CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1911

Boston Massacre...........................................................................Cover

Silver Presented to the President General.................................Henry S. Curtis. 45

Wanted—A Historian..................................................................Julia Mills Dunn. 40

Strategic Keys of the Oneida Portage............................................50

Journal of George Ewing............................................................59

Père-Mother's Song......................................................................Caroline Pember. 53

The American Redoubt...............................................................54

Florence Livingston Stegman

The Cuyahoga Portage.................................................................57

Ways and Means Committee, Memorial Continental Hall...........58

New Harmony, Indiana..............................................................56

Mrs. William A. Borders

Mrs. Julia Katharine Hogg..........................................................63

Julia Morgan Harding

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.........................................................65

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS:

Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Little Rock, Arkansas..................68

Pasadena Chapter, Pasadena, California......................................68

The Havana Chapter, Cuba.......................................................68

Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois.................................................68

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts.....................69

Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi.........................69

John Bell Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin......................................70

Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Allegany County, New York.............70

Salamanca Chapter, Salamanca, New York....................................70

Taylor Chapter, Geauga County, Ohio.........................................71

Rebecca Mott Chapter, Charleston, South Carolina.......................71

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee......................................72

Lake St. Catherine Chapter, West Paulet, Vermont.......................72

Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daytona, Florida...........................72

Hand's Cove Chapter, Shoreham, Vermont.....................................73

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, New York.......................................73

State Conferences:

Wisconsin....................................................................................75

Iowa.............................................................................................76

Connecticut...................................................................................77

South Carolina..............................................................................79

North Carolina.............................................................................80

Maryland......................................................................................81

Alabama.......................................................................................82

New Hampshire..........................................................................82

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.......................................84

CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.................................................89

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION..........................91

IN MEMORIAM............................................................................92

OFFICIAL:

List of National Officers..............................................................93

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Entered at the New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.
Up from the dim hills of the North,
Across the twilight skies.
Breathing the bellowy evening wind,
A single wild crane flies...
With voices of silent poverty
It goes, a pilgrim gray.
And beats the air with weary wing
Along its lonesome way...
Wanted—A Historian

By Henry S. Curtis

The history of all of the old countries of the world goes back to a time when fact and tradition are inextricably mingled, and all clearness is obscured by the mists which accompany the dawn, but in this country history has a definite beginning, which is still, in many places, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. There is great need, while these traditions yet linger, that some local historian should gather up the loose ends and put together a chronicle for each city and county. The value of this historic setting is not to be lightly estimated. Those who love to dwell upon the thoughts of the past should be able to picture the lives of the early pioneers, the trappers, the Indians and the conflicts and adventures by which the county or city was first won to civilization. The educational value of these legends lingering about various landmarks and descending by tradition from generation to generation is hard to over estimate in a country which is much too prone to think of material things and to slight the world of the imagination. If a vigorous effort is made at once it will be quite possible to gather up these legends and accounts for almost any locality and preserve them for coming generations; but it is very evident to anyone who will observe what is now being done, that this cannot possibly be satisfactory. Histories of the various counties are being written, but by historians of little historical reading, and with still less knowledge of the methods of historical research. They are mainly advertising schemes where the farmer or citizen pays $10 to $100 to have an account of himself and a picture of his family and barns put into the history.

What is really needed is that the matter should be undertaken by the cities or counties themselves as a public undertaking, and the best historian that is available should be employed to write the history of the county or the city without any expectation of the work being profitable except in its effect upon the spiritual life of the people and its value in giving tone and reality to the early history of our country. It would undoubtedly cost several thousands of dollars to get a history of this kind that would be all that it should be, but would not such an account be worth incalculably more than this to the county or city that had it?

To be sure there are at the present time very few people who are qualified to do work of this kind, for it will be necessary to find and search original manuscripts for incidents and records dealing with pioneer days, and to gather up traditions from both
residents and from those who have moved away; but there are a number of men fairly well trained in the methods of historical research who are being graduated every year from our great universities, and there are in connection with our colleges, normal schools and some of our high schools professors of history whose training would enable them to do this work fairly well.

Ultimately it ought to grow into a new profession, as city planning and landscape architecture have done during the last few years, for a man who had written the history of one county or city would find it a comparatively easy task to write the history of an adjoining county or of a neighboring city. A considerable part of such necessary research might possibly be undertaken in preparation of a doctor's thesis in history.

If in connection with such a history each city and county might establish (probably in connection with its library) a historical museum of relics of the earliest times, it would give a stimulus and reality to the study of history, such as it has not had before, and these two together would enable the children, and especially the Boy Scouts, to live over in their games the lives of the pioneers, and would make it possible for the pageants which are growing to be a feature of so many of our cities to represent truthfully the life of the earliest times. Certainly such a careful and credible account is greatly needed, and if it is to be done satisfactorily it should be undertaken at once.

Strategic Keys of the Oneida Portage

By Julia Mills Dunn

The traveler who visits Italy to-day and walks about the ruins of the ancient forum will see close to the triumphal arch of Septimus Severus a spot amid the surrounding rubbish that was once the site of the Golden Milestone, which the old Romans believed to be the center of the earth, and from which they measured all distances. Longfellow in his poem of that title says:

"Each man's chimney is his golden milestone,
Is the central point from which he measures every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him."

Looking on this historic spot of long ago the traveler will probably recall the time-worn saying, "All roads lead to Rome," and if he is an intelligent student of American history he might amend by adding "All roads lead to Rome, New York."

For if it once applied to the city of the Caesars, it also applies in a limited sense to the locality of the bustling little city of the Empire State.

It was the site where forts had naturally been erected, since it was the most important strategic point in the century of conflict between the French and English in their struggle for supremacy in America, and between warring tribes of Indians who in preceding centuries swarmed through the forests.

It was known as the Oneida portage, and Fort Stanwix was built to guard it. Its strategic value was a matter of location.

Eastward flowed the Mohawk River through the forest, taking its rise among the hills of the far north and flowing down the valley through high palisades, and, just below the site of the fort, making an abrupt turn to the east and rippling on its way to join the Hudson. To the west of the fort was Wood Creek, which led directly to Lake Oneida, and thence, by way of Oswego River, to Lake Ontario. Of the twelve portages that formed a chain of waterway communication over the country two—the one connecting Lake George and the Hudson, and this at Rome—were the most important.

With the face of the country covered with impenetrable forests, natural highways of lakes, rivers and creeks afforded the only means of transportation and travel. Where lakes and streams lay near each other, but did not join, the pioneer or Indian was compelled to carry his canoe on
his shoulders from one body of water to another, and the paths between were called portages, from the French word “porter,” to carry.

Mountain, plain and valley were covered with dense woods, yet with two portages, one at Rome of three miles and another from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, one could journey by water from New York Harbor to the Rocky Mountains.

These people ruled the country from Hudson’s Bay to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

Fort Stanwix was built by the British in 1758, and it stood as the outpost of civilization for twenty-five years. It is no matter for wonder that important as this point was, there were built within cannon shot of each other six forts in twenty-five years: Fort Stanwix, afterward occupied by the Americans as Fort Schuyler; Fort Williams, Fort Ball, New Fort, Fort Newport.

In 1777, when Burgoyne planned his campaign, which was to crush out the revolt against British rule in this country, this point, known for a century as the “Oneida Carrying Place,” was his first objective.

Major Barry St. Leger of his army was to start from Montreal, land at Oswego, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, from there pass by small boats down the Oswego River to Lake Oneida, and then take the route by Wood Creek directly to Fort Stanwix. He had a force of 1700 men, Hessians, British regulars, Indians and American tories.

In June Burgoyne began his part of the
campaign with the best equipped army that had ever left England. He proceeded up Lake Champlain and easily captured the forts at Ticonderoga, at Crown Point and at Fort Anne.

But instead of availing himself of the water carriage at Lake George he wasted weeks cutting a route through the heavy forests. This gave an opportunity for reinforcements to General Schuyler, and resulted in Burgoyne’s complete defeat at Saratoga in October.

In July, Major St. Leger landed at Oswego, and friendly Oneida Indian runners conveyed the news to young Colonel Peter Gansevoort, who commanded at Fort Stanwix with 750 men. When St. Leger arrived and demanded an immediate surrender a prompt defiance was his answer.

History records no braver conduct than that of this young commander of twenty-eight. We have read in the pages of historians and poets how Leonidas defended the pass at Thermopylae, how Horatius held the bridge in the face of advancing hosts, and Tennyson has embalmed in immortal verse the story of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

But when the perspective of added years lies between the historian of the future and that lonely fort in the wilderness the bravery of its young commander will suffer nothing by comparison with that displayed in any age or country.

The garrison consisted of less than half the number of the attacking party. There was shortage of rations and ammunition, no escape was possible through the forests encumbered with fallen trees and heavy underbrush, even if the men could elude the watchfulness of the enemy’s guard. The country was by no means wholly loyal to the patriot cause. Power, influence and wealth belonged to the tory party, and the proportion of the people who will espouse any cause that is unpopular for the sake of principle was not greater than is now. The tory residents kept the British informed of every movement of the patriots and of the strength of their troops.

Disaster stared the patriots in the face. St. Leger sent a communication to Colonel Gansevoort saying that he could not restrain the Indians much longer, that a wholesale massacre would be their fate if they did not yield, and it would include the people of the whole Mohawk Valley. Four generations of American ancestors spoke in Gansevoort’s reply:

“I shall defend this fort to the last man.”

And he did not waver when some of his own men became disaffected. And when two American officers, prisoners in St. Leger’s camp, were persuaded to write him grossly magnifying the strength of St. Leger’s command and urging immediate surrender, their advice was treated with silent contempt.

But General Herkimer had heard of the sore straits of the patriots at Stanwix, and he set out for the fort with reinforcements.

Five miles from the fort, at Oriskany, General Herkimer amiably walked into a trap set for him by Joseph Brant, the wily Mohawk chief of St. Leger’s army.

Then and there was fought the bloodiest and most terrific battle of the Revolution. Each side lost a third of its men, but it proved a victory for the Americans.

Hearing the firing of the cannon, Colonel Gansevoort sent 200 men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Willett, to St. Leger’s camp, and, while the British were fighting Herkimer, Colonel Willett seized and carried back to Fort Stanwix twenty-one wagon loads of camp equipage, including blankets, clothing, stores and ammunition. Believing reinforcements were on their way to relieve Colonel Gansevoort, St. Leger and his men stampeded at once.

Five British flags were taken and suspended from a staff inside the fort, while a hastily improvised flag bearing the Stars and Stripes was raised above them.

The white stripes were made from the men’s shirts; the wives of the soldiers contributed their flannel petticoats for red stripes, and a soldier’s overcoat furnished the blue. This soldier afterward presented a claim to the Government for the coat, and the claim was allowed and paid. Whether the women were paid for their petticoats, history has failed to record. But it was the first time the flag of our country was raised in battle.

In addition to the distinction given Fort Stanwix as a strategic point, and the fact that here was the flag first unfurled in battle, it has other historic values.

Here important treaties were made, one in 1784 between our Government and the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations. At this council Brant, Red Jacket and Corn-
planter were present, as was also Lafayette.

One of the most picturesque and forceful characters of the historic figures associated with the history of the Oneida portage is that of the British soldier, Sir William Johnson, who came to New York about forty years before the Revolutionary War. He was greatly pleased with the Indians, was very friendly with them, learned their language, adopted their dress and acquired almost unbounded influence over them. The British government made him commissioner of Indian affairs, and in the noted treaty of Fort Stanwix, made at the fort in 1768, he gained important concessions for the British. He gained more influence with the Indians than any other white man ever had. Their ideas on polygamy seemed to appeal to him especially, and this modified King Solomon or Brigham Young had many Indian wives, his favorite among them being Margaret Brant, a Mohawk woman, sister of Joseph Brant. There were many others, showing that he had no race prejudice. He evidently did not believe in race suicide either, Margaret being the mother of eight children.

When he built a magnificent mansion and brought there a wife of his own race his Indian son took great delight in annoying her and committing all sorts of mischief about the place. The oldest, "Indian Bill," as he was called, was especially impudent. He was a fearless and skillful rider and had a pony that he had taught all sorts of tricks. Mounted on this he would leap the fence, run his pony through the flower beds, take the blooded horses from the stable and turn them loose in the cornfields; then, standing on the back of his pony, he would dash over the fence and, waving his hand in defiance to the gaping servants, who had been ordered not to interfere with him, whatever he did, he would shout, "Tell them Indian Bill did it," and go off like the wind. Well he knew that even Sir William dared not molest one of the Mohawks, with the powerful Six Nations at his back.

Sir William’s estate of 100,000 acres, with his princely salary and accumulated wealth as an Indian trader, enabled him to live like a king, and this monarch of the Mohawk Valley entertained in royal magnificence.

The Mohawk Valley, which held the keys of the second most important portage in the country, was in Revolutionary times a primeval forest. Probably, as in other parts of New York, there grew gigantic beech trees, their mottled silver-gray trunks three or four feet in diameter; there were great maples and chestnuts, ash and hickory that in the autumn blended their colors like those of an oriental rug, the delicate tan of the beech, the scarlet and crimson of the maples, the purplish bronze of the ash, the gold of the hickory contrasted with stately pines of somber green.

Probably also, as in other nearby regions, the kalmia, or laurel, brightened the forest darkness with clusters of pinkish white blossoms, showing clearly against its shiny waxen leaves, and in more open spaces the sumac lifted its fiery torches above the sassafras shrubs, their delicate, yellowish-green leaves splotted with patches of glowing red, as if they had been besprinkled with color from an artist’s palette.

Beside the creeks where bass and speckled trout sought the still dark pools beside the black stones, where the waters were still and deep, the Indian pipe lifted its white, waxy cups close to rotting fallen trees, and princess pine, wintergreen and pigeon berry disputed the ground with the trailing arbutus.

In this vicinity of the Oneida portage not so remote—as we see from the Adirondacks—the wild creatures of the wood roamed at will. Herds of deer doubtless came to drink from the clear waters of the Mohawk; huge, unwieldy bear crashed through the thickets; wolves and foxes found here a home; squirrels, gray, black and red, chattered in the limbs of trees, and the wild turkey, shiest of game fowl, strutted fearlessly along briery unfrequented paths.

Do any of you remember an old song beginning “In a green, grassy vale, where the Mohawk gently glides on its clear winding way to the sea?”

In a conspicuous part of the little city of Rome one can see to-day a statue of heroic size of Colonel (afterward General) Gansevoort, presented to the city by Mrs. Abram Lansing, of Albany, a granddaught-er of Colonel Gansevoort, who assisted at its unveiling in 1906.

The site of the old fort, of which not a vestige or trace remains, is covered with buildings, and on the corners occupied by
the four bastions are cannon placed there by the Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and on the bronze tablet, placed there by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, one can read this legend:

“A fort which never surrendered. Defended August, 1777, by Colonel Peter Gansevoort and Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett. Here the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle.”

The post-office stands on one corner, formerly the site of one of the bastions, and on a corner of the building the Fort Stanwix Chapter has placed a tablet with this inscription:

“Near this point lay the road of the Oneida Carrying Place, called De-O-Main-Sta by the Indians.

“It formed the connecting link between the waters of the north and south, and was from an early time an important strategic point.

Erected by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Thus the past is honored.

At Oriskany, five miles away, where the bloody engagement between General Herkimer and the British took place, a monument has been erected, by the State, I believe.

Taken altogether the Oneida portage was one of the most important and interesting places connected with our country history, both before and after the Revolution, and the site of the most important conflict between the patriot and British armies.

The victory of Fort Stanwix made possible the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which is always alluded to as the decisive battle of the Revolution. Saratoga established our credit and gave us foreign loans —gave to us the co-operation of France. If there had been no victory at Stanwix there would have been no Saratoga.

There might have been no United States.

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Journal of George Ewing, a Revolutionary Soldier, of Greenwich, New Jersey

The original journal of which this is an exact copy is in the possession of George Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio, a descendant

(Continued)

March 27.—The regiment was mustered.

March 30.—Benjamin Shurmer, one of my recruits, died.

April 1.—This night I was very ill.

April 2.—Wrote to my uncle Joshua and sister, per Mr. Boven. Remain ill.

April 3.—Was ordered on command, but not able to go by reason of my illness. This is the first tour of duty that I missed since I have been in the regiment. Made out my pay and muster rolls.

April 4.—The regiment was mustered. Pretty well recovered of my illness. This evening was warned for guard to-morrow.

April 5.—Mounted guard at the Prevost, of which Captain Farwell had the command. A very clever gent. belonging to the 1st regiment of New Hampshire.

There are thirty prisoners at this time in the Prevost.

April 6.—Major-General Lee arrived in camp. Was relieved from guard, came home and had the pleasure to find Lieutenant Curtis with the company; understood that my uncle, James Ewing, had been in camp and gone for Yorktown.

April 7.—This forenoon the brigade went through maneuvers under the direction of Baron Steuben. The step is about half way between slow and quick time, an easy and natural step; and I think much better than the former; the manual also is altered by his direction. There are but ten words of command, which are as follows:

1. Poise firelock.
2. Shoulder firelock.
3. Present arms.
4. Fix bayonet.
5. Unfix bayonet.
7. Make ready.
8. Present.
10. Order firelock.

Attended to my muster rolls and delivered them to the muster master. Exercised in the afternoon; in the intervals played at base. This evening some roguish chaps tied a sheaf of straw to the tail of Joseph Anderson's (brigade quartermaster, commonly called "legend a piece" or "five pound ten"). horse, and set it on fire and let him run, which very much offended him, and he set out to the General to enter complaint.

