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ISSUED MONTHLY

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Please accept our very sincere thanks for your prompt compliance with this request.

The Old Virginia Gentleman

Many of you have no doubt heard or read the famous lecture of Dr. Bagley, entitled “Bacon and Greens,” and chuckled over his vivid description of “The Old Virginia Gentleman.” You may be interested in knowing that a portrait of the Hon. James Steptoe, of Federal Hill, Bedford Co., Va., painted by Harvey Mitchell in 1826, was the inspiration of this interesting lecture.

This “Old Virginia Gentleman” was a worthy representative of the House of Steptoe, whose forefathers played an important part in the history of the “Old World.” The progenitor of this interesting family was Anthony Steptoe, the third son of Sir Philip Steptoe, of England. Anthony and his wife, Lucy, came to the Colony in 1676, and located in Lancaster Co., Va., and they were the great grandparents of Hon. James Steptoe.

“The Old Virginia Gentleman” was one of four brothers, George, James, Thomas, and William; they had four half-sisters, Elizabeth and Ann Steptoe; Mary and Anne Aylett; and two step-sisters, Elizabeth and Ann Aylett; thus the families of Steptoe and Aylett are often confounded.

Col. James Steptoe, M.D., of “Howny Hall,” Westmoreland Co., Va., was born in the year of 1710, and died in 1778. He was a distinguished physician, and held many positions of honor and trust in affairs of Church and State. He married firstly Hannah Ashton, and secondly Elizabeth Aylett, the widow of Col. William Aylett and a daughter of Col. George Eskridge. The descendants of Colonel Steptoe and Colonel Aylett are often confounded.

Colonel Aylett married first Ann Ashton, a sister of Colonel Steptoe’s first wife, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne. Elizabeth Aylett married William Booth, and Ann married William Augustin Washington (a half-brother of our beloved Gen. George Washington). Colonel Aylett married secondly Elizabeth Eskridge, and had two daughters, Mary and Anne; Mary married Thomas Ludwell Lee, of “Bell Vieu,” and Anne married Richard Henry Lee, of “Chantilly.”

Col. James Steptoe had two daughters by his first marriage, Elizabeth and Ann; Elizabeth married first Philip Ludwell Lee, of “Stratford,” and secondly Philip Richard Fendall; and Ann married first Willoughby Allerton, and secondly Col. Samuel Washington, a younger brother of Gen. George Washington. Of the four sons of Col. James Steptoe, George and Thomas never married; William married Elizabeth Robinson, and they resided at the
old Robinson homestead, “Herwich.”

The Hon. James Steptoe, the original “The Old Virginia Gentleman,” was born in the year of 1750, at “Homany Hall,” Westmoreland Co., Va. He was educated at William and Mary College, and while there was a fellow student of Thomas Jefferson. They formed a close friendship, which continued throughout life. It was through the influence of Jefferson that James Steptoe was appointed to an office under Secretary Nelson, after which he was transferred in 1772, at the early age of 22, to the clerkship of the District Court at New London, in Bedford Co., Va. This position he held until his death in 1826, having served fifty-four years. He married Frances Calloway, a daughter of Col. James Calloway, of Bedford Co.

The Hon. James Steptoe built the manor house known as “Federal Hill,” and it was here that he spent his useful life surrounded by his family, and noted for his sincerity and hospitality. This mansion was situated three miles from “Poplar Forest,” the abode of his friend, Thomas Jefferson, who loved to seek seclusion there during his intervals of rest from public service.

Upon one occasion when Gen. Andrew Jackson, on his way to Washington just after the battle of New Orleans, had stopped to dine with his friend, James Steptoe, he met Thomas Jefferson just at the gateway. The two great men dismounted from their horses and exchanged salutations with each other and with their host, who awaited them within upon the lawn. Mr. Jefferson, with his courtly manner, waving his hand, stood back for “Old Hickory” to pass before him; but that gallant soldier, bowing low, said: “Surely, Mr. Jefferson does not think that I would go before an ex-President of the United States.” To which Mr. Jefferson graciously replied: “It would ill become me to take precedence of the hero of New Orleans.” Thus these two distinguished men stood bowing and scraping to each other in the roadway in true “Gaston and Alfonso style,” while Mr. Steptoe waited for them with, I am sure, amused impatience; until at length General Jackson threw his arms about Mr. Jefferson and gently lifted him quite over the threshold, and then the General’s aide and the other gentry coming up, we may be sure they had a jolly good time—a “feast of reason and a flow of soul,” not forgetting Mrs. Steptoe’s bountiful dinner served on the famous Steptoe silver, a veritable feast of “wines on the leas,” which to read about makes us long more than ever for a return of those good old times.

But once a shadow fell upon the friendship of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Steptoe, as clouds will fall upon human friendships. James Steptoe had another valued friend, Major Gibbon, a gallant officer of the Revolutionary army, who had led the forlorn hope at the battle of Stony Point. This old hero had been given the appointment of collector of customs at Richmond, but had been removed by Jefferson because it had been represented to him that Major Gibbon was on familiar terms with Aaron Burr, who was then on trial at Richmond for acts charged against him as treasonable. Soon after the removal of Major Gibbon, Mr. Jefferson was on one of his visits at Poplar Forest, but his old friend, James Steptoe, who was usually the first to welcome him, the illustrious visitor, to his summer home, neither went in person nor sent a message of salutation to his life-long friend. Days lengthened into weeks, and still he made no sign, and at length Mr. Jefferson, on a bright summer morning, rode over to Mr. Steptoe’s and dismounted from his horse at the gate, and on entering the yard found Mr. Steptoe walking to and fro on his porch, apparently unconscious of his guest’s arrival.

Mr. Jefferson advanced with outstretched hand and cordial smile, but Mr. Steptoe gazed cold and stern upon his visitor, returning no look or word of kindness for the offered greeting of the President, who thus addressed him: “Why, James Steptoe, how is this? I have been for weeks within a stone’s throw of you, and though you have usually been the first to welcome me home, your face is now turned from me, and you give me no welcome to your house.” To this Mr. Steptoe coolly replied: “Mr. Jefferson, I have been disappointed in you, sir, you are not the man I took you to be. You know as well as I do that Maj. James Gibbon was a brave, a meritorious officer in the Revolutionary army, that he served under Aaron Burr, who was also a gallant soldier, and his officers were greatly attached
to him. Now when Colonel Burr has been brought to Richmond for trial, committed to prison and every indignity heaped upon him, and just because Major Gibbon has supplied his old commander with some necessities and comforts, you, from hatred of Burr, have wreaked your vengeance on Gibbon and deprived a faithful old soldier of an office which was his only means of support.” “Why, Steptoe, is that all?” said Jefferson, “I assure you the matter had not been so presented to me before. But the same hand that removed Major Gibbon can replace him, and justice shall be done him at once.” “Then you are, indeed, my friend, and welcome as ever to my home and heart,” cried James Steptoe.

James Steptoe's land and silver are gone, his bones have turned to dust; and ere long his name may be forgotten, but let us now honor the man who would refuse the proffered hand of the President of the United States, when that hand was stained by an unworthy act. Would there were more men of such mettle in our day!

James Steptoe was not only noted for his hospitality and justness, but also for his charity. Driving along in his coach and four, he passed the house of a certain widow, Mrs. Chaffee. Upon noticing a crowd gathered around, he sent his coachman, Ben, to inquire the cause. Hearing that the poor woman was being sold out for debt he descended from his carriage, stopped the auction, paid the mortgage, and added one more noble act of charity to his record.

James Steptoe was beloved by everyone, and especially so by his slaves, whom he had taught different trades that they might support themselves after his death when, by his will, they were all set free. A handsome monument in the old family burying ground in Bedford Co. bears this inscription, “James Steptoe, born 1750, died 1826, for fifty-four years the Clerk of Bedford County.”

The office of clerk of the Court of Bedford Co. has been held by the Steptoe family in its lineal and collateral branches for more than a hundred years.

The character of James Steptoe may be described in a few words, integrity, independence, and the strictest form of republican simplicity. Though descended, as has been shown, from a long line of the better class of English gentry, he never alluded to it himself; in fact, it was not known in his family until after his death, when they learned it through his correspondence. He was a man who held very decided opinions on all subjects, and would at times express them as to men and public affairs in very strong language, being strong in his friendships and equally strong in his dislikes. As a clerk, he was everything that could be desired, polite and obliging, as all Old Virginia Gentlemen are; careful and attentive in the business of his office and in court, and ever ready at all times to give information and advice to those who needed it.

The Hon. James Steptoe and his wife, Frances Calloway, were the parents of five sons and four daughters, thus—Major James, who succeeded his father as Clerk of Bedford, and who married Catherine Mitchell; Dr. William, of Lynchburg, who married first Nancy Brown, and second Mary Dillon; George, of Bedford Co., who married Maria Thomas; Robert, of Bedford Co., who married Elizabeth Leftwich; Thomas, who inherited the old home, married Louise C. Yancey; Elizabeth Prentise, who married Hon. Charles Johnston, of Richmond, Va.; Frances, who married Henry S. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va.; Sallie, who married William Massie, of Nelson Co., Va.; Lucy, who married Robert Penn, of Bedford Co., Va. James Steptoe's descendants are scattered throughout the United States, and are among our most distinguished citizens. He has also descendants in England.

The old portrait by Harvey Mitchell is now owned by the Rt. Rev. James Steptoe Johnston, Bishop of Western Texas; and a fine copy of the same is owned by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, of Cliveden-on-the-Thames, England. — EDNA JONES COLLIER.
When Washington Was Wed

Who does not wish that he might have been there,
When Martha Custis came down the stair
In silk brocade and with powdered hair,
On that long ago Saturday clear and fine.
A. D. Seventeen fifty-nine?

Out from St. Peter's belfry old,
Twelve strokes sounded distinct and bold,
So in history the tale is told,
When Dr. Mossen, preacher of zest,
Long since gone to his last long rest,
There in the Custis drawing room,
New world house, with an old world bloom,
Spake out the words that made them one,
Martha Custis and Washington.
Trembling a little and pale withal,
She faced her lover so straight and tall,
Oh, happiest lady beneath the sun!
Given as bride to George Washington.

Brave was the groom and fair the bride,
Standing expectant side by side,
But how little they knew or guessed
What the future for them possessed;
How the joys of a wedded life
Would be mingled with horrors of blood and strife;
How in triumph together they'd stand,
Covered with plaudits loud and grand,
Yes—covered with glory together they'd won,
Martha Custis and Washington.

Where is the gown in which she was wed?
Brocade, woven with silver thread?
Where are the pearls that graced her head?
Where are her ruffled plume?
That stepped in time to the wedding tune?
Where are her ruffles of fine point lace?
Gone—all gone with their old world grace.
But the world remembers them every one,
And blesses the lady of Washington.

It is difficult to give the proper credit for the above poem. Mrs. Walter J. Sears, New York City Chapter, found a few beautiful lines, author unknown, added some lines herself, and then sent the whole to "Will Carlton," who revised and added to them. Mrs. Sears recited the poem at the celebration of Washington's wedding day by the New York City Chapter, in January, 1909.

I am greatly interested in the Genealogical Notes and Queries and feel that I would like to contribute my mite to this most helpful department of the American Monthly. I have been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution only a short time, but I consider this magazine the most valuable one that comes into my home. It is an inspiration to read of the work of the Chapters throughout the country; and through the Genealogical Department we become acquainted with and interested in the old families of our country.—Mrs. C. C. Evans, 810 West Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.

Allen-Martín-Watkins Chapter, Richmond, Mo., was organized February 19, 1909. The program is modern. Among the topics may be noted: "The Significance of the Insurgent Movement," "Would the Rockefeller Foundation be a Benefit or a Menace to Our Institutions?" "America, the Melting Pot of the Races."

The article on the use of school building in the October issue of the American Monthly Magazine seems to be attracting attention, and Daughters of other cities will probably embody some of the ideas in the winter's work.
We marched first to Philadelphia, where we lay near a week; then crossed the river and marched to Morristown, commanded by Capt. Daniel Marshall, where we entered in the evening and took up quarters. About seven in the evening our express arrived and informed us that the enemy were marching from Mount Holly to surprise and take us. Upon this, Captain Marshall thought best to retire to Cooper's Ferry, where we arrived about 10 p.m.

The next day we marched to Haddonfield, where we remained some time, when we marched to Mount Holly, where, at our approach, the enemy fled. Here we remained a few days, and then a part of the forces marched to attack the enemy at Slattown, and after a brisk action made them retire. The next morning being Monday, I being on picket, Captain Marshall having command of guard and stationed at the old meeting house, about a mile from town, the enemy came down to attack us, drove and followed our sentries in so quickly that before we could parade they were upon us. However, we kept up a brisk fire upon them and retired, and from the best accounts we could get killed seven of the enemy. I was then ordered with a party, under the command of Lieutenant Tomilson, to attack the light horse on the right flank of the enemy, who were coming through a field in order to cut off our retreat. This led us into a piece of wood where we could not see the motions of our troops, so that they retreated, left us behind, and cut down the bridge. Here we staid some time, and, finding the firing cease, came to the town; but finding the enemy in possession of it, we retired again to the wood, where we staid for some time, until seeing a lad pass through the wood, we compelled him to pilot us to a place where we got across the creek, where we heard our people had retired to Moores-town, where we joined them in the evening.

The next day we marched to Haddonfield, where we staid a few days, and then I got a furlough and went home, where I staid about a week; and then I went to join the company, which I found at Morristown, where we remained a few days and then marched to Raritan, and were quartered near the forks of that river for a day or two, when I enlisted with Capt. John Barker as a Sergeant until the 1st of April, 1777.

January 20, 1777.—This day the enemy came out foraging as far as Millstone Bridge. The party, under the command of Brigadier General Dickenson, marched down and attacked them and put them to the rout, taking forty-seven horses and wagons, a number of cattle, and twelve prisoners, killing about thirty. Our loss was four killed and six wounded. This gallant action was performed by about four hundred militia under command of General Dickenson, as aforesaid, opposed by near three thousand of the British troops.

