granted lot No. 3. William, Sen., John and Samuel Martin also came with Capt. Robert Patterson from Harrodsburg to settle Lexington, and built a block-house in April, 1779.

1714. POLK.—William Polk m. Margaret
Taylor at Carlisle, Pa. She was the mother of Gen. Thomas Polk (father of Col. WM. Polk) and of Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of President James Knox Polk. Samuel Polk, son of Ezekiel, was the father of James Knox Polk. The William Polk who m. Priscilla Roberts was another William altogether. This William d. in Md. in 1726, and his widow m. Robert Clarkson, and had issue by him. John Polk, reputed son of the emigrant, Robert Polk, and his wife Magdalene, was the father of this William Polk. All the above information in regard to the Polks (from Query 1546) has been furnished by W. H. Polk, 410 Rose St., Lexington, Ky., who is compiling a History of the Polk Family. He writes that he has been much delayed in the preparation of his work by the trouble in placing the above William properly; but that now he has wills of John Polk, his son William, who m. Priscilla Roberts, and other documentary proof of his statements. We shall all await with interest the publication of this history, which "is now nearing completion." In addition to his statements I would add that the National Board decided that services against the Indians during the Rev. period entitled the descendants to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Also that a lady has recently joined the Society on the Rev. record of Charles Polk. For further particulars write the Registrar of the Francis Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, Ind.—Gen. Editor.

1640. CREAMER.—Mrs. Robert Rowe, 531 East Third St., Newport, Ky., will gladly furnish desired information in regard to Jacob Creamer. It is hoped that 1640 will give the information to the magazine.

1653. MAXWELL.—Mrs. N. A. North W. Arch St., Portland, Ind., will furnish information in regard to William Maxwell to 1653, and it is hoped also that she will pass on the good news to others.

1666. PRICE.—A new Genealogy of the Price Family has just been prepared by B. L. Price, Alexandria, La., an account of which will appear in the book notices. The family is traced very carefully, apparently, but more proof would be required for Rev. service than is given in the book, as boys were not enlisted in the Continental Line, unless some very peculiar circumstances accompanied it.—Gen. Editor.

1693. (2) VALENTINE—EVANS.—Wanted, dates and Rev. record, if any, of his father, George Hutton, also name genealogical data concerning the parents of Jane McChesney, who m. Lieut. Timothy Hutton, of N. Y.
22, 1776, and served in Colonel Moor's regiment. He moved to Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1787, from Lusiodenburg (?), N. H.—E. N. S.

1859. CLAIBORNE.—Wanted, official proof of service of the Claibornes, of Virginia.—F. C. E.

1860. SHERWIN—MILLS.—Jonathan Sherwin, b. Feb. II, 1773, m. Kesiah Mills in Boxford, Mass., or in Hartland, Vt. Some of his descendants live in Bristol, Vt. Wanted, the ancestry, with all dates, and Rev. service, if any.—M. M. C.

1861. Norris.—Thomas and Hannah Norris lived, during the Rev., on the old market house of Baltimore, Md., on a farm. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death; also names of the parents, brothers, and sisters of Thomas. He had fifteen children; the eldest, Jesse, was b. April 4, 1763; and the youngest, Isaac, was b. April 18, 1782.—L. N.

1862. BROWN—ORCUTT.—Elecia Brown m. Aaron Orcutt before 1836; lived in Goshen, Conn., until 1847, when they moved to Ohio. He had two brothers, Moses and Nelson; and she had three brothers, Silas, Quincy, and Warner. The last named, Warren Brown, was a teacher in the West Haven Seminary, New Haven, Conn., and had two sons, George and William. Wanted, ancestry of both.—L. B.

1863. PAULETT.—Richard Paulett served in the Rev., receiving a land warrant for his services. Wanted, dates of birth and death, and particulars of service. He m. Katharine Smith, whose sister, Roxie, m. General Meriwether.—M. G. C. R.

1864. BROWNING.—Wanted, official proof of service of Capt. Charles H. Browning, son of Francis and Frances (Normand) Browning.

(2) STROThER.—Wanted, official proof of service of John Dabney Strother, son of Francis and Susanna (Dabney) Strother.