April 5.—Lord's Day. Divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hunter on the parade, after which I went to the Park to visit Mr. Moor and Elmer's. In the evening I was agreeably surprised by the entrance of my Uncle James and Lieutenant Curtis and Mr. Bloomfield.

April 13.—My uncle spent the day with me. I was officer of the day.

April 19.—This morning received the following note, superscribed "To My Good Friend Ewing."

Lieutenant Elmer's compliments to Mr. Ewing, desired him to procure — and send by the bearer, and come himself if he pleases. George, we have broken the — Park this morning an hour before I intend to get up.

Immediately."

It is something wet this morning. About seven my uncle set out for the Jerseys in company with several gents. By him I wrote to my Uncle Joshua, Major Patterson, Mr. J. Harris and my Dulcinia. After breakfast I went to the Park and had a great deal of pleasure in company with Mr. Moore and Elmer and several other gents. About noon it cleared away. This afternoon the brigade exercised, and we had a great deal of diversion in trying the delinquent officer, Mr. Rascastle, and were fined one quart of peach brandy each. This evening was warned for brigade court-martial.

April 15.—Rained very fast last night and this morning. At nine o'clock I commenced to rain very fast. This afternoon I received the ticket for the play to be acted this evening at the Bakehouse. In the evening went down in company with Major Bloomfield, Lieutenants Curtis, Wagman and Henry, but the house was so full that I could not get in. Then a number of gents went to Major Parker's hut, in the fourth, where we spent the evening very merrily.

April 16.—My head ached very badly this morning occasioned by my last night's frolic. Sat on the court again; at twelve adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

April 18.—The court sat by adjournments until this day, when we having finished our business, adjourned until Monday next, nine o'clock.

April 20.—The court is desolved. Men of the first got their back rations this morning. This evening was warned for piquet. Last evening about sunset we had a most violent gust of wind, which continued to blow very hard all night. A fire broke out on the heights, just to the right of the camp, and burned the most furious I ever beheld during the whole night; but luckily no damage was done either to the camp or fortifications.

April 21.—Mounted guard. Had the good fortune to get Mitchell's mills piquet, although I was plagued to find my station for want of a guide, yet I had a very pleasant guard. In the evening Major Bloomfield came to the house and informed me that Robert Johnson, one of our company, and Thomas Connelly of this regiment were taken up near and going into Philadelphia by a British guard, who was deserting us and brought to camp.

April 22.—Was relieved from piquet. This was a day appointed by Congress for a day of fasting and prayer.

April 24.—Lieutenant Cotanch arrived in camp. I received a letter from my lovely Olivia, which informed me that she is in a poor state of health. Dated April 14th, 1778.

April 25.—The division exercised in the new method under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Barber. Thomas Connelly received two hundred and fifty lashes.

April 26.—Lord's day. Spent this day at the Park, in the company with Lieutenants Elmer and Moore and Mr. John Peck. Moore and I swapped swords. Mr. Elmer and I took a walk along the lines in front of the camp. There is no ground in front that by any means com-
mand them; but in my opinion the chief
dependence is on the second line, which is
piquetted from end to end in front of the
huts, and abutted in front of them; besides
breastworks and redoubts on several heights
on the flank and in the rear. This even-
ing Colonel Van Swick's regiment arrived
in camp from Albany, consisting of four
hundred men. Robert Johnson received
three hundred lashes for desertion.
April 28.—I resigned my commission to
his Excellency and got a discharge from
the service.
April 30.—I entered as a volunteer in
Captain Randall's company of artillery,
Colonel Lamb's regiment. This evening
had the agreeable news that the Courts of
France and Spain had declared the United
States of America Free and Independent.
On the arrival of this news the soldiers be-
gan to congratulate each other on the pros-
pect of an approaching peace.
May 1.—Last evening May poles were
erected in every regiment in the camp, and
at the reveille I was awakened by three
cheers in honor of King T (?). The
day was spent in mirth and jollity, the sol-
diers parading, marching with fife and
drum, and hurrahing as they passed the
poles, their hats adorned with white blos-
soms. The following was the procession
of the Third Jersey regiment on the afore-
said day:
First, one sergeant dressed in an Indian
habit, representing King T (?).
Second, thirteen sergeants dressed in
white, each with a bow in his left hand,
and thirteen arrows in his right.
Third, thirteen drums and fifes.
Fourth, the privates, in thirteen pla-
toons, thirteen men each. The non-com-
misioned officers and soldiers, being drawn
up in the aforesaid manner on the regi-
mental parade, gave three cheers at their
own pole, and then marched up to head-
quarters to do honor to his Excellency.
But just as they were descending the hill
to the house, an aid met them and informed
them that the General was indisposed and
desired them to retire, which they did
with the greatest decency and regularity.
They then returned and marched from
right to left of Lord Stirling's Division,
hurrahing at every pole they passed, and
then returned to their regimental parade,
taking a drink of whiskey, which a gener-
ous contribution of their officers had pro-
cured for them; they dismissed and each
man returned to his own but without any
accident happening throughout the whole
day. The whole being carried on with the
greatest regularity. In the evening the of-
ficers of the regiment assembled and had a
song and dance in honor of King Tamany.
About twelve o'clock we dismissed and re-
tired to rest.
May 9.—Removed my quarters to the
city Park. In the afternoon played a game
of whist with a number of gents. of the
artillery. This morning Messrs. Curtis
and Coltanch set out for Jersey.
June 3.—Lord's day. The brigade of
artillery attended divine service at the Jer-
sey Camp, where we had a sermon preached
by the Rev. Mr. Hunter.
June 4.—This day his Excellency dined
with General Knox, and after dinner did
us the honor to play whist with us.
June 6.—This day we fired a Grand
Feu de Joie, on account of the news
brought by Mr. Simeon Dean, in the La
Sensible, from our plenipotenary at the
Court of France, the purport of which was
that the Courts of France and Spain had
decided the United States of America to
be Free and Independent States, and had
ceded to us all the territory on the contin-
ent of America, which formerly belonged
to the crown of Great Britain; and also
the Island of Bermuda, and also to assist
us in carrying on this just and necessary
war, with no other condition on our part
but that we should not in any treaty of
peace with England give up our independ-
ence. In consequence of this intelligence
this day was set apart for a day of rejoicing
throughout the whole army; accordingly
at ten o'clock a.m. a cannon was fired as
a signal for the whole to parade; and after
a discourse suited to the subject by the
chaplain of each brigade, a second cannon
fired a signal for each brigade to repair to
their respective post. Thirteen six pound-
erers were drawn to a height in the rear of
Conway's Brigade. After the troops were
posted the flag on the fort was dropped and
the third cannon fired at the Park, when
the thirteen cannon fired on the height,
after which a fire of musketry began on
the right of the front line, and proceeded
to the left of the same, and then instantly
beginning on the left of the rear line pro-
cceeded to the right of the same. After
this firing was over a fourth cannon from
the Park was the signal for three cheers and "long live the King of France." After this thirteen more cannon and musketry as aforesaid; the signal and three cheers and a shout of "God save the friendly Powers of Europe." The third cannon and musketry as aforesaid, signal and cheers and a shout of "God save the American States." As soon as this was concluded the troops marched to their respective quarters. No accident happened during the day. After the Feu de Joie was over, and the troops dismissed his Excellency invited the officers of the army to assemble under the booth that was prepared for the purpose and partook of a cold collation, which was prepared for them, where he did us the honor to eat and drink with us, where many patriotic toasts were drunk, and then concluded with harmless mirth and jollity.

This day was a general releasement of prisoners.

June 7.—This afternoon the First Jersey regiment received orders to march to-morrow to Jersey, to join the Second, under the command of Colonel Shaw.

June 8.—This morning the First Jersey regiment marched for Jersey.

June 10.—Lord’s day. This afternoon orders were issued for twenty-five hundred men, under the command of the Marquis Lafayette, and five field officers, under the command of Captain Lee, to be ready to march to-morrow morning.

June 18.—About eight a.m. the detachment set out, with which I went as a volunteer to the artillery, and joined myself to a three pounder commanded by Lieutenant Doubty. We marched over the bridge, and about sunset arrived at Barnhill. Here we took post and remained that night, the next day and night.

June 20.—This morning about eight intelligence arrived that the enemy were coming upon us from every quarter; that one party were marching up through Germantown, another then on Whitman’s Heights, another at Plymouth meeting house. We immediately drew up in order of battle, and then marched for M (?). Ford. By this time the several parties were within half a mile of us; however, we gained the ford, crossed it and encamped at the Gulf Mills. Toward evening we marched to Swede’s Ford and encamped for the night.

June 21.—This morning crossed the ford and marched again to Barnhill. Took post on our old ground. About midnight marched off to Swede’s Ford again. Here we halted, drew provisions, and then returned to camp this evening. The Marquis received a commission of Embassador of his most Christian Majesty to Congress.

Note.—"This is all of the Journal which we now possess. Some of it was lost in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C."

DOROTHY RACHEL CLARK.

“Fore-mothers’ Song”

Shall our dear mothers be forgot
And never brought to mind,
Their self-denial, deeds of love,
And the names they left behind?

Shall we, their daughters, e’er forget
Their piety and grace—
The love of home—the kindly light
That shone in each dear face?

Ah, no! with loyal, loving hearts,
Their story we’ll rehearse,
"Til children’s children, down the years,
Repeat in song and verse!

They loved their country and her flag,
Our own “red, white and blue;”
In war’s dark hour, had faith in God,
Were loyal, brave, and true.

Long as our mountains tower on high,
And oceans roll between,
We’ll emulate their noble lives,
And keep their memory green.

CAROLINE PEMBER,
Lake St. Catharine Chapter.
Dedication of the Monument Marking the American Redoubt at Fort Washington Park

On November 16, 1910, Fort Washington Chapter, Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, Regent, commemorated the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Washington by unveiling a massive boulder in Fort Washington Park, erected on the highest and on the identical spot where the almost imperceptible remains of the American Redoubt could still be seen, and whose construction Felix Imbert, a young French engineer and volunteer in the American army, superintended, and the building of which was carried out by Malcolm's corps of "Scots and Sons of Scots," of which Aaron Burr was lieutenant colonel.

Point Washington, during the Revolutionary period, was known as Jeffrey's Hook, and which, according to General Howe's report of November 30, 1776, to Lord George Germaine, "had been fortified by the rebels with incredible labor."

It is extremely doubtful if the subjugation of Fort Washington—previously known as "Blue Bell Fort"—would have ever been accomplished had not a commissioned officer of the American forces stolen forth from the garrison of Fort Washington on the night of November 2, 1776, and placed within the hands of Lord Percy, a British officer, plans and full information pertaining to the fortress—information of paramount importance to Lord William Howe, whose one and sole aim it was to secure its possession, because, combined with Fort Lee on the opposite shore of the Hudson, it enabled the patriots to shut off British communication with New York and the upper country. Only as a last resort did Colonel Robert Magaw, commander of the fort, surrender to the overwhelming British and Hessian forces.

In selecting November 16, 1910, as the day to celebrate the unveiling of the monument it was not the intention of the Fort Washington Chapter to commemorate either a victory or a defeat, but to honor and show respect to those who, in the darkest days of the Revolution, fought so willingly and so valiantly for that which we all enjoy to-day—"freedom" and "the protection of the Red, White and Blue"—on that sacred ground.

By invitation of the vicar, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, D.D., S.T.D., a patriotic man, with a truly catholic spirit, the Fort Washington Chapter en masse attended services at 2 p.m. in the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 158th street, New York City. The Rev. John R. Mackay, Ph.D., pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, also chaplain of Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R., read a selection from the Scriptures. A beautiful service of Te Deum was rendered by the renowned organist, Professor Harrat, the choir being in full vestments.

Never before in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution has any Chapter been more highly honored than was the Fort Washington Chapter. It was through the extreme courtesy, loyalty and patriotism of Major General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., a worthy son of a worthy sire, that over four hundred United States troops and a band of forty pieces, detailed from the National Guard, under command of Major John J. Byrne, U. S. A., were sent from Governor's Island to participate as an escort in the line of march, 158th street and Broadway to Fort Washington Park, which started on its way at 2:20 p.m. Thomas Hugh Boorman, Grand Marshal; aided by Captain Joseph Wheel-er, U. S. A., Captain Alexander Greig, Jr., U. S. A., Captain Lucian Barclay Moody, C. E.; Chaplain, the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, Governor's Island, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York.

Chief marshal of military parade: Major John J. Byrne, U. S. A.

Chief marshal of civic parade: Colonel James Raymond, U. S. V.

At 165th street and Riverside Drive the
cadet corps of the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, under the principaship of Prof. Enoch Henry Currier, fell in line. They looked more like cadets from West Point or Annapolis. Close upon their heels came the cadet corps of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, all well-skilled musicians, and looked so pretty in their brown sombreros and brown military coats, with capes, followed by representatives of various patriotic societies.

Sharp at 3 p.m. the exercises at the dedication of the monument in Fort Washington Park commenced, with Hon. James Pierrepont Davenport presiding.

1. Bugle call, assembly.
2. Introduction of Hon. James P. Davenport, chairman of the day.
3. Invocation, Rev. John R. Mackay, Ph.D., Chaplain Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R., pastor of the North Presbyterian Church.
4. "New York," sung by fifty children of the City History Club, Dr. Frank B. Kelly, superintendent.
5. Presentation of the monument to the Chapter, on behalf of the committee of arrangements. Reginald Pelham Bolton, architect.
6. Unveiling of the monument by "The Little Men and Women" of Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R.

SALUTE.

7. Presentation of the monument to the city of New York, Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, Regent, Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R.
8. Acceptance of the monument on behalf of the city of New York, Hon. Charles B. Stover, President of the Park Board.
10. Patriotic address, Hugh Gordon Miller, Esq.
11. The national anthem.
13. Bugles, "taps."

In presenting the monument to the Chapter by the committee of arrangements, Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, one of the truest patriots that ever stepped on a battlefield in war or peace, read the speech which Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton prepared, who had been detained elsewhere.

The three-ton boulder was covered by the Regent’s own flag, and at a given signal about eighteen “Little Men and Women” of Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R., pulled the cord, and about three thousand people voiced their sentiments in applauding and cheers. The little baby who seemed to feel the importance of the occasion is the grand nephew of the Regent, Mrs. Fay, Samuel Stockton de Beaurgard, a (3) great grand nephew of Richard Stockton, signer of Independence. Standing next to him was his little blonde sister, Esther; also his two brothers, Armand and Chapman Tontant de Beaurgard.

Our Police Commissioner responded nobly to the Regent’s request, sending a large detail both to the church and the park.

In presenting the monument to the president of the Park Board, Hon. Charles B. Stover, Mrs. Fay made a stirring patriotic speech, and in conclusion said: “This is our day of memories, ours of sentiment, and,” turning to the Commissioner, said: “You have been very courteous and very kind to us. We appreciate all your kindness. We have placed this boulder on this eminence as a sentinel to guard this park from desecration. It belongs to the people. Conserve it, keep it for them; we want the children to enjoy it; those children who are reared like orchids and pitcher plants on the fifth or higher stories of flat houses. There is within the heart of every boy, and girl, too, a desire and love to come in contact with mother earth. Keep this park for the children, this beauty spot of earth. And now, Mr. Stover, I, the Regent of Fort Washington Chapter, in the name of the Chapter, who are loving, loyal Daughters, present this boulder to you forever and aye!”

In accepting the monument in behalf of the city of New York, the Hon. Charles B. Stover answered the Regent in similar patriotic sentiment, and concluded with the assurance “that every wish of the Regent’s would be fulfilled, and that the exercises of that day would remain in his memory forever.”

Judge Davenport then introduced the Hon. William S. Bennet, member of Congress, Seventeenth District, who spoke well
of the patriotic occasion. He was followed by the renowned orator, Hugh Gordon Miller, whose eloquence on this subject was most profound, and the Chapter feels proud of having so distinguished a personage, as well as many other prominent men, present on such a sacred event as this.

Then Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, U. S. A., read the poem written for the occasion (see page 31) by Charlotte Sayre Boorman, First Vice-Regent Fort Washington Chapter, and Honorary Member Margaret Corbin Chapter, D. A. R.

At the close of the exercises Rev. John Chamberlain, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

During the ceremonies at the park the scene was one of sublime grandeur, the gigantic boulder resting on the highest point, a silent sentinel of the sacred ground. Below the boulder, on an eminence, were grouped the soldiers resting upon their arms. On the opposite side of the shore the stately palisades made a beautiful background. The day was rather cold and dreary, but at the conclusion of the cere-

monies a shaft of sunlight pierced through the trees above and about the boulder, as though symbolically bestowing an invocation and blessing upon the memory of those who at that very second—134 years ago—were making their final stand for liberty and their final appeal to God, too. It was indeed a most impressive and inspiring moment.

The Chapter, with their invited guests, then repaired to Arrowhead Inn. Here addresses were made by General James Grant Wilson, Edward Hagaman Hall, Major E. T. Paull, Hugh Gordon Miller, Reginald Pelham Bolton and by Mrs. Florence Livingston Stegman, who furnished interesting data regarding the period "of the times which tried men's souls," and historic reminiscences pertaining thereto. In conclusion the Regent thanked one and all who had aided so generously toward making November 16, 1910, a day never to be forgotten by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

FLORENCE LIVINGSTON STEGMAN. Historian Fort Washington Chapter.

Notice

The Secretary of the Magazine Committee requests numbers of the American Monthly Magazine for May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1910, to fill files of subscribers. Please send to Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, 903 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Inclosed please find check for subscription for your very valuable magazine. I do not think the home of any Daughter of the American Revolution well equipped without it.—Mrs. J. S. Cassidy, Covington, Ky.

MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDIE, State Regent of Indiana, has written to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman of the Magazine Committee, as follows:

"As a member of your committee I wish to express my high appreciation of the grand and noble work you have accomplished in the changed and much improved condition of the magazine.

"I am sure your faithful and untiring efforts as chairman of the Magazine Committee cannot fail to elicit the full approval and commendation of every Daughter of the American Revolution."

MRS. OREAL S. WARD, State Regent of Nebraska, has written to the Editor, Mrs. Avery:

"Permit me to congratulate you on the new dress of the magazine. I am so pleased with the make-up from cover to cover. I wish every Daughter would subscribe for one year. She would not have to be urged to continue it."

All matter intended for publication in the American Monthly Magazine, such as Historical Articles, Chapter and State Reports, Revolutionary Records, and Poems, should be sent to the Editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, 2831 Woodhill Road, Cleveland, O.

All business letters, such as those relating to subscriptions, advertisements, should be addressed to Mr. Frederick W. Wilson, 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

The manuscripts of accepted articles cannot be returned to the writers thereof.—Editor.
The history, in brief, of the name Cuyahoga Portage is as follows: The Cuyahoga Portage, known at the present time as the Portage Path, or Indian Trail, was the great highway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, being the only break in the chain of water communication between the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico.

In the Indians’ migrations south in the autumn and north in the spring this was their route. In going south they left Lake Erie; entering the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, they followed the river to its most southern point, where it bends to the east. Here they left the river, bearing their canoes and burdens on their backs, and going southward over the portage, a distance of nearly eight miles, they reached the most southern point of the Tuscarawas River, the right branch of the Muskingum River, which empties into the Ohio. This portage has always been an exceedingly important historical boundary in the United States.

Before the Europeans came to this country the Cuyahoga River and the portage formed the boundary line between the Six Nations of the East and the Western tribes of Indians.

In the Lancaster Treaty of 1744, between the British and the Indians, it is mentioned as a boundary.

In the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, it is a celebrated boundary, and the Treaty of Fort Harmar, in 1789, confirmed the McIntosh Treaty.

In the Treaty of Greenville, 1795, this

My Dear Madam Regent:

Requests for lists of special features, and of furniture and furnishings needed for Memorial Continental Hall having been received, this information is sent for the consideration of those States and Chapters not engaged in paying for memorials already reserved.

UNRESERVED SPECIAL FEATURES.

Several rooms and the second floor corridor, $1,000 each.

Two gold and crystal auditorium electroliers, $450 each.

The suggestion made by the Baltimore Chapter, accompanied by $100 toward the sum required, that the banquet hall be reserved to be paid for and furnished by Chapters and individuals, in this and foreign countries wishing to send money, that this room might be a memorial to all Chapters, was favorably acted upon by the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, and $400 more has already been given for this special feature. A memorial has thus been provided for which the future contributions of States and Chapters, with small Daughters of the American Revolution membership as well as of those which have finished paying for reserved memorials, can be given.

All correspondence relating to the banquet hall is in the hands of Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, second vice-chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, 2947 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., who has prepared the following list of furnishings needed and their cost.

Cost, exclusive of furnishings, of banquet hall as a memorial for all Chapters, $2,500:

Cost of Furnishings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sideboard</td>
<td>$325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six dining tables, $100 each</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five serving tables, $72 each</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two side sofa seats, $150 each</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixty chairs, $17.50 each</td>
<td>1,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two mahogany knife holders, $50 each</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pair brass andirons</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brass fender .................................. 40.00

Brass fire place set .......................... 20.00

Five windows, sunburst above curtains on brass rods, both of transparent double faced blue silk, $25 each ....... 125.00

Upon request, Mrs. Bassett will send for inspection a blueprint of any of the pieces of furniture and will order the article selected, from the firm whose color scheme, blue, and whose designs for furnishings were approved by the Art Critics' Committee, when notified by the Treasurer General that the sum required has been received.

A water color sketch of the banquet hall, as it will appear when furnished, and a detail drawing of each of the different pieces of furniture can be seen at Memorial Continental Hall.

Those reserving special features or pieces of furniture have the time necessary to raise the money needed to pay for them. Should several select the same object it will be reserved for the one writing for it first.

All furniture for the hall must be of mahogany and of a design in use during the Revolution.

Upon request the Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Miss Anna C. Benning, 1420 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga., or the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will bring the matter of contemplated gifts before the Memorial Continental Hall Committee for action.

Pictures, whatever the subject or medium used, must be approved by the Art Critics' Committee before being formally offered at a meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

Those contemplating the presentation of gifts, other than money, at the coming Congress, of which the Memorial Continental Hall Committee does not know, are asked to have the matter brought before that committee at its February, or if that is not possible, at its April meeting.

The names of all assisting in the building and furnishing of the hall will appear
in the Book of Remembrance with the record of their gift. Those desiring an inscription to appear with this record will send it to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Small metal plates upon which the name of the donor, date, etc., has been engraved can be screwed to the backs of chairs or on other pieces of furniture if the donor wishes to do this.

Money for furniture and furnishings as well as for special features should be sent to the Treasurer General, Mrs. Lulu R. Hoover, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., accompanied by a statement in regard to the object for which it is to pay.

The many letters received by the Ways and Means Committee show the continued and enthusiastic interest of the members of our organization and their friends in this magnificent memorial to those who assisted in the struggle for American independence.

Most cordially,

MARIE W. HODGKINS,*
Chairman Ways and Means Committee of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

*MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
1830 T Street,
Washington, D. C.

At the ferry landing, Badger's Island, Kittery, N. H., is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

“In memory of the Continental sloop of war, Ranger, launched from this island May 10, 1777.
Sailed for France November 1, 1777, John Paul Jones, Captain, with dispatches of Burgoyne’s surrender.
Received February 14, 1778, the first salute to the Stars and Stripes from the French fleet captured the British sloop of war Drake, April 24, 1778.
Erected by the Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth, Sons of the American Revolution, 1905.”

RICHARD ROYAL CHAPTER, McKinney, Texas, Mrs. L. A. Scott, Regent, has taken for the subject of the year “The Spirit That Gave Birth to a Republic.” They have given the list of their Revolutionary ancestors:

“God give us men; a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor and who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.”
New Harmony, Indiana

By Mrs. W. A. Borders, Washington, Indiana

On the Indiana side of the Wabash River, fifty-one miles from its mouth, the village of New Harmony lies within the shelter of a long range of hills. New Harmony's door-yards are shaded by a forest of maple and gate trees, above which, here and there, rise the gabled and dormer-windowed roofs of quaint buildings, suggestive of another country and another century.

There entered the Wabash River, one spring day in 1815, several boatloads of Wurtemburg peasants, eight hundred strong, clad in the garb of the fatherland. This quaint company went ashore at a point near the site of the present village of New Harmony, knelt on the bank and prayed, dedicating "Harmonie" to the uses of a Christian Brotherhood. These were the Rappites, followers of George Rapp, founder of New Harmony.

George Rapp was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1767. He taught that the coming of Christ and the renovation of the world was near at hand. Marriage was renounced and celibacy became a rule. Persons formerly married were separated and placed in different establishments and a community of equality was established. The agreement to which the members bound themselves specified: "All cash, lands and chattels of every member to be a free gift for the use and benefit of the community; to obey the superintendents; to give the labor of their hands for the good of the community."

The Rappite community immediately attracted wide attention in the West, and soon became the largest town in the territory of Indiana. In addition to the twenty thousand acres of land which our Government gave him, Rapp bought ten-thousand acres of improved land, making a total of thirty thousand acres.

It was not long before New Harmony began to show evidences of German thrift.
Numerous log, frame and brick buildings were erected; orchards and vineyards were planted. Among the first buildings to be erected was a large frame church. This was replaced, in 1822, by a huge brick structure.

The brick taken from the old church was used to construct a wall which protects the Rappite Cemetery to this day. The wall is one foot thick, five feet high and is guarded by iron gates.

The brick dwelling houses erected by the Rappites still stand as monuments to the faithful work of their study builders. What is known as Community House No. 2 is now used for a general store. On its south wall is an old-fashioned sun-dial, which has been faithfully telling the time since community days. An inscription under the stairway in No. 2, written by one of the Rappites, reads: "On the twenty-fourth of May, 1824, we have departed. Lord, with Thy great help and goodness, in body and soul protect us." No. 3 is now used as a hotel. No. 4 has been remodeled and is now used as an opera house.

The old fort was built of stone and brick, and was never used for other than peaceful purposes. In later years it was used as a museum, but is now falling into decay. This old fort is one of the picturesque features of New Harmony.

There still remains in New Harmony what is known as "Gabriel's Rock," two limestone slabs. Upon these is traced what seems to be the imprints of two feet. Father Rapp taught his followers that these were imprints of the feet of the Angel Gabriel, who had alighted on earth to convey a message from heaven to him.

The Harmonists gave the church lot and two thousand dollars to construct a building, which, until a few years ago, was occupied by a public library, and which is now used for a public school. According to an inscription this building was "Erected in memory of the Harmony Society, founded by George Rapp, 1805." With this act of philanthropy the connections of the Rappites with New Harmony ceased.

New Harmony, with all its improvements and valuable equipment, was sold, in 1825, to Robert Owen, an Englishman, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and at once became the scientific center of America.

Notable as New Harmony was in its own time, as the scene of an ambitious effort at social regeneration, the perspective of years is necessary to an adequate portrayal of its importance in American history. Among the names mentioned in history, of men whose homes were in New
Harmony, we find Frederick Rapp (adopted son of George Rapp), who was a member of the convention which met under the famous oak at Corydon, and framed the first constitution of Indiana. He was afterward a member of the State Legislature and also served on the committee which located the State capitol at Indianapolis, in 1820. Then we find William McClure, the father of American geology; Charles Albert Lesneur, the first classifieer of the fishes of the Great Lakes; Thomas Say, the father of American zoology; Gerard Troost, one of the earliest American mineralogists, and Robert Dale Owen, author, statesman, politician, and, it has been said of him, "the most prominent man Indiana has ever owned."

New Harmony also became the head of the United States Geological Survey, with David Dale Owen in charge, and boasted of a scientific library unexcelled on the continent. The first manual training school in the United States was established by William McClure at New Harmony, and the first infant school by Robert Owen. It was in the schools of New Harmony that the theory of equal educational privileges for both sexes was first put into practice. The first Woman's Literary Club was founded at New Harmony by Frances Wright, 1828. Her desk is still in existence, and can be seen at present in the library. New Harmony, in 1826, offered the first known American example of the prohibition of liquor traffic.

The Murphy Library, which was erected in 1893 by Dr. Murphy, who was raised and educated by the New Harmony community, is a handsome brick structure, containing, in addition to library quarters, a large auditorium and an art gallery. Dr. Murphy made contributions of books and specimens for the museum and filled the art gallery with costly paintings purchased in Italy, and at his death gave the library the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars. Two thousand dollars is expended each year for new books, and a lecture course costing twelve hundred dollars is offered each winter. The library contains seventeen thousand books. No other town in the United States of even double the population can boast of such library facilities as can New Harmony.

So it is said that "the torch of learning, so long ago kindled in the wilderness, made New Harmony a center of light and learning while it was yet surrounded by the trackless wild."

Undoubtedly the most historic spot in Portsmouth, N. H.—where the spark of American Liberty first shone forth—is not yet marked by a tablet!

The "Liberty Flag Pole" at "Liberty Bridge" reminds historical students that January 9, 1766, ten years before the Declaration of Independence, our ancestors in protest against the odious stamp act passed by Parliament in 1765, marched through the streets of Portsmouth carrying the New Hampshire stamp agent's commission in triumph on the point of a sword, exposed to public view, and bearing a flag on which was inscribed in large letters the words: "Liberty, Property, and No Stamp"; and raised upon a flagstaff erected for the occasion at "Swing-Bridge," called from that day forward "Liberty Bridge," this, the first "no stamp flag" ever displayed in the American colonies.

Here a new pole was erected July 4, 1824, in the same spot as the original, and it was renewed July 4, 1899, as told in the inscriptions thereon:

"Erected July 4, 1824
in Commemoration of
July 4, 1776, that Declared
Our Emancipation From
Tyranny and Gave Us
The Privileges of
Freemen."

"Liberty
Flag Pole
Renewed
July 4, 1899."

But these inscriptions do not tell the story of the "no stamp flag," which should in lasting bronze be here made known to every passer.—JOSEPH FOSTER.

"The glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served. To be a strong hand in the dark to another in the time of need; to be a cup of strength to a human soul in a crisis of weakness, is to know the glory of life."—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
Julia Katherine Hogg
Honorary Vice-President General

In the development of great movements and of great organizations a time is reached when their past history is crystallized into something like permanent form, when the heat of controversy is over and the struggles of opposing forces take on a truer perspective than is contemporaneously possible, and when the abilities and achievements of the constructive minds that have directed them in the formative period may be estimated at their real value. Happy is the country and happy the society which in its early life commands the service and the devotion of clear, logical, constructive minds, and sometime, in the annals of the greatest woman’s organization in the world, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, next after the founders will be written the name of Julia Katherine Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania.

A Pennsylvanian, the descendant of Pennsylvania patriots of more than usual distinction, a womanly woman, whose aristocratic beauty, dignified carriage, and an air of unfaltering command, impressing all who saw her with admiration and deference, Mrs. Hogg yet owed her exalted position among the Daughters of the American Revolution to her splendid executive ability, to a mind that was as clear cut as her classical features, and to a steadiness of purpose that was as penetrating, as quietly positive and poised, as the look that met one from her serious and beautiful eyes.

In her death a year ago, although failing strength had compelled her retirement from active participation in the administration and councils of the National Society, it lost a consistent, indefatigable supporter of all the principles for which it stands, and to whom more than to any one else the Society owes the fact that it is firmly established on the foundation requirement of lineal descent.

Julia Katherine Hall, wife of Nathaniel B. Hogg of Pittsburgh, was a native of Harrisburg and entered the Daughters of the American Revolution as a great grand-daughter of Elihu Hall, who served as colonel of a Maryland regiment; as a descendant of Captain Fisher of Carlisle, Pa., who gave distinguished service to his country; as a descendant of William McClay, and of John Harris, founder of Harrisburg.

The blood of lawyers and of jurists ran in her veins, and was shown in her remarkable reasoning power and her logical attitude on all the great problems ardent and bitterly fought over in the first decade of the history of the National Society.

Those were stormy days, but the Society finally emerged with a clear title and has since given itself almost wholly to the purposes for which it was organized. The first annual report sent to Congress by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is for the period from 1890 to 1897, and in it we read, on page 38, that “in April, 1891, the work in the several States had so expanded that it was found necessary to create the office of State Regent, as none had been provided for in the original constitution. Five ladies were appointed at the April meeting to hold this office. Their names are as follows: Mrs. N. B. Hogg (Julia Katherine), State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour (Belinda O. Hathaway), State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent of New York; Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim (Jennie S. Oliver), State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. William Wirt Henry (Lucy Page), State Regent of Virginia. Soon after, on the tenth day of June, 1891, Mrs. Hogg organized the Pittsburgh Chapter.

Although nearly twenty years lie between now and then, many members of the Chapter will recall the summer afternoon, the warm breeze that drifted through the rather formal and handsome old-fashioned rooms of the spacious house; will remember the musical timber of the high-bred voice that first issued the call to patriotic service, of the enthusiasm with which all who could prove eligibility enrolled themselves as members.
From the very start lineal descent was a requirement, and from Pittsburgh and from all the thirty Chapters she founded during her State regency, came staunch support when the lineal clause became a battle cry at the meetings of the board of management and the Continental Congress. A long time was spent on this radically important subject; brilliant, often fiery, even "snappy," were the debates and the speeches, and the give and take encounters on the platform and on the floor; warmly were the opposing sides espoused, intensely vital did it seem, and yet now as we read the few lines devoted to this historic struggle in the official records of the Society, the words are but as echoes:

"Of old, unhappy, far-off things, And battles long ago."

Regular in her attendance at board meetings, notwithstanding the distance she had to travel, Mrs. Hogg's voice in council was ever heard with attention. Her advice and opinion was held in high value, and at the meetings of the Continental Congress she had commanding influence.

She was not a public speaker; she was rather a close reasoner and clear thinker, convincing in argument, scoring her points with fine precision and infinite wit, impressing even her antagonists with her quiet tenacity and sincerity of purpose.

Now that her directing mind and guiding hand have been withdrawn and only the record of the fruits of her seven years' active service are left to the Pittsburgh Chapter, to Pennsylvania, and to the National Society, those whom she inspired and led into the knowledge of their patriotic duties to the present and coming generations, hold her in affectionate remembrance and in grateful recognition, with the example ever before them of an intelligent, high-minded, patriotic and beautiful woman, under whose leadership they were privileged to work for their country.

JULIA MORGAN HARDING.

Children of the American Revolution

Paul Jones Society of Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. George W. Moran, president, has issued an attractive year book for 1910-1911.

At the State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Canon City, Colorado, Liberty Bell Society, C. A. R., was given a part in the program. Marching down the center aisle of the church in which the conference was held, the leader carrying a flag, upon nearing the platform, the Salute to the Flag was given, the children then marching to seats reserved for them. The State director read a paper on C. A. R. work before the conference.

Mrs. Charles Warren Lippett, one of the earliest State promoters of the Children of the American Revolution in Rhode Island, is forming a new local society at Providence.