January 21.—This day the enemy came out again in two parties, the one at Middlebrook, the other to Millstone. We were sent to oppose the former and had a spell of cannonading them across the river; we had one four-pounder opposed by four pieces on their side. Toward night we parted; they went to Brunswick, we to our quarters. Nothing material happened from this time until——

April 12.—The company discharged set out for home, where I arrived in a few days. Here I remained until the 22d of April, and then being in the company with Mr. John Brown, who told me that he had taken an ensigncy in the Third Jersey Regiment, and he being very unwell, desired me to recruit for him. This I agreed to do for a certain price. The time came for him to
join the regiment, and he still remaining unwell, desired me to take his warrant and go with the recruits to the regiment and try for the commission myself, which I also agreed to do, and on the 21st of March set out for the camp at Middlebrook, which I reached June 5 and received an ensigncy in Captain Heagan's company, Third Jersey Regiment. Nothing material happened until the 21st, when a strong detachment set out in the evening and the whole army received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march the next morning. The next morning the detachment possessed themselves of Brunswick and the enemy retired to Amboy. Lord Stirling's division marched to Grarbletown, where we lay that night; next day we marched to Asle Swamp, where we lay until the 22nd.

26.—This morning about sunrise we were alarmed by firing between us and Amboy, which proved to be the main body of the enemy coming up the road and our scouts skirmishing with them. We immediately got ready and marched to their assistance. But before we got there the enemy had got past and between us and General Cornwallis's brigade, which lay on the other side of the great road. We then marched back to the hills, and then fell in with the main body of the enemy and were nearly surrounded before we were aware. A smart engagement then ensued and we were obliged to retire, which we did in good order, with very little loss on our side, though we were pursued as far as Westfield. We lost three field pieces and a few men. We then marched to Scotch Plains and then rested for about a half hour, and then there was a call for volunteers to go and attack a plundering party of the enemy who were near us. The greater part of our regiment went along; General Maxwell took the command. We soon fell in with them near Little Tavern, and after a small skirmish they retired and left us the ground. We had only one man killed and two wounded. We then retired to the mountains and so ended this day.

Here we remained for two or three days and the enemy embarked for Amboy. The First and Third Jersey regiments marched for Elizabethtown. Here we remained a few days, and the First Regiment marched for Newark, the Third still remaining at Elizabethtown, a few regiments of the enemy lying on Staten Island.

August 20.—This day we received orders to march to join the Grand Army, then in Pennsylvania; we accordingly marched as far as Spanktown, where we halted a short time, and then marched to the old Blazing Star at the side of the Sound. Being joined by the First Regiment and a few militia we crossed and landed about break of day. We then marched up, surprised, and took the chief part of the picket, gave battle and routed Colonels Lawrence, Barton, and Burskirk's regiments, took the two former, with one hundred and twenty privates and several commissioned officers, prisoners; took two sloops and a great deal of plunder, and after pursuing the fugitives to a height near Princess Bay we returned and recrossed the Sound. Just after which General Sullivan's division, which had crossed at the old point came down, and just as the rear of them were crossing, there being about eighty of them on that side, a strong party of the enemy came down, attacked, killed, and took them.

August 22.—We marched to Elizabeth-town, where we sold our plunder at public vendue and then marched to join the Grand Army in Pennsylvania, the English troops having landed at the head of Elk and coming up to possess themselves of Philadelphia. We joined the Grand Army at Brandywine Mills, where we lay a few days, and then marched to Newport, where we threw up breastworks and lay three or four days; but the enemy moving to our right made us change our ground and move to Chads Ford on Brandywine.

September 11.—This morning, a quarter before eight, General Maxwell's light troops were stationed on the other side of the river, were attacked by the enemy and repelled them twice, but we were at length driven from their post and obliged to retire to the main body. A brisk cannonade ensued, which lasted for some time without intermission and without loss on our side. The enemy, finding it impossible to cross at Chads Ford, then went higher up to Johnes Ford, whereby they crossed; then we marched up to oppose them, but were too late to prevent their crossing. However, a smart battle ensued; but, being overpowered, we were obliged to retire and leave them master of the field. Our loss was eight pieces of cannon and five hundred men. We then retired to Chester, and

September 12.—Marched to Robbin
Hood, where we lay a day or two to refresh our weary men, and then recrossed the Schuylkill and marched to the Warren on Lancaster Road.

Were I to describe the hardships and difficulties we underwent from this time till the 4th of October no person but those who were with us would credit my relation; therefore, I choose to pass it over in silence rather than those who should see this work should think me guilty of an hyperbole.

October 3.—The whole army received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march this evening without their packs. About eleven at night they marched off and about daybreak the next morning attacked the enemy at Germantown and drove them for some considerable distance, but the morning being foggy and the smoke of the battle rendering the air very dark, we could not distinguish our friends from our foes, the General thought proper to retire, which we did to Paulins's Mills on Perkinson. Here we lay a day or two and then marched to White Marsh Hills, where we lay near a month, and then the enemy came out threatening to drive us from there. They lay there for three days in view of us; but finding that we paid no regard to their threats, they e'en marched back again. A day or two after this we marched for the hills in order to cross the Schuylkill at a bridge we had built for this purpose; but in this we were disappointed; for just as we began to cross we were met by the enemy, which made our troops recross and cut down the bridge. We then marched a few miles and lay in the woods that night and the next day, and at night crossed the bridge and marched to the Gulf Mills, where we lay for some days.

From here we marched to the Valley Forge, in order to take up winter quarters. Here we built huts in the following manner: The huts are built in three lines, each line four deep, five yards asunder; the huts, eighteen by sixteen feet long, six feet to the eaves, built of logs and covered with staves; the chimneys in the east end, the door in the south side. The officers' huts in the rear of the men's, twelve men in each hut, and two corps of officers in a hut.

January, 1778.—About the tenth of this month we got into our huts and I was visited by Uncle James Ewing, who staid with me three days. January 29.—This day I was on fatigue building a breastwork to defend the middle line of the camp. Had the pleasure to meet Mr. David Sayre, who spent the evening with me, by whom I wrote to my uncle, Joshua Ewing.

January 30.—This day visited and dined with Lieutenants Bowers and Elmore of the train. In the evening had company, who staid very late and spent the evening at cards.

January 31.—Rained very fast the whole day. This morning we drew a gallon of spirits for each mess of officers in the brigade.

February 4.—Obtained a furlough of Brigadier General Maxwell, and prepared to set out in the morning for Cohansay.

February 5.—This morning set out on horseback in company with Mr. John Downing. This night lodged at Dunk's Ferry, on Delaware. As we passed through Smithfield we heard that last night a party of the enemy came out to the place and took off Colonel Coates, of the militia. This is twelve miles from Philadelphia.

February 6.—Crossed Delaware and proceeded to Haddonfield, where I saw many of my old acquaintances among the militia. Here I spent about two hours, and the road to Mount Lee's, at Sandstown, where I spent the night. This afternoon and night it rained very fast.

February 7.—Rode to the Blue Bell, where I breakfasted and met with Major Marshall and Mr. Tomilson, and had the pleasure to ride in company with them to Roadstown. I found my friends all in good health.

February 8.—Lord's Day. Went to meeting and from there to my uncle, Joshua Ewing. Snowed very fast.

February 9.—This day the snow was so deep that I did not stir out. In the evening had intelligence of an armed schooner, supposed it belonged to the enemy that was driven ashore on Dunk's Beach.

February 10.—This day went down with a considerable of the militia to attack the schooner if she proved to be an enemy; but she had gotten off and gone, but proved to be in the service of the States. This afternoon went to Roadstown.

February 11.—Rained very hard so that I did not stir out.

February 20.—Nothing worth mentioning until this day, except that I spent my
time very agreeably among the ladies. This day I enlisted Benjamin Schurner to serve during the present war.

February 24.—If I mistake not a part of the enemy landed at Bolosport and marched to Salem. The militia were called to oppose them, and I set out with them. This day I met with Mr. Duglas, and had a good deal of pleasure in his company. We rode to Hancock Bridge and then to Greenwich.

February 27.—This day, if I mistake not, I went from Roadstown to my Uncle Joshua's, and about ten o'clock at night, just as I was going to bed, Philip Stalliam came and informed us that the enemy were in possession of his house. In a few minutes the militia were under arms and marched down; but all too late, the enemy were gone. Near one hundred and seventy of the militia were raised in four hours.

March 10.—Nothing material happened between these dates. This day I enlisted John Vail.

March 11.—Set out to join the regiment.

March 17.—I enlisted William Bond.

March 18.—Haddonfield. I enlisted Elisha Hoobs.

March 20.—Arrived in camp.

March 23.—Lieutenant Cotanch set out on furlough and I was left to command the company.

(To be continued.)

Our National Committees

The Publication Committee

Mrs. Egbert Jones is the chairman of this committee. She is Vice-President General of the National Society from Mississippi.

All patriotic societies are interested to a greater or less degree in the preservation by publication of rare manuscripts, old records, and historical data; and the mere fact that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a Publication Committee is evidence that this organization has equally at heart the same noble aim which animates the others—the saving from ultimate destruction of all historical data relating to our sacred past.

Pushed a trifle to one side, for the past few years, in order to concentrate our energies upon the erection of Memorial Continental Hall—our monument in marble to the heroism of Revolutionary days—the work of the Publication Committee has been hampered by lack of funds; but the committee hopes at no far distant day to bring out a volume of rare interest that will redound greatly to the credit of the Society.

The British Public Record Office is an inexhaustible mine of historic treasure. There is an incalculable quantity of matter relating to American history which has never been printed—all the facts regarding the genesis and passage of the Stamp Act through the British Parliament—the debates for and against it by Britons, in Britain—something half forgotten by us who are wont to think all opposition to "taxation without representation" for the Original Thirteen existed on this side of the Atlantic only. Then the history of the maritime operations of the Revolution has
never been fully exploited, since so little has been printed on that subject, although in that same department of record there is a huge correspondence teeming with vital facts on that very theme—all the letters of the admirals and captains on the North Atlantic Station and others, lying there, waiting some patriotic ardor to bring them to the light of day and to make them available for the student of history.

These at present are merely plans, however, for future consideration and endeavor. The chief matter that is occupying the committee just now is the question whether or not to publish the manuscript History of Augusta County, Va., by Judge Chalkley. It was bought by this Society for five hundred dollars, some five or six years ago, and the advisability of their publication is now being weighed.

The Publication Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is composed of broad-minded, intelligent women who delight in literary work, and whose time and good judgment are ever at the service of the Society to which they owe allegiance.

They intend to make this committee a clearing house, as it were, for all documents and records that may come into the possession of the Society or of individual Chapters—receiving, examining, and, if feasible, publishing them from time to time. The need for such a committee is evident.

Preservation of Historic Sites

The chairman of this committee is Mrs. Delight Ransom Keller, Little Falls, N. Y.

The intention of the committee is to gather in permanent form the record of the scattered work of many States and Chapters. Last year ten States reported. In the East battlefields have been marked, historic houses of the Revolutionary War preserved, graves of Revolutionary soldiers suitably inscribed, archives relating to Colonial and Revolutionary history printed, and the work relating thereto has been duly reported to the chairman. These reports have been arranged by her and form a valuable record.

In the Middle and Western States there has come a great awakening. They have found that their history is as old as the days when old Spain held possession. Even older. So they have marked the trails and portages of the Indians and early traders; have placed monuments along the paths that the pioneers followed to the far Pacific States. They, too, have their Revolutionary graves to mark. For the Revolutionary soldier was essentially a pioneer. After the war he gathered his family and household goods, yoked the patient oxen, and followed the setting sun to new and unknown lands beyond the Alleghenies. His body may rest in a State far distant from his birthplace. All of these places the Western Daughters are reverently seeking and marking. The record of each should be sent to this committee for preservation in our National archives.

The South, too, has her battlefields, her Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, her trails and portages. She has King’s Mountain, her Yorktown, her Natchez Trace.

When the local work of all these States and Chapters has been gathered into one whole and placed in our library at Washington it will form a volume of surpassing interest.

Such is the purpose of this committee.
Franco-American Memorial Committee

Mrs. George M. Sternberg is the chairman of this committee. It was originally formed as an auxiliary to the Franco-American Commission, and had for its purpose the erection of a monument to the illustrious Lafayette. This was to be unveiled during the Paris Exposition in the Court of the Louvre. The Daughters of the American Revolution contributed generously and were given the right to place a tablet upon the base of the monument. The inscription read as follows:

This Tablet is a Tribute of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution To the Illustrious Memory of Lafayette, The Friend of America, the Fellow Soldier of Washington, The Patriot of Two Countries.

The President General made a stirring speech on that occasion to a large and appreciative audience.

A staff reproduction was used on this occasion. The completed monument was not formally delivered to the French people until July 4, 1908.

The chairman says:

"There seems no good reason why the Franco-American Memorial Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be limited to the consideration of the merits of Lafayette. There are other French heroes who gave substantial aid during the period of our great need, and we were supported at the time by the sympathy of the entire French nation. It, therefore, seems fitting that we should be prepared at any time to recognize this obligation, and to join or lead in any enterprise which may be suggested, having in view our recognition of this debt of gratitude and friendship."

The committee places a wreath on the base of the Lafayette Monument in the city of Washington on each anniversary of the birth of that hero.

MRS. THOMAS DAY, State Regent of Tennessee, has formed several State committees. Among them are Patriotic Education, Children of the Republic, Wataga Monument, Locating Revolutionary Graves, Locating Historic Spots, Child Labor, American Monthly Magazine. Of the latter, Mrs. Keller Anderson, Memphis, is Chairman. She also has a committee on marking the Natchez trace. Tennessee will keep up its high record under her Regent, Mrs. Thomas Day.

We appreciate the magazine very much, and could not do without it.—Grace E. Bradley, Rebecca Dewey Chapter, Three Oaks, Mich.

I could scarcely carry on my work in the State without your splendid magazine, and it has my sincere good wishes.—Clara B. B. Abbott, State Regent, New Hampshire.

The Missouri Daughters have associated with the Dames in giving scholarships. They are also active in work in Children of the Republic Clubs. Their State conference, November 2, showed the progressive and patriotic spirit to be keenly alive.