(3) YATES—GAINES.—John Yates m. a Gaines in Culpepper Co., Va. Their son, George, b. July 2, 1773, m. Elizabeth Browning in 1793. Wanted, names of parents, brothers, and sisters of John Yates.—G. L. S.

1865. COTRON.—Did Cotton, whose daughter, M. George Calhoun, and moved to Davies Co., Ky., after the Rev., have Rev. service? He lived in Penna., presumably Phila.—F. J. C.

1866. RODES—HEISS.—Wanted, ancestry of Mark Rodes (Rhodes), b. 1752 at or near Philadelphia, Pa., who m. Catherine Heiss, of Germantown, and was a sergeant in Jordan's Co., Col. Benjamin Flower's regiment. Was his father in the Rev.?—M. N.

1867. BARTLETT.—Josiah Bartlett, b. 1757, m. Anna Latham, and lived in New York State, near the St. Lawrence River. His oldest child was called Sally Ann; he also had a son, David, who m. Phoebe Ellsworth, and with his father's family moved to Ohio, near what is now Cincinnati. They were farmers and tanners, and later moved to Ripley Co., Ind. David moved to Atchison Co., Mo., where he d. in 1870. According to tradition, Josiah was sent, when a boy, by his mother to carry socks, mittens, and other articles prepared by her for his father, who was in the Rev. Army. What was the father's name?—F. N. B.

1868. BROWN.—Wanted, official proof of service in the War of 1812 of Capt. Henry Boyle. He enlisted, presumably, from the eastern part of Ohio, and was under General Horn (?).

(2) CHAMBERS.—The parentage of General Chambers, and also his family history is desired. Was he a soldier of the Rev., or of the War of 1812?—A. R. H.

1869. HINTON.—Wood Hinton, of Georgia, had seven sons; can any one give their names? One of them, John, m. Sarah Gaines in 1862. Wood Hinton, Sr., m. Caty Hammond (dau. of John Hammond and Ann Coleman). His sister, Nancy, m. Capt. Jack Randolph, who moved to Jackson Co., Ga., with Wood Hinton and family about 1750, locating near Hoschton, Ga.—M. E. H.

1870. HATFIELD.—Elías, Job, Smith, Harriet and Nathan Hatfield were b. in Elizabeth-town, Essex Co., N. J., about 1750. Nathan had a son, Nathan, b. 1770, who m. Deborah Betts in 1792. Did Nathan, Sr., serve in the Rev.?—A. B.

(2) BETTS.—Did the father of Deborah Betts serve in the Rev.? If so, please give dates and all genealogical data.—F. A. C.

1871. BOWEN.—Wanted, dates of birth, death, name of wife, and date of marriage of James Bowen, Rev. soldier from Va.—C. A. R.

1872. ESTES—FISK.—Wanted, parentage of Nina Estes, who m. a Fisk (given name unknown), father of James Fisk, Sr., and grandfather of James Fisk, Jr., of the firm of Fisk & Gould. They lived in South Adams, where Nina Estes is buried.—M. J. T. W.

1873. RUSSELL—ALEXANDER.—Joseph Russell m. Mary Alexander, of Phila., and settled in Va., near Winchester, about 1714. He is said to have had several sons in the Rev. Is there any book telling of this line?

(2) MEAD.—Where can I obtain information of David Mead, who was a member of the House-of-Burgesses?—T. G. P.

1874. LAWSON.—Wanted, information of the descendants, if any, of Jacob Lawson, who d. at Clockville, Madison Co., N. Y., about 1856, and was said to be a soldier of the Rev.—S. H.

1875. PLANT.—Wanted, official proof of service of John Plant, b. in Ireland, 1739, settled in Va., and of his son, Williamson, b. 1763 in N. C. (it is said), who settled in Tenn., then went to Bend Co., Ill., in 1818, and d. in 1830 at Pocahontas, Bend Co., Ill., in 1830. He m. Frances Watts.

(2) HUSTON—JOHNSON.—Polly Huston m. Charles Johnson (a Rev. soldier, who was in the battles of Cowpens and of Guilford Court House) in N. C. in 1794; had twelve children; in 1801, went to Tenn., later went to Pocahontas, Bend Co., Ill., where Charles Johnson d. in 1821. Polly d. in 1840 in same place. Wanted, name of her father, and Rev. service, if any.—S. M. L. M.