Mrs. Cole, Regent of Fond du Lac Chapter, D. A. R., has presented to Fond du Lac Society, C. A. R., a year's subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.


Some statistics have been added to the 1911 year book of the Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pa., by Mrs. D. D. Roper, who compiled, arranged, and presented the book as a Christmas gift to the Chapter.

The new white and blue cover is illustrated with the insignia and Liberty Bell on the front cover and Memorial Continental Hall on the back.

The book retains its usual contents. The program is varied and contains some quotations and studies of famous Revolutionary characters, scenes, and situations.
The afternoon's chief feature was an address by Mrs. John C. Ames of Streator, State Regent. She spoke on the work being carried on by the national organization, and even the members of the order were surprised at the scope of the good being done. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Ames was presented with a huge bunch of American Beauty roses by Mrs. F. A. Sherwood in behalf of Illini Chapter.

The guests were also entertained by two vocal solos by Mrs. Charles E. Hook and two whistling solos by Miss Kittie Caton.

Each member of the Chapter was privileged to bring one guest, and about one hundred ladies accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Hess.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts) has held a Chapter and executive board meeting each month since the annual meeting, May 2, 1910, with good attendance and much interest shown.

Memorial services at the Methodist Church and Decoration Day were observed as usual.

June 17, a very rainy day, did not prevent the loyal women attending the patriotic meeting held in the Chapter house.

July 6, Mrs. James G. Dunning, State Regent of Massachusetts, visited the Chapter and gave an interesting and inspiring address.

July 8, the Chapter were guests of the Pepperell Grange at a relic party in Grange Hall, where they carried articles of historic and antique value, explaining their uses, after which they were entertained by the grange.

July 22, our last Real Daughter was called to higher life.

August 5, the annual picnic held at Highledge (home of the Regent) was largely attended and very enjoyable.

August 23, Miss Harriet Deane, chairman of the New Berry School Committee, was welcomed by the Chapter at the Chapter house, where she gave a talk on the Berry School, as the Chapter has a scholarship in the school this year, as in 1909. Much enthusiasm was created by her.

August 23 and 24, an art loan of antiques and curios was held in the Chapter house, afternoons and evenings, which netted a goodly sum for our treasury.

August 25, a large number of Daughters of the American Revolution, with friends, attended the dedication of the Luther Spalding Bancroft Drive and "Lookout," in memory of Mr. Bancroft, who once owned and planted the upper grove through which the drive runs on Mount Lebanon. This memorial will ever keep fresh in the minds of the people a useful and patriotic citizen. A basket lunch at sunset was enjoyed.

September meeting of usual business order.

October 19, Charter Day, was observed by the Chapter in their house, when the twelfth birthday of the Chapter was enjoyed. An interesting program was followed by the presentation of a generous number of useful articles and funds for the treasury from Chapter members, which adds much to our house.

October 29, the Chapter entertained in their house the Pepperell School Board and teachers.

Prudence Wright reports six successful months passed.—NELLIE BLAKE APPLETON, Historian.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter (Jackson, Mississippi).—This Chapter held the first meeting of the season October 12 with their Regent, Mrs. Alice Tye Noel, at her home in the stately executive mansion. The members of this Chapter are earnest in the special work they have undertaken to aid in marking the old Natchez trace, in patriotic education, to honor the flag and to aid in a scholarship at the Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss. This last named cause was before the Chapter at this meeting and all the reports were encouraging and satisfactory. At the close of the business hour an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Governor Noel.

At the November meeting, with Mrs. W. R. Sessions, plans were perfected for a "baby show," to take place in December.

Flag Day was publicly observed by the Chapter. Scores who were not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution seemed to catch the patriotic spirit. The Governor of the State delivered a brilliant speech suitable to the occasion, then a splendid drill by the local military company, followed by our Regent, Mrs. Noel, presenting a medal to the best drilled soldier, accompanied by a gracious and well
delivered address. This medal is to be given annually by our Regent on Flag Day, as also the Mary Robinson Williamson Medal for the best essay on "Revolutionary Subjects" by any member of the history class of Millsap's College. We have sixty-six members and are steadily growing.—Annie Marie Knott Nesbit, Historian.

John Bell Chapter (Madison, Wisconsin).—In December, 1909, an interesting and instructive loan exhibit was given by the Chapter in the historical library building. It contained many pieces of antique furniture, each a family heirloom; a choice collection of old china, ancient garments of quaint design, family portraits, and many utensils used in the days when our foremothers grilled themselves preparing our forefathers' dainty dishes.

This educational exhibit was free to the public and was attended by hundreds. Talks on the historic relics exhibited were given by members of the Chapter.

At the monthly meetings interesting papers have been prepared, notably an address by President Van Hise on that engrossing topic of the day, "Conservation of the Natural Forces."

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the usual open meeting.

Our Regent, Mrs. E. M. Fuller, has formulated and executed a larger plan along the line of patriotic education, that of presenting a flag to the city.

The Chapter contributed a substantial steel shaft, based in concrete. The flag was presented by a member of the Chapter, Mrs. Breese J. Stevens. Having been erected on a beautiful wooded island in Tenney Park, it was presented to the city through the Mayor and Council by our Regent, Mrs. Fuller, in appropriate words. A large concourse of people attended the ceremony. The children sang patriotic hymns, led by a band, whose services were the gift of Mr. D. K. Tenney. A short address on good citizenship and on what the flag means to the stranger on our shores was given by Mr. Joseph E. Davies. Under the leadership of our able and progressive leader, Mrs. Fuller, we hope to go forward to greater usefulness.—Mrs. Leslie B. Rowley, Historian.

Catherine Scuyler Chapter ( Allegany County, New York).—The Catherine Scuyler Chapter held its last meeting of the year in Wellsville. This Chapter, on account of its covering the entire county, meets only during the warm weather, beginning its sessions in May. We look back over the past summer with satisfaction, as our meetings have been well attended, the programs inspiring and entertaining, and what is more, there has been neither dissension nor petty factions in our camp. The Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, though so many miles away at her summer home in Waterloo, N. Y., has been very faithful in her attendance, sacrificing much time and personal comfort. Few Chapters are so fortunate in having such a devoted and untiring Regent. She and Mrs. Ely of Belmont will be our representatives at the National Congress of the Daughters in April.

As usual, we gave a contribution to Continental Hall, or rather toward the completion of the New York State room, besides to other objects of more local interest. As the final meeting of the year is also the annual meeting, the following officers were elected:

Hon. Vice Regent...Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith. Regent...Mrs. Hamilton Ward. First Vice Regent...Mrs. Wm. F. Jones. Second Vice Regent...Mrs. A. Miner Wellman. Chaplain...Mrs. Ward T. Sutherland. Secretary...Miss Miriam Thornton. Treasurer...Mrs. B. F. Drake. Registrar...Mrs. Miles E. Davis. Historian...Mrs. W. J. Hoyt. Librarian...Mrs. George Horner.

The necessary committees were appointed, so with the coming of spring everything will be in readiness for another year of profitable and pleasant meetings, diffusing patriotism throughout all the county.—Reta B. Hoyt, Historian.

The Salamanca Chapter (Salamanca, New York).—A second annual excursion to an out-of-town member was held June 30 with Mrs. Belle Doughty at her home in Corydon, Pa. At this time we presented our Past Regent, Mrs. E. B. Vreeland, with an official Daughters of the American Revolution spoon.

With Mrs. Shedd acting as chaplain, we used for the first time the Daughters of the American Revolution ritual service August 13 at Mrs. Vreeland's. We voted to send $5 to Miss Berry's School for the Boys at this meeting.

Mrs. Norton gave an interesting report of the sixteenth annual conference at a special meeting November 23, 1909.
The Chapter's second annual celebration of Washington's Birthday was enjoyably spent with Mrs. Cotrael.

The Rev. B. F. Gehring delivered the second annual Daughters of the American Revolution sermon on the subject of "Patriotism" in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, February 20, which the Chapter attended in a body.

At the April meeting, held with Mrs. C. A. Swan, the winners of the annual Salamanca Chapter prize essay contest were present. Theodore Hancock Mould read before the Chapter his essay, the subject being "Battlefields of New York State During the Revolution." He was awarded the first prize, it being a $5 gold piece. To Miss May Curtis was given the second prize, a $2.50 gold piece.

At this meeting Mrs. E. B. Vreeland was elected Honorary Regent of the Salamanca Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

At our last meeting, May 6, held with Mrs. Davie, Mrs. Norton gave a fine report of the nineteenth Continental Congress. She presented the Chapter with the first year book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New York State. The gavel made from historic wood and presented to our Chapter by Manhattan Chapter was used.

We have a goodly showing for three years of organization, as well as pleasure in our work. We can teach the unthinking that without a reverence for the past, without public records of those who founded our nation, we could not hold the power we do in all international councils.

There has come to us a deeper meaning to the word patriotism, a greater hope for our future. I trust we may establish social centers for boys and girls where we, who have our history as a household word, may tell the beautiful stories of heroism, suffering, courage and endurance of the brave men and women of 1776, that we to-day may enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, freedom of thought and freedom of life.—LILLIAN WILSON GIBSON, Historian.

Taylor Chapter (Geauga County, Ohio) closed its fourth year October 13, 1910. We have had a profitable year, but sorrow came in the death of two of our members within one month, Mrs. Arvilla Johnson of Burton and Mrs. Idelia Cramton of Chardon. Our meetings are held from May to October. We had fine reports from the National Congress by our two delegates, Mrs. Nora Strong and Mrs. Anna Patchin, at the May meeting.

In June an all day meeting was held at the rural home of Mrs. and Miss Reuewee in Auburn. The national colors were in evidence and a program in honor of Flag Day was carried out.

The Chapter became by subscription a member of the Frances Scott Key Memorial Association and received a certificate of membership.

The July meeting was a "red letter day." As it was the fourth anniversary, a picnic was held at the beautiful resort, Chesterland Caves. We were privileged to invite our husbands. The subjects for the year have been the battles fought near the dates of our meetings, and interesting papers have been presented, and also several sketches of ancestors have been read and given to the historian for future reference. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is taken by several of our members and a copy placed in the public library.

The Committee on Patriotic Education has had the flag law printed in our local newspapers, and a copy is to be presented to the schools. At the October meeting the old officers were re-elected. Our Regent is Mrs. Lovedy Pomeroy, whom we all love.—MRS. ELIZA FULLER HARPER, Historian.

Rebecca Mott Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—The past year has been an active one. The annual conference at Greenwood was attended by the Regent and four delegates. The Mayor, in his address, said the Daughters of the American Revolution were the most prominent body of women ever assembled in that city. The increase in our Chapter has been steady and satisfactory.

A series of teas in the spring and a masque ball added a snug sum to our treasury. We gave one of the seven chairs presented by the State to the Continental Hall, the amount being raised for them all by our indefatigable Recording Secretary, Mrs. Miles. We have given, as usual, fifty dollars to the State Monument. We also paid our quota—twenty-four dollars—to the fund raised for the State flag, proposed by Moultrie Chapter, for the battleship "South Carolina." During the stay of the
ship in our city the Mayor requested Rebecca Moth Chapter to entertain the visiting ladies and distinguished guests at a luncheon, to which our Chapter responded. We felt after that that the Chapter had made a name for itself abroad as well as at home.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State had cause for pride when our late State Regent presented our flag. Mrs. Bratton acquitted herself well, and her speech was brilliant.

The ninth of November being the fifteenth anniversary of the forming of the Chapter, it was made the occasion of a birthday presentation to our Regent. The gift, a handsome silver bag, with the inscription “Frances Mather Jones, Regent, Rebecca Moth Chapter, D. A. R., November 9, 1910,” was handed the Regent by Mrs. Hacker, who in a few well chosen words, told of the love the Chapter bears to Mrs. Jones. On November 11 Mrs. Jones gave a tea in the Chapter room, honoring, in the name of the Chapter, her guest, Mrs. Mayes, State Regent of South Carolina.—JANIE SCREVEN HEYWARD, Historian.

Hermitage Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—Mrs. L. L. Kerr dedicated to hospitality her new home when she entertained Hermitage Chapter at its regular meeting. The program, arranged by Mrs. M. G. Bailey, the Historian, and presided over by the Regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham, in a happy manner, was a diversified one that showed deep study, was given by Mrs. Warren Jones. Her subject was “Some Men Who Financed the Revolution.” Miss Eugenia Shepherd then gave a piano number. Mrs. J. C. McLemore gave an interesting and instructive paper on “First Schools and Colleges in America” and incidentally spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution along educational lines with special reference to the settlement work in East Tennessee. Mrs. Latham added a few words of interest about this work, and the program was closed with delightful vocal numbers given by Mrs. E. B. Douglass and Mrs. B. P. Hurt.

Lake St. Catherine Chapter (West Paulet, Vermont).—Foremothers’ Day was appropriately observed at the home of the Secretary, Miss Genevieve Lewis, December 3. The selection of Miss Lewis’ home as a place to celebrate this day seemed fitting, as it contains many interesting articles belonging to Revolutionary times, and one room holds so much rare china as to be especially tempting to a lover of antiques. A social hour was first enjoyed, after which, following the regular business, an interesting program was given. One of the pleasing features was the exhibit of relics of “Ye Olden Days.” The descriptions of these articles were entertaining.

While viewing the exhibit a pleasing interruption was made by the appearance of Mother Hubbard in quaint old dress, black silk gown, embroidered petticoats and scoop bonnet. She was enthusiastically received and proved to be a very entertaining guest, as impersonated by Mrs. Carter.

The music and reading of the program were much enjoyed. The foremothers’ hymn, sung by all, was composed by Mrs. Caroline Pember, who was the organizer of our Chapter, and has been from the first our much esteemed Regent. It is given on another page.—BLANCHE HORNER NELSON, Historian.

Abigail Bartholomew Chapter (Daytona, Florida).—At the close of the Christmas exercises of Daytona schools, the audience gathered on the school campus, the children forming a semi-circle about the new flagstaff that had been placed in permanent position on the grounds in the middle of a circle, so that pupils passing in and out must ever go beneath the starry folds of our national emblem.

The exercises opened with a prayer by Dr. Marsh, followed by the presentation by Miss Kathryn Thorp, Regent of Abigail Bartholomew Chapter:

“To the members of the school board of the city of Daytona, and to the pupils who attend this new graded and high school, I have the honor and pleasure to present this flag, from the members of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, D. A. R.

“We ask in return for our gift to foster in our school and keep alive the spirit of ’76, and to honor our forefathers, who, by their noble sacrifices in the cause of liberty and equality, bequeathed the grand heritage which we to-day are enjoying.

“The flag adopted as our nation’s emblem should be sacred to us all. Every nation has its flag, many of them interesting and typical of some national trait, but to every loyal American none is so beautiful
as our own Stars and Stripes, the red, white and blue.

"I trust the pupils of this school will ever continue to love the flag of their country and become honored and useful citizens of this great republic."

Miss Ella Willaume, who is the daughter of the Chapter member and also graduate of High School, slowly unfurled Old Glory.

The acceptance was made by Professor Wright, principal of the school.

Hand's Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont) is incorporated, owning a tract of land, where is a huge native boulder, on which is a bronze tablet with inscription designating the place of departure of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys to capture Fort Ticonderoga, dedicated August 16, 1906, with impressive ceremonies.

August 20, 1908, we dedicated a marker on Mount Independence Orwell to the "Brave soldiers buried here from 1775 to 1784, and named by the troops camping here when they received word of the Declaration of Independence, 1776." The monument is a granite shaft fourteen feet high, on a solid rock foundation, near the shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga. The address of the day closed with this dedication: "In the trust that He who measures waters with a span, and notes the sparrow's fall, shall hold this nation in the hollow of His hand, to all the long past and to all the long future; the Hand's Cove Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicate this monument." The Chapter has deed of this plot.

August 17, 1910, the Chapter dedicated nine granite markers bearing the inscription, "Crown Point Road, built by General Amherst, 1759; erected by Hand's Cove Chapter, 1910."

October 8, 1910, under the auspices of this Chapter, on the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the township, by Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, was placed on the public square a marker to Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, who was the most prominent and active man in procuring said charter. Colonel Doolittle served in the French and English wars, was with General Amherst at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759. The marker is of Quincy granite, five feet eight inches by five feet four inches, twenty inches thick. On the farm cleared of timber by Colonel Doolittle are the graves of himself and wife, where another marker was placed. Townspeople, descendants and former residents contributed toward these markers. The exercises were held in the church nearby. The Rev. John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, was the principal speaker. Remarks were made by E. J. Ormsbee of Brandon, a Shoreham boy and ex-Governor of the State; Mrs. Clayton N. North, State Regent and member of Hand's Cove Chapter; the Hon. Daniel E. Brong, first deputy Attorney-General of New York (Mrs. Brong is a member of Chapter); Dr. W. A. E. Cummings of Ticonderoga. "America" was sung. Rev. Samuel Rose of Cornwall pronounced benediction. The audience were invited by the Regent, Dr. Mary M. Platt, to a Colonial Reception in the old town room, which had been converted into an old-time living-room, with heirlooms gathered from the ancestral homes about town. The guests were cordially received by descendants of Colonel Doolittle in Colonial costumes.—NELLIE A. TOTTINGHAM, Historian.

Onondaga Chapter (Syracuse, New York).—The work of the year has been preserved in the neat Year Book. The Chapter is happy in securing a new president, Mrs. Rebecca H. Boorum, for Hiawatha, the Children of the American Revolution Society, and expects to see this important branch grow and flourish.