Ann Haynes Chapter, Kirksville, Mo., Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge Hall, Regent, has for study "Some Eighteenth Century Heroes." The ancestor's name of each is also given to serve as aids to others wishing to be Daughters.
Massachusetts

Words by Mrs. James C. Dunning, State Regent

To be sung to the music of “Old Folks at Home.”

Long years ago across the ocean,
A Pilgrim band,
Braving the wintry storms and hardships,
Came to a dreary land;
And on the shores of Massachusetts,
By Red Men trod,
Found what they'd sought with faith unwavering,
Freedom to worship God.

CHORUS—Massachusetts, Massachusetts,
Our hearts turn to thee,
We love to honor Massachusetts,
Birthplace of liberty.

Freedom has ever been her watchword,
Justice for all,
Her heroes, in its cause have always
Answered their country's call,
Never in time of danger fall ing,
Her sons so true,
Bravely upon the field of battle
Carried the red, white, and blue.

CHORUS—Massachusetts, Massachusetts,
Our hearts turn to thee,
We love to honor Massachusetts,
Home of the brave and the free.

Dear are her mountains and her valleys,
Her rockbound shore,
Dearer to us her love of freedom,
Now, as in days of yore;
And all her loyal sons and daughters,
Where'er they roam,
Fondly recall in tender memory,
Th' old Massachusetts home.

CHORUS—Massachusetts, Massachusetts,
Our hearts turn to thee,
We love to honor Massachusetts,
Home of the brave and the free.

Number of Members Admitted By States at the October Meeting of the National Board

Alabama, 11; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 18; California, 15; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 86; Delaware, 5; District of Columbia, 15; Florida, 3; Georgia, 5; Illinois, 93; Idaho, 1; Indiana, 59; Iowa, 61; Kansas, 19; Kentucky, 19; Louisiana, 11; Maine, 7; Maryland, 17; Massachusetts, 63; Michigan, 102; Minnesota, 13; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 79; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 21; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 36; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 3; New York, 107; North Carolina, 15; Ohio, 54; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 60; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 3; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 29; Texas, 38; Vermont, 12; Virginia, 26; Washington, 15; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 27; Wyoming, 8; total, 1,325.

Number of Members Admitted By States at the November Meeting of the National Board

Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 4; California, 6; Colorado, 7; Connecticut, 25; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 12; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 20; Indiana, 17; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 9; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 12; Maine, 5; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 46; Michigan, 24; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 8; New York, 59; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 33; Oklahoma, 5; Pennsylvania, 44; Rhode Island, 6; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 7; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 9; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 3; Mexico, 2; total, 502.

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.
Memorial Tablet to Nine Revolutionary Soldiers

The handsome bronze tablet, placed in the rotunda of the public library by the members of Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled November 10 with public exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The tablet is intended to perpetuate the memory of the nine Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Erie Cemetery, and is a work of art. It is made of solid bronze, is three feet high and four and one-half feet long, bears in its inscription the names of the nine brave soldiers.

The nine Revolutionary soldiers whose memory is honored by the placing of the memorial are:


Miss Sarah A. Reed, the Regent, presented the tablet, saying in part:

Gentlemen, Members of the Board of Trustees of the Erie Library: By your gracious permission, I have the honor, as Regent of the Presque Isle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of presenting to this library the tablet which has just been unveiled. It tells its own story, which you can read in letters of enduring bronze, "Erected in grateful memory of nine soldiers of the Revolutionary War, whose bodies lie buried in the Erie Cemetery." The names only are recorded on the tablet, but I will give you a brief record of the services that they rendered to our country in the great struggle whose outcome was the birth of our grand and glorious republic.

The first name on the record is that of Col. Seth Reed. Colonel Reed was born in Uxbridge, Mass., March 6, 1746. He enlisted in one of the first regiments formed in Massachusetts and served as major of that regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Later he served as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

This regiment was transferred to the Continental Army June 17, 1775, and became the Fifteenth Infantry. While on duty in this regiment Colonel Reed took part in the Canadian campaign under Gen. Benedict Arnold and was with him at Crown Point. I have a copy of a letter written by General Washington to Colonel Reed, which shows that he was known and esteemed by the Father of his Country. Colonel Reed came to Erie with his family June 17, 1795, and his was the first home established in what is now our city. He died here March 19, 1797.

Col. Thomas Forster. Born May 16, 1762; died June 29, 1836. He enlisted in the Continental Army as a private at the age of fourteen. He was commissioned colonel during the Whisky Rebellion. Colonel Forster raised the first company of soldiers in Erie for the War of 1812.

Capt. Daniel Lee. Born in 1742; died April 5, 1825. He served as lieutenant and captain of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, retiring from the service January 1, 1783. He was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Andrew Caughey. Born in Lancaster County in 1756 and died in Erie County in 1828. The records say that he and his father, Francis Caughey, bore an active part in the War of the Revolution, both taking part in the Battle of Brandywine, which was fought in September, 1777.

Col. William Bell was a member of the first company that left Harrisburg during the Revolutionary War. He was a prisoner in Canada, and also one of the captives who endured the horrors of the Jersey prison ship. He died December 11, 1813.

Colonel Crane entered the army at the age of fourteen. Later he was made colonel of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania troops. Colonel Crane was in Erie at the time of General Lafayette's visit in 1824 and welcomed him—as his comrade in arms. He died in 1826.

Basil Hoskinson was born in Virginia in
1752 and died in Erie in 1834. On his tombstone is inscribed, “A Soldier of the Revolution.”

John Kelley was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1759. He served in the Revolutionary Army with Washington at Valley Forge.

Hubbard Burrows enlisted in the Continental Army when very young. His father was killed at Fort Griswold in 1781. He came to Erie in 1798 and died August 13, 1832. On his tombstone is inscribed, “A Soldier of ’76.” To these men, and to such as these, we owe a priceless debt of gratitude.

And the victory they won was not alone the emancipation of the thirteen colonies from the unjust demands of Great Britain, but its final result brought constitutional freedom and personal liberty to the whole Anglo-Saxon race. We do well to honor such heroes.

Hon. J. F. Downing made the speech of acceptance in behalf of the library board.

Mrs. Helen M. Wixon, member of the Colorado Chapter, has just been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She is descended from old Revolutionary and Colonial stock and is eminently qualified for the position. She has been one of the efficient workers in securing funds for marking the Santa Fe Trail. She announces the purposes of her administration to include the following: The higher compensation of teachers, the careful management and protection of the school lands, so that they may be of the greatest possible benefit to their true owners, the children of the State; the greater recognition of teaching as a profession and the improvement of the rural schools.
The Oldest Killingly Burying Ground, Putnam, Connecticut

Over on old Killingly Road, first line of travel cut through the wilderness hereabouts in early settlement days, members of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, State officers of the organization, guests and friends gathered at the two-century-old cemetery, known as the Oldest Killingly Burying Ground, on June 14, to participate in exercises incident to the unveiling of memorial gates and tablets, erected and placed there to the heroes of the Revolutionary and French wars, who rest in that quiet and beautiful spot.

The exercises began when the Putnam Imperial Band, marching to the cemetery, played a funeral hymn, the strains of which came floating over the summer wind as a tribute to the resting place of the dead. The exercises were inspired by patriotism, the desire to preserve in fitting form a testimonial to the living appreciation of valorous deeds performed in the making of this great country, and in following out the policy of our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in erecting memorials at historic spots.

Out in the open on the grass-covered space before the cemetery gates the Rev. F. D. Sargent offered prayer, and our Regent, Mrs. Silas M. Wheelock, welcomed all, and introduced the speakers from whose addresses the audience gained much of the history of the old cemetery, something of the lives of those who lie buried there, and also a clear idea of the patriotism of our Society, of its ideals, policies and hopes, not only of the past, but also for the present and the future.

The opening address was delivered by our State Regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, of Litchfield. She was followed by an address delivered by Miss Ellen Lamed, Windham County Historian, also honorary Historian of our Chapter.

Our Regent then delivered the keys to the First Selectman of Putnam, and two little girls drew aside the flags which were draped over the piers, thus presenting to view the bronze tablets of dedication.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the band and addresses were delivered by Judge Harry E. Back, of Killingly; Mrs. John Sterling, Vice-President General, of Bridgeport; Judge Lucius H. Fuller, of Putnam, and Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Vice State Regent.

After the singing of "America" and the decoration of graves of the soldiers, the Rev. J. R. Stubbert pronounced the benediction. The only disappointment of the exercises was that our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, of Hartford, was unable to be present.

The Memorial Gateway is made up of two great piers of natural stone, six feet and eleven inches high, each with a great cap of stone chipped also from the natural stone. In these piers are imbedded the bronze tablets, which are thirty by twenty inches. The gates are ornamental iron affairs, one swinging from either pier. From the piers along the front of the lot we have erected a stone wall, also built of natural stone, with blind masonry.

The tablet at the left bears this inscription:

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Oldest
Killingly Burying Ground.
Given By
Peter Aspinwall
1720
In Honor of
The Courage and Fidelity
of the Men and
Women Buried in
This Yard
Who Fought and Suffered
During
The French and Indian War.
(D. A. R. Seal.)
Erected 1910 By
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Putnam, Connecticut.
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On the tablet set in the tower at the right is inscribed:

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In Memoriam, Patriots of the War for Independence Who Rest in This Yard.
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The subject of conservation is not a new one, for thoughtful men have been giving it careful consideration for many years, and one form of it, forestry, has been practiced by every civilized country, except China and Turkey.

The question arises: "What is conservation, and with what does it concern itself?" The reply is, "Conservation is economy, wise use and not abuse." We as a people have been criminally extravagant. We have lived on the fat of the land, and now beggary is threatening our children and children's children.

Another definition is that conservation is the husbanding of our natural resources, soil, water, forests and minerals.

The present general interest in conservation had its origin when President Roosevelt called a conference of the governors of the United States at the White House, May 13, 1908, to consider ways and means of controlling the situation. The conference was in session three days.

In June, 1908, President Roosevelt appointed the members of the governor's conference members of a commission to take an inventory of our natural resources and
make a report. The commission made this report to President Roosevelt in December, 1908, and it was by him transmitted to Congress January 22, 1909. This was the first inventory ever made of the natural resources of the United States.

As a result of the work of the Conservation Commission, President Roosevelt sent an invitation to Canada, Mexico, and the Colony of Newfoundland, to send representatives to a North American Conservation Conference to meet in the city of Washington February 18, 1909. All three governments responded and the conference was held on the specified date.

Both the governors' conference and the North American conference formulated declarations of principles, which, after outlining the serious condition confronting the United States and the entire continent, made pledges to use every endeavor to secure conservation of our natural resources, the foundation of our life and happiness.

The declaration of principles of the North American conference included a recommendation for an international conference, because conservation is of fundamental importance to all nations.

Accordingly at the instance of President Roosevelt, and with the concurrence of her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, an invitation was sent to forty-five nations to join in an international conservation conference at The Hague at such date as may be found convenient. The responses were uniformly favorable, but the conference has, as yet, not taken place.

The papers and general discussions at the two conferences were illuminating as well as exhaustive. Each natural resource was given careful consideration from both physiological and economic standpoints, and the dependence of one upon the other was clearly indicated.

The inventory of the conference commission was conducted by experts and gave complete statistical proof of that which had heretofore been recognized only in part.

Let me give you a brief, and of necessity imperfect, statement of where we stand with regard to our natural resources.

The soil is the source of our life. When the minister in the burial service says: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," he makes a very literal statement. We come of the soil, we live upon the soil and we return to the soil when all is done. Wasteful agricultural methods destroy the fertility of the soil and it becomes barren. It was shown at the conference that our farming methods are wasteful in the extreme. We are always taking from our farms and giving very little back. The present gain is always considered, the future loss ignored. The same crops year after year, or crops which are financially remunerative, but which take the very life of the soil to produce them.

It is a matter of statistics how year after year the crops become smaller, the yield per acre less. Our exports of foodstuffs have grown lighter every year. Soon we shall have only enough for home consumption, then not enough for home consumption, then what?

James J. Hill, in his address before the conference of governors, stated that in Ohio alone between the years 1880 and 1900 the land values shrank $60,000,000. Think of it! He asserted that this blight is creeping over the land from East to West. Farm lands are falling in prices everywhere, and the abandoned farms of the East tell the same story. The tourist asks the cause of the abandonment, the answer is: "Poor soil," but the inquiry is never pushed far enough to disclose that the poor soil is caused by man himself.

But lack of fertility is not the only loss. The soil itself disappears as the result of erosion due to destructive floods. This brings us to our second natural resource—water.

The need plant life has for water is universally recognized, but the cause of soil erosion and destructive floods is little known.

When the lumberman in excess of zeal strips his land of the forests growing upon it he does not know, and, alas! often does not care, that he is taking away the protection of the country.

The forests hold the rainfall, the snow melts more gradually in the forest and it allows the water to come down in a steady stream into the rivers, instead of a torrent, or the water soaks through the soil and comes up again as springs through the forest. The forest prevents the rapid passage of the water which leaves the country dry. It prevents erosion and the washing of valuable soil into the sea. It prevents destructive overflows and the filling up of channels. Streams which were once navigable
are no longer so; they have been filled with soil erosion. No wonder we hold national waterways congresses! It is time to take heed and stop the waste.

It has been said that our civilization depends upon our forests. The consumption of wood in our industries is enormous. The wooden ties of our railroads uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific and the printed newspaper pages which band the country from shore to shore have a common origin, and are typical of the universal use of lumber.

The forests of the South, East and Middle West are practically exhausted. Our future dependence must be upon the Northwest and the Pacific Coast, and there the forest fires, aided by the rapacity of man, are causing untold loss.

But if our civilization depends upon our forests, still more does it depend upon our minerals, particularly coal and iron. The soil with care may be restored, the water may be husbanded, the forests may be made to grow again, but our mineral wealth once gone can never be restored. The end of our coal mines is in sight; it has been computed to be less than one hundred years if mined and used in the present extravagant manner.

Coal means power, iron is its tool. One hundred years ago the surface of the ocean was covered with wooden ships, propelled by sails. To-day steel leviathans ride the waves, belching flame and steam.