1876. McCANN—WELLS.—Wanted, name and ancestry of Sarah, wife of John McCrel—
LOYALTY

ADOPTED APRIL 1, 1909, AS THE STATE SONG OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dedicated to
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, STATE REGENT.

Here’s a song from the heart of our nation,
And we sing it with right good will,
For we know no sectional feeling,
But loyalty, loyalty, still.
We are fair Columbia’s Daughters,
And for her all our banners shall wave,
We’re descendants of men who were leaders,
True patriots, hardy and brave.

CHORUS.

Then join in the glad song of greeting
To all who are loyal and true,
For over the north and the southland
Waves our banner—the red, white and blue.

We come from the north and the southland,
The east and the west gather here,
To meet you in love and devotion,
And bid you a hearty good cheer.
All praise to the lives of the brave ones
Whose deeds made our country secure,
May the spirit of right and of justice
In us and our children endure.

—CHORUS.

We sing for the homes of the nation
Where mothers their vigils shall keep
Over children safe by the fireside,
Or abroad on the briny deep
May the Daughters’ sons and their daughters
Be loyal and loving, and true
To their homes, their friends, and their country
To God—and the red, white and blue.

—CHORUS.

ANNA M. LAISE PHILLIPS.

(Copyright.)
Ann Randolph Society, of Galveston, Texas, has undertaken a most commendable work. Its President, Mrs. Hamilton A. West, tells of it in the following words:

"Among Galveston's many charitable institutions is one called 'The Home for Homeless Children.' It is not an orphan asylum, for each little inmate has one parent, and most generally both father and mother. If the details of their lives could be given many pages would be filled with pathetic facts as interesting as tales of fiction. In this Home is a little boy, nine years of age, whose name is Nathan Crawford. Not only is he deserted, and worse than orphaned, but an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to afflict him physically. After an attack of typhoid fever, one of his legs withered, and he will always be a cripple—this case has appealed to the Ann Randolphins—and the Society has arranged with the Management of the Home to assume the support and care of Nathan Crawford. Besides his board, in case extra attention may be required, the 'Children' will see that his wants are supplied. Being physically handicapped, he must be cultured, so that mentally he may be equipped to meet the world, as he must, sooner or later, in the battle of life. Homeless, fatherless, motherless—these three sad words tell the sorrowful story of little Nathan's life; but through divine charity a miracle has been wrought and the homeless boy has found a home in the pure hearts of many children, who are themselves made happy in the performance of this beautiful work."

George Washington Society, of Washington, D. C., is working for the poor children of the mountains, those descendants of early settlers of our country who, because of their isolation and lack of advantages, are poorly equipped for their part in the world's work. Miss Susanna G. Hickey, President of this Society, writes:

"Those who have looked into the matter know there are no children in the United States so much in need of material, as well as moral help, as the mountain children of the Appalachian region. It makes one's heart ache to learn of their desperate endeavors to get an education, some girls of tender age walking forty miles over mountains to get into a Settlement School, only to be told that there was no room."

The George Washington Society has followed the recommendations of the Educational League, sending valuable books and papers, and materials for sloyd to these children, and Miss Hickey has become a member of the Educational League in order that she may keep in touch with the needs of the mountain children and with the best plans for helping them. This Society, which has been fortunate in keeping the President who formed it, was organized in 1896. It has recently been adopted by the oldest and largest Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, the Mary Washington Chapter.

The work carried on during the winter of 1909-1910 by John Hart Society, of Pittsburgh, of which Mrs. W. A. Smith is President, shows that the Children of the American Revolution in that city are still imbued with the spirit of helpfulness which has so distinguished them in other years. Twenty-five dollars was given in November, 1909, to the furnishings of a room in the Home for Convalescent Children in Pittsburgh. At Christmas time, John Hart Society gave thirty-seven dolls to the children of this Home. Thirty-one of these dolls were dressed by the senior and associate members of the Society, who donated the materials as well as four days' time to the work of dressing them. Of the six dressed dolls, one was donated by one of the Society boys. Thirty little wagons were also presented at this time to the Wickersham School Kindergarten at Pittsburgh. Little flags were placed in the corner of each wagon, and a little bow of the colors of John Hart Society, red, white and blue, were pinned on the left breast of each doll.