Several of the year's meetings have marked national anniversaries—Flag Day on June 14, 1909; Washington's Birthday, February 22; the Evacuation of Boston, March 17; the Battle of Ticonderoga, May 10.

Three new committees have been added to the list—one for the promotion of the newly founded Memorial Fund, one on Child Labor, and one on the "Conservation of Natural Resources."

Under committee work that of the committee on Patriotic Education perhaps stands pre-eminent. The prize of twenty-five dollars in gold offered in the history department of Syracuse University for the best essay on an assigned subject in American history was given as usual. The subject assigned was "John Paul Jones: His
Contribution to the American Revolution.” The prize was won by Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of Syracuse, and was conferred at a public meeting held in Crouse College.

The prizes of five dollars and ten dollars in gold presented to children of the grammar schools for essays on Revolutionary events were won, first by Miss Gertrude Sterling of Porter School, on “The Stamp Act,” and second by Miss Helen Blackstone of Brighton School, on “The Battle of Bunker Hill.”

An illustrated lecture on “Why Our Young People Should Love the Forests” was furnished by the National Committee on Conservation. The meeting was largely attended. A chorus of children rendered patriotic airs, and the occasion was interesting and profitable. Invitations had been sent to the principals of grammar schools, teachers and pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, and a large number of them were present. At the request of a number of the principals and with the consent of the National Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, the lecture was repeated in several of the larger public school buildings.

A new effort in patriotic education has been the furnishing of two lectures in Italian, “America of To-Day” and “Our Flag,” illustrated by slides, to the Board of Education free lecture course. The text was furnished by the National Committee of Patriotic Education. The lectures were enthusiastically received by the Italian audiences.

Death has removed Mrs. Mary Ellis Hargin, the third of the four real daughters who have adorned Onondaga’s roll. We mourn also the loss of two honorary members, Mrs. Frederick D. Huntington and Mrs. DeWitt Worden, and one regular member, Mrs. James Mead Belden.

The Chapter has contributed $20 to Memorial Continental Hall; $10 to Southern Industrial Educational Association; has given $25 toward a memorial fund.

At New Castle, N. H., on the outer wall of Fort Constitution, near the gate, is a bronze tablet inscribed:

“In commemoration of the first victory of the American Revolution. The capture, on this site, of Fort William and Mary 14-15 December, 1774. In admiration of the gallantry of Capt. John Langdon and Maj. John Sullivan, leaders of the assaults. In memory of the patriots who captured the fort and removed the guns and stores. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars In the State of New Hampshire, 1902.”

“The first oath of Freedom’s gun Came on the blast from Lexington; And concord roused, no longer tame, Forgot her old baptismal name, Made bare her patriot arm of power, And swelled the discord of the hour.”

T. Buchanan Read.

“Thy safeguard, Liberty The school shall ever be— Our Nation’s pride! No tyrant’s hand shall smite While with encircling might All here are taught the Right With Truth allied.”

Samuel Francis Smith.

“We meet to-day, united, free And loyal to our land and thee; To thank thee for the era done, And trust thee for the opening one.”

John Greenleaf Whittier.
State Conferences

The editor regrets to announce that, owing to the great demand upon space in the magazine, conference reports must hereafter be limited to one page.

Wisconsin

Conference convened at the call of the State Regent, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman Fethers, in Pfister Hotel. After the singing of "America," and an invocation by the Rev. Holmes Whitmore, Milwaukee, Mrs. Kaine, acting Regent of Milwaukee Chapter, created an atmosphere of hospitable warmth by her cordial words of welcome, to which Mrs. John P. Hume, Marshfield, responded in an appreciative tribute to the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Fethers.

The State Regent's address followed. The growth of State, as well as national, membership was cited to show that interest in our organization is not on the wane. Two new Chapters were welcomed—Elkhorn and Benjamin Tallmadge (Milwaukee). Increased efforts to extend the organization were recommended, and also attendance at Washington for inspiration and enlarged horizon. The slow growth and final completion of Continental Hall were referred to and large credit given to Mrs. Donald McLean, ex-President General, for this accomplishment. A glowing tribute was paid to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, and to her efficient administration. The State Regent made clear that our State organization paid $500 to the Continental Hall fund for the privilege of furnishing one of the stage boxes, not for the furniture for the same. Her report showed a small debt remaining from the purchase of necessary draperies and an estimated expense of $300 for other furnishings. The small room at the rear of the box was suggested as appropriate for a cozy retiring or rest room, which might be furnished at small expense. The Regent recommended that for the coming year the Chapters center their activities on the national home, to the neglect, if necessary, of local enterprises, but exception was made in favor of continuing aid to the Berry School and the Children of the Republic. The change of plan in the publication of the American Monthly Magazine was explained as necessitated by the annual deficit reported by the business manager of the magazine. In conclusion, the State Regent made the suggestion asked of her by the 1909 conference as to a further memorial to Mrs. James Sidney Peck, the first State Regent, to wit: that a large picture of Mrs. Peck, in black and white or sepia, be placed in the retiring room back of the stage box.

Following this address the minutes of the conference of 1909 were read; also the annual reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Secretary's report showed the net profits of the sale of the State Daughters of the American Revolution song, composed by Mrs. Fethers, to be over $50, which amount Mrs. Fethers stated she would contribute in some form to Continental Hall. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $163.81 in the regular fund, and that a total of $523.83 had been paid into Continental Hall fund during the year.

A rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Gilkey for her five years of efficient service as Treasurer was moved by Mrs. Spence, Regent of Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter. Carried.

The detailed reports of the Chapter Regents given in part at this session and completed in the evening showed a total membership of 1314, a gain of seventy-three during the year. The reports showed increased activity along patriotic lines, and in civic improvements; also greater interest in the upbuilding of the Chapters.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Van Ostrand, Antigo, was asked to give a report of the work done by her while acting State Regent, in the absence of Mrs. Fethers.

Before adjournment the State Daughters of the American Revolution song, "The Star of Wisconsin," composed by Mrs. Fethers, was sung by Miss Drummond, Eau Claire.
The singing of the State song by Mrs. Gram, Milwaukee, opened the evening session. The Credential Committee's report showed an attendance of five State officers, twenty-four Chapter Regents, twenty-six delegates, thirteen alternates and forty-two visiting Daughters (exclusive of Milwaukee), a total of 107.

Mrs. A. J. Zimmerman, State Director C. A. R., read a strong paper on the purposes of C. A. R. work and urged greater zeal on the part of Chapter Regents. Three local C. A. R. societies, one each in Milwaukee, Lake Mills and Fond du Lac, these reports showing no diminution of interest among the children.

The singing of "America," followed by the reading of the minutes of the two preceding sessions, opened the morning conference on Wednesday. Owing to the enforced absence of Mrs. Ferguson, Milwaukee, her report of the Continental Congress, able, clear, interesting and inspiring, was read by Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, after which the following resolution was read by the Secretary and adopted by the conference:

"The fourteenth annual State conference of Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, now being held in Milwaukee, sends cordial greeting to their President-General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, since by her thorough knowledge of and steadfast devotion to the high aims of patriotism, by her unqualified sense of justice in deciding matters of importance, and by her kindness of heart and dignity of bearing, she has endeared herself to the members of the society; therefore the Daughters present desire to express to Mrs. Scott their loyalty to her and to the organization so ably represents, and they heartily indorse her administration and hope for her re-election."

Mrs. Crane, Oshkosh, chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, then read her report of the year's progress. She asked for greater activity locally and cooperation with the committee in furthering this work.

The State Regent then asked the conference to take action on her suggestion regarding Mrs. Peck's picture. With little discussion the motion of Mrs. Vilas, Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, to place the picture of Mrs. Peck in the retiring room of the stage box, as suggested by the State Regent, was carried and the Regent then appointed Mrs. Vance, Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, to act with herself in the selection of the picture to be enlarged.

Before the election of officers the State Regent recommended the nomination rather than election of the Vice-Regent by the conference, the distinction being one of terms merely, inasmuch as the delegates at Washington have always selected the nominee of the conference, and because the election of the State Vice-Regent must be confirmed by the national organization before being qualified to serve. Mrs. Weirick Beloit moved that the conference nominate a Vice-Regent instead of electing one. Carried. The nomination of Regent and Vice-Regent followed:

State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Van Osstrand, Antigo.
State Vice-Regent, Mrs. John P. Hume, Marshfield.

The following officers were elected:
State Secretary, Miss Carrie J. Smith, Fort Atkinson.
State Treasurer, Mrs. William E. Cole, Fond du Lac.

The cordial invitation of Mrs. Adams, Regent Kenosha Chapter, to meet in Kenosha in 1911 was accepted. A rising vote of thanks to the Milwaukee Chapter closed the business sessions of the conference. A banquet to delegates and visiting Daughters was a pleasing evidence of the royal hospitality extended by the Milwaukee Chapter to Wisconsin Daughters.—CARRIE J. SMITH, State Secretary.

Iowa

The eleventh annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was the largest and in many ways the best we have ever had. It was held at Cedar Falls, the home of the State Teachers' College, October 18, 19 and 20, with Cedar Falls and Black Hawk Chapters as hostesses.

The State Regent, Miss Harriet Lake, presided at all sessions.

The conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. L. F. Andrews, of Abigail
Adams, Des Moines, who is a Real Daughter, her father having crossed the Delaware with Washington.

Mrs. Andrews was the first Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter, suggested its name, and is altogether a very interesting character.

We are glad to report that steps were taken to protect the flag. Keokuk Chapter has been the instigator of the movement. Each Chapter representative pledged herself to further the passage of a measure which will be presented at the coming session of the Legislature.

Action will also be taken toward protecting the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia by asking the Legislature to amend Article 5071 of the Iowa code so that it will include said insignia. No doubt, this will be done.

Iowa Daughters are to have a complete history of the organization in this State. This is through the zeal and enthusiasm of our Historian, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, who has been successful in gathering much valuable data.

Of the earlier conferences there were no printed minutes. However, by much correspondence Mrs. Johnston has been able to get splendid reports of these early meetings. The whole will be printed and bound in a compact volume, and a copy will be in the hands of each State officer and each Chapter.

Iowa will follow the example of other States in establishing a permanent register of all Iowa Daughters. The system will be inaugurated by the Secretary, and will keep in very accessible form the name, national number, ancestor and address of each Daughter.

We hope before long to be able to mark the Southwest Trail through Iowa. The work is being delayed from the fact that the course is hard to determine. The Regent has appointed a committee, which will endeavor to learn the correct course, when the same will be marked by boulders, on which will be suitable inscriptions. In this work we will be greatly aided by our State Curator, Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, a man very capable along all such lines. Mr. Harlan delivered an address before the conference on the subject, "The Permanent Marking of Historic Sites," which was full of good things.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was indorsed for President General. We are happy to report, too, that our Regent, Miss Harriet Lake, was heartily indorsed for Vice-President General. Miss Lake has wonderfully endeared herself to all Iowa Daughters by her ability, her fair-mindedness and her many womanly qualities. Should she be elected Iowa will feel a just pride in the fact.

Mrs. Alice Day Marston of Ames, the present chairman of the Child Labor Committee, was indorsed for Regent. Mrs. Thomas Metcalf of Council Bluffs was re-elected Vice-Regent.

A gloom was cast over the conference by the sudden death only two days before the beginning of the conference of our senior United States Senator, the Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver. Mrs. Dolliver was to have occupied a place on the program—instead her head was bowed in her greatest sorrow. Mrs. Cummins, wife of United States Senator A. B. Cummins, who was also to have spoken before the conference, was with Mrs. Dolliver, doing what she could to ease the heartache.—EFFA T. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Connecticut

In response to the cordial invitations extended by the Ruth Hart and Susan Carrington Clarke Chapters, the seventeenth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Meriden on November 1, 1910. A double and most cordial welcome awaited the delegates, and every detail was perfectly planned by the Regents, Mrs. William H. Catlin and Mrs. Wilbur F. Rogers, for the comfort and hospitable entertain-
bers of the council of souvenir post-cards having historic pictures of Revolutionary times.

The general meeting held in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church opened at 1:15 o'clock with an organ recital. During the prelude an inspiring and brilliant procession entered from the parish house into the church, the double line passing down the left aisle and up the right aisle to the pulpit. It was led by the young lady ushers and pages, gowned in white, and carrying chrysanthemums. Following them were the distinguished speakers and members of the Governor's Foot Guards in their brilliant uniforms. These were followed by the State Regent, attended by the Governor and members of his staff, the members of the State Regent's council, the ex-Regents and the officers and members of the executive boards of the Ruth Hart and Susan Carrington Clarke Chapters.

After the speakers had reached the pulpit the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. A. J. Lord, pastor of the church.

In a few well chosen words Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, the State Regent, greeted the Daughters, and spoke in grateful appreciation of their loyalty and support in all her "endeavors to maintain undimmed the bright reputation of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution for high ideals and high achievements, for a keen sense of honor, and an unswerving loyalty to what is fundamentally right." Mrs. Buel then referred to the uniting of two Chapters in being our hostesses, and introduced Mrs. William H. Catlin, Regent of the Ruth Hart Chapter, who cordially welcomed the Daughters. In mentioning the history of the town and the meaning of its name, Mrs. Catlin related this quaint legend: "It has been said that when the Lord made the world He made Asia, Africa and Europe, and last of all He made North and South America. He made the Americans with special care, as that is the place where the nations of the world would finally come together. When He was making New England one of the angels asked that he, too, might make a State, so the Lord let him make the State of Connecticut. As the angel shaped the rivers and built up the mountains, there was formed in the center of the State a pleasant valley, which in time became known as Meriden, the meaning of which is pleasant valley."

Mrs. Buel next introduced Mrs. Wilbur F. Rogers, Regent of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, whose greeting was most heartily expressed. Mrs. Rogers mentioned the various artistic and necessary articles manufactured, which have made Meriden famous not only for its silver, but for many of the luxurious comforts in our homes.

In a few felicitous words Mrs. Buel introduced the next speaker, his Excellency Frank B. Weeks, Governor of Connecticut.

Governor Weeks prefaced his remarks by an amusing story to show that we ought not to feel too much pride in ancestry, but added that "in our country, if anyone has a right to glory in the acts of ancestors, it is those in whose veins runs the blood of Revolutionary heroes." In referring to the prominent part taken by our State in the Revolution he recalled that "Connecticut sent the first fully equipped command—the Second company, Governor's Foot Guard—to Lexington to help the patriots' cause," and that our own General Putnam, over sixty years of age, and after a ride of eighteen hours, "commanded six full regiments of Connecticut troops at Bunker Hill."

Governor Weeks highly commended the "Guida," a manual for the instruction of Italian immigrants, recently published by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

Prolonged applause greeted the next speaker, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut. After a warm greeting and a few words of commendation of the high ideals of our State Regent and her determination to uphold the highest and best interests of our society, Mrs. Kinney said, "Popularity and success in the things of this world are not essentials, but righteousness, truth and honor are fundamentals, and these, I firmly believe, are among the things for which Connecticut Daughters have earnestly striven in the years that lie back of us, and for which, please God, they will continue to strive in the years that are to come."

Following the singing of the Connecticut State song Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary State Regent of New York, and Regent of Manhattan Chapter,
brought words of greeting from the Daughters of New York State. In her address on “Patriotic Ideals” Mrs. Story interested and charmed every one present.

The subject “Missions of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the United States,” was ably presented by Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford of Philadelphia. The keynote of her remarks was “Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.” Mrs. Mumford spoke of the misuse of the natural resources of our country, the corruption in State and civic government, the extravagant living among the middle classes which has brought about the present economic conditions, and the social perils which threaten the nation. A number of methods were suggested by which the Daughters of the American Revolution could bring about needed reforms.

Mrs. John T. Sterling, Vice-President General for Connecticut, spoke in an interesting way on the subject of “Conservation.” She referred to the difficulties in the matter of legislation, and suggested that the Daughters of the American Revolution may find a field of usefulness in helping to create and educate public opinion. She quoted from Governor Weeks, that “Connecticut’s particular interest in conservation necessarily regards the pollution of her streams and the establishment of reasonable forest areas.” Reference was made to the decline of the shad and other fishing industries, owing to the pollution of our rivers. Instances were mentioned of what has been accomplished in Connecticut in the preservation of forests and tree planting.

A pleasing feature of the program were the songs given by the Glee Club composed of members of the Meriden Chapters.

After the benediction the line of ushers, distinguished guests and officers passed down the aisle to the music of the Recessional, and the seventeenth general meeting had become a memory. The splendid hospitality of the Ruth Hart and Susan Carrington Clarke Chapters made very real the concluding words of the program: “We part to-night united still

To high ideals and lofty aims

We pledge ourselves anew.”

GERTRUDE BELL BROWNE, Secretary.

South Carolina

Moultrie Chapter was the hostess for the conference and did all in her power for the success of this meeting from November 15 until the evening of the 17th. The business meetings were held in the Court House, which had been appropriately decorated. The first session on Tuesday night was an open one. A large audience was present to enjoy the eloquent addresses and sweet music. Mrs. F. Louise Mayes called the audience to order. Then followed the Daughters of the American Revolution ritual. Mrs. B. B. Owen, Regent of Moultrie Chapter, and Colonel Asbury Coward welcomed the visitors with addresses that warmed our hearts and made us feel at home at once in the “City on the Edisto.” Miss Martha McB. Brunson of Florence, S. C., Regent of Samuel Bacot Chapter, responded in behalf of the visiting ladies. Mrs. Van Landingham of Charlotte, State Regent of North Carolina, brought greetings from the Daughters of the American Revolution of our sister State and almost made us forget that there is a dividing line between North and South Carolina.