Our cities and homes are lighted with electricity born of the union of coal and iron; our gigantic factories, running night and day, derive their power from coal, their machinery from iron; our printing presses depend upon the same agencies; so do our telegraphs and telephones.

What grinds the flour in our mills? Must we return to the old-fashioned mill on the banks of the running stream with its water turning the wheel? Must the horse and saddle bags once more bring to us our share of the daily grind? For railway trains are a combination of wood and steel and coal, and we are threatened with the loss of all three.

Our wonderful new horseless carriage, the automobile, depends upon a mineral oil for its power, and an article upon the subject of gasoline in a recent publication stated that the demand for gasoline was so great by owners of automobiles that there was difficulty in meeting it, and the probability was that an oil of greater specific gravity would have to be substituted for it.

Kerosene itself, with all its many by-products once exhausted, is gone forever. The same is true of natural gas. This has already been exhausted in many places.

But enough has been said to show where the danger lies and to serve as a warning.

Twenty-five years ago the late Dr. Edward Orton gave an address upon the subject of "Stored Power," meaning coal. The argument has escaped me, but the close was so impressive that it has remained with me all these years. He described as a contrast to the stirring active life made possible by the use of coal, a visit to a Trappist monastery, where the silent monks, with unceasing toil, cultivate the soil; and then ended by saying that we also, when at the end of our means, might end life as we begun it, "in a garden."

Many of our leading conservationists include health as a natural resource, and so it is.

It is greatly to be feared that the hardest task before us is to control ourselves. We as a nation are temperamentally extravagant. Our wonderful store of natural resources and our use of them has made us strong, active, progressive, prosperous. When I say strong I mean intellectually, commercially, not physically. We are taking no thought of ourselves; we are wearing out before our time. Men must be young nowadays to secure positions. Forty means old age, so Dr. Osler tells us.

There are 3,000,000 people seriously ill all the time in the United States from preventable causes, 1,000,000 of whom are in the working period of life. These figures are from the report of the Committee of One Hundred in its report on national virility, and quoted by Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, in his speech before Congress on the bill establishing a department of public health.

Do we not need a department of public health?

Another natural resource is the child. Why conserve unless there is something to conserve for?

We are daily feeding our women and children into the hopper of commercialism. Their groans and shrieks are rising to a Righteous Heaven, and their mutilated bodies, hearts and minds are thrown upon
the refuse heap. No longer of service, needing only the kindly mantle of Mother Earth to hide them away.

Poor Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, when told that the multitude was clamoring for bread, said: "If they have no bread, let them eat cake." Shall we imitate her ignorance of social conditions?

And shall we imitate another notorious French woman, Madame de Pompadour, and shrug our shoulders and say with her: "After me the deluge?"

Our natural resources have a direct influence upon our social conditions. Contentment goes hand in hand with prosperity; deprivation brings about dissatisfaction, political unrest, disturbances; increasing in gravity with stress and want.

In this country the people deal directly with all political situations. We are a part of the body politic, let us not forget the fact.

Daughters of the American Revolution, your duty lies before you. Assume your share of the burden and be each and every one a soldier in an army of conquest.

Our campaign must be one of education, of ourselves and others. Let each one of us try to get as comprehensive a grasp as possible of the subject of natural resources, as a whole, then take some phase of it and elaborate that. Let us form conservation study clubs; let us have lectures from prominent men. Let us send our names to the Forestry Department, the Agricultural Department at Washington, for the bulletins which the Government distributes free. Let us solicit the assistance of the press which is ever kind to a worthy cause.

Let us study the conservation needs in our own localities and try to improve them.

Let us train the little children in habits of conservation. Let us teach them the great lesson of which we are just learning the alphabet. The hope of every country lies in its children. Fit them for life and then save the country for them.

And finally let our slogan be: "Conservation, now and forever!"

A great work is before this committee.

A Bill to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau.

Sec. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive an annual compensation of four thousand dollars. The said bureau shall investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency, and juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories, and such other information as may have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character, and training of children. The chief of said bureau may, from time to time, publish the results of these investigations.

Sec. 3. That there shall be in said bureau, until otherwise provided for by law, an assistant chief, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of twenty-four hundred dollars; one private secretary to the chief of the bureau, who shall receive an annual compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars; one statistical expert at two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; one copyist at nine hundred dollars; one special agent at fifteen hundred dollars; and one special agent at twelve hundred dollars, and one messenger at seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby directed to furnish sufficient quarters for the work of this bureau at an annual rental not to exceed two thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The above bill has been indorsed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Joseph A. Arnold, Regent. The members have a varied program. They spend some time with the American Monthly Magazine each meeting. The following is quoted from the words of their loved member, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster:

"Patriotism is such a loving sense of the unity and the vitality of the national life as will lead one gladly to obey the law, to guard its dignity, to aid in its enforcement, to exercise a noble self-restraint, to cultivate civic virtues and political wisdom, to sacrifice, to suffer, and, if needs be, to die for the country."
Marking the Oregon Trail

Saturday, October 15, a glorious autumn day, saw the marking of the entrance of the Oregon Trail into Nebraska by the unveiling of the beautiful Sun Dial erected by the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Riverview Park, Omaha. This is the second monument erected in Nebraska to commemorate the Oregon Trail. A large body of interested people gathered for the impressive ceremonies. Among them were the State and Chapter officers of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, the State and Chapter officers of Nebraska, Secretary Payne, of the Nebraska Historical Society, and men prominent in Nebraska affairs. Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, Regent of the Omaha Chapter, presided. The Invocation was delivered by Rev. T. J. Mackay. Following the prayer little Miss Kathryn Selby and Master Millard unveiled the pedestal by raising the American flag, which had been draped over it. A beautiful bronze dial mounted on a granite shaft was disclosed. It bears the inscription: "Erected by the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mark the Entrance of the Oregon Trail into Nebraska." During the unveiling the Fourth Infantry Band, U. S. A., played the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice-President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in a short but excellent address, presented the Sun Dial to the city. She spoke of the old thrilling days of the Trail; days full of action, of heroism, and typical of the beginnings of our natural life. The Sun Dial was accepted for the city by the Acting Mayor, Mr. Lobeck.
In the pavilion in the center of the park the speech of the day was made by Mr. Davidson, superintendent of the Omaha Public Schools. He spoke of the early life of the State, the romance of the Trail leading to the land of promise, "The Golden West." "Let us thank the Daughters of the American Revolution," he said in conclusion, "for preserving to our children memories that make us proud of the achievements of the past. It is good to see such an organization taking an interest in the commemoration of historic places. May the time come when we shall see more monuments to mark places of historic interest. I congratulate you upon having done the greatest service one generation can render to the preceding one."

Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, of Lincoln, State Regent, gave the concluding address: "By placing these monuments as visible evidences of heroic deeds and hard-won victories before the present and future citizens of the United States, we may foster in their hearts the desire to give their best to the service of their country, and the inspiration may come to them to strive for the higher patriotic ideals of American citizenship. And may this Sun Dial record the rising of the sun upon a wave of patriotic enthusiasm that will sweep the length of the famous and historic Trail. It has been placed here to mark the old Trail, and may the results of this patriotic spirit be as far-reaching as that of the old Trail itself."

Following Mrs. Ward, Rev. T. J. MacKay pronounced a benediction.

Louise MacNair Crawford, Acting Historian.

The year book of the Lone Tree Chapter, Galesburg, Ind., is embellished with a picture of the Lone Tree on the high tower. This Chapter has wisely embodied in their book the names of Revolutionary ancestors, with State and service of each. The Regent is Mrs. J. W. Turner.

I send my congratulations on the improved magazine. It has always been an education and a very great pleasure to receive.—Mary P. Allen, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pa., Miss Helen Eliza Canfield Overton, Regent.—The motto is, "Ready—Name what part I am for, and proceed." The year book contains the pictures of two Real Daughters—Mrs. Mary Allison Rishel, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, a sister of a soldier of the War of 1812, a mother of a Civil War veteran, and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans Reese, daughter of Eleazer Evans, a soldier of the Revolution.
Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

Cateechee Chapter (Anderson, South Carolina).—During the year, beginning March 22, 1910, Cateechee Chapter has been wide awake and eagerly interested in all Daughters of the American Revolution work.

The Chapter, although not very large, has answered every appeal with a contribution, and requests of all kinds have been carefully considered. The members have kept in touch with all the rulings of the National Society.

Having finished the study of French History, for the past year the Chapter has studied the Women of the Revolution, especially the heroines of South Carolina. At each meeting one heroine is discussed, several readings and papers on her life being given. This study is interesting and is a source of pleasure and information—many of the heroines being ancestors of the members of Cateechee.

The Chapter subscribes to the American Monthly Magazine. Also contributes $10 yearly for a scholarship in the Southern Industrial School, pupils being of Revolutionary ancestors. Five dollars and twenty cents, the amount apportioned us, was sent the Orangeburg Chapter for flags to be presented the battleship South Carolina. Two dollars was contributed toward a chair to be placed in Continental Hall, the chair, South Carolina's donation.

The proceeds of the “Hall of Fame,” under the management of Cateechee, given in the Opera House, were $100.05, and when all expenses were deducted $63.95 was placed in the treasury. This was due to the wonderful, untiring energy of our talented Regent.

The Chapter sent Mrs. Howard, as delegate, to the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention at Greenwood; the Regent, Mrs. Johnstone, and Mrs. Bleckley also attended. Mrs. Bleckley, our famed historian, giving several readings there. Mrs. Bleckley was a delegate to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress in Washington. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Johnstone attended the battleship ceremonies in Charleston in April.

Cateechee has been entertained royally during the year. Mrs. Bleckley and Mrs. Wm. Laughlin entertained on George Washington's Birthday. The Regent gave a special “Molly Pitcher” party in December. Heretofore it has been the custom to omit the December meeting. And instead of omitting the July meeting as of former years, a pound party was given at the park.

And thus we continue “to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence,” ever cherishing that of the brave little Indian maiden, Cateechee, for whom our Chapter is named.

ELIZABETH SIMPSON,
Secretary.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—Old Glory Chapter has just closed two pleasant and profitable years, under the regency of Mrs. T. J. Wallace. The Chapter at its meeting elected as Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas.

The Chapter has given $10 to help furnish the Tennessee room in Continental Hall and $15 to the State monument erected at Nashville, Tenn., in honor of Revolutionary soldiers.

A tablet has also been placed on the walls of the Court House at Franklin, Tenn., with the names of all the Revolutionary soldiers, who are buried in this county, inscribed upon it. Miss Susie Gentry was instrumental in locating the graves of the fifty-four soldiers buried in this county, and also the three hundred and eighty-four so far located in this State. She has been active in this work and deserves great credit for it.

The Chapter has also erected on the graded school building a tablet to commemorate Matthew Fontaine Maury, who lived in this county, and has many relatives here. Miss Susie Gentry was the first one to suggest the erection of both of these tablets, and was heartily indorsed by the whole Chapter.

The Chapter has a bright outlook for the future and may expect good work for the next two years.
State Conferences

Michigan

The tenth annual conference of the Michigan Daughters was held in Saginaw, October 12 and 13, 1910, the Saginaw Chapter being the hostess. Over one hundred delegates were in attendance, and all appreciated the display of the American flag and the decorations on private and business houses. On Wednesday a luncheon was given the State officers and the board at the handsome home of Mrs. Benton Hanchett, after which the guests joined in an automobile ride over the city, stopping at the East Side Club, where tea was served. At eight o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, the hostess Chapter gave a reception to the State officers, delegates, Sons of the American Revolution and their wives, which was attended by two hundred guests. The business session opened at 9.30 Thursday morning, thirty-two out of thirty-six Chapters being represented. The invocation given by Mrs. George Grant, of Saginaw. The Regent of the Saginaw Chapter, Mrs. Lorenzo T. Durand, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. William H. Selden, Regent of Iron Mountain Chapter, the response. Mrs. James P. Brayton, State Regent, in her address showed the wonderful work accomplished during the past three and a half years—nine hundred and seventy-seven members have been added, making a total of two thousand and eighty-one; fourteen Chapters organized, making thirty-six. We have twelve Real Daughters. Every Chapter has been visited except two, when dates conflicted, and all the regular National board meetings during the year attended. Mrs. Brayton, in referring to the presentation of the flag and scroll to the battleship. Michigan, said: “It was the proudest moment of my life. I was proud of the beautiful flag of our dear old State and its namesake, the splendid battleship, but I was proudest of all of my Michigan Daughters at home.” It is with regret that our dear State Regent has declined re-election next April, for we have learned to love and trust her, but we hope for higher honors for her, and she received a hearty enthusiastic indorsement for Vice-President General. The conference also indorsed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott for re-election and Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, of Detroit, for State Regent. In memoriam services were given by Mrs. W. S. Wood for those who have passed beyond, and at the close the State Regent, Mrs. Brayton, read “Crossing the Bar.” The reports of the officers were read, after which the following officers were elected: Mrs. Benton Hanchett, Saginaw, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Harvey J. Campbell, Benton Harbor, Secretary; Mrs. C. C. Miller, Cadillac, Treasurer. Executive Board: Mrs. N. F. Jenison, Lansing; Mrs. Artus W. Sherwood, Allegan; Mrs. William H. Wait, Ann Arbor. The afternoon session opened with a vocal solo, then followed a stirring address by the Rev. Nelson S. Bradley, of the First Congregational Church, on “Spiritual Heredity.” Mrs. N. F. Jenison, chairman of the Continental Hall Fund, reported $1,280 received, every Chapter but one in the State contributing. After the report of the American Monthly Magazine by Miss Richards it was voted that the State Secretary write Mrs. Mussey, approving the publishing of the report of the Congress of 1910 by itself. A State song, written by Mrs. Mark Hopkins, of St. Clair, and dedicated to the Chapters, was sung by Mrs. Montanus and greatly appreciated. Conference accepted the invitation from Detroit for 1911. The Federated Clubs of the city of Saginaw served tea. A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Brayton for her splendid work as State Regent. Mrs. Almira Zimmerman, a Real Daughter and a member of the Saginaw Chapter, sat upon the platform, at the close she waved a small silk flag, and said: “Goodby, Daughters, always keep your powder dry and never lower your flag.” Mary Denny Campbell, Secretary.