 Capital Society, of Washington, D. C., which is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest local Society of the Children of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, has also exhibited a spirit of helpfulness, as shown by the following report of its President, Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh:

"One large flag, with staff and window holder, to the Hero Club (working boys) of the S. E. Branch, Y. M. C. A., of Washington. One large flag and staff to the Drum Corps of Peck Memorial Chapel (working boys). At Christmas time a beautifully decorated tree was sent, with gifts for twenty-five children, to Crittenden Home on Third Street, Washington; also a Christmas tree, with decorations and gifts, to a family of five. At Easter, Capital Society distributed seventy-five potted plants to the patients in the Children's Hospital. The work of the following month was the
IN MEMORIAM

Collecting of postcards and the making of albums, which were to be distributed in the children's wards of the city hospitals. Similar albums had been given, with picture books, at Christmas time. Gifts of toys were made to the Day Nursery on Ninth Street, Washington, and twenty-five car tickets were sent to a visiting nurse to give mothers with ailing children a chance to take them for car rides into the country.

To Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hansmann, who resigned the Presidency of Capital Society in February, 1910, to become State Director for the District of Columbia, is largely due the present fine condition of the Society. During a period of quiescence it had fallen into a seemingly hopeless condition with members scattered and interest gone. Mrs. Hansmann, who was elected President in June, 1908, by untiring efforts, succeeded in regaining such of the old members as could be found, added many new names to the roster and injected a spirit of patriotism and work.

Other "loving work for other children" was noted in the January number of the American Monthly Magazine.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Ida Wood Bliss, Col. Marimus Willett Chapter, Frankfort, N. Y., October 29, 1910, a loyal and devoted Daughter, highly appreciative of the prosperity of her Chapter, and as a member of the Advisory Board ever ready to render willing service for the advancement of our worthy work.

Mrs. Florence E. Rice Hull, De Shon Chapter, Boone, Iowa, entered into life eternal recently, greatly mourned by the Chapter.

Mrs. Helen Pettengill Armstrong, Fox Lake, Wis., member of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton, N. Y., died at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., February, 1910. She was formerly of Delhi, N. Y.

Mrs. Catherine Johnson Calhoun, John Paul Chapter, Madison, Ind., died July 12, 1909, aged eighty-four years. She was a charter member and an enthusiastic Daughter.

The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis mourns the loss of a most faithful member, Mrs. Florence Knox Cline, who entered into rest October 14, 1910. Her memory is cherished as a dear friend and a loyal and devoted Daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans Reser, "Real Daughter," Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, died October 16, 1910. The Chapter sent ninety-seven carnations, one for each year of her life, tied with the colors of the society.

Book Notes


This concise genealogy of one branch of the Price family begins with a brief history of the family in Wales, gives the record of John Price, the emigrant, with some account of the next three generations, the line of Charles and James, of Virginia; the line of John Price, of Kentucky, and the line of Pugh Williamson Price, of Missouri. Revolutionary and Civil War records have been made as complete as possible. Copies of early wills and numerous biographical sketches add to the interest of the book. The arrangement is simple and easily understood, which is fortunate, as the book is without that most essential feature of every genealogy—an index.


The several Carter families, of Virginia, are mainly descended from John Carter, of Lancaster County; Giles Carter, of Henrico County, and Thomas Carter, of Lancaster County. This work deals with the Henrico County family, the direct line of descent from Giles Carter, born 1634, to the author being traced by means of wills, deeds, and other recorded county records, as well as by family Bibles. One chapter is devoted to noting numerous wills and documents referring to collateral branches, while other chapters treat of the Identification of Families, the Berkeley Hundred Colony, the Gloucestershire Colonists, etc. An index completes this interesting family record.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson, Tenn., Mrs. S. P. Anderson, Regent, has taken for study the fascinating topic, "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Times." The list of Revolutionary ancestors completes the clever program.
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Daughters of the American Revolution

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