Mrs. J. M. Visanska, State President of the South Carolina Federation of Women’s Clubs, gave greetings and good wishes.

A letter from Mrs. August Kohn, President South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was read expressing her regrets that it was impossible for her to bring in person the words of good cheer from her organization.

Mrs. Mayes presided for the first time and proved herself worthy of the trust placed in her by the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina. The report of Credential Committee showed seventy-six delegates and officers present. Reports from Standing Committees and Chapter Regents were all interesting. There are now thirty Chapters and one thousand and twenty-five members. Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun reported that interest in industrial education is strong in this State. Mrs. R. M. Bratton, Honorary State Regent, made an inspiring talk on con-
servation, making a strong plea for conservation of the home. The fund for the monument to be erected in Columbia to the Partisan leaders, Sumter, Marion and Pickens, was largely increased by contributions. The largest individual contribution was from Mrs. A. T. Robertson. The amount contributed was made by her in the exercise of her artistic talent. Conference conferred on this artistic Daughter the title Heraldic Artist. It is the hope of the Monument Committee that at the next conference enough money will be in hand for the completion of the monument. Mrs. Robertson presented to the State Regent a framed copy of the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, painted by her. Mrs. Mayes accepted this token of love. This insignia will have a conspicuous place during future State meetings.

The following officers were elected:
Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Howard Carllisle; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun; Auditor, Mrs. S. C. Baker; Assistant Historian, Mrs. W. F. Watson. The other officers have another year before the completion of the term.

The social features of the conference were delightful. There is a saying that "Orangeburg is noted for its pretty women, hot biscuit and dancing." We can add to that musical talent, for at every social function and session we were entertained by music of the highest order.

The gallant men, members of the Elks Club, entertained the hostesses and guests with a reception in their ballroom. Every guest carried away from this delightful affair pleasant memories and a box of candy.

Wednesday the Dixie Club gave a luncheon in the armory and on Thursday Moultrie Chapter entertained at Hotel St. Joseph.

This city boasts of two Chapters. On Wednesday evening the Eutaw Chapter gave a tea at the home of Mrs. John Cart. The souvenirs of this enjoyable tea party were photographs of battle ground where the battle of Eutaw Springs was fought. This sylvan scene, so peaceful and beautiful, where large oaks and fragrant pine their vigils keep, makes it hard to realize that here some of the bravest deeds of the Revolution were performed. Many a Daughter holds her place in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution because of the record of her ancestor's service to his country at Eutaw Springs. Other States give homage here.

The halls, parlors and dining room of the Orangeburg Hotel were tastefully decorated with palms and the Confederate colors (red and white) on Thursday evening, when the Paul McMichael Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, tendered a brilliant reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus was brought to a close one of the most successful conferences ever enjoyed by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. By courtesy of Mary Adair Chapter the conference for 1911 will be held in Chester, S. C.—Louise C. Fleming, Corresponding Secretary.

North Carolina

The tenth annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina was held in Statesville, November 2 and 3, 1910, by invitation of Fort Dobb's Chapter.

A large delegation was present and the sessions were characterized by harmony, enthusiasm, and business dispatch.

The addresses were of high literary order. Mr. H. P. Grier, Mayor of the city, and Mrs. J. F. Bowles for the Chapter extended beautiful greetings. Mrs. W. N. Reynolds for the State and Mrs. B. D. Heath for the Chapters, eloquently replied.

From the State Regent's comprehensive address the following items of work accomplished are recalled:

A granite monument (valued at $300), marking the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, had been placed at the site near Waxhaw, and was ready for unveiling.

The proceedings of the State meetings for the last four years had been printed.

The organization had steadily grown in the State, very nearly doubling its membership within two years. One new Chapter had been organized and ten others are in process of formation.

The afternoon of the first day was de-
voted to the dedication exercises of the Fort Dobb's marker, the gift of the local Chapter. The Fort, three miles from Statesville, was built in 1755 to protect settlers from Indians. An interesting history of it, written by Miss F. E. Harrill, was read by Mrs. C. V. Henkel. Mr. Dorman Thompson beautifully introduced the orator for the occasion, Rev. Plato Durham, who delivered a thrilling address on "The Pioneer."

A luncheon by the Statesville Chapter, U. D. C., at the home of Mrs. W. M. Barringer, and a reception at the residence of Mrs. C. V. Henkel, Regent of Fort Dobb's Chapter, in the evening, furnished charming social pleasures for the day.

On the second morning Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory read a graphic description of her trip to Mexico with the United States Congressional party during the Mexican celebration of its national independence.

Most satisfactory reports of State officers and standing committees were heard.

Mrs. Phifer Cruin offered a resolution commending the administration of Mrs. John Van Landingham, the retiring State Regent, which was unanimously passed.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was enthusiastically indorsed for President General and Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory for Vice-President General.

Reports were made by North Carolina representatives of each of the ten national committees. Tributes of respect were paid to the memory of Mrs. Ed. D. Latta, Mrs. W. A. Thomas, and Mrs. J. J. Horney.

The Chapter reports were encouraging, showing growth. Many are interested in marking spots and all have literary programs at regular meetings.

The election resulted in the following: Indorsed for State Regent, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Winston-Salem; indorsed for State Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Charlotte; elected Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret Rankin, Charlotte; elected Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Maslin, Winston-Salem; elected Treasurer, Miss Cora Vail, Statesville; elected Historian, Mrs. J. P. Moore, Salisbury; elected Chaplain, Mrs. D. C. Cannon, Salisbury.

The balance due on Continental Hall pledge was assumed by the Chapters. The Committee on Resolutions brought in a full and beautiful report.

The Congress were guests of the business men at their Commercial Club at luncheon, and enjoyed a lovely Colonial concert in the evening.

Prayers were offered by ministers on the ritual used by the Chaplain at all sessions and delightful music furnished. The delegates left conscious that Statesville had entertained them magnificently, and that they had had one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina.—(Miss) M. A. Rankin, Secretary.

Maryland

The annual State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maryland was held in Annapolis on Thursday, November 10, 1910. The meeting convened in the historical Senate Chamber of the State House, which has been restored to its original condition, where General Washington gave up his sword to Congress and from its walls looked down upon their descendants many of the men who aided him in the achievement of American independence. The hostesses of the occasion were: "The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter," the Janet Montgomery Chapter, the Mordecai Gist Chapter, and the Francis Scott Key Chapter.

Among the Chapters which were represented were two new ones created since the last annual conference: The Mordecai Gist Chapter and the Francis Scott Key Chapter.

The conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McComas, Rector of the historic St. Anne's Church of Annapolis.

Reports were read by the Regents of the various Chapters and the State officers.

The State Historian gave an interesting account of her efforts to awaken interest in her own and neighboring States in the making of a road on the Braddock's trail, reaching from Alexandria to Fort Duquesne—the present Pittsburgh.

At one o'clock the delegates adjourned to Carvel Hall, where a beautiful banquet awaited them.

During the afternoon session various business matters were presented, among
others the report of the Committee on By-
laws was made and was heard with keen
interest, each section being voted upon
separately.

The election of State officers followed,
which resulted in the re-election by accla-
mation of the greatly beloved State Regent,
Mrs. J. Pembroke Thorn. Mrs. Yates
Stirling was elected Vice-Regent, Mrs. Rid-
net, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frederic
Tyson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs.
Adam Denmead, Treasurer.

Later the State Regent declared the
eleventh State conference of the Daughters
of the American Revolution of Maryland
adjourned, and as the shades of evening
were falling, the delegates reached the cars,
which had been provided for them, leaving,
as one ever must with a feeling of regret,
the quaint, picturesque little capital, with
its old-world air and far-famed hospitality.

FLORENCE MACINTYRE TYSON,
State Corresponding Secretary.

Alabama

The twelfth annual conference of the
Alabama Daughters of the American Revo-
lution was royally entertained by the Lewis
Chapter, December 7, 8, and 9, in the beau-
tiful old town of Eufaula—which possesses
not only the charm of hospitality, but broad
streets, lofty trees, and elegant homes.
Three exquisite luncheons, three elaborate
receptions, a Colonial tea, and a musicale
at Brenan College kept all upon the alert,
and each occasion proved most enjoyable.
The business sessions were held in the audi-
torium of the Carnegie Library, which was
beautifully and appropriately decorated.
Reports from the twenty Chapters in the
State showed in most cases an increase in
membership and gratifying results from
work undertaken. As usual, pledges had
been given Continental Hall and efforts
made toward the proper furnishing of the
Alabama room. Patriotic education and
the marking of memorial roads has received
attention; also conservation and Children
of the American Revolution work. A very
interesting feature of the conference was
the presence of representatives from the
Paul Revere Chapter, Children of the
American Revolution, in Opelika. There
are three flourishing Chapters of the Chil-
dren of the American Revolution within the
State and others in process of organization.
It is expected that something effectual will
be done during the coming year to further
Children of the Republic work, which is
recognized as a growing need. Mrs. A. P.
McClellan, for four years our efficient
State Regent, declined to become a can-
didate for re-election, and during the second
day's session a beautiful silver loving cup
was presented to her as a slight token of
Daughterly esteem. The gift was grace-
fully acknowledged and all present rose to
their feet and joined in singing "Auld Lang
Syne," after which the cup was passed, that
Daughter might pledge to Daughter re-
newed loyalty and friendship. Mrs. Rhett
Goode, of Mobile, was nominated for State
Regent and Mrs. C. J. Sharp, of Birming-
ham, State Vice-Regent. We feel sure that
much will be accomplished under such lead-
ership and rejoice that the twelfth annual
conference is such a pleasant memory.

MARY A. HARVEY,
State Secretary.

New Hampshire

The ninth annual State conference of
the Daughters of the American Revolution
of New Hampshire was held with Rum-
ford Chapter at Concord, N. H., Thurs-
day, October 27, 1910. The attendance
was gratifying, twenty-five out of the
twenty-six Chapters of the State being rep-
resented.

The program was as follows:

THURSDAY MORNING.

10.30 o'clock, informal reception to all
Daughters. Registration. 11.15 o'clock. Con-
ference called to order by the State Regent,
Mrs. Charles Clemence Abbott. Prayer. Amer-
ica. Welcome to Concord, Mrs. Jessie Benton
Harriman, Regent Rumford Chapter. Response
for the Chapters, Mrs. Joseph Henry Dear-
born, State Vice-Regent. Song, Mrs. Freder-
rick Simpson, Mary Silliman Chapter,
Bridgeport, Conn. Minutes of last confer-
ence. Records of New Hampshire meeting at
Washington. Minutes of Regents' meeting
at Keene. State Regent's report and financial
statement. State Secretary's report. Reports
of standing committees on: Patriotic Educa-
tion, Mrs. Fanny Hoyt Sawyer, Molly Stark Chapter; Children of the Republic, Mrs. James D. Minot, Rumford Chapter; Child Labor, Mrs. Charles E. Hardy, Anna Keyes Powers Chapter; Real Daughters, Miss Mary Carr Grimes, Eunice Baldwin Chapter; Reciprocity Bureau, Miss Mary Abby Tuttle, Ashuelot Chapter; American Monthly Magazine, Mrs. James H. Batchelder, Exeter Chapter. Announcements.

12.30 o'clock—luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.


"While we are encircled in one band we shall possess the strength of a giant, and there will be none who can make us afraid."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Charles Clemence Abbott, State Regent of New Hampshire, gave a gratifying report of the year's work, announcing an increase in membership of 188 and the formation of two new Chapters, Peterboro Chapter, of Peterboro, and Old No. 4, of Charlestown. New Hampshire has contributed four scholarships to Miss Berry's school, and many monuments and tablets have been erected to mark historic sites through the State. A portrait bust of Gen. John Stark has been presented to Memorial Continental Hall, and very recently a chair, marked with a silver plate bearing Mrs. Abbott's name, in recognition of her zeal and interest, has been placed on the platform there.

Miss Grimes, chairman of the "Real Daughters" committee, reported that two more "Real Daughters" should be credited to New Hampshire, Mrs. Caroline P. H. Randall, now living in Springfield, Vt., but a member of Samuel Eshley Chapter, of Claremont, N. H., and Mrs. Hannah M. Howard, of Farmington, who is to be added to the list of members of Mary Torr Chapter, of Rochester.

The work of the Reciprocity Bureau, established after the last conference, has made satisfactory progress under the able direction of its chairman, Miss Mary A. Tuttle, of Ashuelot Chapter, and lists of papers for lending were distributed to Chapter Regents.

New Hampshire was honored by having as its guests Mrs. James G. Dunning, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Miss Louise H. Coburn, State Regent of Maine, both of whom gave inspiring and helpful addresses on the work in their respective States, which were heard with the greatest interest by the members of the conference.

All reports showed encouraging work throughout the State, and the spirit of harmony and enthusiasm manifested will be an inspiration to all who were privileged to attend the conference.

MARY HOWLAND BELLOWS,
State Secretary.

There is a destiny that makes us brothers:
None goes his way alone:
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.

—Edwin Markham.

THE year book of the Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, has much of interest. The Regent is Mrs. Nellis M. Rich. The quotations are peculiarly apt and some of them are reproduced. Through their committees they cover the wide range of patriotism.

THE genealogical part of your magazine is very interesting to me.—Mrs. Wright D. Taylor, Weatherford, Texas.

I take the magazine and am delighted with it.—Mrs. Wells Thompson, Bay City, Texas.

I have secured material aid from former queries.—F. L. Moore, Cheyenne, Wyo.

CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE will meet in San Francisco, Fosum Club Hall, February 16 and 17.

I have been able, through the Genealogical Department of the magazine, to help a number of ladies to get a more correct and fuller record of their family.—Miss Mollie A. Bart, Howell, Mich.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.
(Continued from the January Number.)

Fifth: If you wish answers to your questions, give all the information you possess—that is, all the dates known, the name of State, or, if possible, county or town from which your ancestor came; also be sure and write plainly, especially proper names. Oftentimes, after several have been consulted, the wrong interpretation of a name is printed. This always leads to delay in correction, and very seldom are such queries ever answered.

Sixth: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you" applies to this Department as much, if not more, than in any other place. No one sends a query that she does not wish answered; many can hardly wait for it to be printed, so eager are they to profit by the answer. Yet how many of you read the queries and send on all the information in your possession? Many do, I know, and my grateful thanks go out to them. Let's all try this year and see how many answers we can send. Even a partial answer is better than none, for it often contains the clue to the complete solution of the problem.

Then, of course, we all want to help pay off the debt on Continental Hall. Every answer published increases the value of the magazine, and does that much toward getting a new subscriber. Every subscription decreases the net cost of the magazine just so much. Any money saved from the magazine makes that much more to lend a helping hand. Think of it, those of you who have little money, but have leisure and a desire (as we all have) to help along the time when the last dollar of indebtedness is paid on the Hall, and we can legitimately turn our thoughts to other objects worthy of our Society, which now we have to neglect.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS.

674. MERRIMAN.—Eliasaph Merriman (Caleb, Nathaniel, Theophilus, Theophilus) b. May 21, 1695, in Wallingford, Conn., m. Dec. 10, 1719, Abigail Hull (1704-1774). She was the dau. of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Andrews) Hull. His son, Titus, was b. Aug. 8, 1727; m. Feb. 20, 1748, Dinah Andrews (b. March 17, 1729). Capt. Collins' Co. in New Haven and Fairfield Alarm. (Vol. VIII., Conn. Hist. Coll.). He was brother to Amasa Merriman, b. June 7, 1729, who m. Sarah Lewis. He also was a Rev. soldier, and my ancestor.—Mrs. W. E. Bill, Lakeside, Utah.

1529 (2) BIVINS.—Mechitable Dunham, sister of Josiah Dunham, of Woodstock, Conn., m. Jacob Bivins, of Windham, Conn., a tithing man. He was also a soldier in the French and Indian and in the Rev. Wars, dying Dec. 6, 1812. His wife lived until April 16, 1830, when she died, aged 86 years. Her gravestone is marked "Bibbins." This may be the same family, and it is possible that if one looked for Bibbins, the information could be obtained.—Gen. Ed.

1546. SPENCER.—Through the courtesy of Miss Lida Wilkins Merrill, R. F. D. 1, Terre Haute, Ind., a list of the Spencers who served in the Rev. from Va. is appended. There was one capt. in the Continental Line, Joseph Spencer; three lieutenants, John, Wm., and Thomas Spencer, and one lieutenant in the State Line, Gideon Spencer. John and Wm. Spencer were sergeants, Thomas was a corporal, John was a private in artillery, Elisha private in the Cont. Line, and John, Francis, George, Wm., Abraham, Jesse, and Moses Spencer privates. The last mentioned was her grandfather, and his brothers, Thomas, John, and William, also served. Moses Spencer m. Jane Brooks; Thomas Spencer m. Elizabeth Brooks; Wm. Spencer m. Rachel Brooks. A third brother, John Spencer, was the father of Spear Spencer, of Ky. Miss Merrill has also a copy of all the land grants given to the Va. Spencers during the Rev.—Gen. Ed.

1570. MORRIS.—Commodore Charles Morris, a soldier of the War of 1812, was a descendant of Edward Morris, of Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn.—Gen. Ed.

1622. NASI—STREET.—In the Street Gen., p. 58, it states that Hannah, dau. of Jonathan Nash, of Norwalk, Conn., was b. April 21, 1771, and d. May 21, 1795. Her husband, Nathaniel Jarvis Street, then m. (3) Esther Warren, of New Canaan, Conn. (dau. of Edward Warren). She was b. Dec. 29, 1764, and d. in
1839 without issue. A Jonathan Nash, of Norwalk, probably the one mentioned above, was a private in Capt. David Olmstead's Co. of Militia in 1778. (See Conn. Men in the Rev., p. 530.)