Ohio

The twelfth annual conference of Ohio Daughters met at Springfield, October 26 and 27. The members of the Lagonda Chapter were the gracious hostesses and
extended a royal welcome to all the visiting Daughters. The conference was held in the artistic Parish House of the Christ Episcopal Church, a most fitting place, as the founder and first Regent of the Lagonda Chapter, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, erected this chapel in loving memory to her husband, the late Governor Bushnell, of Ohio. The National colors were in evidence throughout the building and beautiful palms and chrysanthemums graced the chancel.

Miss Hollenbeck, Regent of the Lagonda Chapter, in her address of welcome spoke of their beautiful city, its commercial advantages and historical past, its lovely homes and parks, and Wittenberg College, its honored seat of learning. A place so rich in historic surroundings, so abounding in Indian legends, proved, indeed, an ideal place for the assembling of the Ohio Daughters.

The State Regent, Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, in her eloquent reply to this address, paid beautiful tribute to the Lagonda Chapter, to Springfield, and to the late Governor Bushnell, and gave a summary of the year's work. Gratifying, indeed, it is to the Ohio Daughters to know that so great and so grand a work has been accomplished by their efforts, and that they have had two such noble and inspiring women at their helm—the one directing the National affairs, the other the affairs of their State.

The conference members feel greatly indebted to the Children of the Republic and the Choir Boys for the fine music rendered at the opening of each session. The solos sung by Miss Mabel Huey Van Dalen, Miss Belinda Pearce, and Miss Peckham were greatly appreciated and enjoyed.

The members of the conference were very glad to hear from a member of the latest Chapter to join their ranks—Miss Dade Kennedy, of Bellefontaine—who, in her talented manner, gave a delightful recital, entitled "The Poetry of the Revolution."

The Hon. E. O. Randall, of Columbus, Secretary of the State Historical and Archaeological Society, spoke of the various historical sites of Ohio which ought to be marked and the influence markers might produce upon the youth of America. Professor Randall, in his splendid address, made a plea for a literature which will make prominent the bravery and heroism of our forefathers, and not one which tends to belittle the heroes of the past, for such books seem to be now gaining prestige.

Master Louis Schneider, of Cincinnati, president of the "Children of the Republic," gave an eloquent address. He spoke of the making of citizens, the importance of reaching the children. Children, whether foreign born or American, should be taught and filled with the love of country, love of honor, love of truth, in order that they may become the kind of citizens our country requires. Only thus will they hold prestige among the nations of the world.

Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, national chairman of the Children of the Republic, gave an interesting and spirited address, and spoke of the future hopes and ambitions for these clubs.

A touching and impressive ceremony was that of the unveiling of the portrait of the late Mrs. John C. Murphy. This painting is to be placed in the Ohio room in Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, and was given by Mrs. Gardner in loving memory of the mother.

Mrs. Orton, Vice-President General from Ohio, and national chairman of Conservation Committee, spoke with interest and knowledge on the subject of Conservation, proving to her hearers that a great peril would face our country when our natural resources were gone.

The Ohio Daughters assembled were the guests of Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell and the Lagonda Chapter at a reception given at the beautiful home of Mrs. Bushnell. Another elegant social affair was a luncheon given at the Country Club by the members of the Lagonda Chapter.

The State work carried on by the assistance of the capable chairmen of the several committees has grown in interest and historical value during the past year. Almost every one of the forty-eight Chapters in the State were represented, and the reports showed a manifest awakening through the entire State organization to the enlarging and vital work generated through the National Society.

Mrs. Scott's administration has met with the approval of the Daughters of Ohio, and they were very glad unanimously to indorse her to succeed herself as President General.

Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, the State Regent, was indorsed amid great enthusiasm.
for Vice-President General. Her name being presented to the conference by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., of Columbus.

The singing of the “Star Spangled Banner” brought to a close one of the most profitable and enthusiastic conferences the State has ever held.

CORNELIA A. GAST, State Secretary.

West Virginia

The State held its fifth annual meeting in Clarksburg, October 20, 21 and 22, and successfully planned various objects of State interest, and that of the National Society as well. Out of the twelve Chapters in the State, ten were represented. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was unanimously indorsed for President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and we pledged our support for her re-election at Congress next April. Mrs. Harriette Codwise Edmondson, of Morgantown, was chosen for West Virginia’s candidate for Vice-President General. State officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Geo. De Bolt, of Fairmont, indorsed for State Regent at Congress; Vice Regent, Mrs. H. H. Moss, Parkersburg; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James S. Furber, Mannington; Registrar, Mrs. Harvey Smith, Clarksburg; Treasurer, Mrs. Clarke Heavenor, Buchanan; Historian, Mrs. McCulloch, Point Pleasant; Chaplain, Mrs. Gieger, Huntington.

The question of adopting a State pin was decided in the affirmative.

Plans were laid toward the further furnishing of the West Virginia room in Continental Hall.

Conservation work was under lengthy and serious discussion, and West Virginia promises better reports along that line in the future.

The meeting was a pronounced success, socially as well as in a business way, two receptions and a luncheon being the features of relief from the strenuous work of the day. LOUISE C. MAHON FURBER, Recording Secretary.

Delaware

The fourth annual State conference of Delaware was entertained on Flag Day by the Colonel Haslet Chapter of Dover at the New Century Club. As trains arrived from different parts of the State carriages and automobiles were in waiting to convey the guests to the banqueting hall, where luncheon was served and a social hour enjoyed, after which Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor, State Regent, and Mrs. Clarence D. Sypherd, Chapter Regent, conducted the Daughters to the auditorium, where the conference was formally opened by the State Regent. A gracious greeting was extended to all present by Mrs. Sypherd, Mrs. Taylor responding, in the course of her remarks, appealing to the Daughters for higher ideals, both in the National and home life of the Society. Routine business was then in order. The election resulted in the re-election of Mrs. John M. Harvey State Secretary and Mrs. Eugene du Pont State Treasurer.

Mrs. Sypherd was unanimously indorsed by the conference as a candidate for Vice-President General from Delaware for 1911. Delaware, though one of the thirteen original States, has never put forward a candidate for Vice-President General, she, therefore, feels assured of the same hearty support of her sister States that she has accorded them in years past.

One of the pleasing features of the conference was a delegation from the Blue Hen’s Chickens, Children of the American Revolution, and reading of a report by Katharine Spear, at the conclusion of which a song entitled “My Delaware,” was sung, words and music composed by Mrs. Eleanor Fluhe, Secretary of Colonel Haslet Chapter; also “Our Flag,” composed by Mrs. Key, of Texas.

In the transaction of State business the following motion was made by Mrs. Sypherd: “Move, we ask Congress to appropriate money to print the Revolutionary pension and muster rolls in the archives at Washington.”

Reports were read from each Chapter, showing increased interest and good work accomplished.

Adjournment was then in order, and after mutual good wishes and farewells the Daughters parted, taking trains to their respective homes. ELIZA R. HARVEY, State Secretary.
Massachusetts

Very fitting it was that the sixteenth annual fall conference of the Massachusetts Daughters held in Boston, October 20 and 21, should convene in King's Chapel, the only royal relic left to us, where the very atmosphere is laden with memories of the past and surcharged with the beneficent influence of the great souls that have worshiped at its altar. Far more than usual interest centered around this conference, for from the length and breadth of the Old Bay State the Daughters had assembled not only to confer together but to greet our President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who honored us by her presence. As Mrs. Scott was escorted to the platform a spontaneous welcome was accorded by the assembled conference standing. At the very time our conference was opened our loved, revered, and honored member, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "America's Queen," was being borne to her last resting place. A beautiful tribute was paid to this peerless woman by our State Regent, Mrs. James G. Dunning, and a touching and eloquent memorial address was made by Mrs. Scott, followed by singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," led by Mrs. Frances Bagley. The conference was opened with prayer by Mrs. Geo. O. Jenkins, State Corresponding Secretary.

Our honorary State Regent, Mrs. Chas. H. Masury, for the fourth time, extended a Massachusetts welcome, as only she knows how to do, to a President General, the first occasion being when she greeted the sister of our present President General. Following Mrs. Bagley's beautiful rendering of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," our State Regent, Mrs. Dunning, extended hearty greetings and a warm welcome to our honored guest from her loyal Massachusetts Daughters, and Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson, Vice State Regent, added her welcome as chairman of the Hospitality Committee. Mrs. Scott responded in a happy vein and the delegates felt they had become acquainted with their President General through hearing her speak to them. From five to seven the parlors of Hotel Vendome were the scene of a brilliant gathering of beautifully gowned women, where five hundred of the Daughters had assembled to offer their greetings and a personal welcome to their President General. In the receiving line with Mrs. Scott were Mrs. Dunning, State Regent; Mrs. Massey, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Davidson, Vice State Regent; Mrs. Bates, formerly Vice-President General, and other past and present State officers.

A banquet followed the reception. The State Regent, Mrs. Dunning, delightfully presided over the postprandial exercises, and in apt and felicitous words introduced each speaker and many were the sallies of wit and flights of eloquence, each vying with the other in the warmth of their welcome to our guest of honor, while Mrs. Scott delighted and won all hearts by her brilliant response.

After the opening prayer, Friday morning, by Mrs. Geo. O. Jenkins, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. Wentworth, State Historian, presented an excellent report of patriotic work done and money expended.

A condensed abstract of the work reported by the Chapters for the year past is as follows:

Of the fifty-three Chapters that have reported, thirty-five have contributed to Continental Hall, 767; twenty-six have contributed to Martha Berry School, 597; sixteen decorated graves and presented flags, 286; twelve contributed to other educational institutions, 370; eight contributed for boulders and tablets, 822; five contributed to fund for Chapter houses, 1,993; three furnished guides for convention of women workers; three prepared a list of chronological achievements of town or city for public schools.

Sixty-one deaths have been reported, and after the long list had been read the Daughters stood with bowed heads while Mrs. Dorothy B. Sprague played a beautiful organ memorial.

The State Regent gave an admirable report, showing that the time since the last conference had been busily spent. She said: "Work well done means more to be done." She reported four new Chapters formed, giving an interesting account of the newest one, the Abigail Phillips Quincy, of Wal laston, and introducing its Regent. Expenditures for the past year for Continental Hall, $2,012.81; for patriotic education, Berry School, etc., making a total of $7,795. Her closing word was: "Forward with renewed courage."

The whole conference rose and sang the
State song, "Massachusetts," the words of which were composed by the State Regent.

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, chairman of Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, gave an eloquent address on "The Flag," and as she finished, the "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered by Mrs. Maud Snow Bryant.

The day's orator was R. De Witt Mallary, D.D., of Springfield, president of the American International College, of which our State Regent is a director. This college seeks to educate those from the rank of immigrants into becoming better citizens and leaders of their race.

Mrs. Fannie Hatch Shay sang "Never a Tax on Tea," and Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward spoke on "Conservation," maintaining that to leave this country to our descendants unexhausted in resources, partook of the highest spirit of patriotism.

When the State Regent, in well-chosen words and gracious manner, introduced Mrs. Scott, our President General, every Daughter rose, and amid waving of handkerchiefs greeted her with her own home song, "Illinois."

Mrs. Scott gave an able address. She spoke with much feeling of the sacred spots in our historic State, of all the most sacred consecrated to our heroic dead. She praised the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State. She said there was something always doing in the West from Massachusetts and commended the virtues of thrift and patriotism. She recounted the work of the National Society and, in speaking of the Children of the Republic, said: "Patriotism consists as much in making good citizens as in reforming bad ones." At the close of her address she was presented with roses.

The afternoon session opened with reports of the State officers and Mrs. Dunning told of the helpful work of the Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Allen reported that at one time there were one hundred and fifteen Real Daughters, but to-day there are only eighteen. She mentioned a Real Daughter one hundred years old, the oldest in the State, Miss Susan S. Brigham.

Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury's address on "The Mountain Whites." Mrs. Woodbury is one of the best among women orators. She has several notable ancestors, one of whom was first minister of King's Chapel, another of the Old South Meeting House. Her address was interesting and absorbing.

She told of her journeys over the rough and dangerous roads in the mountains—and that sometimes the bed of the river was the best carriage road—she often sat with her feet under her on the seat and her grip in her lap, as the water was over the floor of the vehicle. She spoke of those of pure Americans of the mountain region—that one-fourth of the Revolutionary Army came from the Appalachian range and that 90 per cent. of the population of the mountains were eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they are now living in the same way, with the same customs and costumes as their ancestors of one hundred and fifty years ago; that all over the world mountains check civilization. She spoke of the humble birth of Abraham Lincoln, but that the best blood of New England and the breadth of vision of the prairies combined to make the man.

Mrs. Edwards, the State Regent of Rhode Island, was introduced, and gave a graceful greeting.

Miss Harriet A. Dean told of how six years ago the President General asked Miss Berry to tell the Congress of how she lost her heart and pocket book, when traveling through the mountains, to the mountain whites, and that the President General of to-day had asked Mr. Thos. Nelson Page to tell of the work at the last conference. His report of the work has been printed.

Mrs. R. M. Kirtland's paper, giving her audience a look into a grandmother's attic filled with treasures, was charming.

Miss Susan B. Willard told of many old houses of historic interest as well as historic sites, recommending that the names of the streets as they were known in the early days be painted under the present name.

She told of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument in 1843, when Daniel Webster was the orator—that one hundred and ten Revolutionary soldiers were in the parade, one of whom, Phineas Johnson, was at both Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Bond, for the Mary Livermore Memorial, desired that the portrait be sent to Continental Hall.

Mrs. Clark reported thirteen clubs of Children of the Republic already formed with an earnest desire for knowledge.
Mrs. Bailey spoke of her work in the Children of the American Revolution, which was steadily growing, and urged each Chapter to form one society at least. A vote of thanks was tendered the State Regent for all her patience and for the wond-
derful program she had provided. Thus closed the sixteenth annual conference of Massachusetts without one inharmonious note having been sounded.