According to the History of Norwalk, by E. Hall, Edward Nash was b. July 21, 1710, and was the son of John Nash, Jr., and Abigail Blakely (dau. of Ebenezer Blakely, of New Haven), to whom he was m. May 19, 1790. Edward Nash's name appears in a list of Tories published April 20, 1781, by the town officials. The list is as follows: Obadiah Wright, Nathan Burwell, Jr., Thomas Hanford, Nathan Jarvis, Thomas Fairweather, David Bolt, Peter White, Hezekiah Whitney, Jr., Nathan Gregory, Philip Scribner, Hezekiah Beiden, John Beiden, Edward Nash, Gershon Raymond, James Fillio, Wm. Bolt, Ebenezer Church, David Lambert, Goody Hoyt, Abraham Whitney, John Saunders, Jr., Garner Olmstead, Richard Patrick, and Nathan Fitch (see p. 140).—Gen. Ed.

1724. STOCKTON.—The White Genealogy by James Wm. White, published Phila., 1888, gives the Whites, of Va., and also a complete list of the descendants of the Signer, Richard Stockton; also the descendants of three other lines of Stocktons, who settled in Virginia.—Gen. Ed.

1801. (2) Rose.—This same book has a small genealogy of the Rose family of N. J.—Gen. Ed.

1805. WILLIAMS.—John Pugh Williams, brother of George Benjamin Williams, was a captain of the Continental Line and col. of Militia during the Rev. They were the sons of John Williams and Ferebee Pugh. John Williams was the son of William Williams, a native of Wales. Ferebee Pugh was the dau. of Col. Franklin Pugh and Ferebee Savage (gr. dau. of Capt. Thomas Savage, an early Virginia colonist).

Benjamin Williams m. (1) Aug. 10, 1781, Elizabeth Jones (1762-1817, half-sister of Willie Jones, and dau. of Robert Jones, Atty. Gen. under Governor Tryon, and his (2) wife, Mary Eaton.) They had only one child, Benjamin Wm. Williams (1797-1828), who m. in 1820 Mary Chalmers, and had one child, Benjamin C.; he m. (2) in 1823 Mary McBride, but left no issue by her. Dr. Benjamin C. Williams m. 1858 Catherine McDougal, and d.s.p. the last of his line.—Gen. Ed.

1811 (2) KRONK.—Hiram Silas Cronk (or Kronk), of Avy, N. Y., was the last survivor of the War of 1812, according to a statement in the Richmond (Va.) Times. He was b. in 1800, enlisted at Western, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1814, when a mere lad, on the same day that his father, James Cronk, and his two brothers, Caspar and John Cronk, enlisted. He lived at the time of his death with a dau., Mrs. Sarah Crowley.—Gen. Ed.

1839. CLARK.—If A. W. C., who asks for information concerning the Clark family, will send her address to Miss Lyme Chapman, Kenton, Ohio (354 W. Columbus St.), she can obtain assistance. It is sincerely hoped that A. W. C. will give all the readers of the American Monthly Magazine the benefit of the assistance.—Gen. Ed.

1823. HUBBELL.—From a History of the Hubbell family, compiled by Walter Hubbell, Esq., of Phila., published by J. H. Hubbell & Co., 407 and 409 Broadway, New York City, in 1883, I find that there were three Joel Hubbells mentioned. One, b. in 1831, was the son of Henry Hubbell, of Litchfield Co., Conn., and his wife, Elizabeth. He m. Harriet —, and d. at Everett, Fayette Co., Ind., in 1871; children, Nancy M., b. 1836; Mary E., Henry, Charlotte A., Joseph T., Clarissa A., Edwin A., and Willis A. The genealogy does not give the father of Henry Hubbell. The second Joel Hubbell mentioned was the son of Gilbert Hubbell, of Adams Co., Wis. (1789-1856), and Phebe Wightman, and grandson of Sullivan and Susannah (Garrison) Hubbell. Sullivan Hubbell was the son of John Hubbell (b. 1746, in N. Y.), who m. in 1767 Phebe Davis, and d. after 1789. The third Joel Hubbell was b. after 1750 and d. after 1795 in Fairfield Co., Conn., and was the son of Walter Hubbell, of Stratfield, Conn., and died Dec. 1785. He m. Charity Hubbell, and had Charity, Gershom, Edwards, David, b. 1791; and Josiah, b. 1793. Charity Hubbell, wife of Joel, was the dau. of Josiah Hubbell, of Hubbell's Hill, Stratford, Conn. (1730-1795), and his (1) wife, Sarah Edwards, whom he m. in 1760. They had Isaac, b. 1761, and Charity. Josiah m. (2) Katharine Curtiss, and had Curtiss, b. 1795. The History of Fairfield Co., Conn., makes mention of a John Hubbell, of Green's Farms, Fairfield, Conn. There was a Lieut. John Hubbell in Capt. Jonathan Dimon's Co., May, 1775; a Sergeant John Hubbell in Capt. Abijah Sterling's Co., Oct. 5, 1777, and a John Hubbell, Jr., who was in Capt. John Benjamin's Co. of the 4th Regiment, New Haven and Fairfield Alarm List. July, 1779, all mentioned in Conn. Men in the Rev.

The Nash Gen. page 64, gives an Elizabeth Nash, b. Aug. 23, 1734, who m. (1) Reuben Bradley; m. (2) John Hubbell. She was the dau. of Capt. Thomas Nash (d. 1769) and Rebecca Hull, of Fairfield, Conn., but the line is not carried out.—Gen. Ed.

1830. CARTER.—There was a William Carter (1755-1841) who was placed on the pension roll of Ohio Co., Ky., for service in the Va. line. He m. Sarah Evans, and had a dau., Martha Riley, who m. Gabriel McDaniel. (See Lineage Book, Vol. XXVI.) He may have married more than once, and correspondence with his descendant, Mrs. McLaughlin, 1033 Water St., Peoria, Ill., may be of help.—Gen. Ed.

1890 (2) CLARK.—There were three Nathaniel Clarks in the Rev. from Conn. One from Durham, one from Stratford, and one from Canterbury. The first two men enlisted in 1781 and the last in 1777. (See Conn. Men in the Rev.)—Gen. Ed.

1868. CHAMBERS.—Benjamin Chambers was a Rev. soldier from Md. and a brigadier general in the War of 1812. He m. Elizabeth Forman, dau. of Ezekiel Forman and niece of Gen. David Forman, Rev. soldier from N. J. Their son, Ezekiel Forman Chambers,
was a State and U. S. Senator from Md. and Justice of the Md. Court of Appeals.

James Chambers (son of Col. Benjamin and Sarah (Patterson) Chambers), was b. at Falling Spring, June 5, 1743. He was col. in the Rev. and general in the Whisky Insurrection. He m. Katharine Hamilton (1737-1820) a. and d. at London Forge, April 25, 1805. Their children were Benjamin (1764-1850), who went with his father in 1775, rose to the rank of lieut.; m. Sarah Lawson Kemper (1780-1836), dau. of the pioneer Presbyterian minister at Cincinnati, and had eleven children: Sarah Bella, who m. (1) Andrew Dunlop; (2) Archibald McAllister; Charlotte, who m. (1) Col. Israel Ludlow; (2) the Rev. David Riske; Ruhamah, who m. Dr. Wm. B. Scott, and Catherine, who d. inf.

He should not be confused with the James Chambers, who m. Mary Culbertson.—Gen. Ed.

1886. KIBBE.—According to the Nash Gen., page 143, Stedman Nash m. in 1812 Sophia Kibbe, dau. of Capt. Amariah Kibbe, of Somers, Conn.—Gen. Ed.

1888. CONDE—How.—Freelove Conde is not mentioned in the "First Settlers of Schenev (tady," and there are a number of John Condes in the first and second generation from Adam. There is no mention of the How family, with the exception of the following: Benjamin How m. Neela Cassada, March 1, 1795.—Gen. Ed.

1893 (9) CURTIS.—John Curtiss had seven children, the fourth of whom, Elizabeth, was b. at Wallingford in 1767. As his will is filed at Barkhamstead, a copy of it might be obtained upon payment of the usual fee, and this might throw light on the proper method of procedure to obtain the information desired.—Gen. Ed.

1895 (3) WHITE.—Jonathan White, b. Jan. 29, 1717, m. (1) Dorcas Alvord (who d. Nov. 24, 1744 aged 24 years), m. (2) in 1745 Lydia, dau. of Samuel Rugg (1723-1802). He was a farmer, and while no Rev. service is given him in either the Alvord or White genealogies, Judd's History of Hadley, Mass., states that he was a member of a committee during the Rev., although it does not specify the name of the committee (page 405).—Gen. Ed.

1897 (3) WILLIAMS.—According to Sims' History of Schoharie Co., N. Y., David and Nancy Williams had only one child, David W., b. 1797. He m. and settled on a farm formerly owned by his father, and made a home for Nancy as long as she lived. He left seven children (no names mentioned). After the death of David Williams (Aug. 2, 1831, at Broome, Schoharie Co., N. Y.), his widow applied for a pension; but this was denied, as he should not be confused with the James Williams, a member of the Assembly at Albany, N. Y.—Gen. Ed.

1902. JOHNSTON.—According to the record in the Pension Office the marriage of Martha and John Johnston took place in 1774, at Baltimore, Md. Immediately after their marriage they moved to York District, S. C., where they remained until after the Rev., when they moved to Tenn., where they resided until their death.—Gen. Ed.

1911. ELDERKIN.—Will any member of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, or any other descendant of John Elderkin, the emigrant, give the line of descent from John to Anne Wood Elderkin?

(2) CHAMBERLAIN—CRANDALL.—In Query 1826 mention is made of a Phebe Chamberlain, of Coventry, Conn., who m. Simeon Crandall. Who were his parents and what relation was there between him and the Phebe Chamberlain, who m. on the 22d of Feb., 1781, m. Catherine Welch, dau. of Mr. Charles Welch; ceremony being performed by Mr. Jas. Crandall, Justice of the Peace?—E. F. H.

1912. WILLS—THORNTON.—Parentage desired of Samuel Wilkes, who m. Ruth Thornton in Bloomsburg, Pa., or in Dauphin Co.; also the parentage of Ruth (and Rachel) Thornton, with dates of birth, marriage, and death of both. Samuel, son of Samuel and Ruth (Thornton) Wills, m. Rachel Thornton.—E. W. S.

1913. HARRISON.—Thomas Harrison, founder of Harrisonburgh, obtained a grant of land of 1,290 acres, a portion of which he laid off into the town of Harrisonburgh. Was this grant given for services during the Rev., or before that time? Names of his wife and children also desired. In one of the Lineage Books it is stated that Col. Benjamin Harrison founded Harrisonburgh; this is an error, but he was a son of Thomas, who founded it. In my researches I find that Hanna, dau. of Benjamin (ancestor of Governor Benjamin) Harrison, m. Loudon Co., who was a descendant of Thomas Harrison, the regicide. Was this Hanna mother or wife of Thomas?

(2) HARRISON—BRYAN.—Ezekiel Harrison, son of Thomas, the Founder, was b. 1752, m. Sarah Bryan (O'Brien before the Rev.) in 1775. Wanted, name of Sarah's parents and date of their marriage. Was there any Rev. service performed? Sarah had a sister, Friscilla, and brothers, Morgan and Cornelius. Ezekiel served in the Indian and Rev. Wars; was wounded at Battle of Point Pleasant; moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1822, where he lived until his death in 1836.

(3) VANDERVEER—ONDERDUN K.—Dr. Lawrence Vanderveer, b. 1741, lived in Somerset Co., N. J., commenced the practice of medicine before the Rev., and was one of the original members of the State Medical Society in 1776. Tradition is that he served as a surgeon during the Rev. and was taken prisoner by the British. Wanted, official proof of service and names of his children. He m. Maria Onderdunk. One of his daughters m. Elias
Conover (Covenhoven), son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Schenck), Covenhoven, of N. J.

(4) Harnsberger.—Jacob Harnsberger (Swiss-German descent), who lived in the Shenandoah Valley about the time of the Rev., had sons, George, Jacob, and dau. Barbara, who m. Reuben Harrison, and Susan, who m. Henry Miller. Wanted, name of his wife and date of m. and other genealogical data. Had he Rev. service?

(3) Harnsberger—Burwell.—Wanted, names of children of Benjamin Harrison and Elizabeth Burwell, and of those to whom they were married. Would like to correspond with D. H. G. (1768), F. B. D. (1854) relative to the Harrison Lineage, and with V. L. (1730) relative to the Bryan Lineage.—A. H. Liggett, Hampton, Iowa.

1914. Rose—Patterson. Ancestry desired of Benjamin Rose (1780-1865), who served in War of 1812 from Rensselaerville, N. Y., and m. 1805, Mehitable Patterson at Canaan, N. Y. She was b. 1786 and d. 1875, at Jefferson, Ill. One dau., Anna Rose, m. John Field. Benjamin Rose, of Albany Co., N. Y., served in the Rev. Was he father of the Benjamin of 1812?—G. A. M.

1915. Cooper—W并kinson.—James Cooper, b. Kent Co., Eng., emigrated to this country, settling in Va. or N. C. He had two sons, James and Malachi, both of whom are said to have served in the Rev., one being severely wounded in the Battle of Saratoga. Malachi was b. ab. 1762 and m. Anne Wilkinson. Wanted, official proof of service of either of these men.—K. C.

1916. Bigelow—Bond.—Eliasha Bigelow, of Colchester, Conn., son of Sergt. Isaac Bigelow and Mary Bond, was b. Colchester, Conn., April 14, 1731; said to have served through the Rev. with three of his sons. Can anyone give me official proof of this service?

1917. Fox—Miller.—Information desired of the parents of Rudolph Fox, b. Germany March 29, 1739, and his wife, Catherine Miller, b. in Germany also in 1748. The Fox family settled first at Schoharie Co., N. Y., and between 1735 and 1760 moved to Stone Arabia, then a part of Palelina. There was a Major Christian Fox, a Capt. Wm. Fox, and a Capt. Henry Miller in the Rev. Were they any relation to the above? Among the children of Rudolph Fox were Christian, Philip, Daniel, Dorothy, and Elizabeth.

(2) Scott.—Wanted, dates of birth and death, and name of wife of David Scott, who was b. and m. in Scotland and served as a lieutenant in the Rev. and later lived in Huntington, Hampshire Co., Mass.

(3) Boise—Hamilton.—Wanted, official proof of service of James Boise, whose father was John Boise, who m. Mary Hamilton March 10, 1745, and lived in Blandford, Mass., have a dau., Ann, b. Nov. 14, 1728, who m. Wm. Scott, and had David, Wm. Boise, Mary, Ann, Gardner, and Dolly? Their names are similar, and they all lived in Blandford, Mass.

(4) Wood—Knox.—Ancestry wanted of Mary Wood, who lived in Brimfield, Mass. (now Monson), during or after the Rev. She m. David Knox and moved to Turnbridge, Vt.—K. S. H.

1918. Brincke—Wise.—According to tradition, Henry Brincke served in the Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. He was a resident of Northampton Co., Pa., and m. Margaret Wise, who was b. Aug. 21, 1754, in Huntington Co., Pa. Wanted, official proof. His father, Jacob Brincke, was a miller of Northampton Co. and furnished large quantities of flour for the use of the patriot army.—M. W. R.

1919. Fletcher—Smoot.—James Fletcher, of Md. (1758-1845), m. Mary Smoot (1756-1838) and served in the Rev. Was either he or his wife a descendant of one of the Mayflower Pilgrims?—A. S. R. S.

1920. Foster—Bral.—Col. Benjamin Foster, who served from Eastern Maine during the Rev., had a son, Levi, who m. Sally Bean. What was her ancestry, and did they have Rev. service?

(2) Avery—Edes.—James Avery m. Rebecca Edes in Boston 1756. He lived at Machias, Me., during the Rev. War. Did he serve? Did the parents of either James or Rebecca serve?—G. N. M. R.

1921. Smith—Terry.—Sarah Terry m. David (or Daniel) Smith in 1750. Their dau., Sarah, b. 1776, m. 1792 Capt. Geo. Wilson Humphreys, of Missa., whose mother, Agnes Wilson, was a niece of James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration. Were there other children besides Sarah? Was the father’s name David or Daniel? Did he serve? I have been told that he served as a major in Washington Co., Va., Militia in 1777, and am referred to various authorities, but cannot find the service, as I am uncertain of the Christian name.—M. B. F.

1922. Shoop.—Wanted, official proof of service of Jacob Shoop from Germantown, Pa., who is said to have served as captain.

(2) Stiles.—Official proof of service desired of Asahel Stiles, who entered the Continental Army, July 22, 1776, from Louisburg, N. H., at the age of 14 years and served in Col. Moore’s Regiment.

(3) Jones.—Also official proof of service of Josiah Jones, who m. Mary the Rev. at Haverhill, N. H., and had brothers, Jonathan, Enoch, and Samuel. His son, Samuel, m. Mariam Fellows, dau. of Joseph, who served in the Rev. Where can official proof be obtained?—E. M. S.

1923. Wiley—Harris.—Wanted, Colonial or Rev. service of Moses Wiley, of Mechenburg Co., N. C., to m. Mary Harris, and had a son, Oliver, who m. Mary, dau. of Moses Shelby and his wife, Isobel.—E. W. S.

1924. Blackman.—Jonas Blackman, who d. in Huntington, Conn., ab. 1753, had a son, Jared. Were either of them in Colonial or Rev. Wars? When did Jared marry?—A. C. R.

1925. Bisbee.—Is there a genealogy published, or being published, of the Bisbee and kindred families of New England?

(2) Wright.—Is there a genealogy published, or being published, of the Wright and allied families of Virginia?
(3) Tuttle—Leonard.—David Tuttle (1766-1828) m. Jemima Leonard (1777-1854) in 1793. Was he a Rev. soldier or did he serve in any capacity?

(4) Leonard.—Who were the parents of Jemima Leonard? What was her mother's maiden name? Did any of her ancestors perform any Rev. service? Give all dates and genealogical data.

(5) Kitchell—Brace.—Lodi Kitchell (1824-1927) in N. Y., m. Pauline Brace (1825-1877). His father was Ebenezer F. Kitchell, who m. Joanna Tuttle (1797-1877). Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of Ebenezer F. Kitchell; also names of parents, mother's maiden name, dates and places of birth, marriage and death, and Rev. record, if any.—M. B. S. R.

1926. Boone—Sessions.—Esther Boone m. Richard Sessions, of N. C. Was she any relation to Daniel Boone?—D. B.

1927. Stone.—Are there any living descendants of Thomas Stone, the Signer, by the name of Stone.—D. M.

1928. Putman (Buttman).—Wanted, Rev. service, if any, of Andrew Putman, or Buttman, who, with his wife, Catherine, came to this country from Germany; settled in Frederick Co., Md., with his eight children. He built a homestead in 1769 at Eakle's Mills, which is still standing; and his will and deed for purchase of the ground can be found in the Court House at Frederick. He d. in 1777.

(2) Schneider.—Adam Schneider came to America from Germany, where he was b. Dec. 31, 1747; arrived in Phila. Sept. 17, 1773; m. Catherine Putman Nov. 1, 1775. She was the sixth child of Andrew and Catherine Putman, of Washington Co., Md. He bought 200 or more acres of land in 1783, for which he traded a house and lot in Baltimore; in Sept., 1795, he laid this out in lots, gave the ground for a court house, jail, school, church, and cemetery, called the place Somerset. He is buried in the cemetery, called Union Cemetery, having d. in 1823. Is he the same Adam Schneider who was a private in Pa. Line and received a pension for his services from 1830 to 1823?

(3) Parker.—Can anyone tell me anything ab. Wm. Parker, who served in the First Battalion of Bedford Militia (from Carlisle, Pa.) Dec. 10, 1777? Also ab. Robert Parker, one of the members of the original Society of the Cincinnati.—E. P.

1929. Webster.—Wanted, name of first wife of Benjamin Webster, of Salisbury, N. H., who was b. April 22, 1744, and d. Oct. 19, 1787. He was the uncle of Daniel Webster. Has he any Rev. service?

(2) Fuller.—Wanted, places of birth and death, and date of death of Daniel Fuller, b. March 12, 1732; m. July 17, 1755. Lois Nye. He was a son of the Rev. Daniel Fuller, of Willington, Conn. Has he any Rev. War record?

(3) Crittenden.—Abraham Crittenden, b. Durham, Conn., Aug. 3, 1714; m. Jan. 28, 1741, Sarah ——, and d. Dec. 26, 1798, at Richmond, Mass., where he is said to have been buried in his Rev. uniform and cap. What date did he move to Richmond and where can official proof of service be found?

(4) Fanning—Gillet.—Wanted, date of death of James Fanning, b. 1737; m. Sept. 26, 1762, Sarah Gillett; also Rev. service, if any.

(5) Lyman.—Wanted, date and place of death of Noah Lyman, bapt. June 21, 1747, in Durham, Conn.; m. Eleanor ——; also official proof of service, if any, during the Rev.—M. R. F.

1930. Manchester.—Amelia Manchester, b. Genoa, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1818; m. Hugh Colton (?) May 1, 1836; had one dau. and d. June 10, 1837. Her sister, Maria Manchester, b. 1820, then m. Hugh Colton (?) May 16, 1839, and d. Aug. 24, 1841. Hugh was b. at Cayuga, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1808, and was the son of John and Sarah (Graham) Colton (?) or Coltrin; was one of a large family of children. Ancestry of both families desired.—W. B. T.

1931. Lamb—Oaks.—In Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., is found exchange of real estate between James and Charles Lamb in 1806 and 1810; Charles Lamb to Sarah Lamb, Jr., in 1830; in 1834 Sarah Lamb, Jr., gives bond to support her mother, Sarah Lamb; Charles Lamb (the brother or father) being deceased. Who were these parties? Were they any relation to a James Lamb, who m. Sally Oaks, was b. Dec. 30, 1784, or Jan. 1, 1785, and according to family tradition came from Rutland, Vt., in 1806 to Pa.?

(2) Oaks.—David Oaks was owner of a town lot in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1790. Did he have a dau., Sally, who m. James Lamb?

(3) Hammond.—In New York in the Rev., page 123, among the Albany Co. Militia, are found the names Benjamin, Jonathan, and Wm. Hammond. In Orange Co. History is found the name of John Hammond in a list of names of those petitioning to have a county set off. Did either of these have a dau., Betsey (or Elizabeth), b. Jan. 4, 1774, who m. May 18, 1805, Isaac Tears?

(4) Credit.—Sally Ann Credit (or Credeet) was niece of Betsey Hammond, mentioned above, was b. June 25, 1823, and was reared with her children. She m. a Mr. Mooney, and lived in Ga. A clue to her ancestry might solve the riddle about Betsey Hammond, whom tradition says was either Irish or Scotch-Irish.—A. E. B.

1932. Hopkins—Gibson.—Was Susanna Hopkins, of Pa., who m. a Gibson, a grand-dau. or dau. of Stephen Hopkins, the Signer of the Declaration from R. I.?—R. G.
Children of the Republic in Cleveland

By Lucy Allen Smart

Frank Civellotto, the chairman of the gymnasium committee, rose to report, "Mr. President, the boys are actin' pretty good in the gymnasium." Edward Bradley, newly elected president of the Lincoln Club, said: "If there are no objections, the report is accepted."

In all three of the Children of the Republic clubs, meeting at Brownell School, Washington, Lincoln and Grant, elections are held every three months, in order to give the opportunity of holding office to every member. At the meeting, previous to the one I attended, the president, Edward Bradley, a clean-faced, clear-eyed American boy, had been elected president. At this meeting he was presiding for the first time, and was so well versed in parliamentary practice that he would put to shame many a man ten years his senior. He had learned how to conduct a meeting from Mrs. A. E. Hyre, representing the Western Reserve Chapter, who, for five and a half years so patiently and persistently directed the Children of the Republic work. When I visited the club elections were resumed, with the result that Henry Goddard was made secretary, and Thomas Harrison treasurer. A rising vote is cast for the election and it was amusing to see Thomas Harrison, with a conscious and frank smile, awkwardly rise and vote for himself. It is quite necessary to have a treasurer, for the dues are two cents a week, if the boys wish to pay them, and, of course, when it is put that way, every boy wants to pay. This money enables them to buy flowers for a sick member, and recently, when their best friend, the club director, was sick, she too, was remembered.

The meetings are held every Tuesday night in a room fitted up by the Chapter. Pictures are on the wall, some books are in a case and a long table and chairs enable the boys to hold the meetings facing each other, with the officers at one end and Mrs. Hyre at the other end, while the rank and file are along the sides. The members have the greatest respect for the offices and for the officers, and so they crowd up to that end of the table. There are thirty-two members of the Lincoln Club and twenty-five members usually attend. The meetings are opened with a salute to the flag; when Mrs. Hyre suggested that the salute be postponed until the end of the meeting, when more boys would be present, the secretary questioned if this unconstitutional thing could be done. Whereupon Mrs. Hyre proposed a change of the constitution in this respect, and added that the salute would now be given according to the regular order of business. Most impressively Italian, German and American boys rose and, pointing to the flag, said: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Mrs. S. S. Saffold has sympathetically and willingly assisted Mrs. Hyre many times and at this meeting took the lead in making plans for the Christmas celebration.

The Lincoln Club adjourns about eight
o'clock, enjoys Mrs. Hyre's treat—an apple, a pop-corn ball or a sandwich, and then gets rid of all superfluous, stored up energy, in the gymnasium, where the “boys act pretty good,” and in the swimming pool—the only one in a public school building in the United States. Mr. Cowley, the efficient physical director, is sent there every Tuesday night by the Board of Education and he takes care of the boys' development physically. Sport tests a boy's character splendidly and in basketball and swimming pool fair play must be exercised. It is hard to estimate the healthful fun the boys derive from this department. Shower baths are there adjoining the pool and no boy is allowed to go into the tank unclean. The laundering of towels was expensive for the board in the aggregate last year, but when figured down it was found that each bath cost less than two cents. This year there will be more than ten thousand baths taken by the boys.

While the Lincoln Club enjoys the gymnasium the Grant Club is meeting in the club rooms. Its members are from ten to fourteen years of age, and forty in number, are newer in the work, and of course much more in need of training. By a wise arrangement they let off the animal spirits in the gymnasium before their business meeting, and so they come to the meeting in a good condition.

The Washington Club, Young Men of the Republic, is the oldest club in years, and in the ages of the boys, who are eighteen to twenty. There are about twenty members, who meet Thursday night in the club room, and who need no director. Do you know twenty boys, of this age, who could conduct a business meeting and enjoy some fair play afterward, all up to the highest standard, without a director? That is what these boys do. The intelligent, philanthropic, ever-present custodian of the building, Mr. Kissick, reports that on Thursday night things go smoothly at the club room. Ethan Allen, a direct descendant of the famous Ethan Allen, was the first president of the Washington Club.
Loving Work for Other Children.

Nellie Custis Society was organized with forty charter members at Buffalo, New York, on the eleventh of April, 1908, at the home of the president, Mrs. John Miller Horton. This young society has worked for the endowment of a cot at the Fresh Air Mission and toward the education of a boy to whom opportunities had been denied. On the evening of February 11, 1909, a party was given by Nellie Custis Society at the Twentieth Century Club in Buffalo, which gave much pleasure to members and guests, and the proceeds of which were to go toward the objects mentioned.

Mrs. Horton, by her personal work, won for her society the silver loving cup offered by Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, State director for New York, to the president in her State who should bring in the largest number of members during the year preceding the annual convention of 1908.

Amos Morris Society at New Haven, Connecticut, still pays yearly for the scholarship of a student in the preparatory department of Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. For a number of years this scholarship, costing fifty dollars, has been maintained by Amos Morris Society. During the past year an effort was made to raise this amount by filling strips of cloth with pennies, each strip holding fifty pennies.

It is the custom of Martha Washington Society at Silver City, New Mexico, to remember the children of the poor at Christmas time, and Christmas, 1910, found them in better condition than ever before to carry their loving work into every needy home in their community with appropriate gifts. A happy thought for others to follow.

The State director for Indiana reports for the year 1909-1910 that societies in her State were interested in Orphans’ Homes, assisted the Public Playgrounds movement and sold Red Cross stamps at Christmas time. Mrs. Felter’s own society, the Samuel Huntington, sold Red Cross stamps to the amount of twenty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Conrad Weiser Society of Reading, Pennsylvania, contributed five dollars last year to the Free Kindergarten Association. Miss Gable, the new State director, still retains the presidency of this society.

The Blue Hen’s Chickens Society of Wilmington, Delaware, Mrs. Mary Winder Miller, president, has continued its philanthropies during the past year. The particular work which presented itself was that of helping a young girl of sixteen, who had developed blood poisoning by inhaling poisonous fumes in a morocco factory. There was a hope that nourishing food might save her life, and this society helped to provide fruit, milk, eggs, oysters and other delicacies, thus prolonging, perhaps actually saving, a young life.

The members of Fond du Lac Society of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, completed in the fall of 1909 the scrap books upon which they had begun work the previous spring. These books, with paper dolls and cards, were sent to Miss Martha Berry of Rome, Georgia, to be given to the mountain children of her district. The sending of flowers, plants and cards to the sick and tiny Christmas trees to those who were alone at that happy season was carried out, as in other years.

Paul Revere Society of Opelika, Alabama, only a few months old, for it was organized with forty members on April 13, 1910, appoints committees every month to carry flowers to the sick, and has made its first Thanksgiving Day distribution of baskets.

The June and the December numbers of the American Monthly Magazine for 1910, as well as previous numbers, also contain records of “loving work for other children.”
In Memoriam

"Do we mourn when another star
Shines out in the glittering sky?
Do we mourn when the raging voice of war
And the storms of conflict die?
Then, why should our tears roll down,
And our hearts be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Savior's crown,
And another soul in heaven?"

MRS. HARRIET LUCINDA PERRY ELLIS, fourth and last "Real Daughter" of Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Mass., passed to higher life from her home in Winchenden, Mass., July 22, 1910.

MRS. MATILDA ROBERTS STEVENS, the oldest member of Deborah Avery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lincoln, Neb., and the mother of Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, the founder of the Chapter, which is the oldest in Nebraska, died July 23, 1910. Mrs. Stevens was born February 8, 1820.

MRS. NELLIE LONG FOSTER, State Vice-Regent, Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution, died at her home, Curraghmuir, near Shreveport, La., November 16, 1910. Mrs. Foster was an inspiration, a helper, a woman nobly planned, broad in sympathy, optimistic in temperament. A bride at seventeen, a mother at eighteen, when she felt life slipping away from her she thought not of honor or glory or the passing show of this world; she said: "Let me have my children about me." When she had gathered them once again under her wings, the loving heart ceased its troubling and the spirit ascended up to the heights.

SUSAN MCCORD TURNER, who stood in the beloved relation of mother, grandmother, aunt, or great aunt to every member of the Flag House Chapter, passed away in Frankford, Philadelphia, November 29, 1910, aged 91 years. She was the granddaughter of Corp. Mark McCord, a fac-simile of whose furlough appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, of Capt. William Donaldson, and grandniece of Betsy Ross.

The Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Ark., held a memorial service December 10, 1910, in loving memory of MRS. WILLIAM C. CANTRELL, the second State Regent of Arkansas; MRS. WILLIAM C. RATCLIFFE, and MRS. HOWARD ADAMS, all of whom have gone to their home above in the past year.

MRS. CORA HELEN KNOWLES PITTMAN, Regent of Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk, Iowa, passed to rest May 27, 1910. She was the organizer of the Chapter and its first Regent. She was an earnest, loyal member and had just closed her second term as Regent.

MRS. LAURA H. CHASE, "Real Daughter," Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vt., died March 23, 1910, being nearly ninety-nine years old.

MRS. GEORGE W. PIERCE, Brattleboro Chapter, died January 21, 1910. She was an interested and valued member.

MRS. ANNIE GRAY COBB, one of the founders of Brattleboro Chapter and its charter Regent, passed to life eternal May 10, 1910, greatly mourned.

"It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
However, we may call."
The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets,
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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 head-quarters, 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.

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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.’"
Few of us to-day realize the complete revolution which has taken place in methods of merchandising during the last forty years in the United States. Well within the memories of our mothers is the period when to be a shrewd haggler over prices was accounted one of the necessary qualifications for a good merchant.

As a little girl you can probably remember those stiff revolving stools which you spun so diligently while your mother bargained with the storekeeper in order to secure a reasonable price for the goods for your new spring dresses.

To-day, however, all this has changed—and so gradually that very few of us have noticed the hiatus.

Who is responsible for this change?

Away back in the sixties an enterprising merchant of Philadelphia defied the law of tradition by announcing that in his store women would find each piece of goods marked plainly with the only price at which they could be bought, and that the price so marked was positively the lowest at which goods of that particular quality could be sold.

Other merchants were amazed at this radical’s departure from the policy of marking goods at figures considerably above the price at which they could be bought, or in a cipher, unreadable to the customer. His fellow merchants were amused and openly predicted that so ridiculous a policy would soon bankrupt his business.

Strange as it seems, however, the women of Philadelphia welcomed this one-price policy and told their friends about the new and comfortable way of getting a fair money’s worth. Before very long the other shopkeepers began to wake up to the fact that the advantages of the new one-price policy far outweighed those of the old, and one by one other first-class merchants all over the country adopted John Wanamaker’s policy, so that in our generation haggling over prices in all large stores is a process entirely unknown.

As soon as Wanamaker had firmly established his one-price policy he made an even more decided departure from established custom. Up to this time when a customer and merchant had exchanged money for goods, the sale thus negotiated was considered as irrevocable. No exchange or return of goods was even considered.

Wanamaker’s idea was that the pleased customer was his best advertisement. He announced that a sale of goods in his store was not to be considered a sale unless the customer was satisfied with his purchase. He instructed his managers to make exchanges for customers and to refund money without argument when a customer preferred his money to the goods.

This second step provoked even more comment and criticism than the first. Merchants confidently predicted that women would bring back goods in such quantities that Wanamaker’s refunds would greatly exceed his actual sales, thus making his whole business unprofitable.

These merchants were poor judges of human nature. They overlooked the fact that when put to the test the vastly greater portion of the population is honest. John Wanamaker found that not only the women of Philadelphia and New York, where his stores were located, wished to do business with his establishments, but that quickly there sprang up a great mail order business which now extends into every State and Territory in the Union, and to all other parts of the world. This business has been induced by the policy that women are not obliged to visit his stores in order to make purchases, for if goods do not prove satisfactory upon arrival they can be returned without any haggling or argument.

To this policy of a fair deal to all is due the remarkable growth of the business of this progressive merchant.

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