H. Josephine Hayward,
Assistant State Historian.

Pennsylvania

The fourteenth conference of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution in Penn-
sylvania was held on November 1, 2, and 3, at Warren, Pa., Tidionte Chapter host-
tess.

The business sessions were held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Warren, the free use of which building was greatly appreciated by the Daughters. At the opening session the Hon. Herbert G. Eaton, Mayor of Warren, in an able address, cordially greeted the Daughters, and Mrs. Cumings, Regent of the hostess Chap-
ter, delivered a charming address of wel-
come. To these Mrs. Perley, State Regent, responded for the visiting Daughters.

The reports of the State officers, Secretary, Treasurer, and Historian, all showed continued interest and enthusiasm in the work of the Society in Pennsylvania, the entire fifty-seven Chapters doing splendid work in all lines followed by the organiza-
tion.

The conference was honored by having as its guest on Tuesday Mrs. Donald Mc-
Lean, Honorary President General, this be-
ing her fifth visit to the State's annual con-
ferences.

On Tuesday evening the Regent of Tidionte Chapter, Mrs. Cumings, gave a delightful reception at the Conewango Club to Mrs. McLean and the members of the Pennsylvania State Conference.

Reports of the State committees, Preven-
tion of Desecration of the Flag, Clubs of Children of the Republic, and the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial, all showed good work done. The Testimonial is a prize of $50, accompanied by an engrossed certificate, given each year to a female student of the senior class of a woman's or co-educational college in the State for an essay on a selected subject of Pennsylvania history.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison, the State Treas-
urier, delivered a wonderful address on "Patriotism" at the Wednesday's session, which will long dwell in the minds of those fortunate enough to hear it.

On Wednesday afternoon the Daughters were given a delightful automobile drive

and attended a tea given by Dr. and Mrs. Hawks at the Warren State Hospital.

Thursday morning was a real business session—the State Regent, in her report, stated that Pennsylvania had given to Memorial Continental Hall in all $26,961; to special funds (vestibule and grounds), $9,377.69, and at the Congress in April, 1910, $2,991.16. Pennsylvania received fifty-nine new members at the board meet-
ing in October, and a number are admitted at every board meeting.

The Committee on Pennsylvania's Marker for Revolutionary Graves presented its report, and at the conclusion it was unanimously decided "that Pennsylvania again send its marker to the Congress in 1911 for adoption as a National Marker. It was the first marker presented to the National Society."

The conference, with bowed heads, testi-
fied its respect to the memory of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Mrs. R. Emory Park.

The present State Secretary, Miss Crowell; Treasurer, Mrs. Morrison, and Historian, Miss Stille, were unanimously re-elected.

Mrs. Marsh, Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, presented a resolution of indorse-
ment of the administration of the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and of her candidacy for a second term. This was seconded generally and with much enthu-
siasm, and was carried without a negative vote.

The conference also indorsed for a Vice-
President General the present State Regent, Mrs. Allen P. Perley.

On Thursday afternoon the Philomel Music Club entertained the Daughters at a delightful musicale and tea.

Throughout the conference the members of the Tidionte Chapter were indefatigable in their care for the comfort and pleasure of the visiting Daughters, and the fortunate ones who were able to journey up into the hills to Warren will long remember the fourteenth conference with pleasure.

Emma L. Crowell,
Pennsylvania Secretary.
The Decatur Chapter, though one of the smaller Chapters of the State, proved fully equal to the entertaining of the State Conference, which was held at the James Milliken University, Decatur, October 26, 27, 1910. Added interest was manifested in that the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was present. As she came into the Assembly Hall in company with Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson and the State officers, marching between the lines of beautiful young ladies, serving as pages, and to accompaniment of stirring music, the entire audience of Daughters of the American Revolution and more than two hundred students of the University arose, and amidst enthusiastic cheering gave fitting welcome to the State and City. After the singing of "America" and the invocation by Dr. W. H. Penhallegan, delightful music was rendered by members of the School of Music faculty, who furnished the entire music for the Conference. Miss Myra Belle Ewing, Regent of the Chapter, gave in fitting words a cordial welcome to the guests assembled, to which Mrs. Ames responded in her usual gracious manner, closing by introducing Mrs. Scott, who, in a dignified and forceful manner, read the address of the Conference, which proved to be a great inspiration to the assembled Daughters. Greeting was given from Vice-President General, Mrs. La Verne Noyes, who spoke enthusiastically of the high order of work accomplished by the President General, Mrs. Scott, during her term of office thus far. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson was called upon, and in her happy manner brought greetings which are always welcome from the honored ex-President General.

Further business for the morning was suspended when Mrs. Ames on behalf of the State Daughters of the American Revolution presented Mrs. Scott with a beautiful silver punch-bowl and flower stand. It was a rare piece of old silver, unique in design and workmanship. Mrs. Scott was taken completely by surprise; never have we seen her so overcome, and with characteristic modesty she exclaimed: "I am not worthy; I cannot live up to this;" her voice trembled with emotion as she expressed her thanks to her "dear Daughters" of Illinois. The reports of the State officers indicated progressive work in the State. Mrs. Ames reported six new Chapters formed during the year; and a committee on Conservation appointed. The Secretary's report was well prepared and exhaustive; the Treasurer gave a good balance on hand. The Historian gave a compilation of thought from papers sent by Chapters upon the study of Genealogy from a scientific standpoint, leading up to the establishment of the science of heredity. The Historian gave as a part of her work the ascertaining of the burial of seventeen Revolutionary soldiers in Sangamon County, and that the S. A. R. and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Springfield would doubtless place a marker in the Court House in honor of these "Roll of Honor" men. The Consulting Registrar has rendered service to many along lines of research at the Newberry Library.

All Standing Committees made encouraging reports. The Chapter Reports showed continued interest in Memorial Continental Hall; many Chapters are doing good work along the lines of Patriotic education and philanthropy; some are erecting Chapter houses, others are interested in working for hospitals; the Children of the Republic demands the attention of several Chapters; all are filled with a desire to be of some service to those less fortunate than themselves.

Luncheon was served at the Country Club for the guests, and a delightful reception was given by Miss Ewing at her Colonial Home, where hundreds of candles furnished light, taking us back to the early days in our history. A delightful Dramatic Recital, "Madame Butterfly," was read by Mr. Edward Hitchcock, assisted by Mr. Miner Walden Gallup at the piano, and by Misses Emma and June Ewing in a vocal number. These social gatherings are of importance, serving to renew friendships, and to form new ones also.

At the Board meeting previous to the Conference the State officers who have been associated with Mrs. Ames presented her with a gavel made of historic wood from the Lincoln Home and from Mt. Vernon. It was accompanied by an autograph letter expressing their appreciation.
of Mrs. Ames as an efficient officer and a valued friend.

It was the pleasure of the Conference to indorse Mrs. Scott to succeed herself as President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Ewing, Regent of The Hostess Chapter, presented the communication from the Bloomington Chapter, indorsing Mrs. Scott. Hardly had Miss Ewing ceased reading when the seconds came so rapidly that it taxed the powers of the Secretary to account for them all; one delegate only said she had promised her vote to another with the understanding that Mrs. Scott was not to be a candidate to succeed herself. When a rising vote was called for, every delegate but one rose to her feet for the affirmative vote; and when the negative vote was called not one person arose; thus giving Mrs. Scott a unanimous vote of indorsement, which was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the assembled Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. George A. Lawrence of Galesburg received the indorsement of the Conference for the office of State Regent, and Mrs. Luther Derwent of Rockfort for Vice State Regent; Mrs. Thomas White of Oak Park was re-elected Secretary; Mrs. John W. Roliff of Peoria, Treasurer; Mrs. E. L. Pegram of Decatur, Historian, and Mrs. Noble C. Shumway of Chicago, Consulting Registrar.

The Fifteenth Conference will meet in Chicago, the guest of the Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. Ames then declared the Conference adjourned, the members departing for their several homes, carrying pleasant memories of the meeting and of the charming hospitality of Decatur. — MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER, Retiring Historian.

Fort Washington

CHARLOTTE SAYRE BOORMAN,
Vice-Regent, Fort Washington Chapter, and Honorary Member Margaret Corbin Chapter.

Read at the Dedication of the Monument marking the American Redoubt at Fort Washington.

Fort Washington! 'Tis well thy name is linked
Forever with the name of our great chief.
Majestic hill and noble river's sweep
Are less inspiring than the deathless tale
Of him who, in his Country's darkest hour,
Still kept his faith firm as thy granite rocks;
Pledged all his fortune in her failing cause,
And turning from Fort Lee with tears for those
Who fell within thy walls, retreated through
New Jersey's wastes of snow and reached the fields
Where victory waited, wrung from sore defeat.
Trenton and Princeton thrilled the country through
And changed despair to hope. Thank God for him,
Our great-souled chief, whose love of Country never knew despair.
Fort Washington! Thy soil is sacred ground,
The blood of heroes hallows every hill,
Thank God for those who fell in thy hard fought
Defense. Thank God for those whose naked feet
Left tracks of Blood on Jersey's fields of snow.
Again thank God for those whose last death march
Brought them to loathsome prison ships to die
As martyrs for their faith. Their message speaks.
'Tis written on these hills, on sky and wave—
"A pillar in the temple of our God
Is he that overcomes." Daughters of men
Like these, we bring our best to honor them;
We bring our love, our service, and our prayers,
Our children and our faith learned from the lips
Of those who learned it from heroic sires.

May that faith here abide. The City's Park
Untouched by greed commercial stands for aye
Our children's playground and a shrine where all
May learn the faith that makes a people free.
Through the courtesy of the Editor I am beginning a series of short notes to take the place of the general suggestions at the head of this column, with the hope that they may be of help in proving one's title clear to a desired Revolutionary ancestor.

First.—If you wish a letter to reach me promptly please remember that my name is Draper, and my address is Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. Letters addressed to the Editor of the American Magazine, the American Annals, the chairman of the Magazine Committee, the Business Manager, and to Mr. Kendall Green, have all been received this past week, but were necessarily delayed in transit.

Second.—If you know the name of your Revolutionary ancestor and all necessary genealogical facts, but lack proof of service, write to “the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.,” and he will give you all the help in his power. But no one can obtain answers to more than two inquiries, so be sure you know what you want before you write.

Third.—A pamphlet, called “How to Become a Member,” as well as a set of application blanks and a model for filling them out, can be obtained free of cost by addressing “The Corresponding Secretary General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.” They contain many helpful suggestions.

Fourth.—Queries are inserted in the order in which they are received. Material for the February number must be in my hands before the 15th of December; but as the space for Genealogical Notes is limited, it is possible that even if received in time all material may not be printed in February.

(To be continued.)

Answers.

1540. Gratehouse—Tomlinson.—Benjamin Tomlinson served in the French and Indian War and was 2d lieut. under Lord Dunmore, Gov. of Virginia, in 1774.—A. S. Priest, 19 North Fifth St., Newark, Ohio.

1684. Squires.—If 1684 will write Miss Carrie C. Murdock, 85 Chestnut St., Cooperstown, N. Y., she will obtain many helpful suggestions in regard to Joel Squires.

1693. (2) Valentine—Evans.—The father of Lydia (Valentine) Evans was Jonathan, and he was a Quaker. There is a record of one Jonathan Evans serving in the Rev., but it is not probable that it was he. (See Cope and Futhey’s History of Chester Co.).—Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Bellefonte, Pa.

1767. (2) Hammond.—Robert Washington m. Elizabeth (Betsy) Hammond, dau. of Charles and Elizabeth (Steel) Hammond, and sister of Col. Samuel Hammond. Among other children they had two sons, George and James H. R. Washington. The latter m. Mary A. Hammond, dau. of Col. Samuel Hammond, his first cousin. She was a Real Daughter and Founder and First Regent of the Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. There was another Elizabeth Hammond, who m. a De Graffenreid and lived in South Georgia during the Civil War. I do not know the exact relationship, but would be obliged to anyone who would tell me.—Mrs. Minnie E. Hogan.

1793. Sherman—Lee.—Ebenezer Sherman, son of Daniel, of Dartmouth, m. June 3, 1729, Waity Barker. Their eighth child, Waity, was b. Dec. 9, 1743, and her parents moved to Dutchess Co. It is very probable, therefore that Waity is the one desired. Can D. E. S. tell who Waity’s sisters married?
1815. Lucas.—Simms’ History of Centre Co., Pa., p. 423, tells about John Lucas’ ancestry. I looked at wills and found a Benedict Lewis, who d. 1826, who had a son John. He was called “Perry John” because he was with Perry, to distinguish him from another John Lucas.—Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Bellefonte, Pa.

1839. (2).—Mrs. Adon N. Smith, Hamilton, N. Y., is a descendant of Gilbert Tompkins, whose husband is a direct descendant of Daniel (of Painesville, Ohio) Bible and sends with Perry, to distinguish him from another John Lucas.

1841.—Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Bellefonte, Pa.

1859. (3).—Mrs. C. C. Evans, 8to West Broadway, Sedalia, Mo., has a copy of the old Charles Tuttle (of Painesville, Ohio) Bible and sends the following list of the children of David and Sarah (Richards) Tuttle, all of whom are not given in the “Descendants of Wm. and Elizabeth Tuttle,” by Frederick Tuttle.

David Tuttle, b. Jan. 8, 1797.
Sarah Richards, b. April 18, 1797.
Martha Tuttle, b. Aug. 10, 1791.
Ralph Tuttle, b. Dec. 19, 1792.
Catherine Tuttle, b. Dec. 25, 1794.
Hiram Tuttle, b. July 4, 1797.
Charles Tuttle, b. June 11, 1799.
Thomas T. Tuttle, b. Dec. 23, 1801.
Polly Tuttle, b. March 17, 1803.
Rebecca Tuttle, b. March 24, 1805.
Thomas T. Tuttle, d. April 23, 1801.
Hiram Tuttle, d. Aug. 7, 1816.
John R. Tuttle, d. May 6, 1832.
Sarah Tuttle, wife of David Tuttle, d. May 22, 1835, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

David Tuttle, d. Jan. 16, 1847, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Polly Crandall, d. Dec., 1864.
Charles Tuttle, d. Oct. 13, 1874, aged 75.
Ralph Tuttle, d. Sept. 30, 1883, aged 91.

(Signed) HARRY HORTON TUTTLE, Medford, Ore.

CORRECTION TO HURD GENEALOGY.

Dan Hurd, b. Feb. 24, 1762; m. May 1, 1783; d. March 29, 1835. His (1) wife was Phoebe Conger, b. Feb. 24, 1764; m. May 1, 1783; d. Nov. 10, 1793. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Charles, Stephen (b. July 17, 1790), and Louisa (who d. int.). All the others grew up and married.

Dan Hurd m. (2) Nancy, sister of his (1) wife, Phoebe Conger, June 2, 1794. She was b. July 29, 1773, and d. April 27, 1861. Their children were Isaac, Joseph, Phoebe, Zenas, Electa, M. Pierson, and Whitfield Hunt. These all grew up and married, except Joseph. The youngest child, “Uncle Whit,” was the last survivor of his generation, dying in 1893.

The above addition to the Hurd Genealogy was sent by Mrs. G. W. Hurd, Abilene, Kan., whose husband is a direct descendant of Dan Hurd, a Rev. soldier from Somerset County, N. J.

1880. David.—A Frenchman, named David, escaped to Ireland, where his wife joined him, and together they came to this country about 1745. Their son, Edward David, was b. on board ship, coming over, was a Rev. soldier, participating in many of the principal battles; his son, Lewis David, b. in Md., to miles east of Washington, D. C., m. Miss Shockley, moved to Ky., where two children, Sarah and Thomas, were born. Wanted, maiden name of wife of Edward David, dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of him and his wife, and proof of service; also first name of wife of Lewis David, with all genealogical data; also names of her parents, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) Fort—Norcross.—Wm. Fort, b. 1790, near Trenton, N. J.; d. in Ind. or Ohio in 1841; m. in 1807 or 18 Phebe (Norcross) Carr, a widow with three children, who was b. 1785 and d. in Bainsbridge, Ohio, in 1870. Wanted, names of parents of both Wm. Fort and Phebe Norcross, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(3) Edgar—Breedloore.—Bentley Russell Edgar m. Judith Breedloore, of Logan Co., Ky., and one of their children, Polly, m. Thomas Jamison (b. 1781). Their son, Russell, m. (2) Jane Martin. Wanted, names of parents of Bentley Russell Edgar and of Judith Breedloore, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any; also dates and places of birth and marriage of Bentley Russell Edgar, of his dau., Polly Edgar, and of the second wife of his grandson, Jane Martin.

(4) Jamison.—Edgar—Early.—Thomas Jamison (mentioned above) and wife, Polly Edgar, had a son, Robert Preston Jamison, b. 1816, d. 1860, who m. in 1842 Mary Elizabeth Green Early (1819-1902). She was the dau. of Lamack and Betsey (Gray) Early. Lamack was the twin brother of Melchisadech Early, and d. in 1870. Wanted, dates and places of birth and marriage of Lamack Early and Betsey Gray, and date of her death; also names of her parents, with all genealogical data concerning them, and Rev. service, if any.

(5) Early.—Cheatham.—John Early, b. 1756, m. Elizabeth Cheatham and lived in Franklin Co., Va. Wanted, names of parents of Elizabeth Cheatham, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(6) Manes—Stout.—Jacob Manes (Mains), of Tenn., m. Margaret Kearinger, and their son, Elisha, b. 1795, served in the War of 1812 under Capt. Jonas Loughmiller. He was m. Oct. 25, 1818, to Susannah Stout at Green ville, Green Co., Tenn., and d. in De Soto, Mo., July 16, 1871. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of Jacob Manes and his wife, and Rev. service, if any; also names of parents of Susannah Stout, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—B. H. R.

1861. Files (Fyles).—Wanted, official proof of service of Thomas Files (or Fyles) who enlisted from S. C.; m. Rachel —; moved to Tenn. at the close of the Rev., then to Ky., and afterwards to White Co., Ill. He had two
sons, named Courtney and Green.—J. B. K.

1882. SIMPSON—GRANT.—John Simpson, of Pa., was father of Hannah Simpson, who m. Jesse Root Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of John Simpson, name of his wife, and Rev. service, if any; also names of children, with dates of birth, and names of those to whom married.

(1) Names of parents of John Simpson, with mother’s maiden name, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) J. B. K. 1882. SIMPSON—GRANT.—John Simpson, of Pa., was father of Hannah Simpson, who m. Jesse Root Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of John Simpson, name of his wife, and Rev. service, if any; also names of children, with dates of birth, and names of those to whom married.

(2) Names of parents of John Simpson, with mother’s maiden name, and Rev. service, if any; also names of children, with dates of birth, and names of those to whom married.

(3) RICE.—Samuel Rice and Elizabeth, his wife, lived in Spotsylvania Co., Va., in 1763. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of both, maiden name of Elizabeth, and names of children; also Rev. service, if any, of Samuel Rice.

(4) MCCUTCHEON—JAMISON.—Margaret McCutcheon, b. Little Calf Pasture, Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 28, 1775, m. Robert Jamison. Wanted, dates and place of marriage and death of Margaret; also dates and places of birth and death of her husband; names of children; names of parents of Robert Jamison, with all necessary genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(5) BLACK.—William Black lived in Spotsylvania Co., Va., in 1745. Wanted, name of his wife, also all genealogical data concerning both of them, and Rev. service, if any, of either Wm. Black or any of his sons.

(6) MCKNIGHT—JAMISON.—Margaret Mcknight m. Wm. Jamison (Jamieson) in Augusta Co., Va., came to St. Louis, Mo., and d. there (probably) Their children were Margaret, Rebekah, Phoebe, and John Mcknight (called Mack); possibly others. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of Wm. and Margaret, dates of birth of the children, with names of those to whom married; also names of parents of Wm. Jamison, with all necessary dates, and Rev. record, if any.—M. R.

1883. CANFIELD.—Wanted, name of wife, and all genealogical data concerning Col. Azariah Canfield, who served in the Conn. militia under Colonel Mosely.

(2) BEEUMAN.—Dr. Ebenezer Beeman, a Rev. soldier, is buried in Merryell Cemetery, Pa. Can anyone tell me the name of his wife, and names of his children, with necessary dates?—M. E. E. B.

1884. GREEN.—Benjamin Green, b. Allegheny Co., Md., in 1757, d. in Ohio in 1835. Wanted, names of his children, also any information in regard to the Green family.—M. E. G.

1885. ADAIR—MONTGOMERY.—James Adair, b. ab. 1747, lived in Laurens District, S. C., m. Rebecca Montgomery, and had fourteen children. She was the dau. of James Montgomery and Margaret McClelland, his wife, who lived in Laurens District, S. C. Did either James Montgomery or James Adair serve in the Rev.? if so, please give official proof.—J. B. H.

1886. KIRBY (KIBBE).—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of Jacob Kibby, who had a dau., Aurelia, who was b. at Monson, Mass., Sept. 23, 1785. Also the Rev. service of his two brothers and himself. He received a pension, which afterwards was given his second wife. Any information gratefully received.—E. B.

1887. ABRAHAM.—Noah Abraham was captain of two companies during the Rev. (See Pa. Archives, Vol. XIV, pp. 417-18.) He enlisted from Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, name of wife; also will or land deeds, showing the name of his wife or children.—C. J. B. 1888. CONDE—HOW.—Isaac How m. Freeloov Conde, and left Schenectady for the West in the early '30s. Does the book "Early Settlers of Schenectady" give a How family? If so, what is the ancestry of Isaac How? Freeloov Conde's father was John Conde. Was he the son or grandson of Adam Conde? His wife's name was Polly Brown. John Conde was b. in 1773 and his wife in 1776. Freeloov was born in 1800 and Isaac How in 1796. Polly Brown's parents, Ebenezer and Susanna, were m. in 1741.—H. A. L.

1889. HOLCOMBE—BLAIR.—Are there any genealogies of the Holcomb family, of N. C., or the Blair family, of Va.? If so, where and at what price can they be obtained?—F. H. B. 1890. TARVER.—Benjamin Tarver, b. 1761, Northampton Co., N. C.; enlisted, according to tradition, when a boy of fourteen in the Rev. Army, serving under Colonel Peebles. Wanted, official proof of service.—F. T.

1891. OSSHEARER.—What was the White Horse Cavalry, and in what siege was they prominent? Where can a list of the members be found? One of my ancestors, O'Shearer, was a member, and captured a silver cup from the British at a siege. Any information gratefully received.—G. H. O.

1892. SMITH.—Does the history of York Co., Pa., mention a brother of James Smith, the Signer, named John? According to tradition, John Smith was a soldier of York Co. in 1756, was taken prisoner by the Indians at Sideling Hill battle, and was a brother of the Signer. Can that be proved?—H. N. R.

1893. BLACK—RICE.—James Black, b. 1774, m. in 1800 Elizabeth Rice (b. 1779), lived in Augusta Co., Va., came to St. Louis, Mo., and d. there (probably) Their children, Wm. Rice, Samuel, James, Ralph, Sally, and Margaret, were b. They then moved to Wood Co., Va., near Parkersburg, W. Va., where James d. Aug. 11, 1839, and Elizabeth July 8, 1860. Wanted, names of parents of James Black, with all necessary dates, and Rev. service, if any. Also names of parents of Delilah Trayler, with dates and Rev. service, if any.

(3) GRAY—TRAYLER.—Thomas Gray was b. in Scotland; emigrated to America before the Rev., and his son, Joseph Francis, was b. in Md. in 1833, and m. Delilah Trayler, of S. C. Wanted, name of wife of Thomas Gray, with all necessary dates, and Rev. service, if any. Also names of parents of Delilah Trayler, with dates and Rev. service, if any.

(3) SMITH.—George Washington Long, b. Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1796, was the son of two compañeros during the Rev. (See Pa. Archives, Vol. XIV, pp. 417-18.) He enlisted from Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, name of wife; also will or land deeds, showing the name of his wife or children.—C. J. B. 1888. CONDE—HOW.—Isaac How m. Freeloov Conde, and left Schenectady for the West in the early '30s. Does the book "Early Settlers of Schenectady" give a How family? If so, what is the ancestry of Isaac How? Freeloov Conde's father was John Conde. Was he the son or grandson of Adam Conde? His wife's name was Polly Brown. John Conde was b. in 1773 and his wife in 1776. Freeloov was born in 1800 and Isaac How in 1796. Polly Brown's parents, Ebenezer and Susanna, were m. in 1741.—H. A. L.

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and Smith sides, with all dates, and Rev. service, if any.

(4) LOGAN.—John Logan, b. in Va., in 1767, was the son of a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to this country prior to the Rev. He m. Elizabeth Logan (no relation) in Amberst Co., Va., May 20, 1812. Wanted, ancestry of the Logans on both sides, with all dates, and Rev. service, if any.

(5) HAWKINS.—Henry Hawkins, who d. in 1874, m. Sarah Shields, and had a son, James Marcus (1835-1865), who m. Annie Wilburn (1841-1865). Wanted, names of parents of Henry Hawkins, with all dates, and Rev. record, if any.

(6) CARDE—COOPER.—Mary Carder, who lived in or near Lewiston, Ohio, m. Isaac Cooper, and d. in Huntsville, Ohio. Wanted, names of parents of both, with all necessary dates, and Rev. service, if any.

(7) FRENCH.—James French, son of James and Elizabeth (Carr) French, was b. in Salisbury, Mass., Nov. 16, 1710; settled at Haverhill, Mass. Wanted, name of wife, with all dates, and Rev. record, if any.

(8) EMERSON—EASTMAN.—Robert Emerson, son of Benjamin and his (1) wife, Sarah, was b. at Haverhill, Oct. 6, 1713; he m. Sarah Eastman (b. Feb. 16, 1713-14), and two children were b. at Haverhill: Priscilla, b. 1739; Caleb, b. 1741. Wanted, dates of Robert's marriage and death, of his wife's death, names and dates of children, and Rev. service, if any.

(9) CURTIS.—John Curtis, son of John and Femima (Abernethy) Curtis, was b. at Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 3, 1735; m. (2) Louisa (or Lovisa). In 1771 he bought land in Canaan, Conn., and removed there with his family. His will was dated Oct. 17, 1805, and filed Dec. 3, 1805. Wanted, name of John Curtis' second wife, names of their children, with all dates; also names of parents of the second wife, with dates and Rev. service, if any.

(10) JONES—WINFIELD.—Gray Jones, son of Peter Jones, who is said to have been the founder of Winfield, Va., m. Martha Wita. Winfield, dau. of Robert Winfield, of Bedford Co., Va. Their dau. Martha Gray Jones, m. Coll. Edward Williams, of Hickory Flats, Bedford Co., Va. Wanted, name of wife, dates, and Rev. record, if any, of Peter Jones; also name of wife of Robert Winfield, dates, and Rev. record, if any; also names and dates, and Rev. record, if any, of the parents of Coll. Edward Williams.

(II) MINIUM—FLOUGH.—John Minium, b. at Eagertown, Pa. (?), m. Barbara Flough, b. 1793, in same place. She d. in Woodcock, Crawford Co., Pa. Wanted, names of parents of both, with dates, and Rev. record, if any.—B. H. R.

1894. CHANDLER—BUTTERFIELD.—Aaron Chandler m. Ruth Butterfield, whose father and brother were Rev. soldiers. Did he have any service? If so, where can I find official proof?—J. M. V.

1895. ROBBINS—TYLER.—David Robbins m. Catherine Tyler. Both of them were probably b. in Attleborough, Mass., but later moved to Ashford, Conn. Wanted, date of marriage and death.

(2) SMITH—COLTON.—Ephraim Smith, son of John and Esther (Colton) Smith, was b. Nov. 17, 1744, probably in Hadley, Mass. Did he serve in the Rev.? If so, where can I find official proof?

(3) WHITE—STRONG.—Jonathan White, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Strong) White, was b. in Hadley, Mass., Jan. 29, 1717, and m. Feb. 6, 1745, Lydia Rugg. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service.

(4) WILLS—CARLEY.—Levi Wills (1775-1800) m. Electa Carley (or Carly) Dec. 20, 1798, and d. in Masonville, N. Y. In his early married life he was a resident of Hillsdale, N. Y. Wanted, names, all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of the parents of Levi Wells.—J. S. K.

1896. JONES—LEONARD.—Asahel Jones, b. in N. H. ab. 1765; m. Catherine Leonard (1767-1863) in 1788. In 1790 he was a resident of Castleton, Vt., and in 1795 he had moved to Hubbardton, Vt., where his son, Evander Wainwright, was b. (This son m. Cynthia Baird, of Castleton, Vt., in 1816.) Wanted, Rev. service, if any, of Asahel Jones; if there was none, wanted ancestry, with dates and Rev. service, if any. Also wanted, names of parents of Catherine Leonard, with dates, and Rev. service, if any.—C. O. N.

1897. WOODEN—WILSEY.—Amos Wooden, b. March 29, 1753, m. Jan. 10, 1775, Mary Wilsey (b. March 19, 1760). Wanted, names of parents of both, with all necessary dates, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) HOLMES—GILMORE.—Anne Holmes m. ab. 1775 William Gilmore, of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., and lived either in Vt. or in the border of New York State. She had a sister (Mary probably), who m. Wm. Parker and went to Ky., where she d. quite young. Any information regarding the ancestry of these Holmeses will be gratefully received.

(3) WILLIAMS—BENEDICT.—Wanted, names and dates of birth of children of David Williams, who was b. in Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1754, m. Polly Benedict at Salem, N. Y.; had one son, Elliot (Elyot), b. Sept. 26, 1793. He helped in the capture of Major Andre.—E. G. E.

1898. COATS (COATES).—Information desired of Benjamin Coates, of East Thompson, Conn. He was b. Jan. 17, 1774, at East Thompson. Have his war record from the State House at Hartford, Conn. What was the name of his wife? Give places and dates of birth and death; also dates and places of birth and death of their dau. Rachel, who m. Isaac Munyan, of East Thompson, Conn.—A. V. C.

1899. DUNNING.—Wanted, information of Isaac Dunning, a soldier of the Rev., and his wife, Rachel, who had three children, Polly, Betsey, and Grandville. All dates and places desired, also maiden name of wife. Isaac Dunning enlisted in a company from Fairfield, Conn.—L. M. M.

1900. JOHNSON.—Thomas Johnson had a son, Samuel, who m. Betsey in Leeds, Va. He is said to have served during the Rev. Wanted, offic-
cial proof of his (Thomas’) service. He m. twice, and had four children by his (1) wife and three by the second.—E. B. C.

1901. JOHNSON.—Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President under Van Buren, was the first cousin of my grandfather. Was his grandfather in the Rev.? If so, want dates and places of birth and death, name of wife, and proof of service.—N. J. S.

1902. JOHNSTON—ALISON.—John Johnston, a Rev. soldier, d. in 1818, and his widow, Martha (Alison) Johnston received a pension. Wanted, date of their marriage (probably between 1784 and 1790). He resided at time of enlistment near York District, S. C.—W. E. S.

1903. STROTHER.—Jeremiah Strother, b. in Va., moved to N. C., thence to S. C., and settled on Saluda River, either in Edgefield, S. C., or at Newberry. He had a son, George. Did either of them have any Rev. service? If so, what?

(2) Where can I obtain a list of the members of the House of Burgesses?—S. S. M.

1904. SPETERS (SPIERS).—Wanted, official proof of service of Richard Spiers (Speers), of Blacklick, Indiana Co., formerly a part of Westmoreland Co., Pa. His dau. is still living at the age of 95.—J. E. M.

1905. MONTEMOREY.—Wanted, official proof of Rev. service of Robert, Samuel, or Joseph Montgomery, of Va.—S. A. McD.

1906. JEFFERSON.—Capt. Thomas Jefferson, said to be the grandfather of President Jefferson and grandson of John Jefferson, the emi-


grant, lived in Va. What county did he live in, what was name of his wife, and where were they married?—W. T.

1907. ALBDE (ALBODE OR ALLIBODY).—Andreas and Jochem Albdae came to this country before 1667, and settled in N. Y. Andreas assumed the name of Anderson, and had many Rev. descendants. Can any reader of the magazine who descends from either of these brothers furnish any information in regard to them?—A. P. H. K.

1908. WILSON — LEAVERTON. —Elisha and Hannah Wilson lived in Baltimore, Md., where Hannah m. John Foster Leaverton about the beginning of the Rev. What were the names of their parents? Give all necessary dates, and Rev. service, if any. Were there any other children except Elisha and Hannah?—A. W. S.

1909. EVANS.—Evans Evans, b. in Wales, was the second Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Was he a Rev. soldier or patriot? What was the name of his wife, where is his grave, and what were the names of his children?—J. S.

1910. TODD—JARMIN.—Benjamin Todd, soldier of the War of 1812, was b. Aug. 19, 1792, in Baltimore Co., Md., moved with his parents to Va. ab. 1804, and later to Ohio, where Benjamin d. He was the son of John and Mary (Jarmen) Todd. Was this John Todd, or his father, who was also named John, the Ensign or Capt. John Todd, of Dorchester Co. militia in 1778?—C. S.

Each in His Own Tongue

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
The charm of the goldenrods—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Unto our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty—
A mother starved for her brood—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

William Herbert Carruth.

LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Regent.—A new topic appears upon the program—Historic Churches. The subject will require much study. The papers are to be filed for future reference and will prove of much value to all interested in the subject.

ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER, Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. John J. Green, Regent.—The program is varied. Among the topics of study is one on Revolutionary heroines. The picture of Mrs. Sarah Gale Dennett, Real Daughter, adorns one of the pages—a handsome lady.

MRS. CHARLES J. KINGSLEY, Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, N. Y., has been made Honorary Regent for life of that Chapter, having been its founder and Regent from the beginning.
National Committee, Children of the Republic

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

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

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Avondale Farm,
Saundersville, Tenn.

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

MISS JOAN MINOR KENNEDY,
Secretary,
224 North Third Street,
Hamilton, Ohio.

"THE ETHAN ALLEN CLUB,"
WAUCOMA, IOWA.

This club was organized last September 25 through the interest and efforts of the local Daughters of the American Revolution. A limited membership of twenty-four was decided as best. The enthusiasm of the boys is ever ready, and needless to say the membership is full and new recruits waiting for vacancies which, so far, have been few and far between. Two entertainments were given at holiday time, netting the club $60. The school children assisted in this occasion and it proved a great success. Our local paper devoted two columns to a write-up. Quoting from the editor: "An audience of one hundred and sixty people greeted the histrionic efforts of the Children of the Republic. The applause was almost continuous and laughter—well, a lemon would have wiped its eyes in ecstasy over some of the situations that developed."

A portion of the receipts was expended in improvements in the different grades in our school and more in the purchase of flags for the Guard of Honor, a surplus being retained for exigencies which may arise.

The boys are not holding regular meetings during the summer, but will probably call again on their first anniversary and start the year's work. They are also planning on a grand picnic in the woods very soon. These bright-eyed, happy little fellows are surely a great pleasure to work among, and it is the dearest hope of the Daughters of the American Revolution ladies who guide them that loyalty to country, patriotism, love of our grand State and good citizenship may be thoroughly instilled into their every-day life, so that they will, each one of them, grow to man's estate a credit to our nation.

DOLLY G. WEBSTER, Regent,
Waucoma Chapter, D. A. R., No. 777.

The State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. James G. Dunning, reported to the State conference, with regard to commemorative work, as follows:

"The work of marking historic spots, and placing memorials to commemorate our Revolutionary heroes, has by no means been neglected during the year that has passed. It has been my privilege to take part in the dedication of three such memorials."

"The first was the boulder and tablet given by the Mary Draper Chapter in memory of the men of Jamaica Plain who fought in the Revolution."

"The second was the boulder and tablet placed by the Anne Adams Tufts Chapter near the site of the home of Anne Adams Tufts, to commemorate her and her heroism in nursing the soldiers at Bunker Hill."

"The third was in September, when the Fort Massachusetts Chapter presented North Adams with an immense boulder, inscribed, 'In Memory of the Heroes of 1776 of Northern Berkshire.'"

"Much more work of this kind has been done throughout the year by various other Chapters."

HERMITAGE CHAPTER, Memphis, Tenn.,Mrs. T. J. Latham, Regent, has taken for its motto "Liberty is Life." The subject of study is "Some Revolutionary Events and Heroic Deeds."

I hope it is not too late to express my appreciation of the copy of the magazine containing the report of the last Congress. It was a most excellent idea which I hope may be continued.
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

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CHEMUNG CHAPTER, Elmira, N. Y., Mrs. Ernest L. Wyckoff, Regent.—The topic for the year includes the study of different types of Americans, Indians, Mountaineers, Negroes, Mennonites being among the number. The following stands at the head of the program:

“I will have never a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and ploughmen,
Shall constitute a State.”
In Memoriam

FORMER GOVERNOR W. E. STANLEY, of Kansas, died in October at Wichita. His wife is the Vice-President General from that State. He was a man of force, a genuinely good citizen, a simple Christian gentleman. Mrs. Stanley has our deepest sympathy in her great bereavement.

MRS. ELIZA KIMBALL, charter member, Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro, N. H., passed away February 5, 1910. She was a much loved member.

MRS. CLARA GRIMES HARRIS, charter member and Past Regent, Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro, N. H., died June 5, 1910. She was an important factor in the life of the town and a general favorite. To know her was to love her.

MRS. LETITIA SAMS BERRY, charter member, Caughnawaga Chapter, Fonda, N. Y., died October 27, 1910. Resolutions of love and sympathy were passed by the Chapter.

ANNAH SELLERS HUBBELL BLACK, charter member, Great Crossings Chapter, Pennsylvania, died at her home in Meyersdale, Pa., Monday morning, August 1, 1910. Mrs. Black was one of the Chapter's efficient and interested workers. The Chapter passed resolutions of sorrow and regret at the loss of such a valued member.

MRS. ELIZABETH D. JONES PURVES, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, passed away on November 3, 1910. Her devoted family had the warm sympathy of the members of the Chapter, by all of whom she was held in the highest esteem.

Livingston Manor Chapter has sustained a deep loss in the death of its beloved Treasurer, MRS. ALFRED WOOD, on November 1. Mrs. Wood was a charter member of the Chapter, a woman who could always be depended upon to do what was given her to do to the very best of her ability.

MISS ELLEN P. SAMPSON, Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine, Fla., died September 16, 1910, at Nonquitt, Mass. She was a resident of Washington, D. C. The Chapter passed resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the loss of their charter member.

MRS. ROSANA D. REVERE, widow of Gen. Joseph Warren Revere, the grandson of Paul Revere, died July 26, 1910, at Morristown, N. J. She was the oldest member of Morristown Chapter, being 97 years old. Her maiden name was Rosana Duncan Lamb.

MRS. ADELAIDE SHACKFORD HILL BUCKLEY, wife of the Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, died April 23, 1910. She was a member of the Morristown Chapter, New Jersey, and also a Colonial Dame.

MRS. ELIZABETH EVANS REESE, one of the "Real Daughters" of the Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pa., entered into rest at her home on Sunday evening, October 16, 1910, aged 97. She was born March 3, 1813, and was the daughter of Eleazar Evans.

MRS. ELLA BUSH McCoy, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, died in November, 1910, at Indianapolis. She was one of the best known charity workers in Indiana, being a member of the Indiana Women's Prison, of the State Board of Charities, of the W. R. C., and other organizations.

MRS. JAMES MARTIN FOSTER, Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, La., passed away November 16, 1910. She was the first Regent of the Chapter and Vice Regent of the State. She was connected with every educational, literary, civic, and charitable enterprise in the city. She will be missed by the Chapter, the city, and the State.

MRS. HARRIET NISBET LATTA, wife of Edward Dilworth Latta, Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., passed away October 9, 1910. She organized the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, and was the first State Regent. Her death is a loss to the entire Society.

A noble life, rich in lofty impulses, full of golden deeds, the highest type of Christian womanhood, came gently to a close December 11, when MRS. MARY FRANCES (WEaver) GABEL fell asleep in peace. The Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, of which she was an honored member, mourns her departure, as do her sister workers in many associations. Her children and grandchildren will call her memory blessed. Mrs. Gabel was the first woman elected a member of a Board of Education in the State of New Jersey.

Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa., Miss Sarah A. Reed, Regent, has illustrated the year book with pictures of all the Regents, and of the tablet and boulder erected to commemorate important events in Revolutionary times. The ancestral list is arranged alphabetically. The topic for study is "Early American Literature."

Denver Chapter, Denver, Colo., Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Regent, has issued a complete and beautiful year book. It contains a list of the National and State officers, as well as those of the Chapter. It also contains that valuable list, the names of the Revolutionary ancestors. The book opens with the following from Robert C. Winthrop:

"Every star has a tongue; every stripe is articulate. There is no language or speech where their voices are not heard.

"Before and above all other associations and memories, whether of glorious men, or glorious deeds, or glorious places, the voice of the flag is ever of Union and Liberty—of the Constitution and the Laws."—Robert C. Winthrop.
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Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets,
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1910

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<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles W. Pursell</td>
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<td>Mrs. Adolph Blitz</td>
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<td>Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lawrence Church</td>
<td>Jefferson, 1126 Summit Ave., St. Paul</td>
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<td>Mrs. Chalmers M.</td>
<td>Williamson, 714 N. State Street, Jackson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert Burrett</td>
<td>Oliver, 740 North Street, Cape Girardeau</td>
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<td>Mrs. Emil H. Rentsch</td>
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<td>Mrs. Oreal S. Ward</td>
<td>1125 South 15th Street, Lincoln</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles O. Norton</td>
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<td>Mrs. Sarah F. Stevens</td>
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<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Mrs. William Libby</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles B. Yardley</td>
<td>332 William Street, East Orange</td>
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<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Mrs. L. Bradford Prince</td>
<td>111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé</td>
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<td>Mrs. Singleton M.</td>
<td>Ashenheller, Silver City</td>
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Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, 1894.
Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, 1895.
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Miss Mary Desha, 1895.
Mrs. A. C. Geer, 1896.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Deborah Randolph Keim, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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